#  

SERVICING•VIDEO•SATELLITE•DEVELOPMENTS
Servicing the Hitachi

# CPT1471/1473 

Sony CCDF450 Fault Guide

Satellite Receiver Servicing Notes

Tube Testers and Testing

Digital TV Demo VCR Clinic TV Fault Finding

# Installing a CD-ROM Drive 

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472 Servicing the Hitachi CPT1471/1473 John Coombes
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Les Austin
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2SA13 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 75p | 2SC1010 | 225 p | 25C1735 | 70p | 2SC2271 | 30 p | 2SC2751 | 270p | 2SC3280 | 200 p | 2SC3895 | 400p | 2 20837 | 55p | 2SD1288 | 175p | 2SD1825 | 60p |
| 2SA1381 | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC1012}$ | 75p | 2SC1739 | 800p | 2SC2274 | 15p | 2 Sc 2752 | 140p | 2Sc3281 | 200 p | 2SC3897 | 650 p | 2SD838 | 300p | 2SD1289 | 250p | 2 SD1843 | 100p |
| 2SA1382 | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC1013}$ | 170p | $2 \mathrm{SC1740}$ | 10p | 2SC2275 | 50 p | 2SC2767 | 300p | 2SC3284 | 6000 | $2 \mathrm{SC3907}$ | 250p | 2SD841 | 110 p | 2501291 | 400 p | 2SD1846 | 350 p |
| 2SA1385 | 180p | 2SC1014 | 140p | 2SC1741 | 35p | 2SC2278 | 70p | 2SC2769 | 400 p | 2SC3293 | 85p | 25C3927 | 250 p | 2SD8as | 200 p | 2SD1292 | 60 p | 2SD1849 | 325p |
| 2SA1386 | 4000 | 25C1030 | 150 p | 2SC1755 | 90p | 2SC2290 | 1800p | 2SC2773 | 700p | 2SC3298 | 50p | 2SC3950 | 120p | 2SD845 | 250p | 2SD1297 | 300p | 2SD1850 | 325p |
| 25A1423 | 30 D | 2SC1047 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | 2SC1756 | ${ }^{35 p}$ | 2SC2291 | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2774}$ | 500 p | 2SC3299 | 120p | 25 C 3953 | 60 p | 2SD850 | 170p | 2SD1302 | 20p | 2SD1858 | 40p |
| 2SA1489 | ${ }^{300 p}$ | 2SC1050 | ${ }^{280}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC1758}$ | 30p | 2SC2295 | 60 p | 2Sc2785 | 60 p | 2SC3300 | 4000 | $2 \mathrm{SC3973}$ | 210p | 2SD856 | 48 p | 2501308 | 80 p | 2SD1877 | 250p |
| ${ }^{2 S A 1491}$ | 3009 | 2 SC 1060 | 70 p | ${ }^{25 C 1775}$ | ${ }^{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC2298 | 35p | 2SC2786 | 20 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3303}$ | 100p | 2SC3987 | 220 p | 2SD858 | 250p | 2SD1309 | 140 p | 2 251878 | 230p |
| $2 \mathrm{SA1493}$ | 500p | 2SC1061 | $85 p$ | 2SC1781 | 20 p | 2SC2307 | ${ }_{500 p}$ | 2SC2787 | 10 p | 2SC3306 | 130p | 2SC3936 | 12000 | 2SD863 | 23p | 2SD1310 | 140p | 2SD1879 | 2750 |
| ${ }_{2}$ SA15156 | ${ }^{2800}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1070}$ | ${ }^{65 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 5789}$ | $100 p$ | 2SC2308 | 10 p | 2SC2791 | 500 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3307}$ | 600 p | 2SC4006 | 100 | 2 25864 | 200 p | 2SD1313 | 1000p | 2SD1884 | 300p |
| ${ }_{2} 25$ A 1535 | 175p | ${ }^{25 C 1096}$ | ${ }^{400}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1809}$ | 40 p | 2SC2312 | 300 p | 2SC2792 | 220 p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{Sc} 3309$ | 150p | 2SC4020 | ${ }^{280}$ p | 2SD866 | 120 p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1326 }}$ | 200p | 2SD1886 | 450 p |
