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## CORRECTION

Our news item on Rumbelows last month was inaccurate: see correction on page 15.

## HELD OVER

Due to shortage of space in this issue we have had to hold over the next instalment in the series on servicing Salora CTVs. We'll be back next month with the J series chassis.

## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the Panasonic NV730B with the top cover removed. See article on pages 19-21.

TELEORSLOR

## Strategy at Sony

The strange things that happen as firms evolve and grow never cease to amaze. We've commented on this subject before, in particular on the fashion of firms in the Englishspeaking world to become conglomerates during the Sixties and Seventies and then, more recently, to revert to the core-business strategy. The fascination is that some horrendous mistakes can occur when firms decide to become active in fields outside their traditional ones. Also when they stick to their own trade but venture abroad, as the sad case of the Midland's Bank's experiences in California after buying the Crocker Bank show.
This sort of question must be in many people's minds as they contemplate the recent, and initially somewhat puzzling, moves by Sony. The Sony Corporation, a comparative newcomer amongst the giants of the Japanese electronics industry, having been formed just after the war, first established a reputation as a superb innovator in the field of consumer electronics, with a long list of successful launches. It was inevitable that at some stage Sony would feel the need to venture into fresh fields. The initial moves, many years ago now, were logical and closely related to the company's original activities - it quickly established an enviable reputation in the fields of professional and broadcasting equipment. Subsequently it moved into industrial and office electronics, again a logical step into fields where similar technology is used. Last year Sony's fastest growing businesses were in computer disc drives, semiconductor devices and engineering work stations. What we have seen more recently however has been moves into quite different types of business activity - first records and now film and TV production.
This latest strategy started when Sony, in 1987, bought the world's largest music recording company CBS Records for $\$ 2$ billion What would it do with CBS? The answer, for the time being, seems to let it be. There probably wasn't much else that Sony, lacking experience in the software side of the audio business, could do. It was a surprise move, but one has to recall that there is a long history of firms that combined home entertainment and the supply of the equipment required for it. One thinks in particular of EMI and Decca in the UK, RCA in the USA and Telefunken in Germany. When Decca was going through a rough period in the late Twenties it seemed logical to start supplying gramophones through the outlets that sold its records. We eventually had the famed Deccola, Deccalian and so on! And what more fitting in those days than to play HMV's superb shellac pressings on their equally excellent radiograms? But for some reason this strategy has long been abandoned in the West, where the electronics and music industries have gone their separate ways.

The tape era possibly once again made closer links between home entertainment software and hardware more logical. After all, if you can make the cassettes it's not a giant step to supplying them complete with the music. Sony's entry into the recording field has not been a high-profile one, rather a case of extracting whatever benefits there are from the business synergies. Sony's latest move, in taking over Columbia Pictures for $\$ 3.4$ billion, is seen by the company as beng a development along the same basic path. It subsequently took over Guber-Peters Enteriainment for $\$ 200$ million in a related move.
Columbia gives Sony a large library, the fourth largest in the world, of visual software - some 2,700 films and 23,000 television shows. It has paid a high price for them however. In its last reported quarter, to May 1989, Columbia managed to make a profit of just $\$ 400,000$ on a turnover of over $\$ 351$ million. Hardly a huge success in business terms. In fact Columbia has been making substantial losses on its film making activities, the profit coming from its television production operations. Moreover the price Sony is paying for Columbia works out at a price-earnings ratio of 350 , which is not staggering by some Japanese standards but is breathtaking by Western ones. You have to be pretty sure of the potential to pay that sort of price, yet Sony has no experience of programme making and, as with CBS Records, has announced its intention to leave matters in the hands of local management.
There's no great secret in Sony's belief that being a major player in the film $/ T V$ programme making field will assist one of its main longer-term aims, to get 8 mm video established as a successor to the 16 mm VHS system. Beta lost out in the 16 mm video systems war largely because JVC/Matsushita were quicker to licence out their technology and, once substantial libraries of VHS recordings had been established, no one was particularly keen to duplicate them in Beta form. Now Sony appears to feel that with major interests in the software side of the industry it will have a better chance of calling the tune.
However this may work out, Sony has taken a considerable risk. With Columbia and CBS as subsidiaries, about a quarter of Sony's sales will be in the software field. This is a highly competitive field of which Sony has no direct experience. The entertainment industry is also extremely fickle in comparison to the relatively stable Japanese consumer electronics industry. Sony is paying for Columbia with a bridging loan, after which it will raise long-term funds. It can well afford this provided its other activities continue to make good profits - and the electronics side has been doing well following the difficult period of the overvalued yen in 1986-8. It will be interesting, to say the least, to see how Sony's strategy succeeds.

# Teletopics 

## CHANNEL 5 COVERAGE

The Department of Trade and Industry has issued a map showing the anticipated coverage of the new Channel 5, which is expected to start broadcasting in 1993. One reason for the delay is that the Channel 5 franchise will not be awarded until after the present ITV franchises come up for renewal in 1992. Twenty five transmitters using channels 35 and 37 should enable Channel 5 to reach about seventy per cent of the population. Coverage is limited by the need to avoid interference to Irish, French and Belgian TV services. Areas that will not be covered include much of Scotland, Cumbria, Wales and the Welsh border area, a large part of Cambridgeshire/ Suffolk/Essex and most of the south coast, including much of Kent, Sussex and Hampshire. Those who will be able to receive the service will require a new aerial just for Channel 5.

One problem is that many VCRs and the sets with which they are used will have to be retuned. That's quite a bit of work for the trade. The government intends that the cost of this should be borne by the holder of the franchise.

## TV DEVELOPMENTS

The BBC demonstrated a system called digitally-assisted television (DATV) at the recent Berlin International Television and Radio Festival. This significant development enables a high-definition TV signal to be transmitted in an existing broadcast channel. The BBC has been working on the system, which uses a separate subcarrier to carry digital instructions that enable the receiver to regenerate high-definition pictures, for about three years. Field storage is required in the receiver, but this is now becoming a fairly common feature with up-market models. The BBC's DATV technique enables a 30 MHz , 1,250 -line signal to be transmitted in a standard 5.5 MHz , 625 -line channel.
Much work on improving the present PAL system is being undertaken in West Germany. The Institute of Broadcasting Technology has developed improved PAL (I-PAL) while Dortmund University has developed quality PAL (Q-PAL). There is also PAL-Plus which uses I-PAL or Q-PAL plus digital sound and the possibility of switching to an aspect ratio of 16:9. These systems are all compatible with current PAL transmissions. Grundig is participating in field trials of these EDTV (extended definition TV) systems currently being conducted in West Germany.

## LATEST BREMA FIGURES

The latest brown goods delivery figures from BREMA, for the second quarter of 1989 , show that TV sales remained depressed though demand for video equipment picked up. April-June CTV deliveries at 778,000 were 8 per cent down on the same period last year. The decline was greater in large-screen sets, down 15 per cent while the fall in small-screen set deliveries was only 0.5 per cent. Interesting that CTV exports rose in value by 40 per cent while imports declined by 14 per cent, giving a trade surplus of nearly $£ 30$ million.

VCR deliveries rose by 9 per cent to 468,000 while camcorder deliveries at 58,000 increased by 35 per cent. There was a trade deficit in VCRs, UK-made machines taking 48 per cent of the market.

According to the British Phonographic Industry, sales of compact discs overtook those of conventional vinyl LPs for the first time in the second quarter. CD shipments rose 69 per cent to 8.67 m in comparison with the same period in 1988 while LPs fell $7 \cdot 4$ per cent to 8.04 m .

## BSB ON TEST

BSB's Marcopolo-1 satellite at $31^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is now on test. The company gave its first public demonstration, with DMAC encoding, at the recent Royal Television Society convention at Cambridge. A 38in. Sony receiver with a 16:9 aspect-ratio screen was used for the demonstration. BSB's channel frequencies are 11.78502 GHz , $11.86174 \mathrm{GHz}, \quad 11.93846 \mathrm{GHz}, \quad 12.01518 \mathrm{GHz}$ and 12.0919 GHz . BSB is currently evaluating at locations across the country a number of Squarial-type aerial designs from several companies.

## SKY ACCELERATES

Sky Television's rental package (see last month's leader) attracted over 100,000 enquiries during the first two weeks. Retail sales of Astra equipment are understood to be running at a rate of well over 30,000 a month and it's estimated that around 170,000 UK homes are now equipped to receive the transmissions. At this rate the number of installations could reach around 400,000 by the end of the year.

## J2T's FIVE MILLIONTH

JVC announced that the J2T joint venture formed by JVC, Thorn EMI and Telefunken in 1982 has reached the five million unit mark in VCR production. The company has two European plants, in Berlin and Tonnerre, France. J2T is now a 50-50 venture between JVC and Thomson, who bought out Telefunken and Thorn EMI's video/TV manufacturing interests.
Berlin's current production rate is around 100,000 units a month, the plant employing about 1,000 people. Tonnerre employees total 650. According to JVC the local content of J2T's products that are locally designed is over 60 per cent.

## THORN EMI RENTAL REORGANISATION

Thorn EMI is reorganising the management side of its three rental chains DER, Radio Rentals and Television and Video Centres. The finance and system support departments are being transferred to a new office site in Reading - the existing offices at Swindon, Chertsey and Bracknell will be closed. Job losses will be less than 100 and no branches are to be closed. The three chains will continue to trade independently.

## VIDEO SERVICING BOOK

U-View has published Video Servicing 1987-88. The book contains technical information covering 130 video models and is a companion to the company's Television Servicing book covering 389 models. It's hoped that the new book will fill an important gap in the provision of general video maintenance and repair information. It is
bound in improved hard-cover form. For a colour leaflet listing the models included and price, apply to U-View, 29 Warmsworth Road, Doncaster, Yorkshire DN4 0RP (telephone 0302855017 ).

## HINARI's NEW CHAIRMAN

Brian Palmer, who established Hinari Consumer Electronics in 1985, has resigned as chairman and chief executive. He is handing ö̈er to John Robinson who is ex-managing director of Electrocomponents. Hinari grew rapidly from a turnover of $£ 10 \mathrm{~m}$ in $1985-86$ to $£ 65 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1988-89. It evolved from the wholesale distributor Trical, which Brian Palmer also started. It seems that he
prefers the challenge of the new to running an established firm.

## RUMBELOWS - A CORRECTION

We must apologise for a most unfortunate error in our news item last month on the Rumbelows reorganisation. Our suggestion, due to a misinterpretation, that the servicing side will be contracted out to other companies is quite wrong. What we should have said was that servicing work carried out for other companies will be gradually reduced. Solutions has ceased to trade, the servicing side becoming an integral part of Rumbelows' customer offer, organised on a local, regional basis.

## What Next?

Les Lawry-Johns

Still more letters and cards have arrived! My thanks to you all. Because of my muddled head I can't write like I could just a few years ago, but I can manage to repair a few TV sets that people phone up about. Unfortunately it seems to take me a lot longer to do these sets than it did just a short time back, but I still try.

## The Philips G11

Take the Philips G11 that someone phoned up about recently. I've repaired more of these sets than any other type. He asked me to call at his house to have a look at it. I did and couldn't find a thing wrong. He said it suffered from field collapse every day or so. The only thing to do was to cart it off down to the shop to have a closer look. When it was on the bench I couldn't induce field collapse however much I tapped around, but every now and then the picture went red then failed completely. This was soon traced to a poorly fitting plug on the video panel. I thought I'd leave the set on for a while to see what happened. While waiting I popped into Dave's Coach and Horses next door, leaving a note to tell prospective customers where they could find me. Just half a bitter, because more than that makes my mind even more cloudy and I had to drive quite a way. The set was still all right when I got back, so I resoldered every joint around the TDA2600 field timebase chip, its supply, etc., after which I kept an eye on it for another hour or so. Then I carted it back to its owner and asked him to let me know if it misbehaved again.

Next day he phoned to say that it was doing something different. Every now and again the field varied and curved. So I drove off for a further inspection. As the height was varying I thought I'd have another go at finding a dry-joint. The upshot of this was no field scan at all. After checking that the supplies to the field timebase were present I fitted a new TDA2600. With the heatsink back on everying seemed to be o.k. I watched for several minutes, then checked the video plug and socket again. After that I left. I've not heard further, so I must conclude either that the set's now all right or that the owner is fed up and has bought a new one.

Back to the shop to meet a couple who are thinking of buying it and using it as a hairdressers. I showed them Jver the place but they didn't show any signs of
eagerness to buy. I suppose I'll just have to wait until the Indian solicitors down the road have made up their minds. which they've been trying to do for several months without actually showing their hand . . .

## Another Philips Set

As I was about to leave a chap came in with this 20in. Philips colour set - Model 20/CT4636/05T (KT4 chassis). It wasn't necessary to let down the main panel because I could see that the trouble was over on the right-hand side: the line output transformer had an obviously poor contact, which I carefully resoldered along with the connections to several of the other pins. just to be sure. This seems to be a common fault condition that affects many models nowadays. The transformer does lead a busy life of course. I wrapped the set up and tried it once more, for the young fellow's sake. He then departed in high spirits, having had to pay me only a fiver.

After this I locked up and returned to the bungalow to see how Gunga Din was coping - our new dog, a pal for Zeb and Tessa. As usual he started a scrap with Zeb as soon as I reached the gate - he seems to be possessive and wants to show Zeb that I'm his. Tessa has to come between them to stop any real damage being done. She does this with amazing ability and they don't argue with her - she's the boss! Incidentally Spock (the cat) still hasn't come in. She sleeps outside, coming up on the shed when she wants to be fed.

Later I had to return to the shop to show it to another chap, a second-hand furniture dealer who is looking for premises in the town or just outside it. He was impressed with the place (heaven knows why) and said he would contact me later if he could raise the cash.

## Loss of Picture

While I was dealing with him someone else brought in a portable TV set with the complaint that the picture failed every time the aerial plug was touched. Memories of that other portable flooded back - the one with just the same symptoms. caused by the aerial cable disturbing the tuner unit. This time however nothing went wrong when I fitted my own aerial. He'd brought with him his short piece of aerial cable. I checked this and then fitted new plugs. This done there was no further disturbance no matter how much the aerial plug was waggled about. I charged him a couple of quid and he left quite pleased.

Back at the bungalow I wondered whether the shop would soon be a hairdressers, a second-hand furniture emporium or a solicitors’ office . . . .

# CCTV Faults 

## Peter Graves

We were called in to update a CCTV system that was new to us, having been installed by someone else. The main requirement was to add a VCR and a switcher (see Fig. 1) to select the outputs from the cameras alternately. When we started, the cameras and their associated monitors were all working. The new VCR, its monitor and the switcher were fitted and cables were run from the bank of monitors to the switcher.

All went well until the system was tested. We then found that the output from one of the cameras couldn't be selected by the switcher, which just skipped over it. We checked by connecting the camera's output to the VCR directly and making a recording. When this was played back, the VCR's monitor displayed a badly broken up, jumping picture. The picture displayed by the camera's own monitor was steady however, so we came to the conclusion that the new cables or the connectors were faulty, producing a weak signal input at the VCR. Cable continuity was checked, then the signal at the VCR was monitored with an oscilloscope. This displayed the composite video waveform with satisfactory levels.
The clue to the cause of the problem came when a test monitor was connected to the cable. Its picture flickered noticeably, an effect that had not been seen with the brand-new VCR monitor. Realisation came quickly: the camera was working on the $525-\mathrm{line}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ field standard, a rare sight in this country. A closer look at the pulse timings in the scope waveform provided confirmation.
The range of adjustment of the hold controls in a 625line monitor is usually sufficient to enable it to lock to the signal from a 525 -line camera. When the camera's output was connected to only a single monitor it didn't matter what the standard was, but a UK $625-$ line VCR couldn't cope with the 525 -line signal. In addition a sync separator within the switcher is used to detect the field sync pulses in the incoming video signals so that, during the field blanking period, the switcher automatically skips any unused input. The sync detector had been


Fig. 1: Modifications that were made to update a CCTV system - addition of a switcher, VCR and VCR monitor.
upset by the different pulse timing of the 525 -line signal. Normal results were obtained when a 625 -line camera was installed.

## Another Switcher Problem

A similar switcher and four brand-new cameras were installed at another site. Shortly after commissioning the installation the customer complained that the switcher occasionally skipped a camera. The engineer who paid the first visit to the site checked the video levels, which were all within specification, then replaced the switcher, assuming that the initial one was faulty.

The fault persisted however. During a further visit to the site we noticed that the only odd feature of the system was the use of two different makes of camera. Installations usually use just one make. We found that the cause of the fault was the different d.c. levels of the video signals from the two types of camera. The switcher's inputs are d.c. coupled, and the different levels upset the sync detection circuits which would occasionally decide that no camera was connected to a particular input. The switcher then skipped to the next one. Fitting coupling capacitors to all the inputs to remove the d.c. components of the signals solved the problem.

## Connector Fault

Another fault that required several visits to produce a cure developed at the same site. Every three months or so one of the cameras, over the door of a warehouse, would apparently stop working. An engineer would call, find no video signal at the switcher input, go out to the camera and connect his test monitor, only to find that the camera was working perfectly. Reconnecting the cable to the switcher restored the picture on the main monitor and no reason could be found for the loss of picture, despite much camera tapping and connector waggling.

The cable's BNC connector was a crimp-on type and we finally found that the original installer had failed to push the inner pin fully home into the insulator. It had gone in sufficiently to make contact but, as the weather got colder, it must have contracted slightly, pulling it out just far enough for contact to be broken and the picture lost. The disturbance when a test monitor was connected restored contact again for a while. A replacement connector cured the fault.

## Night Picture Fault

The complaint with an outside camera in a weatherproof housing was that while the daytime picture was fine a white disc appeared on the picture at night. A visit after dark confirmed the presence of a round white circle on the picture. There was nothing in the field of view that could have been responsible - no odd lights or reflective objects. Inspection of the housing revealed the cause of the fault. The camera has a power-on LED indicator on its front panel, by the side of the lens. During a recent service the camera had been removed from its housing and when replaced it must have been farther away from the window than originally. An image of the LED was being reflected back into the lens from the inside of the window. A short piece of insulating tape over the LED cured the problem.

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## SPECIAL OFFER THIS MONTH



# Servicing the Panasonic NV730 

Nick Beer

The Panasonic VCRs that followed the NV333/366 and preceded the NV-G21 series all had very similar mechanisms, no matter how they looked externally and however many features they had. The D1 deck was used in the majority of the machines of this era. Even those machines that didn't use the D1 deck had a very similar mechanism, with the result that manuals refer you to the one for the D1 deck for alignment details. A later article will cover the D1 deck and the electronic faults in the machines that use it. Other models we propose to cover will be the NV688, NV777 and NV788. This article however is devoted to the NV730, not because it's very different but because it has a very distinctive fault pattern that would be difficult to outline in a more general article covering several machines.

The NV730B was Panasonic's second dual-speed VCR. It superseded and was a considerable improvement upon the NV688. It's a front loader with an eightevent, two-week timer and an infra-red remote control system that was comprehensive for its time though without timer setting facilities. For mechanism control there's a membrane-type soft-touch pad on a fold-down flap the full width of the machine. Despite the relatively high price, $£ 529$ initially rising to $£ 549$ later, large numbers of these machines were sold. One problem is the poor video head life - more on this later.

## Dismantling

The top is held down with four screws, two at each side, and simply lifts off. The bottom is held on by seven gold screws. To remove the screening can, loosen the five red screws and slip it up and off. The front comes off in two parts. The main part can be unclipped after removing three red screws across the top. This allows you to remove the four red carriage retaining screws. After disconnecting the plug at its rear right the carriage can be lifted out. Removing the carriage makes life a lot easier - when changing the idler for example. See later for further front dismantling.

## Mechanical Operation

The mechanism has only two belts. One is the front loading belt (part no. VDV0151) which Panasonic refer to as a "slot-in" belt. It's a wide, flat belt at the top righthand side of the carriage. When it fails the result is sluggish front loading. You get one with the maintenance kit (part no. VUD4091KIT) for this model. The other is the loading belt (VDV0152) which is at the rear, right-hand corner at the bottom of the mechanism. It drives the tape loading mechanism, in turn being driven by the loading motor (VEM0211) via the loading pulley (VDG0177). The latter is also part of the maintenance kit - it becomes noisy on its pinion and the teeth on its lower drive surface tend to wear. The loading method is the same as with the earlier NV333/366/370 etc., via a series of gears that drive the guide arms, main lever and cam. Mode selection is effected by the mode switch which is actuated by the main lever. In this machine the
mode switch (VES0251) is unique and extremely reliable - unlike its counterparts VSS0110 and VSS0135 in D1 mechanism machines.

The capstan motor is a fixed-stator, direct-drive type that's used only for the capstan. D1 machines differ in this respect as they tend to use a belt driven by the capstan flywheel to drive the reels. In the NV730 there's a separate motor (VEMO212) for reel drive, via the reel idler (VXP0581 - not UXP0581 as in the manual). This is also part of the maintenance kit. Kick is via the main lever. The reel motor tends to become noisy both mechanically and electrically - the latter defect causes noise on the picture display.

There's a direct-drive unit (VEG0341) for the drum. This is virtually a hundred per cent reliable. The original head is type VEH0256 but the replacement supplied is type VEH0267. The two are identical as far as appearance and fitting are concerned. The discharge angle is at the bottom of the drum unit. It doesn't give a tenth of the trouble that you get with the VXA1584 fitted at the top on NV333/366s. When it does fail the symptom is a squeal.

The VEH0259 audio/control head is much better wearing than some I could mention. The only one I had to change developed a sticky surface which led to tape path/transport trouble like tape riding etc. As with all Panasonic audio/control head assemblies, the leads plug in and adjustment/fixing is by means of three screws at the base. Replacement is thus quick and straighforward.

## Mechanical Service

We'll run through the replacement procedures for general service items, including those in the maintenance kit.

It's best to remove the cassette carriage before you replace the reel idler - access is very tricky with the carriage in place. Remove the reel motor from above (three gold screws) and the take-up reel. This will allow you to move the idler over to the right-hand side and out through the cut-out. Make sure that you re-engage the spring underneath the idler plate.
To remove the video head, unsolder the eight arrowed connections on its PCB and take out the two securing bolts. Ensure that all solder is removed from the pins and that they are free to move before you remove the bolts. This way no damage will occur due to removing the drum without unsoldering the pins, as is so easily done. Replace in the opposite order. There are threaded holes for use with the Panasonic head puller, but use of a hairdryer will usually enable a tight drum to be removed.
One end of the brake band is held by the adjustment screw. The other is held to the back of the tension post arm by its own sprung plastic retainer. It can thus be pulled off without having to remove the post, as in earlier machines. When you replace it, check the back tension and the post's landing position.
The front loading belt can be slid over its two pulleys on the right-hand side of the cassette carriage after unclipping the worm retainer and lifting the top end of
the worm upwards. There's no need to remove the worm completely, or indeed the carriage, to replace just this belt. The loading belt is the simplest job - just slip it over the loading motor pulley and the loading gear pulley after removing the bottom plate. To replace the loading pulley simply undo the two retaining circlips.

The pinch roller (VXL1209) is held by a single circlip, but watch the washers as you remove it. This is another job that calls for removal of the carriage first.

The impedance roller (VDP0908) is held on its shaft with the standard nut. It's essential that the replacement roller is at exactly the right height, otherwise there will be severe disturbance to the picture. Do this by making a note of its rough position before removing the old one. Then fine set it by playing a standard tracking tape don't use your best one as it may get marked as you adjust the height of the roller. If possible it's best to replace and readjust the impedance roller as a separate job. If you are doing a general service, do everything except for the roller, check that everything is o.k., then replace the roller. It will save you a lot of heartache!

## Mechanical Adjustments

The various mechanical adjustment figures are as follows:
Back tension should be $25-30 \mathrm{~g}$ measured with a tentelometer.
The rewind and fast-forward torque should be over $400 \mathrm{~g} /$ cm .
The take-up torque should be $130-180 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}$.
If the torques are low, attention should be turned to the reel drive mechanics. To reset the back tension, adjust the slotted hole of the brake band on the supply reel. Also ensure that with the back tension set correctly you have a perfect still frame. See the faults list.

## Faults List

The following summarises our fault experiences with this machine.
(1) Tapes not ejected far enough, not ejected at all, or won't accept a cassette. Check whether the cassette carrier in the carriage flops about. If so, suspect that the sprung cam (VXP0575) at the front right-hand side of the carriage has broken. The spring mounting pips break, as a result of which the spring becomes loose and there's no tension. If this is the case the front loading motor will continue to run as the cassette out switch will not make. After a few seconds the machine will depower.
(2) Intermittent failure to rewind/fast-forward wind/play a tape, or intermittent cut-out on these functions. Caused by lack of reel motor drive due to dry-joints on Q1504. This regulator is on a small subpanel at the far rear right-hand side of the machine.
(3) Machine won't switch on. Clock o.k. but on LED not alight and no functions. This fault can be permanent or intermittent. In the latter case the machine runs all right for some time and then goes off: unless unplugged for about half an hour it will not switch back on. The first thing to do is to check the reset pulse at pin 16 of the syscon chip IC6001 (MN15342VGD). This is best done with a digital storage oscilloscope. If the reset pulse is present and o.k. the likely culprit is IC6001 itself, but I've also had identical symptoms due to the crystal X6001 (VSX0082). It's obviously quicker and cheaper to
replace this first, but if the fault is particularly intermittent and you don't want to spend too much time on fault finding it's worth changing both on spec. When the fault is permanent it's easy to determine which of these items is at fault. If the reset pulse is not present or is distorted, attention should be directed to QR6003, D6003, C6006 and C6008 - only rarely have any of these components been at fault however.
(4) No back-up memory. You've guessed it, the famous gold capacitors, C75401/2. They are of the same type as those used in the NV366 and the same things happen when they leak, so be careful: never apply a hot iron to the electrolyte - in this machine things can be a bit more serious if you do. Since the timer PCB has numerous plugs attached, the easiest way to replace the gold capacitors is to unclip the PCB and work at an angle from the side to solder. If you catch some electrolyte it invariably spits all over the print side of the syscon PCB which is directly below. This can cause some wonderful faults - I've had to sort out one machine following this disaster and it's not something to be desired!
(5) Intermittent tape chewing. It seems that whenever this fault appears on the job card the machine performs perfectly, never giving a hint of tape chewing despite hours on test. A check on the reel drive torques will however usually reveal a poor reel idler (VXP0581). Sometimes the torque reads o.k., but replacing the idler always seems to cure the trouble. As with any machine that suffers from this problem, ask to see the tapes sometimes they are cheap four-hour ones bought for $£ 2.49$ from a basket at the supermarket check-out!

## The Head Problem

(6) Poor picture in the SP or LP modes or both. This is invariably due to faulty video heads. Before replacing them, check the back tension. The tentelometer reading half way through an E180 cassette, measured between the full erase head and the entry guide, should be $25-30 \mathrm{~g}$. Pull the head off the tape while making the measurement and make two or three checks. You will find that you need to adjust the back tension for $29-30 \mathrm{~g}$ to get the best noise suppression in the trick modes.
What you will also usually find is that the back tension is $45-50 \mathrm{~g}$, so there's little wonder that the video heads have a short life (12-18 months)! When you replace the heads you find that, with the back tension reduced, the SP still frame is appalling. What you have to do is to set the back tension to $29-30 \mathrm{~g}$ then adjust the landing position of the back-tension post to restore the perfect SP still. A point can be found where, with correct back tension, a perfect still can be obtained - it will take you a while the first couple of times you try! Don't be tempted to increase the back tension again as you will soon need new heads.

As mentioned earlier, replacement heads have a different part no. Remember also the need to remove all solder from the pins before trying to pull off the head. We've found that MCES heads are excellent. We don't fit them on chargeable machines, on the principle that these should be fitted with manufacturer's replacements, but find them ideal for our rental machines.

## More Faults

(7) Won't play: arm's don't lace or drum not rotating. Unlike D1 machines this is not very common. The cause
is the same however - the mode switch (VES0251).
(8) Dim display. Usually the centres of the segments remain bright and the rest go dim, giving a display not unlike a "silvering" c.r.t. Digitron D7501 (VSL0037B) has gone low emission. Replacement is not too expensive.
(9) Will not switch on and will not front load. Front loading motor driver chip IC6005 (BA6209) faulty, loading the 9 V rail if the machine won't switch on. Check the 9 V rail.
(10) No deck operation when a cassette is in, or cassette comes out again. As with the NV370B, cassette up and/ or down switches (VSM0050) on carriage faulty.
(11) No clock, all deck operation displays illuminated, or wrong display. Output from regulator IC1501 (STK5361L) faulty, absent or low depending on symptoms. If the chip is short-circuit internally R1505 ( $68 \Omega$ fusible) and F1002 ( $1.25 \mathrm{AT}, 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) will probably be open-circuit.
(12) No go. No -30 V and unregulated 45 V supplies. Usually due to random failure of R1002 (4.7 ) .
(13) No capstan operation. Usually due to IC2004 (AN3281) or the capstan stator (VEK2208) being faulty. Very often if one goes faulty it damages the other, so it's best to change them both.
(14) Display strobing. X7504 (VSX0138) dry-jointed or open-circuit.
(15) No drum rotation. If the drives at pins 1,2 and 23 of IC2003 (AN6387) are missing or faulty, suspect this chip. (16) No go, no mechanism shuffle at switch-on. As with the NV370, the reel drive chip (IC6004, BA6209) is faulty.
(17) No go, no display or timer inoperative. Replace the timer microcomputer chip IC7503 (MN1512VTJ).
(18) Will not remember channel settings. Replace IC7504 (MN1228).
(19) Will not switch from SP to LP or vice versa. Switching chip IC2501 (AN6356N) faulty.
(20) Clock o.k. but when switched from standby the machine goes right off again. Excessive loading on the 30 V line due to IC7504 (MN1228) being faulty. Lift supply pin 9 as a check.
(21) No go, fuse F1003 (1.25AT, 20mm) and R1505 ( $68 \Omega$ fusible) open-circuit. IC1501 (STK5361L) faulty. Before replacing it make sure that there are no shorts across the output pins 2,3 and 5 .
(22) Intermittent or no drum rotation. This is usually due to C2018 ( $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ).
(23) Slight tear on playback picture and a barely audible tick on sound. Exit guide sleeve is running roughly. Replace roller post assembly (VXP0444).
(24) Creaking noise on playback, stops in pause. Usually the pinch roller (VXL1209) or capstan bearing VXD0091.
(25) Tape riding in cue or review, causing excess noise on the picture. Generally due to excessive friction in capstan bearing VXD0091.
(26) Knocking noise in cue/review. Idler riding due to slipped retainer. Replace idler (VXP0581).

## Control Membrane

Now that these machines are a few years old the plastic control membrane tends to crack. This is more likely to occur when the machine is used in cold conditions or by a heavy-handed user. A replacement (VYK0733) isn't expensive and fitting one is fairly

straightforward though it does call for a fair amount of dismantling. Remove the top and bottom, then the top half of the front, as described earlier. Then unclip the lowermost part of the front from the three front bottom securing screw holes. Four red screws hold the flap assembly to the front. With this removed, take out the five screws that hold the flap together, across the bottom, and the tracking, slow tracking and sharpness control knobs. The two halves of the flap then push apart.

## Remote Control Unit

The VSQ0357 handset used with these machines is a brown one and is pretty reliable unless subject to spillage. No-go failure is usually due to broken legs on the crystal or a defective MN6030B chip. A faulty chip can also cause excessive battery drain. As with all Panasonic remote control units, in the event of intermittent operation ensure that the battery is not a Duracell type - the rounded ends don't make good contact with the remote control unit's connectors.

## In Conclusion

In conclusion, this is a very smart looking machine with plenty of features. It gives good results in both the SP and LP modes, unlike the earlier NV688. Except for the head problem. reliability is good. Once the head problem (incorrect back tension) has been sorted out and the machine has been given a mechanical service it can be expected to give long, trouble-free service.

## Letters

## QUALITY OF COMPACT DISCS

I have been reading with great interest Joe Cieszynski's series on compact disc players. Despite the sophistication of the system and the techniques used, the quality of the discs themselves is unfortunately not all that it should be.

Giant leaps in hi-fi technology took place in the Seventies. These included metal tapes, Dolby, movingcoil cartridges, quartz-locked d.c. motor turntables, tuners with synthesis tuning, MOSFET-based amplifiers, ferro-fluid tweeters and a myriad of various poly-based loudspeaker cones. In the midst of all this we suffered from an appalling standard of record pressing quality, albums in particular. The record industry got its knuckles severely rapped, and as a result there followed a considerable improvement in the quality of pressing and surface noise. The industry's aim was presumably to save its profits, faced as it was with the ever more popular tape cassette medium.

Is this fiasco being repeated in the Eighties and Nineties with the compact disc? Once again there has been a mega-leap forward in sound reproduction technology, with CD players costing from as little as $£ 50$ to $£ 2,500$ or more. The average is around $£ 200$, for which you get advanced features such as multi-oversampling, bit multiplication, digital pulse axis control plus user benefits such as remote control and programmable track play. We are promised a signal-to-noise ratio of 100 dB or more and harmonic distortion of -95 dB , plus zero crosstalk, wow and flutter, hum and a superb frequency response.

Why is it then that after paying for the latest in $C D$ player technology we find that not one compact disc in the charts even nearly approaches the performance of a standard player? I've found that the typical signal-tonoise ratio on many chart compact discs is a little over 60 dB (about the same as a good record). In addition some have low levels of 50 Hz hum, again typically -60 dB , something that should have been banished from all recordings years ago. The best compact disc I could find, Paul McCartney's Flowers in the Dirt, clocks in a mere 75 dB signal-to-noise ratio, some 25 dB short of the promised 100 dB .

The present state of CD recording quality makes complete nonsense of the latest state-of-the-art technology found in CD players. Compact discs are also not particularly cheap. I believe that the public is being grossly misled by the promised improvement when the quality of the recordings is so poor. So come on record industry, put some of those huge profits back into refurbishing your recording equipment so that it reaches a standard at least matching that of today's hi-fi systems. Les Sage, Sage Audio Electronics,
Bingley, Yorks.

## SEPTEMBER LEADER

Your September issue editorial says that our educational system "has a lot to answer for" because of the lack of engineering knowledge in the boardrooms of British companies.

As a teacher of A level physics I see all too many able pupils who would make good physicists or engineers choose careers in accountancy, banking and management instead. These pupils must have enjoyed their physics education because they had twice opted for physics, at GCSE and A level. They chose these other professions because these offer better career opportunities than those in engineering. They also appreciate that it's difficult for someone with an engineering background to break into the upper echelons of management.

Engineering suffers from a lack of status in this country. One reason for this is that people from motor mechanics to full members of the professional engineering institutions are labelled "engineers" alike.

While the educational system is not perfect, it has to be realised that the problems I've mentioned can be put right only by industry itself.
R. Skoczylas,

Stafford.

Talking of the good old days is a common theme when it comes to domestic electronics and motor cars. One major complaint is that industries are now run by accountants. Every medium-sized customer has an account manager assigned to him, so has each department. The operations of those departments that are not directly revenue earning, such as stores, training, etc., are cut to the minimum. Financial controls are essential of course, but engineering driven by accountants has proved to be a counter-productive approach. It would be far better for accountancy to be a part of engineering syllabuses. Engineers would then be able to control the financial affairs of their departments and could put up ideas backed by figures.

The other problem of course is that we cannot beat the cheap labour of the Far East. But the next best thing could be provided by the DTI - a marketing and research unit accessible to industry and available free of charge. This would no doubt help in 1992.

## J. Tharanee,

Bicester, Oxon.

## PLAYING NTSC TAPES

Several letters have appeared recently on the subject of playing NTSC tapes in the UK. No one to date has mentioned Panasonic's new L series machines. The NVL28 plays NTSC tapes and produces colour on a PAL TV set - it converts the subcarrier to 4.43 MHz and adds phase inversion, i.e. PAL switching. The line/field standard is not changed however, so there is still the problem of reduced height or picture rolling with some sets. Also the tapes cannot be copied by PAL VCRs.

The L20 and L25 use the same servo system. They will play NTSC tapes in monochrome without modification, though no mention of this is made in either of the handbooks or the service manuals.
Gareth Foster,
Whitton, Middlesex.

## PROBLEMS WITH SPARES

Yet another moan about obtaining spares, this time for Sony products. As we don't have an account with Sony, being a service department rather than a sales shop, we rely on SES Staines for our spares. The advantage is that we can use a Barclaycard for payment,
thus avoiding the need to send a written order and the associated delay. The disadvantage is the difficulty in getting through on the phone.

After a long wait one morning I thought I'd try SES Dulwich. But they insisted on charging us retail prices if we wanted to pay by Barclaycard!

In the end I had to send a written order to SES Staines. Why is life made so difficult for the independent service department? And why are so many manufacturers' spares suppliers so inefficient and unhelpful?
M.J. Hobby TV Service,

Horsham, West Sussex.

## HELP WANTED

We are in need of a front panel for a Sharp VC4824 VCR. This is no longer available from Sharp or the company's distributors. If anyone has a surplus or second-hand panel, we'd be willing to buy it.
J. Rivas, Service Manager, Audio Visual Centre,

Northamptonshire Education, Covington Street,
Northampton NN1 5JU. Telephone 0604230567.
We require a stereo decoder chip for the Philips car radio-cassette unit Model RN712 - Philips say that they cannot help and don't even know the type used. The number 729 appears on the top of the i.c., which is a 14 pin device. We'd also be prepared to purchase a complete set. The same decoder is used in Model RN512.
Leon Electronics, 11 Woodend Close, Three Bridges, Crawley, West Sussex.
Telephone 029320536.

Can anyone help me to obtain an M193C chip? We require it for the tuning/control board in a Network Model NWC1402 colour portable. In fact we've three of these sets, all good except for this i.c., so ideally we need three of them.
C.E. Toms, EPPS Services,

212 Teignmouth Road, Torquay, Devon TQ1 $4 R X$. Telephone 080335177.

## CLEANING POTENTIOMETERS

Regarding F. Gregory's potentiometer tip (letters, October), there's another remedy for curing noisy potentiometers. I've used it for many years. Instead of applying a spot of fine oil to the track, clean it thoroughly with carbon tetrachloride applied with a medical cotton-bud stick (a readily available and convenient source of carbon tetrachloride or similar solvent is the thinner for typewriter correction fluid or the Thawpit type of stain remover). When the track has been cleaned sufficiently, apply a mixture of white petroleum jelly (Vaseline) and carbon tetrachloride - formed as a greasy paste in a watch-glass or similar container - with the aid of either a clean cotton-bud or the end of a used matchstick. Then rotate the potentiometer's spindle several times, the full traverse of the track. This completes the cleaning operation, leaving a fine, conductive film of lubrication. If the track is a carbon type, a small amount of loose carbon mixed with the jelly will form the equivalent of the graphite lubricant used with heavy engineering machinery.
Ivor Nathan,
Southgate, London N14.

# Test Report: Sadelta MC42 Pattern Generator 

Alfred Damp

The time had come to replace our elderly pattern generator. It dates from the early days of colour TV and still works, well just about.

The features we wanted in a new pattern generator were: switchable rasters in the three primary colours; a peak white raster; colour bars; a crosshatch pattern; and, in view of the almost total absence of a test card, a test pattern with a circle. A generator that fulfills these requirements is the Sadelta MC42 TV Stereo Pattern Generator.

First a word about the "stereo" side of things. This is designed around the West German stereo sound system. Switches relating to stereo sound have been isolated in the UK version and the i.f.s have been modified to system I.

The test patterns provided are as follows:
(1) The main test pattern has a crosshatch grid with a circle, thus meeting two of the requirements listed above. The circle is digitally produced and is stored in an EPROM. Within the circle there are frequency gratings and a section of colour bars. The pattern also has two postbox rectangles with a vertical line within each: one box is white with a black line and the other black with a white line. Border castellations complete the pattern.
(2) Standard colour bars
(3) Colour rasters in the three primary colours: secondary colours can be obtained by selecting two switches
together.
(4) A peak white raster.

In addition there are a black and white switch and an inverse switch that inverts the phase of the video and chroma.

There are three outputs, r.f., i.f. and video, at the front of the unit. The r.f. output frequency can be selected from one of four tuning potentiometers, all of which cover the entire u.h.f. band. The potentiometers also include band switches for Bands I and III. The output level can be set for $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}-10 \mathrm{mV}$. The i.f. output is switchable between the sound and vision i.f.s. The third output provides a composite video signal.

There's a scart connector at the back. This provides composite video, RGB and composite sync outputs. Inputs can also be fed in via the scart connector - video and two-channel audio.

Two sound tones are available, one at 1 kHz and the other at 400 Hz - the two tones can be on together. A switch enables the carrier to be modulated by an external source via the scart connector.

The generator gives superb results and is a real help in the workshop when working on colour TV receivers, VCRs and computer monitors.

The Sadelta MC42 is available from HRS Electronics Ltd., 11 Garretts Green Lane, Garretts Green. Birmingham B33 0UE at $£ 331 \cdot 10$ trade plus VAT.

# Servicing the Philips KT3 Chassis 

## John Coombes

The well-known KT3 chassis was used in a series of Philips and Pye models that were released over the years 1979-1982. They have $90^{\circ}$ tubes with 14,16 and 20 in . screen sizes. There are two versions with different colour decoder panels: in the earlier panel there are two chips, types TDA2560 and TDA2523; the later panel has a single TDA3560 chip. There are non-remote, remote and remote plus teletext models. The complete model list is as follows:
Philips: 14C925, 14CT3005, 14CT3205, 16C927, 16C928, 16СТ3015, 16СТ3215, 16СТ3715, 20С933, 20С934, 20СT3027, 20CT3227, 20CT3723 and 20CT3726.
Pye: 37KT3052, 37KT3060, 37KT3062, 37KT7225, 42K7227, 42K7228, 42KT3150, 42KT3152, 42KT3157, $51 \mathrm{~K} 7324,51 \mathrm{~K} 7326,51 \mathrm{KT} 3237,51 \mathrm{KT} 3260,51 \mathrm{KT} 3262$, $51 \mathrm{KT} 3267,51 \mathrm{KT} 3272,51 \mathrm{KT} 7323$ and 51 KT 7326.
We will deal with the various fault symptoms that arise and the items to check in each case.

## No Results

The most common fault is no raster and no sound, and the most common cause of this is that the surge limiter resistor R6191 (4.7 ) is open-circuit. If the fuses, FS6291/2 (2AT), are open-circuit, check the following items for shorts: the bridge rectifier diodes D6292/4/5/6 (type BY227), the associated protection capacitors C6292/4/5/6 (2.2nF), and if necessary the $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF}$ mains filter capacitor C6290. These capacitors sometimes go short-circuit intermittently.

If the HT1 line (output from the bridge rectifier) is low, check whether the chopper transistor T1463 (BUW84) is leaky or the reservoir capacitor C1460a $(200 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ is open-circuit.

The next thing to check is the 129 V output from the chopper circuit - at pin 6 of power supply module U7470. If the voltage is excessive, 300 V or more, check for shorts/leaks in T1463 (BUW84), D1461 (BY208) and C1462 (470pF).

If the HT2 (129V) voltage is correct, check for faults in the line output stage. The chief suspect is the line output transistor T1562 (BU205). It may be faulty or without drive. In the latter case check whether any of the following are open-circuit: R1561 (2.79), L1563 and the relevant secondary winding on the chopper transformer L1465.

If the HT2 line is low at less than 100 V , check the resistance between the collector and emitter of T1562. If you get a short-circuit reading, check T1562 and C1568 $(560 \mathrm{pF})$. If the reading is in excess of $6 \Omega$, remove the power supply panel (chopper drive) and check the voltages at pins $6(280 \mathrm{~V})$ and $10(12 \mathrm{~V})$ of the bridge rectifier panel. Check R6294/7/8 (each $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) if the voltage at pin 6 is incorrect or missing. If the 12 V supply at pin 10 is incorrect or missing check C $6300(470 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, the 12 V zener diode D6300 (BYX79/12) by substitution and if necessary R6299 and R6300 (both $8 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). Replace the power supply panel and check the voltage at pin 12 (should be 12 V ): if the reading is 30 V or more check the chopper driver transistor 77353 (BSS38), the driver transformer L7351 (by substitution) and if necessary the bias resistor R 6293 ( $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, on the bridge rectifier
panel). If still in trouble check the voltage at pin 6 of the power supply panel. This should be at 129 V . If the reading is less than 30 V , check T1463 (BUW84), D1464 (BY208), C1559 ( $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and C1560 ( $0 \cdot 39 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ).

If the set is tripping, the usual cause is the tripler. It breaks down internally and this sometimes leads to the destruction of IC7322 (TDA2581Q) on the power supply panel. If the tripler gets very damp around the e.h.t. cap and is left in this condition the c.r.t.'s final anode can be ruined, calling for a replacement c.r.t.

For repeated random tripping, check the mains plug, socket and fuse for intermittent operation. Make sure that the h.t. is correctly set at 129 V and that the earthing connections to the c.r.t.'s external coating and the P band are in good condition. If necessary check the edge connectors of the modules.

## Sound but no Raster

For no raster with the sound all right the first thing to check is that the c.r.t.'s heaters are alight. If not, check c.r.t. pins $6 / 7$ for heater continuity, likewise for continuity at pins 13/14 of the line output transformer, and the plug and socket connections in between.

If the tube's heaters are alight, check the first anode voltage at pin 10 . The reading here should be $350-400 \mathrm{~V}$. If this voltage is missing check back through R9602 and the plug and socket to the preset R1581 ( $2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) which is in series with the focus control R1572 ( $24 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ).

Beam current limiting is carried out via the contrast control circuit and faults here can remove the picture. Check C1565 (150pF) and C1566 (220pF) which can go short-circuit, the value of R1565 ( $24 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in 20 in . sets, $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in 16 in . sets and $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in 14 in . sets) and if necessary zener diode D1423 (BZX79/C12) by substitution.

If still in trouble, check the voltage at pin 9 of the colour decoder panel. This is the field blanking input and the voltage here should be about 1.5 V with the earlier panel and $1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$ with the later panel. If the reading is incorrect and the panel is an earlier one, remove the signal and check the voltage at pin 12 which should vary between $0.8-3 \mathrm{~V}$ as the brightness control is adjusted from end to end. If the conditions here are incorrect, check the TDA2560Q chip IC3192 by replacement: if the voltage at pin 12 is correct, check T1426 (BC548) and, by replacement, zener diode D1435 (BZX79/B5V6).

If the voltage at pin 9 of the colour decoder panel (either version) is incorrect, check the field blanking transistor T1535 (BC558). If the 13 V supply is not present at its emitter, check whether R1585(1 $\Omega$ ) is opencircuit. Then if necessary check the field output and driver stages. The voltage at the collector of the upper transistor T1530 in the output stage should be 30 V . If this voltage is missing check R1590 (3.3 ) , D1590 (BY406) and C1588 ( $680 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). Items to check in the field timebase are T1530 (BD223), T1532 (BD234), R1531/2 (both $1 \cdot 5 \Omega$ ). T1523 (BC337) and C1521 (470 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ).

## Colour Faults

Loss of one colour is usually caused by an open-circuit resistor on the RGB output panel. Check R4250 for red,

R4266 for green and R4282 for blue. These resistors are all $470 \Omega$.

The TDA2523Q chip IC3223 on the earlier colour decoder panel can be responsible for a number of colour faults as follows: no colour, intermittent loss of colour, loss of one or two colours. loss of colour sync or a Venetian blind effect.

If the colour control has no effect, check the control itself (R1884, $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and the TDA2560Q chip IC3192. Also check the edge connector, if necessary by replacement, and for cracks on the panel and the mother board. Poor or weak colour can be caused by a purity fault. Ensure that this is not due to an external magnetic field. Then check the degaussing posistor R6292, C6293 $(0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, and the coils L1102/3 for open or shorted turns. Check for dry-joints in this area and that the plugs and sockets A21/2/3/4 are in order.

## Tuning Drift

In the event of tuning drift, first check that the 155 V (HT3) voltage is correct. The reservoir capacitor here is C 1583 , which was changed to $4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to prevent formation of a switch-off spot. Then check the 33 V regulator D1401 (ZKT33B): replace it or see whether the 33 V line varies when D1401 is subjected to heat and freezer. Resistors to check if necessary are R1401 ( $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), R1404 ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), R1405 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) and R1410 ( $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). If the drift is still present the U321 tuner is suspect - check by replacement: If the drift is on one channel only, check the pushbutton assembly and the tuning potentiometer, again by replacing the unit.

## No Sound

For no sound first check that switch S1013 is closed and that neither the switch nor the loudspeaker L1100 $(16 \Omega)$ is open-circuit. Then check whether the output coupling capacitor C5182 ( $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) is open-circuit and that the 20 V supply is present at pin 1 of the TDA 2611 AQ audio output chip IC5181. If the supply is low, check C5179 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and IC5181, which could also be responsible for distortion. If the 20 V line is missing, check whether R1413 (4.7 ) is open-circuit or C1413 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ short-circuit. These items are on the main panel. Then check R6303 (2-2 2 ) and D6303 (BY406) on the bridge rectifier panel.

If necessary, move back to the TBA120AS intercarrier sound chip IC5164. Check that 12.5 V is present at pins 11 and 12. If this voltage is low or absent. check R5169 $(270 \Omega), \mathrm{C} 5168(22 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and $\mathrm{C} 5169(22 \mathrm{nF})$, then if necessary IC5164 by substitution. Check whether the preset volume control R5166 ( $4-7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) or the user volume control R1886 ( $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) is open-circuit.

Finally check whether coupling capacitor C5176 $(0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ is open-circuit and for poor connections, dry-. joints and cracks on the PCB.

## Miscellaneous Faults

Faults sometimes arise in the EW modulator circuit. Check the three transistors in the following order: T1494 (BC548). T1490 (BD234) and T1485 (BC548). Then if necessary check D1562 (BY208) and/or C1562 (15nF) for leakage and the condition of the width control R1513 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ).
For poor line sync when cold ensure that C7336 is $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{nF}$ and not $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF}$.

## next month in

## - SERVICING THE SALORA J SERIES CHASSIS

Salora's success with its low-power consumption chassis based on the Ipsalo concept led to their use in other ranges, e.g. Hitachi and Grenada. Next ronth Nick Eeer and lan Bowden deal with the J series chassis, covering in particular the power supply, the RGB drive system and the enable word that allows some coperations to be altered. With a faults list of course

- BANDWIDTH CCIMPRESSION TECHNIQUES

The main emphasis in TV development work world vjide is now on high definition systems. This has led to increased artention being paid to ways of reducing the bandiwidth required to transmit a TV signal. Tom vall s siveys the techniques that have been devised to economise on bandwidth, from early work in connection with Nipkow discs to present-day digital systems.

## - CD FAULTS REPORTS

Start of a new feature providing reader feedback on servicing probems with compact disc players. n the CD player series Joe Cieszynski starts on the servos.

- NORMAN'S SATELLITE TV INSTALLATION

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## Long-distance Television

## Roger Bunney

There was a decline in Sporadic $E$ reception during August which wasn't a very good month. As the log below shows, reception was possible for the vigilant with plenty of time available. But the month was below average, and I feel that this must have something to do with the approach of the peak of the current sunspot cycle. Any comments on this?
5/8/89 TVE (Spain) chs. E2, 3, 4; RAI (Italy) ch.1A; Ercalano E2 (Italian private station); C+ L2 (France-Canal Plus); ARD (West Germany) E2, 3; ORF (Austria) E2a; ZTV (Zimbabwe) E2 - at 1805-1834, a Pop programme called 'Sounds of Saturday' via Trans Equatorial Skip with Sporadic E enhancement.
6/8/89 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RTP (Portugal) E3; RAI IA, B; ARD E2; C+ E3, 4; JRT (Yugoslavia) E3; MTV (Hungary) R1, 2; TSS (USSR) R1.
7/8/89 TVE E3, RAI E2.
8/8/89 TSS R1; CST (Czechoslovakia) R1, 2; JRT E3, 4; RAI IA, B; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E3.
9/8/89 SVT (Sweden) E2, 3; NRK (Norway) E2, 3, 4; TSS R1; CST R1; MTV R1, 2; JRT E3, 4; RAI IA; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E3; ORF (Austria) E2a; RUV (Iceland) E4.
10/8/89 TSS R1, 2; SVT E2; CST R2; C+ L2; TVE E2; RAI IA.
11/8/89 RAI IA, B; Ercalano E2; RTP E2, 3; TVE E3; ZTV E2 at 1808.
12/8/89 TSS R1; RAI IA; MTV R1. The Perseids meteor shower this day produced a lively Band I with many signal bursts being seen.
13/8/89 JRT E3, 4; ARD E2; TVE E3; TSS R2; NRK E2, 3.
14/8/89 RAI IA, B; Ercalano E2; C+ L2, 3; TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; YLE (Finland) E3, 4.
15/8/89 RAI IA; TVE E2, 3, 4; ORF E2a; ARD E3; C+ L2; NRK E2.

## 16/8/89 TVE E2, 3, 4.

17/8/89 RAI IA; +PTT (Switzerland) E2.
18/8/89 RAI IA, B; Ercalano E2; TVA (Italian private) IA; EPT (Greece) E3; JRT E3; MTV R1, 2; ORF E2a; ARD E2; C+ L3; TVE E2, 3; TSS R1.
19/8/89 TVE E2, 3, 4.
20/8/89 TVE E2; RAI IA.
22/8/89 RAI IA, B; Ercalano E2; JRT E3, 4; TVE E2; RTP E2, 3.
23/8/89 RAI IA, B; TVA IA; EPT E3; C + L2; TVE E2, 3, 4; TSS R1, 2; CST R1; TVP (Poland) R1; RTSH (Albania) IC; TVR (Rumania) R3.
24/8/89 JRT E3; RAI IA, B; MTV R1, 2; C+ L2; TVE E3; RTP E2, 3; TSS R1, 2.
25/8/89
26/8/89
27/8/89
28/8/89
30/8/89

There was an improvement in tropospheric conditions during August, thanks in part to settled hot weather, but no real openings occurred. The 9th produced Band III/ u.h.f. signals from the nearer West German stations (NDR/WDR/ZDF) in the southern UK. The 11th produced an interesting Band I signal, Goettelborner Hoehe ch. E2, again in the southern UK. The 19th produced further West German Band III/u.h.f. signals while on the 29th in the south west Roger Fussell (Torpoint) logged TVE chs. E4, 5, 31 and 45 during a tropospheric lift - a degree of ducting was evident.

Auroral activity was noted on the 15 th, with TSS ch. R1 at 2200 plus unidentified signals. Auroral effects in Band I were noted in Scotland on the 17th, 21st and 23rd, but no signals were identified.

Simon Hamer excelled with MS reception. On the 16th he logged DR (Denmark) ch. E5 and SVT-1 ch. E8 while on the 17th he had YLE chs. E4 and 9, TSS ch. R7 and TVP ch. R8 - really excellent going for the Band III MS catches.
One piece of late news is that a new transmitter at Liege, Belgium is now on test in ch. E39 with 100 200 kW .

During early August I was on holiday at Bonne Nuit bay on the north coast of Jersey, about half a mile east of the massive Fremont Point IBA transmitter site. The BBC Les Platons f.m. transmitter is about a mile east of the bay. Les Platons used to transmit TV on ch. B4 there are still many v.h.f. receiving aerials in position across the island. The local relay at Mont Orgueil Castle, Gorey, is on the battlements itself: a double-stacked logperiodic receives the Fremont Point horizontal group B signals, with retransmission on a more obvious single group W log-periodic with vertical polarisation.

My thanks to the following for sending in reports on reception and conditions this month: Peter Schubert (Rainham), Tim Anderson (St. Leonards), Cyril Willis (King's Lynn), Simon Hamer (Powys), Bill Cotterill (Tipton), Roger Fussell (Torpoint) and Iain Menzies (Aberdeen).

## News Items

Low Countries: A new ch. E50 transmitter is operational in Brussels, co-sited with the RTBF Tele-2 ch. 45 transmitter. It uses the PM5544 test pattern with the identification "Bruxelles CANAL 50" but no programme name. It seems that this and the Anderlues ch. E58 transmitter are to be used for the forthcoming Belgian Canal Plus service. Because of the ch. 50 transmitter the local Brussels relay has removed WDF-3 (Monschau ch. E50) from its cable, fearing co-channel interference. The: Brussels ch. E45 and E50 transmitters both operate at 500W e.r.p.

Interesting that a TV-DXer logged a test pattern with the identification "RIAS-TV NATO" for one day only at 0530 local time from the Brussels ch. E56 transmitter which normally carries TV-5 Europe. Can anyone identify or comment? The Ekofisk oil platform TV service has been received on ch. E55 vertical with the Phillips Petroleum 66 identification and the text "EKOFISK TV CH 1" and on ch. E52 vertical with a subtitled Norwegian film.

One of the AFN TV channels at Shape/Casteau has been moved from ch. E34 to ch. E33.
Italy: Further information has been received from the BDXC on private Italian transmitters operating in Band I, as follows: Quarta Rete TV1, ch. IA. Corso Brescia

62, 10152 Torino. Audiovision ch. IA. Via Ferrucio 10, 20145 Milano. Telelomellina ch. IA. Corso Pavia 34, 27029 Vigevano (PV). Telelibera chs. IB and IC. Piazza Michelotti 3/a, 06100 Perugia. TSC Telespazio Compano ch. IA. Vicolo Forno, 82019 Sant Agata Dei Goti. Telebari ch. IB. Lotto Vigna Laura, 70125 Bari.
Yugoslavia: Dalibor Frkovich reports that TV KoperCapodistria is to become independent of JRT. The channel is being taken over by the Italian entrepreneur Silvio Berlusconi who is well known for his interests in the Italian private TV market.
Amateur Radio: The RSGB reports that a 50 MHz beacon is now in operation at St. Austell, Cornwall. The 45W transmitter has been widely received and nearby TV-DXers will certainly need notch filters or phasing systems to prevent or reduce breakthrough. Australian amateurs are now allowed to operate at up to 400 W in the $50.05-50.2 \mathrm{MHz}$ band. Luxembourg is shortly to issue radio amateur licences for operation at 50 MHz . On July 8th a Worcester based amateur, GIINK, heard a Japanese station calling CQ at 50 MHz , using SSB. The time was 0815 .

## For Scanner Operators Only!

Those TV-DXers who operate scanners in Band I may find the following list from Robert Copeman helpful for identifying those distant F2 signals we hope to receive during the coming winter.
Ch. 1 New Zealand. Offset vision carriers.
$45 \cdot 2396 \mathrm{MHz}$ Mt. Studholm, South Canterbury. 10kW vertical.
$45 \cdot 24 \mathrm{MHz}$ Waiatarua, Auckland and Waikato, Te Aroha. 100 kW horizontal.
$45 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ Mt. Hedgehope, Southland and Kaukau, Wellington. 100 kW horizontal.
45.26 MHz Whakapunake, east coast and Hikurangi, Northland. 10kW horizontal. Queensway, Otage 100 kW vertical.
Ch. A0, Australia.
$46 \cdot 17 \mathrm{MHz}$ Toowoomba, Queensland. 300 kW horizontal.
$46 \cdot 237 \mathrm{MHz}$ Cooma, NSW relay. 500 W .
$46 \cdot 24 \mathrm{MHz}$ Wagga, NSW. 100 kW horizontal.
46.2515 MHz Gordonvale, Queensland. 500 W .
$46 \cdot 258 \mathrm{MHz}$ Tamworth, NSW. 1kW horizontal.
Seven other lower power relays have not been included in this list.

## Commercial Corner

Aerial Techniques is marketing a low-cost, dualstandard TV set with the following coverage: Bands I/III and u.h.f., systems B/G/I. Operation is from a 240 V mains supply, an external 12 V battery or its own internal rechargeable 12 V Nicad stack. Aerial input is via a coaxial adaptor to a 3.5 mm mono plug. The price is $£ 69.95$. For the address see the company's advertisement.

The first issue of Geoff Arnold's new magazine Radio Bygones, mentioned in the August Teletopics, has now appeared. Geoff Arnold was of course previously editor of Practical Wireless. It's attractively presented in A4 format, with 32 pages, and contains much information on old radios, test equipment, wartime gear and so on. Coverage of vintage TV matters is planned for later. The first issue as a sample costs $£ 2$, a year’s subscription (six

## AERIAL TECHNIQUES

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## Satellite TV News

PanAmSat at $45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ has been testing two new downlinks, at 11.62 GHz and 11.67 GHz . The 625 -line signals have PAL colour. A sixth horizontal downlink from Intelsat at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ has been on test and NRK has been seen from the ECS satellite at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Various OB links via this satellite were noted during August.

The newly launched DFS Kopernikus satellite at $23.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ was carrying the following services at the end of August: SAT-1 at 11.53 GHz, RTL+ Nord at 11.59 GHz , Eins Plus at 11.61 GHz and RTL+ German at

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Unit 11 Galvone Enterprize also at Centre Galvono, Roxbord, Limerick
11.66 GHz . The 11.59 GHz link has been seen carrying other services and by the time this is read the downlink menu will certainly have changed! It seems that the German post office DBP will use the satellite to duplicate the TV SAT-2 feed when it becomes fully operational next year. At present the intention is to move the West 3, BR3, SAT, PRO 7 and Tele 5 services from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ to Kopernicus DFS-1. Teleclub may also be a DFS customer at a future date.
Ian Waller reports that the signal level from the Intelsat craft at $63^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ has increased, suggesting that the craft has been reorientated. Signal levels in the eastern

UK are comparable to the German downlinks at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.
The Soviet Gelikon DBS project and the Spanish Hispasat craft are due to come into operation in 1992. A second Hispasat craft at $31^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is due for launch in September 1992. The two Hispasat craft will have two 80W TV channels plus one footprint beamed on the Canaries and another to the Americas.

Following various transponder switch-off problems, all but two of Astra's $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ transponders are now fully operational. NRK has been noted at $11 \cdot 179 \mathrm{GHz}$ from ECS F5 at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and Intelsat $24^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ has been noted with carriers at $10.95,11.003$ and 11.67 GHz .

# Berlin Radio Show Report 

## George Cole

Some interesting new technology was on show at this year's International Audio and Video Fair (also known as the Berlin Funkausstellung). What follows is but a snapshot of the events since IAVF is very big ( 398 exhibitors were spread over 25 halls covering $52,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft ), very crowded (it's a public event that attracts nearly half a million visitors) while most of the language and literature was naturally in German.

## Longer VHS Playing Time

Two developments from BASF and Nokia (which owns the ITT Nokia and Salora brands) have extended the recording and playback time of the VHS format. BASF showed an E300 tape which gives a recording time of five hours at the standard play speed and ten hours in the long play mode. The tape has an ultra-thin base film, just $9 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ thick compared with the $13 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ base film used with E180 tape. Apparently JVC, which holds the VHS patents and licences, is not very happy about this, suggesting that the thinner tape may snap in older or


One of the "lap-top" VHS VCR plus monitors on show. This is the Panasonic model, with 5in. LCD display.
misaligned machines. According to a BASF spokesman however the E300 tape has been test marketed in Austria for a year without any complaints about its durability. BASF says that limited supplies of E300 cassettes will be on sale in the UK before Christmas, priced at $£ 6.99$ or less.

Nokia introduced a twelve-hour VCR which increases the usable time by running the tape at one third of the normal speed, i.e. $0.78 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ - EP speed? According to Nokia the use of a new development called Active Sideband Optimum (ASO) means that the picture quality is better than that of conventional LP operation. ASO eliminates the crosstalk problems from which the dense "EP" tracks would otherwise suffer. Nokia says that the ASO circuitry is relatively inexpensive, which means that it could become a standard VHS feature.

JVC has objected to ASO because "EP" recordings won't play on standard VHS decks offering SP and LP operation. But it seems likely that ASO decks would offer three speeds. Perhaps JVC's objections are the reason why no launch details of ASO machines were announced.

Less contentious was the Hitachi VT-L240 NTSC VCR which uses audio signal compression techniques to provide up to 240 hours of continuous audio recording from a two-hour cassette!

## Video Equipment

JVC, Hitachi and Panasonic showed prototype VCRs equipped with the F/C (full/compact) mechanism described in the August issue of Television (see pages 774-5). This accepts full-sized VHS and VHS-C cassettes without the need for an adaptor. Surprisingly there isn't a standard for the F/C system: all three manufacturers have developed their own versions.

Also on show was the new $45 / 90$ minute VHS-C tape which again should be on sale in the UK by Christmas.

Hitachi and Panasonic have produced portable "laptop" VHS VCR/monitors. Hitachi's Model VTLC50EM has a five-inch LCD screen, SP/LP operation and a three-way power supply. Its dimensions are 370 mm wide, 89 mm high and 214 mm deep, the weight being approximately $3 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~kg}$. Panasonic's lap-top machine also has a five-inch LCD screen. It includes a TV tuner and hi-fi stereo sound (through headphones).

JVC displayed a VHS-C portable system called Com-


A Thomson high-definition monitor with 16:9 aspect ratio display. Note the HD-MAC resolution chart.


The latest Philips CDV player, Model CDV495, is a combi type that plays $8,12,20$ and 30 cm discs.


Panasonic's 16 in . beam matrix display, a thermionic flatscreen arrangement that produces 630,000 pixels.
pact C. It consists of camera, LCD monitor, tuner and recorder separates.

Smaller full-function VHS-C camcorders are on the way, thanks to a new ulura-lightweight chassis developed by Panasonic. This is twenty per cent lighter than current types and uses high-density chip mounting technology. A Panasonic spokesman said that full-feature VHS-C camcorders will eventually dip under the 1 kg mark.
Two other Panasonic developments are the "Electronic Telephoto Effect", which increases an $\times 8$ zoom to $\times 16$ electronically, and the FIT (frame interline transfer) CCD imager which is claimed to eliminate vertical smearing.

There were a number of VHS and S-VHS camcorders on show. JVC's GR-S707 was the most interesting one. Although it's an S-VHS-C camcorder it uses a full-size ( 62 mm ) head drum. JVC says that this improves the picture quality.

## CDV Players

Compact disc video (CDV), which combines moving analogue video with CD digital sound, was much in evidence. According to the system's inventor Philips the market for CDV players should soon reach 960,000 a year world wide: projected sales are 60,000 in Europe. 100,000 in the USA and 800,000 in Japan. There are now 7,000 CDV software titles, with 4,000 in the USA and 300 in Europe. Philips expects the European library to increase to 500 by the end of the year. Many of these are music titles, but software companies are showing a greater interest in the medium.

CDV hardware was shown by Philips, Sony, Grundig, Marantz, Pioneer and Matsushita (Panasonic/Technics). The Philips CDV495 is a combi player that handles 8,12 , 20 and 30 cm CDV discs. First-generation CDV players incorporated analogue sound circuitry so that the older LaserVision discs could be played. Philips has now removed this but, in response to criticism from LaserVision supporters, has promised that the analogue sound will return with the next generation of players. The CDV495 also has an edit function which makes it easy to copy CD or CDV sound on to audio cassettes. The user simply keys in the tape length (e.g. C90) and the CDV495 calculates the number of tracks that will fit on to it and plays then. I don't know what the music companies will make of this feature.

Sony's MDP515D multi-disc CDV deck offers a horizontal resolution of 440 lines and variable speed playback from $1 / 90$ th to ten times normal speed. I was very impressed with the picture quality and the absence of any noise bars during trick play. The MDP515D plays PAL or NTSC discs and the sound track has $\times 8$ oversampling with an 18 -bit digital filter. It goes on sale in Germany this autumn at the equivalent of about $£ 730$. but there are no plans to date for a UK launch.

JVC showed a graphics player, Model XL-G512. which plays normal CD audio discs and those encoded with simple graphics and text.

Philips held a player demonstration of its CD Interactive (CD-I) system which combines sound, graphics, text, pictures and $1 / 4$ screen motion video on a 12 cm disc. CD-I players combine a computer, disc drive and a $C D$ audio player in one unit. Initial plans were for CD-I to go on sale in the USA this year and in Europe next year, but the launch will now be in 1992. The reason for this delay is that Philips and Matsushita are developing

CD-I machines that will provide full-screen, full-motion video.

Looking even farther ahead, Thomson showed an erasable CD disc that uses a magnetic-optical recording system. The disc can store up to four hours of pictures and sound.

## High-definition TV

The European high-definition TV project, Eureka 95, was out in force at the IAVF. The Eureka press conference, held in the HD-MAC studio, was packed out and attended by many of Eureka's top officials. What strikes you is how fast the Eureka team has worked to develop HD-MAC. The project was announced in 1986, presented at the 1987 IAVF and first demonstrated at the 1988 International Broadcasting Convention. The first complete production system was shown at this year's Montreux International Television Symposium and the final phase, satellite transmission, was achieved at Berlin.

The plan is to use HD-MAC at the 1990 World Cup finals, with broadcasts beginning for the 1992 Olympic games, though the feeling is that 1995 is a more plausible date. Thirty HD-MAC programmes are available: broadcasting companies in Portugal, Holland, Austria and the UK (the BBC) prepared productions for the HD-MAC studio at Berlin. The idea is to establish a stockpile of programmes before regular HD-MAC broadcasting services begin. The HD-MAC pictures I saw, under less than ideal viewing conditions, looked sharp and clear and didn't seem to suffer from the judder I've noticed with the Japanese Hi-Vision HDTV system. Other journalists commented that the UK provided one of the best HD-MAC demonstrations.

The Japanese haven't given up hope of getting HiVision accepted as the world standard for HDTV. Companies that demonstrated Hi-Vision included Sanyo and Toshiba, and Hi-Vision equipment has been lent to a number of European broadcasting companies.

One of the biggest surprises was Thomson's announcement that it would start to sell wide-screen HD-TV sets with a 16:9 aspect ratio next year, at a price of around $£ 3,000$. The general feeling was that this was a little optimistic.

Philips demonstrated a prototype HD-MAC VCR which can also handle D2-MAC, PAL, SECAM and NTSC signals. The HD-MAC signal is sampled at 20.25 MHz before being compressed and converted back to analogue form. It undergoes filtering, pre-emphasis and frequency modulation before being recorded on tape as two parallel tracks. Recording time is one hour and twenty five minutes.

It was announced that the Eureka project may be extended a further two years to enable secondgeneration professional and consumer HD-MAC equipment to be developed.

## Improved-definition TV

Many companies including Philips, Grundig, Blaupunkt and Thomson showed Improved Definition (ID-TV) sets. This is a receiver-based system that enhances the conventional broadcast signal, though there doesn't seem to be an official specification. ID-TV sets provide flicker-free pictures by doubling the field frequency to 100 Hz . Information on how this is done is
sketchy. It seems that the received fields are digitised and stored in a memory. They are then read out at twice the normal field frequency. Some sets use the digital/ memory system for freeze frame, picture-in-picture and zoom effects.

Philips demonstrated a wide-screen MAC TV set that automatically adjusts from a $16: 9$ to a $4: 3$ aspect ratio and vice versa.

## Projection TV

A fair number of companies showed projection TV systems. Grundig's had a 115 in . screen, 100 Hz field rate and digital trick effects. JVC's super LCD projector consisted of three 1.76 in . LCDs that act as filters, each with 210,000 pixels. The horizontal and vertical definition are given as 350 and 450 lines respectively. JVC says that the system doesn't even require a screen, a white wall being sufficient to provide good picture quality. Panasonic's 40in. LCD projector weighs around 100 lb and has a depth of 16in.: the three LCDs have 312,000 pixels each. Philips showed a 50 in . HD-MAC projector with a claimed resolution of over 1,000 lines.

At the other end of the scale Toshiba showed a 4in. multi-standard LCD TV set while Philips had a combined 3 in . LCD TV/radio that weighed just 500 g .

## Beam Matrix Display

Another Panasonic innovation is Beam Matrix TV, a flat-screen system that gives good picture quality. The system uses 28 linear electrodes about five inches in length instead of a c.r.t. gun. These electrodes produce 3,200 beams that form a small, rectangular display with digital control and drive. A 16in. beam matrix set on show had a display unit with a thickness of just 4 in . The power consumption is said to be roughly the same as with a conventional c.r.t.

## News Round-up

Another innovation was TOP (table of pages) text, a teletext system that works like a personal computer display. The TOP remote control unit has just four keys that are used to select items from an on-screen menu. TOP is quicker than Fastext, but UK broadcasters are said to be lukewarm about it.

JVC and Hitachi demonstrated VCRs with built-in MAC tuners. As this was Germany, the D2-MAC system predominated. There are also plans for digital satellite radio broadcasts that will give CD-quality sound. Philips plans to launch digital audio satellite tuners in Germany this year.

Still video had a low profile, though Canon showed a still video camera which should be available in Europe for around $£ 500$ from the end of September.

Aiwa showed a portable digital audio tape (DAT) recorder that can be attached to an analogue/digital converter and used to copy 1,800 still video images on to DAT tape. Sony demonstrated the Hi8 system and Grundig is now marketing Video 8 equipment.

Toshiba demonstrated a 3D video system. Hitachi went one better with 4D vision using holograms.

Finally, Blaupunkt showed a TV set with an exchangeable front panel. The panel slots into the front of the 55 cm set and the user can select the panel that blends best with the domestic decor. How long before we see paint-your-own TVs?!

# The High-band 8mm Video System 

George Cole

This autumn sees the launch of the European version of the Hi-band (Hi8) video format: Hi8 is Video 8's answer to the Super VHS format.

## Video-8 Recap

We'll start with a brief recap on the 8 mm video system - for a comprehensive account of this system, see Eugene Trundle's five-part series that started in the April 1987 issue of Television. Video 8 is a world standard format that has been adopted by 127 electronics companies. Some people talk of "Sony's Video 8 format", forgetting that it's an international system to whose development numerous companies contributed. Sony must however be given the credit for getting the .8 mm system on to the market and keeping it in the spotlight. The format takes advantage of technological advances that have been made since the first half-inch video formats, such as VHS, were launched in the late Seventies. In particular the 8 mm system uses new head and tape technology that enables shorter wavelengths to be recorded and higher density recording.

The main features of the 8 mm system are: use of metal tape and an audio-size cassette with up to three hours' recording time (PAL LP mode); use of a.t.f. (automatic track following); absence of fixed audio and control heads; f.m. audio (mono) recorded helically at the l.f. end of the spectrum, or alternatively PCM digital audio (mono/stereo) recorded in its own dedicated section ( $30^{\circ}$ rotation) of the helical track. Its basic specification is: f.m. luminance carrier deviation $4 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \mathrm{MHz}$; luminance bandwidth 3 MHz ; chrominance down-converted to 732.422 kHz ; f.m. audio $1.5 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 100 \mathrm{kHz}$. The 3 MHz luminance bandwidth provides a horizontal resolution of a little over 260 lines. The pictures are slightly sharper than those obtained with the basic VHS system, though the introduction of VHS HQ processing narrowed the gap. Fig. 1 shows the frequency spectra for the $8 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{Hi} 8$ and S-VHS systems.

The launch of the S-VHS system in the NTSC countries in 1987 and in Europe in the following year led to speculation about a Super Video 8 system. The SVHS system has a luminance bandwidth of over 5 MHz , giving a horizontal resolution of over 400 lines. How would the Video 8 camp respond to this?

## Enter Hi8

The answer is the Hi8 format, which was announced in March 1988 with the first equipment being launched in Japan last spring. The luminance carrier deviation is 5.7 7.7 MHz with a bandwidth of 5.3 MHz , giving a horizontal resolution similar to that of the S-VHS system. The deviation is wider however at 2 MHz , which improves the signal-to-noise ratio by about $4 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~dB}$ in comparison with the basic 8 mm format. Another Hi8 improvement is the shorter pre-emphasis time-constant, reduced from $1.3 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $0.47 \mu \mathrm{sec}$, which reduces the edge noise and crosstalk and improves the waveform. The luminance and chroma signals are kept separate to avoid crosstalk,
and the same socket configuration is used as with S VHS, i.e. a 4-pin S-connector provides the full resolution with improved colour while a second socket provides composite video with a resolution of around 380 lines.

## The TSS Head

An improved 8 mm head has been developed to make possible the shorter Hi8 wavelengths. Both the standard and Hi-band 8 mm systems use a tilted sputtered sendust (TSS) head, which is a composite of ferrite and sendust. The ferrite is a mix of iron oxide ( Fe 203 ), manganese oxide and zinc oxide. The three are powdered and mixed then heated to $1,200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and pressed into a rod that forms the source of the ferrite crystals. This rod is placed in a platinum crucible and heated to $1,700^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, at which temperature it melts. Single ferrite crystals are formed as the crucible cools. The ferrite is then sputtered with sendust - a mixture of iron, aluminium and silicon which improves the recording characteristics. A Hi8 head has a gap of just 0.2 microns, which compares with 0.25 for S-VHS, 0.26 for standard 8 mm and 0.3 for VHS. Improved metal powder (MP) or metal evaporated (ME) tape is used - see later.

## Compatibility

Compatibility between the Hi 8 and standard 8 mm systems is as follows: Hi8 equipment can play and record in both the standard and Hi8 modes, but standard equipment cannot play Hi8 recordings. The blank tapes


Fig. 1: Comparison of video standards, (a) basic 8 mm , (b) Hi-band 8 mm , (c) S-l'HS.
are fully interchangeable between the two systems, though only Hi 8 cassettes can be used to make Hi 8 recordings - they have an identification hole. Hi8 machines have an automatic setting which, in the on position, always records in the Hi8 mode - except when a standard tape is inserted. In the off setting the machine always records in the standard mode, regardless of which type of tape is used.

## Performance

How does Hi8 look? I had the chance recently to see the system in action in Tokyo, and was suitably impressed. There's a definite improvement over standard 8 mm , with better definition, less noise and sharper colour - it certainly matches S-VHS. The standard 8 mm chrominance and audio (f.m.) specifications remain unchanged. It seems that it would have been very difficult to design circuitry that could cater for alterations of both the luminance and the chrominance carriers. Other improvements have however been made to the colour signal. Regarding sound, there's to be a new f.m. stereo system for 8 mm video but it isn't part of the present official Hi8 specification. It involves an additional audio carrier at $1.7 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 50 \mathrm{kHz}$. The present 1.5 MHz carrier will be used for the left channel, with $\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{R}$ information, while the 1.7 MHz carrier will be modulated with $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ information. The system is compatible with mono 8 mm equipment which simply reads the $L+R$ information modulated on to the 1.5 MHz carrier. Sanyo plans to launch a stereo f.m. Hi8 camcorder this autumn. Cannon has already launched one. Apparently it's simpler and cheaper to add stereo f.m. sound to 8 mm camcorders.

## ME Tape

Hi 8 is the first video format to call for the use of ME tape. Although ME tape was part of the original 8 mm specification, production difficulties have kept it off the market until now. This type of tape is essential for European Hi8 use however: with the luminance carrier at 7.7 MHz (see Fig. 1) the wavelength is $0.41 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. Conventional ferric oxide tape can record wavelengths down to around $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ while standard MP tape has a lower limit of $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. For the NTSC Hi8 system the upper limit of the luminance carrier deviation extends to $0.49 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.

ME tape has other advantages. The carrier-to-noise ratio is some 6 dB higher than with MP tape (see Fig. 2).

Table 1: Comparison of tape characteristics

| Characteristic | MP | His MP | ME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thickness <br> (microns) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Magnetic layer <br> (microns) | 3 | 3 | 0.2 |
| Base film <br> (microns) | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Back coat <br> (microns) | 1,450 | 1,500 | 1,050 |
| Coercivity <br> (Oersteds) | 2,400 | 2,500 | 3,700 |



Fig. 2: The carrier-to-noise ratio of different types of metal type.


Fig. 3: Typical output curves for different types of tape.


Fig. 4: Comparison of tape characteristics.
Because of its composition it's also a better recording medium. With a conventional tape the magnetic layer includes about 50 per cent of non-magnetic material solvents, binders and lubricants. This reduces the recording density. The magnetic layer of an ME tape does not contain binders, so there is only about 20 per cent of non-magnetic material. The result is a much higher remanence (around 3,700 Gauss, compared to 2,500


Fig. 5: Hysteresis loop characteristics.


Fig. 6: Structure of MP tape (a) and ME tape (b).


Fig. 7: Surface roughness comparisons, (a) ferric oxide tape, (b) MP tape, (c) ME tape.

Gauss with MP tape), higher coercivity and greater output (at 7 MHz the output is 5 dB higher than with MP tape, see Fig. 3).

The theoretical improvements provided by ME tape in comparison with standard ferric oxide, chromium dioxide, cobalt-doped ferric oxide (as used for S-VHS equipment) and MP tape are shown in Fig. 4. If you examine the hysteresis loop (Fig. 5) however you'll see that in practice ME tape's coercivity is lower than that of MP tape. This is because the coercivity of ME tape is deliberately reduced during production in order to maintain compatibility between the two types of metal tape. Sony's ME tape has a coercivity of 1,050 Oersteds, while for MP tape the figure is 1,500 Oersteds.
Hi8 MP tape is basically standard MP tape with finer particles and a higher packing density. This increases the coercivity and remanence a little. Table 1 shows the basic specifications of the three types of metal tape. The Hi8 system pushes MP tape to the limits, and the particles are hard pressed to record the highest NTSC


Sony's CCD-V900 Hi8 Camcorder.
frequencies. Sony has no plans to market Hi8 MP tape in Europe - it couldn't cope with the shorter wavelengths of the 625 -line Hi8 specification.

## ME Tape Production

The basic ingredients of the ME tape made at Sony's Sendai plant are cobailt ( 80 per cent) and nickel ( 20 per cent), the main purpose of the nickel being to provide anti-corrosive properties and control the coercivity. The alloy is heated to $2,000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in a vacuum chamber. At this temperature the metal boils. Controlled amounts of oxygen are added at this time to control the coercivity and to oxidise some of the cobalt to form a protective layer. The metal vapour is guided on to the base film which is cooled to $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ by liquid Freon. When the vapour touches the base film, which runs at a speed of $40 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$, it condenses to form a metal film of just $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ thickness.

As a result of this process the particles in the magnetic layer have a curved columnar structure that increases the recording density. This is illustrated in Fig. 6, which shows the structural differences between ME and MP tape. There are magnetic and non-magnetic particles in the ME magnetic laver, the former being cobalt-nickel and the latter oxidised cobalt. To reduce friction, the top surface is treated with a fluoride-based compound. Fig. 7 compares the average roughness of ferric oxide. MP and ME tape. Below the magnetic layer there's a layer of very fine particles to improve the magnetic characteristics and durability. The base film is made of specially treated PET plastic.

## Hardware

Sony's first 625-line Hi8 camcorder, Model CCDV900, will be released this autumn. It has a $2 / 3 \mathrm{in}$.. 420,000 pixel imager giving a horizontal resolution of 450 lines. Minimum illumination is 7 lux. The machine records in the SP mode only but has dual-speed playback (SP and LP). Features include a new dual-capsule microphone which can be switched between a uni- and omni-directional response; six fast shutter speeds (up to $1 / 10,000 \mathrm{sec}$ ); an index search system that can be used incamera; a $\times 8$ zoom; a digital superimposer; and a line input socket. The CCD-V900 measures $126 \times 136 \times$ 352 mm , weighs 1.5 kg without the battery and cassette and will sell for around $£ 1,300$.

## Acknowledgment

In conclusion I'd like to thank Sony's Video and Magnetic divisions for their help in the preparation of this article.

# TV Fault Finding 

## ITT CVC1210 Chassis

We replaced the line output transformer because of insulation breakdown (a hole in the side). This resulted in a blank raster with no picture. After much component checking and replacement we found that C542 (33nF, 250 V ) in the earthy side of the e.h.t. circuit was opencircuit. This was upsetting the operation of the beam limiter circuit.
J.H.

## Philips K40 Chassis

There was no remote control response and no front keyboard operation with this set. We found that D6103 on the VST tuning module was short-circuit. Another of these sets came in with no picture or teletext. The RGB/ status line turned out to be at 2 V because 77206 (BC558) on the scart/interface module was short-circuit collector-to-emitter.
P.B.

## Philips CP90 Chassis

One of these sets came in with a dead power supply. The start-up voltage was being lost at the junction of R3661 and R3673 because transistor T7673 was conducting due to a leak between pins' 4 and 5 of the CNX62 optocoupler.
On another of these sets there was a power supply fault that confused the microcomputer chip. The symptoms were no results with a pulsing power supply. If a dummy load was connected in place of the line output stage the h.t. produced was low at 60 V instead of 95 V . The cause turned out to be the BZX79-F6V2 zener diode D6702 in the voltage comparator circuit - it was leaky. Out of curiosity I refitted the faulty diode to find out what was causing the pulsing effect. Thyristor 6726, which conducts in the standby mode, was being intermittently triggered by the microcomputer which was rather confused as it was getting the power fail signal and no reset pulse.
P.B.

## Philips K40 Chassis

This set had no sound or vision and E3 showed on the display. The 141 V line was low at 80 V and a chirruping noise came from the power supply. The output from the power supply was still low with the loads disconnected and a dummy load provided instead, though it rose to 130 V with no load at all. Suspecting a dried-up electrolytic I bridged likely candidates to no avail. Attention was then turned to the regulation stage, where transistor T7121 was found to be open-circuit. According to Philips Service Link, transistors T7121/2/3 often suffer when the chopper transistor goes short-circuit.
P.B.

## ITT ST28TX

This set had no sound and a blank raster. The channel display was showing rubbish and didn't respond to remote control commands. I soon found that the reset line to the control microcomputer chip IC701 was stuck at 4 V . Both the CCU SEL06 and the MDA2061 were leaky from their reset pins to chassis. New chips brought

Reports from Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Jeff Herbert, Mick Dutton, Ian Bowden, Nick Beer, Stephen Leatherbarrow and P. Rafferty
back the picture and the display but there was still no sound. The mute line was operative as D701 (1N4148) was leaky.

Why had all these items failed? They are all supplied from a three-terminal regulator whose chassis connection goes through a metal screening can which was dryjointed. .
P.B.

## ITT Compact $80 \mathbf{1 1 0}^{\circ}$ Chassis

This set came from another engineer with a note saying no results. He'd spent considerable time on it and had changed or checked most of the semiconductor devices and high-value resistors in the power supply. Measurements showed that there was no output at all on the 145 V and 24 V rails. We lifted D732 and D733 to isolate the power supply from the rest of the set and provided a dummy load with a BY127 diode and a bulb. We now had about 10 V across the bulb and spent a considerable time checking through the power supply.

After a break and a fresh look at the circuit diagram we realised that with D732 disconnected there was no supply to the secondary side of the circuit. When D732 was refitted the bulb came on with a healthy voltage across it. The h.t. wasn't the full 145 V however as the line oscillator wasn't running. When the line output stage was reconnected the power supply shut down. We checked everything for shorts but couldn't find any, so the line output transformer was condemned. When a new one was obtained and fitted the set sprang to life. Note that although the transformer looks the same as and is pin compatible with the one in the CVC1200 chassis they are not interchangeable.
M.D.

## Philips KT3 Chassis

Rolling and excessive height turned out be due to the field scan coupling capacitor C1521 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). We've since had several more sets with this fault. M.D.

## Salora 1H Series (lpsalo 2)

There was an intermittent fault on this set. The picture would suddenly go dark, accompanied by a snick from the back of the set. After this the brightness would recover more slowly. We found that the tube's first anode voltage dropped when the fault occurred. The 1 kV supply was o.k. however and didn't vary. The voltage at the supply end of the first anode control on the c.r.t. base panel did drop slightly, as did the voltage at the slider, but the problem was at the earthy side of the control where the voltage dropped from around 250 V to nearly zero when the fault was present. This was found to be due to leakage from CH5 $(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. Tracking across beneath this capacitor would momentarily short it out.
I.B.

## Salora 22J20 with Videocolour Ṭube

The complaint was of a buzzing noise even with the volume turned right down. When the set was first switched on in the workshop we didn't hear anything.

After several hours' running however quite a loud rattling noise could be heard. This came from the bonded scan coils and sounded like something loose inside. After wasting some considerable time removing the coils only to find nothing apparently lose we discovered that one of four metal strips fitted just to the front of where the coil windings fold inwards had become loose. They had originally been held on with yellow adhesive tape, but this had become brittle with age and had let go. The problem was cured by sticking all four on with glue and covering this with silicon rubber.
1.B.

## B and O MX2000 (31XX Series)

This set was brought in for no go - only the channel number indicator was alight. The chopper circuit wasn't working and the $0.39 \Omega$ feed resistor RP14 to the line output stage was open-circuit. The obvious conclusion to draw was that the line output transistor was short-circuit, and indeed an in-circuit check showed a very low resistance across all its pins. The transistor itself was o.k. however, the cause of the fault being an internal short from pin 8 of the line output transformer to chassis. A new transformer restored the set to working order. N.B.

## Salora 21/25/28M87 Series

This set (the 25 in . version) was on soak test prior to delivery. We still take this precaution despite the wonderful reliability of modern sets. At some stage I happened to pass the set and noticed that the grey-scale looked even worse than usual with these models. It was decidedly purple. I entered the password and zipped through the menu until I reached the black-level adjustments. Adjustment is made with the volume + and - keys, but it didn't work. A new CCU (CCU-SALO-7 in this case) cured the problem.

The grey-scale was now better and while watching the picture a particularly nubile young lady appeared on the screen. I turned up the sound to hear what was going on - only to be greeted with severely distorted, low-level sound from both speakers. So it was over to the bench with the set. The path of the audio is first as SIF from the i.f. can to the detector in the audio module, then into the ADC ICB101 (type ADC2301E) at pins 4 and 5 where in this case it was undistorted. From here PDMI/2 talk to the APU ICB102 (type APU2470S) whose analogue outputs at pins 22 and 23 were severely distorted. Theoretically any of these four chips could have been at fault, but I suspected the APU (audio processing unit of course) and a burst of freezer applied to it seemed to prove the point. A replacement confirmed that the diagnosis was correct.

It's strange that despite all the advances in audio circuit design the evergreen TBA120 is still used and we still employ a can of freezer for fault-finding!
N.B.

## Hitachi CPT2074 (NP83CQ Chassis)

The fault was very intermittent field jitter, or tiny height variations. No amount of probing or jarring would produce the symptom and the intervals between happenings could be so long, and their duration so short, that both measurement and observation were out of the question. Heat and cooling had no effect. I replaced the field output chip and some likely associated components to no avail.

The set I'd lent the owner then failed, so the Hitachi
was demanded back pronto. An answer had to be found there and then! One thing I'd noticed was that the line scream changed pitch when the field fell about. So I now let intuition take over from thought and research (intuition $=$ experience plus inspiration divided by two). Older Hitachi sets sometimes had field trouble due to a couple of tantalum capacitors. I therefore replaced C603 $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$, which is associated with the field oscillator, and let the Hitachi loose again. There's been no trouble since, but please remember this set in your prayers! P.R.

## Sanyo CTP3246 (80P Chassis)

This set was dead with the chopper transistor short-circuit and the mains fuse open-circuit. Replacing these items and the $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor that biases the base of the chopper transistor didn't produce the expected results. A raster of sorts appeared, but the height and width were much reduced and there was much squealing from the discomforted power supply. As expected, the h.t. was low. There were no snorts and no overheating however. A scope check on the drive to the chopper transistor produced a waveform that looked more like a burst signal. The penny then dropped. We next used the scope to check across the $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ main reservoir capacitor. The result was a display with masses of nasty ripple. Fitting a replacement put matters right.
S.L.

## Binatone Portable CTV

The design of this set showed a remarkable resemblance to many Amstrad receivers. The $5 \cdot 6 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor and the mains fuse were both open-circuit. After replacing these items we checked for shorts across the output rail and found that the so-called "avalanche" protection diode was faulty. This was removed and the set was powered up via a variac to check the regulation. There wasn't any the output rose and rose past the correct 103 V . Good results were obtained when a new STR50103 chip and protection diode were fitted.
S.L.

## Hitachi CPT1556

A dead set with the characteristic squealing usually indicates a loaded power supply. In this case the efficiency diode DN08 (BY228) in the line output stage was shortcircuit.
S.L.

## Hitachi CPT2174 (G6P Chassis)

This set was dead with a squealing power supply and a short-circuit reading across the line output transistor. On this occasion the line output transformer was the cause.
S.L.

## Hitachi G80 Chassis (FST)

There was no sound or raster but the power supply was quiet and provided the normal output. We found that there was no 12 V supply as the 12 V regulator was opencircuit.
S.L.

## Alba CTV14

We've had various faults on these portables due to print cracks on the front panel - they seem to be very vulnerable to this, particularly at the top left side near the 5 V regulator. Symptoms have included no tuning, no sound, full sound, dead set etc.
S.L.

# Servicing Compact Disc Players 

## Part 9

## Joe Cieszynski

In part 5 we saw how the analogue audio information is converted into a stream of 16 -bit binary words known as samples. These samples emerge from the decoder in serial form, at a rate of 44,100 per second, alternating between left and right audio information. This month we'll consider how the binary data is converted back into an analogue signal and how the left and right audio signals are separated. We'll also take a look at the filters used to remove the 44.1 kHz sampling component and the reasons why the majority of players employ oversampling.

## Digital-to-analogue Conversion

When the signal reaches the digital-to-analogue (DA) converter the original 16 -bit $L / R$ samples have been recovered and error corrected as necessary. Each sample must now be converted back into an instantaneous voltage equivalent to the corresponding voltage fed to the analogue-to-digital converter during the recording process. The easiest way of understanding DA conversion is to consider the basic weighted-current converter shown in Fig. 1.

Switches S1-8 close when logic ones occur. When an 8 -bit word (parallel data) is applied to the data input, a combination of switches will close depending on the number and position of ones in the 8 -bit word. As a result, a current Isum flows in the summing circuit. This current value is then stored as a voltage in a sample-andhold circuit. When the next 8 -bit word arrives the switches will toggle accordingly and a new value of Isum will be obtained. You can see from the resistor values that each is twice the value of the previous one, so the current must be exactly half that in the previous leg. This arrangement makes it possible to obtain 256 different values of Isum, each increment being of identical value.

This theory is fine, but in a CD player the samples to be converted consist of sixteen bits. Unfortunately the number of inputs to this type of circuit is limited by the gain of the amplifier. Sixteen inputs would not be possible because the amplifier would saturate with highvalue samples. To overcome this problem we can use two converters as shown in Fig. 2, one converter handling the first eight bits of the sample and the other one the second set of eight bits. This second converter provides Isum values that are 256 times lower. This gives us the 65,536 increments required to recover the audio signal from the compact disc faithfully. The two latches are used to convert the incoming serial data to 8 -bit parallel form.

The summed outputs from this arrangement are fed to a sample-and-hold circuit that stores each sample until the next one arrives. In a CD player the sample rate is $44 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$, so the sample-and-hold output changes at this rate. If an oscilloscope is connected to the sample-andhold output while the player is reproducing a pure sinusoidal note you will be able to observe the reconstituted sinewave which, for want of a better description, I call a stepped sinewave (even though this is a mathematical impossibility!).

To help in understanding the operation of the circuit shown in Fig. 1, Table 1 shows the outputs for a set of 8 bit binary inputs. You will see from this that each single increment in the binary count produces a 4 mV voltage step. On this basis the waveform shown in Fig. 3 has been plotted. This is how the audio would appear on an oscilloscope, except that the steps would be smaller and of much greater number (a CD player uses 65,536 levels while the circuit shown in Fig. 1 has only 256).

There are in practice many types of DA converter, each with their advantages and disadvantages. The arrangement shown in Fig. 1 is very simple and is useful for putting over the principles of DA conversion. It would not however be used for converting audio or video information because it's difficult and expensive to manufacture. The reason for this lies in the values of the input resistors. These are not only awkward (e.g. if R8 is $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ then R1 must be $781 \cdot 25 \Omega$ ) but must be made to within very close tolerances otherwise the output steps won't be equal, resulting in serious distortion of the recovered signal.

## The Integrating DA Converter

The integrating or ramp counter DA converter is the type normally used in CD players. The principle here is to charge a capacitor at a constant rate for a period determined by the 16 -bit data word. See Fig. 4.

Capacitor $C$ is charged by the constant-current sources Io and io when the current switches are closed. The current held by the capacitor is thus Io + io. The 16 -bit data words are loaded into two 8 -bit counters. Thus each counter is given a binary value. The current switches


Fig. 1: Simple 8-bit weighted-current DA converter circuit. The output voltage depends on the value of Isum, which in turn depends on the number of switches that close when an 8 -bit word is applied to the input. For example, Isum is $391 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ with the input word 00000001 and 50 mA with the input word 10000000. Remember that the most significant bit (MSB) is the digit on the left, controlling S1. The least significant bit (LSB) is the one on the right. In a practical circuit R8 would be about $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, making R1 781-25 2.


Fig. 2: Method of connecting two 8-bit DA converters to give a total (sum) output: with 16 inputs there are 65,536 possible output levels.


Fig. 3: How a DA converter and sample-and-hold system produce a "stepped sinewave".


Fig. 4: Operating principle of an integrating type DA converter.
close immediately after the counters have been loaded and the counters then begin to count down to zero at a constant rate which is determined by the timing oscillator. When each counter reaches zero the corresponding current switch is opened: when both counters are at zero the charge held by the capacitor will be equal to the original audio sample present during AD conversion. The capacitor's potential is fed to a hold circuit. Electronic switch S1 discharges the integrating capacitor between each sample.

The reason for using two 8 -bit counters instead of one 16 -bit counter is that the clock frequency would be too high. By counting down the two halves of the word

Table 1: DA conversion with a weighted-current converter.

| 8-bit input | Decimal equivalent | Output voltage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 10000000 | 128 | 500 mV |
| 01111111 | 127 | 496 mV |
| 01111110 | 126 | 492 mV |
| 01111101 | 125 | 488 mV |
| 01111100 | 124 | 484 mV |
| 01111011 | 123 | 480 mV |
| 0111010 | 122 | 476 mV |
| 0111001 | 121 | 472 mV |
| 01111000 | 120 | 468 mV |

For the converter shown in Fig. 1 the output voltage is calculated using the formula Vout $=\operatorname{Vin} \times($ RO/Rin $)$.
simultaneously and summing the currents the same result can be obtained at half the clock frequency. Notice that the value of the current Io is 256 times that of io in order to obtain the required 65,536 increments.

Practical arrangements use two integrating capacitors, one for each of the stereo channels. Each is charged in turn from a constant-current source. The left and right samples are then fed alternately to the relevant hold circuits via analogue switches. These are toggled by the LRCK (left/right clock) signal which is derived from the PLL oscillator in the main decoder.
Fig. 5 shows a simplified block diagram of a practical example, the Sony CX20017 DA converter chip. Separate left/right charging currents for the integrating capacitors are fed out at pins 17 and 18 . Pins 15 and 23 control the discharge switches. The block labelled "clock buffer" is a crystal oscillator that controls the counting. Pin 7 receives the LRCK signal from the decoder. It passes through a D-type flip-flop before going on to the analogue switches in the sample-and-hold chip. The purpose of this flip-flop is to remove from the LRCK signal any jitter that would otherwise cause conversion errors.

Most players use a single DA converter that has to alternate between left and right channel information. The disadvantage of this arrangement is that because the


Fig. 5: Simplified block diagram of the Sony CX20017 DAC.


Fig. 6: The Sony M51008P chip incorporates an integrator to obtain the sample, an analogue switch and a store circuit where the sample level is held. Together, the integrator and hold system form a sample-and-hold arrangement.
signals are being processed alternately there's a time difference between the left and right audio signais. This difference is about $11 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{sec}$, which results in a phase shift of $82^{\circ}$ at 20 kHz . Most manufacturers don't consider this to be a problem, but you do occasionally come across a player that uses two DA converters, one for each channel, enabling both signals to emerge simultaneously. This luxury is generally reserved for top of the range players.

## Hold Circuit

Because the integrating capacitor is being constantly charged and discharged, each sample must be stored until the next one arrives. Storage is done by a hold circuit, the integrator and hold arrangement together forming what has come to be known as a sample-andhold circuit. Fig. 6 shows a simplified block diagram of an integrator (sampler), analogue switch and hold system, based on the Sony M51008P chip which complements the CX20017. A CD player employs two of these chips, one for each channel. The charging current for the integration circuit is applied to pin 2 , which is one input of an operational amplifier used, in conjunction with the external capacitor C 2 , as an integrator. At the same instant that the charging current ceases the analogue
switch operates, connecting the sample stored in C2 to the hold circuit connected between pins 6 and 7. The time-constant of C1 and R1 is short, enabling the circuit to respond rapidly to the next sample level when it arrives. This ensures sharp rise and fall times in the stepped output waveform. The operation of the circuit is outlined in the timing diagram shown in Fig. 7.

## Fault Finding

Problems in the DA converter and hold section of the circuit are uncommon. When they do occur they are not too difficult to pin down. The symptom will depend on the part of the circuit that's failed, but here are some guidelines.

In the event of distorted sound in one channel, if possible play back a test disc with a single audio tone and scope the signal from the preamplifier back through the filter to the output of the hold amplifier. If you've had no luck up to this point, scope the charging current, e.g. at pins $17 / 18$ of the arrangement shown in Fig. 5, and compare the conditions in the two channels. If this current waveform is distorted, suspect the converter chip. We found the CX20017 chip to be the cause of the trouble in one player that displayed this symptom.

Distorted sound on both channels is unlikely to be due to the sample-and-hold system unless both are in the same chip. The most probable causes of this trouble are the DA converter, the RAM or the RAM address. Scope the RAM address lines to ensure that one has not failed. Scope the data entering the converter: if this is a clear waveform, suspect the converter - you may have to locate the cause of this fault by component substitution. Don't be tempted to go for the decoder chip unless you are desperate - when faulty this chip usually gives no sound and often results in disc speed problems.
No sound on either channel is perhaps the most common symptom with CD players. If the disc speed is correct and you've gone through the usual servo adjustments (which we've not yet covered in this series), check the data entering the DA converter. But beware: in the fault condition it's often possible to pick up clock pulses at this point and to mistake these for data. As a general guide, clock pulses appear as a stable waveform whilst a data stream appears "fuzzy".

Before you get too involved, do remember to check


Fig. 7: Timing diagram showing the operation of the circuits shown in Figs. 5 and 6. A 16-bit input word is latched into the counters, the eight most significant bits followed by the eight least significant bits. If the current waveform shown at (b) is taken to be the left-hand signal, then during this period the right-hand integrator will be charging. Soon after the last bit has been latched in, the analogue switch opens and the discharge switch closes to remove the previous sample. When the discharge has taken place the counters begin their count down to zero. During this time the integrating capacitor recharges. The analogue switch closes again immediately after the last right-hand bit has been latched in, and the cycle repeats.
the power supply rails. CD players are full of those notorious circuit protectors that seem to keep many service engineers in business today.

## Filtering

The final step in the recovery of the audio signal is to pass the coarse output from the sample-and-hold system through an analogue filter. If we analyse the signal shown in Fig. 3 we see that it contains the fundamental audio signal plus $44 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ sampling components (in simple English, steps). The frequency spectrum of this waveform is shown in Fig. 8. From this it's clear that if all the sampling components are to be removed the filter must have a sharp roll-off at 20 kHz . Early players used such filters, which have become known as brick-wall filters, but unfortunately the result is that signal components above 15 kHz suffer severe phase distortion that detracts from the high performance expected of a digital audio system.

## Oversampling

The solution is to use a digital filtering technique known as oversampling. The idea is to make the task of the analogue filter simpler by moving the sampling components away from the audio range, see Fig. 9.

Oversampling takes place before DA conversion, i.e. in the digital part of the system. It's easier to explain the principle by looking at the analogue signal that emerges from the sample-and-hold circuit however.

Fig. 10 compares the effect of basic sampling at $44 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ and four times oversampling at $176 \cdot 4 \mathrm{kHz}$. For each sample at 44.1 kHz there are four levels at 176.4 kHz . But how, you may ask, is it possible to have a sample rate of 176.4 kHz when the rate of the data coming from the disc is $44 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ ? The technique used is interpolation, in a similar manner to the way in which large data dropouts are covered in the error correction process (see Part 6). The original samples are used to calculate new intermediate sample levels. From Fig. 10 you can envisage how this is accomplished. But let me re-emphasise that this process is carried out before DA conversion and is really a mathematical calculation based on the 16 -bit binary words that make up the $L / R$ audio samples.

Those familiar with CD players from different manufacturers will know that some use $\times 2$ oversampling, some use $\times 4$ while a few use $\times 8$. Is there any difference? Most people agree that under normal listening conditions $\times 2$ oversampling gives a marked improvement in comparison to the results obtained from a player that doesn't use any oversampling. Fewer people can discern between the performance achieved with $\times 2$ and $\times 4$ oversampling - personally I think that I can just about discern some difference. I have never had the opportunity to hear a player with $\times 8$ oversampling, but those who have assure me that they cannot tell the difference between this and $\times 4$ oversampling. Perhaps I should mention that those I refer to are service engineers rather than hi-fi connoisseurs, who might perhaps tell us a different story. In practice most manufacturers seem to be adopting $\times 4$ oversampling.

From the spectrum shown in Fig. 9 you may wonder why there's any improvement at all between $\times 2$ oversampling and higher oversampling rates. Look again at Fig. 10 however and consider the action of a passive


Fig. 8: Frequency spectrum of the audio and a 44.1 kHz sampling signal. With a $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$ audio range the analogue filter must have a completely flat response up to 20 kHz and then fall off before 24 kHz . This calls for a roll-off of $-80 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave.


Fig. 9: Frequency spectrum for two times $(88.2 \mathrm{kHz})$ and four times $(176.4 \mathrm{kHz})$ oversampling. By moving the sampling signal components away from the audio signal, the analogue filter's roll-off does not have to be so severe. The problem of phase distortion at around 20 kHz is thus overcome.

(a)


Fig. 10: Sample-and-hold outputs obtained with a sampling rate of $44.1 \mathrm{kHz}(a)$ and $176.4 \mathrm{kHz}(b)$.


Fig. 11: Block diagram showing the signal path in a player that employs a digital filter.
filter on both the waveforms. Clearly the more steps there are the better the integrated output from the filter will be, but as I've said sampling rates above $176 \cdot 4 \mathrm{kHz}$ do not seem to provide any subjective improvement as far as the average listener is concerned.

To complete the picture of oversampling, Fig. 11 shows in block diagram form the area of a CD player that employs digital filtering.

## Fourteen-bit Converters

Engineers famuliar with earlier Philips CD players will know that many models employed 14-bit instead of 16 bit DA converters. Since all discs carry 16-bit sample words, how did this work? The problem was that many of the early 16 -bit converters were not as accurate as they should have been theoretically. They would often incorrectly translate the two least significant bits. In view of this Philips chose to ignore the last two bits in each word. Despite this the company claimed that the resolution of its DA converter was better than that of


Fig. 12 (left): Response of a "brick wall" filter. The output falls by 80 dB between 20 kHz and 22 kHz .
Fig. 13 (right): Frequency response of a filter for use in a player that employs four times oversampling.
rival 16 -bit versions, because the errors introduced by 16-bit converters were random.

In theory, ignoring the last two bits of each sample would worsen the signal-to-noise ratio by 12 dB . Philips overcame this by introducing four times oversampling plus a technique of cancelling out the error introduced by the omission of the two bits by feeding the error back in antiphase. What it mounted to was a claim that Philips’ 14-bit converter with oversampling produced a marginally better signal-to-noise ratio than that of a 16 bit converter without oversampling. At the time it was not easy to introduce oversampling with 16 -bit converters because of their faster speed of operation. Eventually of course the inevitable happened: players were produced with 16 -bit converters and oversampling. In practice this is all rather academic considering that the signal-to-noise ratio is around 96 dB .

## Analogue Filters

The ultimate sound quality produced by a particular CD player depends very much on the analogue filter used. If this cannot remove the sampling components
completely, i.e. the steps in the waveform, or if it introduces severe phase distortion, the sound quality will be impaired.

Most players without oversampling use a filter that consists of a passive integrator followed by an active, frequency-selective filter. With this arrangement the cutoff point is determined primarily by the time-constant of the passive filter. Fig. 12 shows the response of one of these filters.

As we've seen, when oversampling is employed the need for such severe filtering is removed and the roll-off can be much more gentle. Fig. 13 shows the response of a Philips Bessel filter used in a player with four times oversampling. It introduces 50 dB of attenuation at $156 \cdot 4 \mathrm{kHz}$ : this frequency is $176 \cdot 4-20 \mathrm{kHz}$, the lowest sample component in the spectrum (see Fig. 9).
More upmarket players have a switched de-emphasis network in the vicinity of the analogue filter. In Part 7 of this series we mentioned that the $Q$ subcode data contains information to tell the control microcomputer whether the disc being played has pre-emphasis. In such a player the microcomputer chip will operate switches in the audio stages to control the $50 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ time-constant deemphasis networks. These introduce a $6 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave attenuation at frequencies in the range $3 \cdot 2-10 \cdot 6 \mathrm{kHz}$.
Because the filter has such a great bearing on the final sound quality, manufacturers have produced many circuit designs. From the point of view of the service engineer however one is very much the same as another. The filters are usually contained in a sealed module, making them very reliable. Should you ever have to replace one, be careful that it's of the correct type otherwise you could end up with a mismatch in the sound from the left and right channels.
We have now covered all the signal processing sections of the CD player. In the next instalment we'll begin to look at what is perhaps the most troublesome area in CD players, the servos.

## Servicing Aids

## Nick Beer

We've recently bought a couple of very useful servicing aids from RS Components. They are probably targetted at the telecoms and computer engineering markets - RS is more and more moving away from our end of things - but we have nevertheless found them to be helpful in our domestic consumer electronics servicing activities.
The first is an anti-static kit for field servicing. It's a portable version of the kit that we built into our workshop anti-static station some time back - see Television December 1988 - enabling static-sensitive devices to be replaced safely in the field. We decided to try it since the workshop unit had been so successful. The amount of outside work that involves static-sensitive devices is ever increasing. The tendency would have been for such work to be brought into the workshop, but our aim is to avoid this if possible. In addition to repairs a certain amount of upgrading work is involved - for example microcomputer chips in certain Bang and Olufsen units have to be changed when a system is expanded. We find it more efficient to do as much work as possible in the field.

An alternative or extra use for the kit, particularly if
you don't have a workshop anti-static facility, is for onbench use. It's a help when you have a heavy unit that's not easy to transport to the anti-static station, or when the equipment being serviced has been dismantled into many parts that are only loosely connected.
The mat is in the form of a large tool roll with coiled leads that connect the mat to the engineer's wrist and a suitable earth. These leads are bright yellow, contrasting with the black colour of the main side of the mat. I say main side because there are pockets, as with a tool roll, in which to store components etc. The other side is bright blue. While the black side is volume conductive (surface resistivity $10^{5} \Omega / \mathrm{sq}$.) the blue side is static dissipative (surface resistivity $10^{8} \Omega / \mathrm{sq}$.).

It's a well made kit that serves its purpose well. As with a tool roll it can be rolled up and is thus easy to transport and store. With savings in labour and damaged components it should recoup the initial cost in no time. Remember that static damage does not always lead to immediate component failure - the damage can lead to failure of the device days, weeks or even months later. Always treat with care any device about which you are uncertain. For example, do you take anti-static precautions when replacing the optical units in compact disc players? You can't be too careful.

The trade price of the kit, order code $552-911$, is $£ 42.53$ plus VAT - there's a discount for more than nine! Spare
leads and wrist straps are available. The workshop kit for bench fitting is available at $£ 82.41$ trade plus VAT under order code 550-022.

Introduced with the latest RS catalogue (July-October) is a surface mount development kit. This is aimed at designers and testers working on pre-production and prototype PCBs that use surface-mounted devices. It contains items - also available separately - that are very useful to us when repairing assemblies with surfacemounted components.
The kit is available under order code 567-840 at a trade price of $£ 39.40$ plus VAT (discount on five or more) and may be worth considering for the larger workshop. Individual items worth having if you service units with surface-mounted components are solder cream (syringe)

551-693, surface-mount adhesive 567-581 and a rework solder flux aerosol 567-597. The latter is useful for replenishing solder braid that has lost its powdered flux, making it highly efficient again, as well as for its uses with SM components. The kit also contains solder braid, lint-free wipes etc., a low-residue solder (567-531), aerosol solvent cleaner (567-660) and aerosol modified silicone conformal coating (567-682). The latter is a protective coating for PCBs' offering many properties not really essential for domestic equipment but vital for defence and aeronautical applications. I remain in favour of solder cream over traditional solder for soldering many-legged devices, but care is required in its application to prevent short-circuits.
RS Components Ltd., PO Box 99, Corby, Northants NN17 9RS. Telephone 0536201234.

## Dealing in Second-hand VCRs

From an early age an old friend of mine used to poach my spares and knowledge. By sheer patience and hard graft he'd make almost anything work. I was horrified however when he diversified into video. My advice to anyone who is thinking about entering this trade, and in particular the regular sale of second-hand consumer electronics products, is simple: don't! There are however those diehards who simply won't be put off.

Since VCRs have been popular for ten years or so an inevitable surplus has built up. The warehouses have lots of them. In order to make a profit out of reselling them you must give a little thought to the potential market. Right now, with rising interest rates, there are plenty of people thinking seriously about buying a reliable secondhand machine. Most people aren't interested in making their own programmes. They just want to spend Saturday evening watching the fare from the local video shop or recording the late night film for viewing next day. Remote control and freeze frame are nice little extras to have, but the trimmings like insert edit and even stereo sound are seldom necessary. It's best therefore to concentrate on basic machines. If they are well serviced and presented they'll seldom reappear in your workshop. This is easier to achieve if you specialise in one or two models.

All stock faults should be corrected on a flow-line basis. Don't wait for them to occur. You'll inevitably find that you've the odd rogue machine on your hands. Put it aside. It will be of use for difficult or obsolete items and will provide an invaluable source of replacements for missing or damaged knobs and trim - even the cabinet itself. It will also assist by enabling you to localise elusive faults by temporarily swapping over panels.
It's important to have a first class aerial input signal available. Loose plugs and jointed leads can result in surprising losses and patterning. Remember that patterning is often the result of beating between the VCR modulator's output and that from a local transmitter. Find the best channel to use in your area, then tune your workshop monitor to it. Channel 36 is usually, but not always, best. Subsequently tune all incoming VCRs to the monitor, but tell customers to tune their receivers to the VCRs. With this procedure local installations at least will usually be free of complaints about off-air viewing.
It's a good idea to become known at your local warehouse(s). Staff are unlikely to be dishonest with a regular customer. Keep a known good test card recording

## Malcolm Burrell

for test purposes, and use part of the tape for making test recordings. When inspecting a machine, check all functions such as fast forward and rewind. If possible remove the top cover and inspect the interior. A nice thin layer of undisturbed dust is a good sign. Solder blobs and unplugged connectors are bad ones. Odd or missing screws could indicate a chequered history. Is the cabinet clean and unblemished?
If you decide against purchase, replace the cover and all the screws. Don't pilfer! Mutual trust is the key to a good relationship with your supplier.
Buying "off the pile" usually means purchasing a nonworker. Inspect as carefully as you can. We've all seen the backroom graveyards of obsolete and uneconomical to repair machines. No rental company is going to give away its assets. A warehouse will soon complain however if the majority of the goods it receives are substandard, though a degree of wastage is accepted with bulk deals.

Essential peripherals such as r.f. leads and mains connectors will often be missing. While trade prices can be reasonable it's often cheaper to make up your own. The VCRs you sell should be ready for instant use.

We all know that a clean car sells more easily than one that looks as if it has been neglected. In the same way an additional polish improves the saleability of a VCR. Certain types of control benefit from a scrub in soapy water followed by a final clean with metal polish. Plastic fascias are often of a colour different from that of the base material. They tend to become worn around frequently used controls. If you have several machines you could remove the fascias and spray them with silver or bronze enamel, then apply dry-print lettering or symbols to replace lost indications. With large quantities it might be an idea to discuss with a local screen printer the cost of producing an artwork and screen for the job. You could even include your own logo.

It's best to remove all rental identification labels - some of your customers may have had an unhappy association with a particular company.

Your price will have to reflect any guarantee given. Try to avoid giving an extended guarantee - it can amount to selling your soul! - but at least agree to free maintenance for a reasonable period. Also try to avoid terminology such as "reconditioned" or "engineered" which could lead to argument. Simply concentrate on building customer confidence and providing value for money.

# VCR Clinic 

## Grundig VS200

The symptoms with this machine were as follows: no E-E or record sound, a rolling picture with its own recordings, and the search tuning didn't stop when a station was found. I couldn't see how there could be a common cause for these varied symptoms and therefore decided to check the ribbon cable connectors to the sequence control module. The contacts were o.k. but someone had fitted plug CP1 on back-to-front. Yes, the phantom fiddler had struck again!

For problems such as loss of tuning information or cannot memorise the clock or date check the CMOS battery on the tuning board. It can go open- or shortcircuit. When it's short-circuit you can't store information even when the machine is powered up.
P.B.

## Mitsubishi B10/B20

We've had the following fault experiences with these machines.
(1) Failure of R9B5 (5.6ת) on the control PCB, connected to connector CN . This results in no standby 5 V supply and shut down of all functions including the clock display. The cause can be a short-circuit on the sensor panel. Although sufficient clearance is provided for board fixing, the 5 V is close to one particular screw that has been known to short this rail to chassis. A fibre washer to provide insulation is all that's needed.
(2) No blue screen with the E-E and playback video level approximately 10 dB down can be caused by a dry-joint on L5A0, adjacent to IC5A2.
(3) No blue screen has also been caused by an inactive 17.7 MHz crystal - X5A0.
(4) Complete loss of video has been traced to breakdown of Q5B4.
All these faults have been on the control PCB.
A.F.

## Grundig VS180

Total picture dropout at the top of the screen clearly indicated that there was a tape-path problem at the entry point to the drum - bear in mind that his model uses the Beta format U-wrap. Scoping the f.m. waveform confirmed this diagnosis. The fault cleared when slight pressure was applied to the tape at the entry point.

The entry height and angle are set by two guide poles that are located on either side of the full erase head. They were still tightly secured by the original locking paint. Having cleaned everything to no avail I inspected the entry guide poles closely and noticed very slight wear on the one closest to the drum. The pole consists of a collar placed over a fixed pillar and secured. Removing the collar and turning the worn side away from the tape cured the fault, though I must add that realignment of the entry poles called for some patience.
J.C.

## Panasonic NV-FS1

The tuning on all channels would drift after several hours' use. When we'd removed the complete main circuit board assembly to make measurements around the tuner's BT supply circuit we were faced with what

## Reports from Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., A. Farnborough, Joe Cieszynski, lan Bowden, Nick Beer, Stephen Leatherbarrow, Alfred Damp and William C. Lockitt

appeared to be a different fault: there was no or very weak vision in the E-E mode. A check on the buffer transistor Q703 at the output of the TV demodulator CBA showed that it was reverse biased - its emitter voltage was slightly higher than that at its base. As the collector resistor of this emitter-follower is only $180 \Omega$ you'd expect the value of the emitter load resistor to be fairly low. In fact the reading was about $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. No emitter resistor is shown on this page of the manual (3$94 / 5 / 6)$ so we had to trace the route the "video out" takes.

From the TV demodulator block CBA it passes through the sub-nicam decoder section (and the $12 \Omega$ resistor R792) then through the TV demodulator interface CBA to the channel select area, from there to the luminance/chrominance area and on to the input select section. It's here that the two series $75 \Omega$ emitter resistors R3906 and R3909 are mounted. They go to a connection marked "GND (TUNER,VIDEO)" which is pin 2 of the pack connection to the main circuit board. In fact this ground is actually a black lead which isn't connected to the main CBA ground but ends in an eyelet. This should be connected to a chassis point on the TV demodulator interface CBA but is disconnected when you remove the screw that attaches it to ground as this also holds the CBA. With the eyelet soldered to the board we were back with the original fault.
When the tuning drifted, there was a slight change in the tuning voltage BT. This is produced by the channel select pack from the digital DAC signal that comes from the tuning/timer chip IC7501. We noticed at once that the BT voltage at the tuner was about 2 V lower than that at pin 8 (BT output) of IC7551. The drop was across a series $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor R 7555 , one end of which is connected to pin 8 of the chip and the other via a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor to the output from the pack (connection 8). An $0 \cdot 01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ decoupling capacitor (C7555) is connected from the output end of R7555 to chassis. It was leaky - around $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ - and it was this that caused the drifting.
I.B.

## $B$ and 0 VCR60/70

These machines sometimes switch to the still mode during play or picture search, with noise bars on the frame. The cause is failure of the cassette switch (part 210).
N.B.

## B and 0 VHS65/90

If one of these machines suffers from poor remote control sensitivity, connect an $0 \cdot 001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor between the collector and emitter of Q924.
N.B.

## Panasonic NV-G25

Premature failure of the heads is common enough with these machines and I didn't doubt for a moment that this was the cause of intermittent loss of the output from one of the heads on record or playback. When the drum was removed however the true cause became apparent broken leads on the connection pins to the rotary transformer. We've had this on more than one occasion.

Another of these machines would accept a cassette,
thread it to the half-laced position as normally but would then unload and eject the cassette. The green cassette-in light never came on. The cause of the trouble was a faulty cassette insert switch - it's a slide switch on the side of the carriage.
N.B.

## Panasonic NV-G40

The problem was with the digital bar scanner for programming the timer. An LCD screen gives confirmation of the information read. When the information was read in the usual order the display would go dim and many of the previously lit segments would go out as soon as the date was reached. If programming was done out of order, with the date selected last, everything was o.k. The cause of the fault was soon traced to two pins on the LCD panel being bridged with solder.
N.B.

## Hitachi VT410

This machine would unload and shut down almost immediately after the load sequence had been completed. It seemed logical to start by checking the flip-flop signal to the microcomputer chip. Careful observation of the screen during the very brief period of time when this signal was visible gave a further clue. Lines on the screen indicated incorrect drum speed. Replacing the lower drum cured the fault.
S.L.

## Ferguson FV11/FV20 etc

These machines have a similar signal processing circuit though there are some differences of course. No playback picture and weak or no luminance in the E-E mode, with the sound o.k., should lead to a check on the signals at LPF702. It's becoming common for this filter to distort the incoming signal badly. I've had the fault three times in three weeks, though I don't see a lot of this equipment.
S.L.

## Sanyo VHR3000

Absence of signals was traced to the scan/memory can. A 12 V supply for the tuner is produced within this can. One of the chips in the can produces a switching signal via a couple of transistors and this wasn't happening. We decided to replace the can as a whole to be sure - the customer was one of those difficult ones!
S.L.

## JVC HRD320/HRD700

It's becoming increasingly common to find one of these machines dead with a faulty STK5481 power supply chip. You may or may not find one or more of the CPs that protect the supply lines open-circuit.
S.L.

## Amstrad 4600/4700/TVR3

If the machine shuts down after a couple of seconds suspect no counter operation. The reason of course is no reel pulses, usually due to the reel sensor. Check at pin 21 of the syscon chip (type varies) for the tell-tale squarewave. If this is present the syscon chip is almost certainly faulty, but check the amplitude of the squarewave. If the squarewave is missing the causes, in order of likelihood, are the reel sensor, HIC401 and the capacitor that couples the signal to the syscon chip.

The drum - the lower one in particular - is often the
cause of poor pictures, low f.m. on record, poor LP playback and variations of the f.m. due to phase/speed errors in the drum's rotation.

An unusual fault with a $4700 /$ TVR3 was virtually no f.m. from one head when playing back a recording. The cause was eventually traced to the fact that 14DN210/300 produced a switching pulse with an unequal mark-space ratio.

No chroma is always HIC101.
Poor or no luminance is usually HIC201.
S.L.

## JVC HRD230

The fault was intermittent field roll when any tape it had recorded was played back by this machine. It was o.k. in the E-E mode. The f.m. waveform was checked first. This cleared the drum input and output guides of any blame. Attention was then turned to the video processing chip IC101. The output at pin 24 was correct. It's fed back to pin 5 where the field sync pulses were found to be crushed. The culprit was the coupling capacitor C134 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ).
A.D.

## Ferguson 3V24/JVC HR2200

If this machine was switched on and then left in the stop mode it would, after about five seconds, go into the alarm mode. If it was switched on and play was immediately selected the machine would work correctly until stop was selected. Then, again after about five seconds, it would go into the alarm mode. Intermittent alarm faults on these machines are usually caused by dry-joints on the front mechacon board. Before attacking this however it's as well to check the operation of the leaf switches under the deck. These are the pinch, brake, after-loading and unloading switches. In this particular case the pinch switch had lost its springyness and stayed closed in the stop position, thus invoking the alarm mode. An inspection of the mechacon board revealed that there were several suspect looking joints here. The best way of dealing with this is to carry out blanket resoldering on both sides of the board.
A.D.

## Sanyo VTC5000

This machine would load when a cassette was inserted. It would then start to play. After about five seconds it would stop, with the tape fully loaded. The only function that then worked was stop. The tape could then be unloaded. Our main problem was that this fault was very intermittent. We had to spend a lot of time trying to instigate it.

Attention was centred on the system control circuit. We found that when the fault was present there was no waveform at pin 39 of IC3001. The input waveform at pin 2 of S3003 was correct and the culprit turned out to be Q3012.
W.G.L.

## Ferguson 3V36/JVC HRD225

This machine produced a picture that looked as though the line hold was off frequency. You could see that the head drum was revolving too fast. After a few seconds the tape stopped and unloaded.

Our first check was on the drum FG pulses at pin 4 of IC404. The waveform here and also at pins 6 and 11 was correct. Moving on to IC406 we found that the voltages at pins 15 and 13 varied while there was zero voltage at pin 14. The 12 V zener diode D412 was short-circuit. W.G.L.


## AKAI

Machine Nos.: VP77 VP88 VP7100 VP7200 VS1 VS2 VS3 VS5 VS10 VS9300 VS9500 VS9700 VS-P1 VS-P5

## AMSTRAD

Machine Nos.: VCR4500 VCR5200 VCR9000
Machine Nos.: VCR7000
FERGUSON/JVC
Machine Nos.: 32928903 3VOO 3VO1 $3 V 06$ 3V16 3V22 3V23 3V24

## FISHER

Machine Nos.: FVH - D520 D530 D620 D720 P420 P510 P520
P530 P615 P620 P622 P710 P720 P721 P722 P530 P615 P620 P622 P710 P720 P721 P722

## GEC

Head Part Nos.: 54581615458165
Machine Nos.: 4000 H 4001 H 4002 H
Head Part Nos.: 5458282545841354584155458992
Machine Nos.: 4001 H 4004 H

## HITACHI

Machine Nos.: VT3000
Head Part Nos.: 5458104
Mead Part Nos.: 54581615458165
Machine Nos.: VT6500 VT7000 VT8000 VT8040 VT8100 VT8500 VT8700 VT9000 VT9300 VT9500 VT9700 VT9900

58992
Head Part Nos.: 5458282545841354584155458992
Machine Nos.: VT11 V14 VT33 VT34 VT330 VT340 VT5030 VTP10 VTP30 VHS k
ITT
Machine Nos.: VR3605 VR3033 VR3905 VR3913 VR3914 VR3935 VR3943 VR3963 VR3993 VR3975 VR3985 VR3986 VR3833
JVC (see also Ferguson)
Machine Nos.: HP4000 HR2200 HR3300 HR3320 HR3330 HR3350 HR3360 HR3660 HR3750 HR3860 HR4100 HR7200 HR7600 HR7610 HRD110 HRD111 HRD120 HRD121 HRD140 HRD150
HRD220 HRD225 HRD220 HRD225

## MTTSUBISHI

Machine No.: HS200
HS700 HS 303 HS304

## MATIONAL PANASONIC

VHS A Head Part Nos.: VEHOO99 0103011501210131
Machine Nos.: NV300 NV322 NV332 NV333 NV340 NV390 NV2000
FV3000 NV7000 NV200 NV7500 NV7800 NV7850 NV8170
NV8200 NV8400 NV8600 NV8610 NV86520
VHS T Head Part Nos.: VEH0171 VEH0218
VHS R Machine No.: NV370 NV3708
Head Part Nos.: VEH0171
Waachine No.: NV330 NV777
Head Part Nos.: VEHO286
Machine No.: NV430
VHS A Head Part Nos.: VEH0174
Machine No.: NV366
SHARP
UHS U Head Part Nos: DDRMU 0002 HE17/21/27
Machine No.: VC581/23 $651681 / 2 / 3 / 5659699$
Head Part Nos.: DDRMU 0001 HE00 0002 HE02 040506
Machine No.: 2C9 VC110 VC:200 VC220 VC300 VC381 VC. 84
C385 VC387 VC388 VC477 VC481 VC482 VC930 VC970 VC3 300 VC9100 VC9300 VC9400 VC9500 VC9600 VC9700
Head Part Nos.: DDRMU 0001 HE09
Machine No.: VC7300 VC7700 VC7750
Machine No.: VC6300
Head Part Nos.: DDRMU 0001 HE12
Machine No.: VC8300
Head Part Nos.: DDRMU 0001 HE14
Machine $\mathrm{No}_{\mathrm{o}}$ : VC2300
SANYO
Head Part Nos.: 1430242 T01700 1430242 T22300
Machine No.: VTC5000 VTC5150 VTC5300 VTC5400
Head Part Nos.: 1430242 T02z00
Machine No.: VIC5350 VTC5500
Head Part Nos.: 1430762 TO2C00
Machine No.: VIC9300 VTC9455 VTC9500
Head Part Nos.: 143072 T02100
Head Part Nos:: 143072 T02100
Machine No.: VTC9300PS VTC. 350

## SONY

Head Part Nos.: A6762 044A, 044B, 054A, 147A
Machine No.: SL3000, 8000, 8080, SLT 6Me, 7, 7E, 7ME
VHS A
Head Part Nos.: A6762 012A, 038A, 055A, 129A
Head Part Nos.: A6762 072A, 122A, 136A, 139A, 213A
UHS A
VH700 SLFY F30, HF72, T20, T30

## HEABS

Head
Head
Part No.
BETAA
BETA D
BETA
BETA
BEEAT
BETA
VEIAX VIDED
VHS A
VHS B
VHS B
VHS
VHS D
VHS D
VHS E
VHS F
VHS H
VHS H
VHS K
VHS L
VHS M
VHS R
VHS S
VHS T
VHS U
VHS U
HHS
V
YHS W
ORIGIMAL FERCUSO
$01 \times 0003222$
$01 \times 0027085$
$01 \times 0033825$
$01 \times 0040002$
$01 \times 0056013$
$01 \times 0057002$ $01 \times 0082001$
$01 \times 0083063$
PHILIPS
31027444
69120054
99120098
69120112
69120178
69120287

Tension band T3292PU545904A
Take up idler T3292/PU47752
Rewind ider assembly T3V16/PU49282
take up idler T3Voo/PU49280
Loading belt T3V29/30/PU48941-2
Roller Assy. (cass Housing) T3V23/PU49042
Take up idler 3V29/30/PU48967B
Reel motor assembly $3 \mathrm{~V} 29 / 30 / \mathrm{PU} 51381 \mathrm{~V}$
Capston motor $3 \mathrm{~V} 35 / 36 / 38 / 39 / \mathrm{PU55371V}$
Cass. housing Assy. $3 \mathrm{~V} 35 / 36 / 38 / 39 / \mathrm{PU} 2982$

GEC 4100/Hitachi VT11E capston moter
GEC 4000 Hitachi $V T 33 \mathrm{fm}$ rewind arm
GEC 4001/2/Hitachi 93/9500 1/4 rewind arm
GEC 4001/2Hitachi $93 / 9500$ play idler assy.
ETS 41 Tinhlachi 133 f/ rewind arm
ET541 Tuner Unit
Fast forward idier NV2000
Idler NV7000/7200
Tension Band NV7000
Idler NV370
Ree! Idler NV777
Pinch Roller NV333
Idler wheel NV333

Reel motor VTC5000/5150 Reel drive puiley VTC 5000 Pinch roller VTC5000/5150 Heart idler Fisher FVH-P615

Capston motor 73/9300
Reel motor VC9700
Idler VC387H etc
Reel idler VC9300 etc

Universal lamp without socket 290 mm
Universal lamp with socket 310 mm
P.C. MTG. leadless lamp


| SANYO/FISHER |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VID24 | 4529'V10800 | Reel motor VTC5000/5150 |
| VID25 | $1430662 T 01201$ | Reel dive puliey VTC 5000 |
| VID26 | PR2758 | Pinch roller VTC5000/5150 |
| VID27 | 1430490400900 | Gear idler Fisher FVH-P615 |
| VID28 | 1430420400300 | Heart idler Fisher FVH-P615 |
| SHARP |  |  |
| VID29 | RMOTP1029 | Capston motor 73/9300 |
| VID30 | RMOTV1008 | Reel motor VC9700 |
| VID31 | NIDL0006 | ldler VC387H etc |
| VID32 | NIDL0005 | Reel idler VC9300 etc |
| VID33 | NIDL0004 | Idiler wheel VC2300 |
| VIDEO LAMPS/BULBS |  |  |
| VID34 | LA9295 | Universal lamp without socket 290 mm |
| VID35 | LA9210S | Universal lamp with socket 310 mm |
| VID36 | NAT/PAN. | P.C. MTG. leadless lamp |
| VID37 | SHARP 9300 | Etc. lamp plus plastic shroud. |

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## BELTS

2.55


# Ferguson's SRA1 Satellite TV Receiver 

J. LeJeune

The SRA1 was launched by Ferguson for reception of the Astra satellite's transmissions. Previous Ferguson satellite TV equipment had been designed for use with the lower-power transmissions from the Eutelsat/Intelsat craft. Reception from these calls for a fair-sized dish to provide an adequate signal-to-noise ratio with the techniques available about three years ago when most receivers were designed.

Construction of the SRA1 is simple. A single PCB carries everything apart from a regulator chip which is bolted to the metal cabinet. The PCB is fitted to a metal tray that forms the unit's base and back panel. A moulded Perspex fascia forms the front, and a sheetmetal top cover with five screws holds the whole assembly together.

Rear panel connectors include a u.h.f. aerial input socket, an r.f. output socket and two scart connectors. One of the latter is for coupling to a scart-equipped TV receiver, the other to provide a link with a descrambling unit. An F socket is used for the input from the LNB. There is no power switch and there are no front-panel controls. An infra-red remote control system is used for all commands. There are some variations: for example some units have filament lamps instead of LEDs for front panel indication, and in some units all the power regulators are on the one printed panel. It's understood that the unit is built for Ferguson by Pace Electronics.

A block diagram of the SRA1 is shown in Fig. 1. Microcomputer chip IC4 controls the unit. One of IC4's functions is channel selection, which involves setting the correct polarity, audio frequency and contrast level, using programmed-in instructions from the EEPROM IC3. There are separate video amplifier chains for the PAL and MAC signals, with provision for MAC decoding and for descrambling. The audio signal is detected by a phase-locked loop system. This is tunable over 58 MHz . The unit is for monophonic sound only.
On-screen graphics to indicate the status of the receiver and permit changes to be made can be summoned by remote control. The graphics generator IC9 must be synchronised to the incoming video of course - this is done by the sync separator circuit.

The mains transformer has three secondary windings that feed bridge rectifiers. These are followed by static regulators (four) that provide $5 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~V}$ and 18 V supplies. With this arrangement the unit may be found to run on the hot side, but given adequate ventilation no problems should arise. Indeed it's an achievement for so much to be packed into a small, neat box. Units that employ filament lamps seem to run warmer than those with LED indicators. On standby however most SRA1s run only pleasantly warm. Each secondary winding on the transformer is linked to the associated bridge rectifier via a fusible resistor to provide protection. The primary winding seems to be unfused, so fit a 2 A fuse in the mains plug to be really safe.

With its Marconi LNB and a 70 cm dish the receiver is capable of providing excellent results - all Astra channels are free of sparklies here in the North Midlands. The r.f. circuitry is contained within a tinplate box which is called the satellite tuner. This is controlled by a phase-
locked loop in the SAB3035 CITAC chip IC5. The channel tuning data is stored in IC3, being read out by IC4 on command from the remote control system. IC4 passes the 15 -bit data to the CITAC chip IC5 where it's stored in a buffer stage. The tuner's local oscillator frequency is divided by 256 in a prescaler within the tuner. This divided down signal is applied to a 15 -bit counter within IC5, via a gating circuit that's opened every $6.4 \mathrm{msec}(4 \mathrm{MHz} / 25,600)$ for a period of time determined by the Time Reference counter. A comparator circuit then compares the counted-down local oscillator signal and the contents of the buffer, producing an error voltage which is used to adjust the tuning until the error falls to zero. The tuner also contains the phaselocked loop demodulator, which appears to work at around $470-480 \mathrm{MHz}$ as some patterning can occur on chs. 21 and 22 when a TV set is operated with its own loop aerial or a set-top aerial within about a metre of the SRA1.

Once the required channel has been tuned in the digital tuning system is bypassed and a.f.c. from pin 11 of IC5 takes control. If drift in the LNB's local oscillator $(10 \mathrm{GHz})$ or the SRA1's tuner exceeds the capture range of the a.f.c. the digital tuning system is reactivated until correct tuning is restored.

The demodulated video and audio/teletext subcarriers are passed to two video amplifiers, one for PAL and one for MAC. The MAC video amplifier handles the full video spectrum from the demodulator. The PAL video signal is pre-emphasised at the transmitter, so deemphasis is required in the PAL video channel. In addition a gain-controlled amplifier is included in this channel, the gain being adjustable in three pre-set steps which are programmed in along with the tuning data and audio carrier frequency during the setting-up procedure. The gain control system is shown in Fig. 2 - its effect is to adjust the contrast level. This is done by adding extra resistors in parallel with R124, Q30's emitter resistor. Selection of these extra resistors is carried out by two switches in IC7 (4053), under the control of inputs from the CITAC chip IC5. The PAL signal is then filtered to remove the subcarriers and fed to the video selector in IC2. A further video amplifier and clamping circuit restore the d.c. level. The video signal is then passed through another switch (IC8, another 4053) which takes care of graphics insertion, after which the signal passes directly to the modulator.

The audio carriers are tapped from the buffer amplifier that follows the tuner. A single broadband transistor amplifier stage couples them to the phase-locked loop audio detector in IC1. The system can handle carriers in the range $5-8 \mathrm{MHz}$. IC1, type XR 215 CN , contains a voltage-controlled oscillator and an operationalamplifier comparator circuit. The incoming f.m. signal is fed to one input of the comparator and the VCO's signal to the other. Differences in the frequency and phase of the two inputs produce an error output - this is the detected audio. Tuning to the required subcarrier is accomplished by setting the VCO's frequency so that it coincides with the centre-frequency of the required subcarrier. The control voltage for this purpose is


Fig. 1: Block diagram of the Ferguson SRA1 satellite TV receiver.
supplied by the CITAC chip IC5.
The detected audio from pin 8 of IC1 is buffered by an emitter-follower and is then passed to the decoder socket and to the audio selector switching in IC2. The output from this switch is passed to the modulator and to the TV/VCR scart socket.

## Setting Up

The modulator contains mixing facilities for terrestrial u.h.f. TV signals. Its output is factory preset to ch. 38 but this can be altered by means of a rotary control on the rear panel.

A nice feature is the set-up signal, which is like that provided by most VCRs. This is of considerable help in the initial stages of installation and in basic fault diagnosis.

The on-screen graphics are another aid to installation. They are produced when SETUP, 1, 4, 7 on the remote control handset are pressed in quick succession. The graphics show the downlink frequency, polarity, audio frequency $\log$ (frequency is not displayed directly), contrast setting, decoder type and $A / V$ source choice. You end the setup sequence by pressing both store buttons together twice. Although the receiver is preprogrammed on delivery, it may on occasions require tweaking in order to cater for i.f. variations with particular LNBs. This may occur on initial installation or


Fig. 2: The contrast control system. S1 and S2 open gives minimum contrast, S1 open with S2 closed gives medium contrast, S1 closed with S2 open gives maximum contrast.
when either the receiver unit or the LNB is changed.
A tuning frequency error may introduce sparklies and/ or sound birdies. By pressing SETUP, 2, 5, 9 and using the up and down arrow keys the error can be eliminated, leaving sparklie-free pictures and sound free of background burbles. Pressing both store keys together once removes the graphics and stores the setting. When experimenting with the unit I found that SETUP, 3, 6, 9 results in the receiver sweeping through the band. Pressing N restores everything to normal.

## Performance

The SRA1 gives a good account of itself once it has been set-up properly and provided the ventilation is good. Other points worth care are the F connectors at the receiver and the LNB. I found that the best way to ensure a watertight connection at the LNB is to fit a three-inch length of shrink-fit sleeving over the F connector and then apply heat from a good hairdryer or an electric paint stripper. The effort is worthwhile and this system has withstood some heavy downpours of rain. At the receiver end it's as well to use a good-quality F connector that can withstand movement of the receiver unit for cleaning: the crimped-on type is recommended. In my own installation I use an F connector to BellingLee adaptor which is of sturdy construction and facilitates removal of the unit for any reason.

The infra-red remote control system has a good range and is fast. It is however affected by line-frequency radiation from some TV sets. There's a small modification to cure this. Remove the outer case from the receiver to gain access to the infra-red detector unit - it's in a small tinplate box at the right-hand front end of the PCB. Then solder two small pieces of thin wire vertically across the rectangular opening at the front of the box. This is all that's necessary - and from experience it works!

Had the SRA1 been equipped for stereo sound it would have made the perfect addition to any domestic home-entertainment installation. For the average home with TV as the major source of entertainment it is nevertheless a neat and simple-to-use satellite TV receiver.

# Service Bureau 

Requests for advice in dealing with servicing problems must be accompanied by a $£ 2$ cheque or postal order (made out to IPC Magazines Ltd.), the query coupon and a stamped addressed envelope. We can deal with only one query at a time. We regret that we cannot supply service sheets nor answer queries over the telephone.

## GRUNDIG CUC2401 CHASSIS

There is no sound despite replacing the TBA130 chip in the sound section. The circuit is not very clear, with its SDA and SCL lines.
SDA and SCL are the serial data and clock lines in the I2C bus that distributes control and command information around the chassis. Inject a signal at pin 8 of the TDA1905 chip IC365. If there's no response, check that the supply voltage is present at pin 2 and that, with the set switched off, you get a crackle from the speaker when an ohmmeter is connected between pin 1 of the chip and chassis. If so the chip is suspect. If the audio channel is live from pin 8 of IC365 it may be that the sound is being muted inside the TBA130 chip. This is governed by the data on the SDA line from the microcomputer chip IC2800.

## TAPE BACK-TENSION

We understand that tentelometer readings can be converted to cassette gauge (JVC PUJ48076) readings by multiplying the former by three. This works for the Panasonic NV333/366 but doesn't work out for many service manuals that give both tentelometer and cassette gauge figures. This makes us wonder whether to use the calculation for any tentelometer readings regardless of VCR make.
Torque is tension multiplied by the radius of the reel. Thus you can multiply by three only if there's 3 cm of tape on the reel. With 2 cm of tape, multiply by two, etc.

## FERGUSON 3V35/JVC HRD120

In a VCR Clinic item some time back it was reported that failure to record the sound could be cured by changing the oscillator transistor Q8 from type 2SD638R to type 2SD638S and adding a 5.6 nF capacitor across C48. The 2SD638S does not appear to be available however - JVC supply the original 2 SD638R.

We understand that there was a batch problem with the original 2 SD638R transistors. Provided the capacitor modification is carried out the 2 SD638R transistors now being supplied work correctly.

## AMSTRAD VCR4600 Mk II

We have two of these machines with the same intermittent fault - it may not occur for days. In the fault condition the rewind and fast forward functions don't work. When selecting either of them the arrow indication on the display flashes as normal but there's no tape movement
and after a couple of seconds the machine goes into standby off - the function switch has to be pressed again. In the fault condition play and record are o.k. I've noticed that when the fault is present the reel brake is not disengaged. Disengagement is activated by the small loading motor via levers and cogs. It seems that the trouble is due to this motor not being activated for long enough - its on time is definitely shorter. Presumably the solution is a new loading motor.
Before replacing the loading motor check for friction in the mechanism it drives, for slippage in the loading belt and for incorrect positioning of or faults in the loading switch at CN-E.

## FERGUSON TX10 CHASSIS

There are vertical striations on the left- and right-hand sides of the screen. Those on the left are evenly spaced, $0 \cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. apart, and after some seven lines become very faint. Those on the right-hand side are not so even. The fusible resistor R833 that damps the line linearity coil is intact.
Though R833 is intact it's worth making an ohmmeter check - it could have gone high in value or open-circuit internally. Also check that the c.r.t.'s Aquadag coating is properly earthed. If these points are in order, check C831 (scan coupling) by substitution. If necessary, then check C833 and C726. If the problem persists, examine the 12 V line for the presence of line-rate pulses. IC621 or C612 could be responsible if such pulses are present.

## HITACHI CPT2174 with GEC V4008

When prerecorded tapes are played there are bent verticals at the top of the screen despite using the AV buttons. The verticals are virtually straight with the machine's own recordings.
With this Hitachi set the AV mode is obtained by selecting programme 11 or 12 . Check that the collector of transistor Q1103 goes low under these circumstances. If so the time-constant of IC501 is being altered to suit the VCR signals and suspicion falls on the VCR for excessive timing jitter. Check the head drum bearings, free-running of guides etc.

## RANK T26 CHASSIS

The top half of the screen is blanked out. All we get is about four inches of picture at the bottom of the screen. Replacing the field output i.c. made no difference.

First disconnect R 51 on the signals panel. If this restores a full picture, suspect D10 (ZF22P) and D12 (1N4148) on this panel. Also if necessary check D13 (1N4148). If removing R51 makes no difference turn attention to the timebase panel, particularly the diodes and electrolytics associated with IC2 (TDA2653).

## TOSHIBA V83

This machine goes into the stop mode very intermittently during play or record - the fault can occur with manual or timed recordings. The clock display is not affected but any programming is lost. When restarted the machine runs perfectly, often for several hours.

There are two known causes of this trouble. If the mode switch is the original one it could well be responsible. Otherwise the reel motor is suspect. First check the mains connection, plug and wall socket.


323
Each month we provide an interesting case of TV/video servicing to exercise your ingenuity. These are not trick questions but are based on actual practical faults.

It's autumn and the lads in the sales department wait with bated breath for the rush of customers, allegedly preoccupied during the summer with gardens, holidays and worries about high mortgage rates, to pour through the doors to buy Astra receivers. Meanwhile the service department continues to look after those already sold. Now that most of the initial production bugs have been sorted out the problems that crop up don't seem to be too difficult to cope with: faulty stabiliser chips in the power supplies, the odd signal or control chip or tea spilt into a remote control unit - there's nothing new under the sun, as they say

David the Downtrodden was given the job of going out to attend to Mr. Todd's satellite TV receiver. He'd complained about sparklies. On arrival at the Todd residence David found that the pictures were indeed much marred by sparklies. He then discovered that the receiver was not properly tuned. Each channel required a dab on the tune-down key. After treating all the available channels in this way, and committing the tuning points to memory, David departed for the next call in a swirl of leaves.

David's face fell when, next morning, he was asked to return to Mr. Todd and his satellite TV outfit. The call had come before eleven o'clock: same trouble, and the customer angry. On site, Mr. Todd watched as David again retuned the satellite box. Once more the signals came in nicely with adjustment of the tuning controls. David then removed the set's outer case and inspected the PCB carefully, looking in particular for poor joints. He was unable to get into the heavily screened tuner/i.f. section but resoldered some joints on the mother board, beat a tattoo on the entire assembly with a screwdriver (while Mr. Todd was answering the doorbell!) and, finding no drift, pronounced the receiver fit and well. Mr . Todd was not convinced but, with the set working and correctly tuned, there was little he could do especially as David had suggested that the problem could have been due to poor ventilation in the tuner's original position on top of a warm VCR. They'd found another place for it.

Experienced Test Case readers could probably write the next bit for themselves. Of course the tuning drift continued, the annoyance being mitigated to some extent by the fact that Mr. Todd had learnt how to chase the drift up and down with the tuning controls, having
watched David do this. Mr. Todd was free in his opinion of David and the receiver when he next contacted the shop manager about the problem. Arrangements were made to collect the set and bring it back to the workshop during three days when Mr. T. would be away on business. David was pleased to hear about this: no more carpet confrontations.

When the receiver came into the workshop it was immediately found to need slight retuning. Once this was done the receiver remained spot-on all day. The tuning was still correct next day when the set was switched on from cold, with sparkly-free test cards, Lifestyle and the rest. What to do next? Cool it with freezer, heat it with the Pifco hairdryer, then knock seven bells out of it with a heavy-handled screwdriver. In the face of this thermomechanical onslaught the receiver acquitted itself well, only drifting a mite when its innards were at egg-frying temperature. The service department was wasting its time. Why?

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 322 - page 945 last month -

When you stay at the Bay View guest-house, in the first-floor front room, you can now have the benefit of clear and pure colour pictures from the 20in. Mitsubishi set that played the leading role in last month's puzzle. It had been afflicted with a localised area of impurity that wouldn't go away despite repeated degaussing, and remained when the scan yoke was changed. The picture tube was thus suspected, but a new one wouldn't have cured the trouble either!

The affected area of the picture was right beside the loudspeaker, and the fault had started when a sound fault had been cured. These two factors had sent the homeward-bound bench engineer back to the workshop, an unprecedented happening. Sure enough he found that the loudspeaker had been replaced with the wrong type. Whoever had last serviced the set had fitted a speaker from some hi-fi system. It had a huge magnet and a proportionately huge stray magnetic field.

The speakers fitted in colour TV sets have a low external magnetic field so that they don't upset the beam-landing in the c.r.t. With the right speaker fitted the purity was restored and good sound was maintained. Luckily for Bay View and Reg!


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## TV SOUND TUNER



In the cut-throat world of consumer electronics, one of the questions designers apparently ponder over is "Will anyone notice if we save mone by chopping this out?" In the domestic TV se one of the first casualties seems to be the sound quality. Small speakers and no tone controls are quite common and that really is quite sad, as the TV companies do their best to transmit the high est quality sound. Given this background a com pact independent TV tuner that connects direct to your Hi-FI is a must for quality reproduction.
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