| ${ }_{\text {2S88324 }} \mathbf{2 S 8 5 4 6}$ | ${ }^{40 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC1098 }}$ | 120 p <br> 1800 | 2SC1810 2SC1815 | ${ }^{250 p}$ | 2SC2314 | 70p | 2SC2793 | 700 p | 2Sc3316 | 280 p | 2SC4023 | 325p | 2SD866A | 140 p | 2SD1328 | 80p | 2501887 | 450p |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SB546 } \\ & \text { 2SB560 } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{45 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SCl106 }}$ | 4150p | ${ }^{\text {2SCl1819 }}$ | ${ }_{700}$ | 2SC2316 | 150p | 2SC2808 | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3317}$ | 350 p | 2SC4056 | 350p | 2 S0868 | 260p | 2SD13a7 | 70 p | 2SD1910 | 280p |
| ${ }_{2} 88569$ | 50p | ${ }_{2 S C 1115}$ | 280p | ${ }_{2 S C 1826}$ | 60 p | ${ }^{25 C 2320}$ | 120 | $2 \mathrm{SC2810}$ | 360 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3323}$ | 480 p | $2 \mathrm{SC4} 106$ | 200p | 2SD870 | 190 p | 2 SDI348 | 65 p | 2SD1911 | 300 p |
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| ${ }_{\text {2S } 8566}$ | 90 p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SCC1124 }}$ | 270 p | 2SC1829 | 500p | 2SC2329 | 480p | $2 \mathrm{SC2814}$ | 40 p | 2 SC 3331 | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SC4124}$ | 250p | 2 25879 | 60 p | 2SD1376 | 125p | 2SD1929 | 60p |
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| 258596 | 50 p | 2SC1162 | 30 p | ${ }^{25 C 1834}$ | 50 p | 2SC2333 | 200 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2825}$ | 900 | $2 \mathrm{SC3345}$ | 100 p | 2SC4236 | 550p | 2 20882 | 25p | 2SD 1380 | 100p | 2SD1941 | 500p |
| $2 \mathrm{SB598}$ | 30, | 2SC1164 | 00p | $2 \mathrm{SC1844}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC2334}$ | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{p}^{\text {a }}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2826}$ | 2000 | 2 Sc 3352 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC4237}$ | 6500 | 2SD892A | 100p | 2SD1384 | 50p | 2SD1959 | 280p |
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| 288647 | 20p | $2 \mathrm{SC1170}$ | 180 p | 2SC1847 | 45p | $2 \mathrm{SC2347}$ | 60 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2834}$ | 400p | 2SC3356 | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC4742}$ | 275p | 2SD896 | 200p | 2SD1392 | 150p | 2SD1984 | 450p |
| 2S9648 | ${ }^{45 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC1172}$ | ${ }^{150} 0^{\text {p }}$ | 2 SC1855 | 85p | $2 \mathrm{SC2353}$ | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC2837}$ | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC3358}$ | 50 p | 2 2C4769 | 300p | $2 \mathrm{SD900}$ | 400 p | 2 2SD1395 | 150p | 2SD2012 | 50p |
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| 258703 | 90 p | 2SC1212 | $35 p$ | $2 \mathrm{SC1870}$ | ${ }^{700}$ | 2 Sc 2362 | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC2877}$ | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC3377}$ | 50p | 2SD200 | 180p | $2 \mathrm{SO917}$ | 300p | 2SD1398 | 120p | 2SJ48 | 425p |
| 2S8705 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC1213}$ | 15p | $2 \mathrm{SC1875}$ | ${ }^{220}$ p | 2SC2365 | 280p | $2 \mathrm{SC2878}$ | 20p | 25 C 3378 | 120 p | 2 SD201 | 260p | $2 \mathrm{SO921}$ | 320p | 2SD1399 | 3000 | 2S.J49 | 425p |
| 258707 | 200p | 2SC1214 | 15p | $2 \mathrm{SC1881}$ | 70 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2369}$ | 100p | 2SC2879 | 3200p | $2 \mathrm{SC3383}$ | 80p | 2 20257 | 195p | 2 SD923 | 360p | 2SD 1400 | 280p | 2S.150 | ${ }_{425}$ p |
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| 2S8772 | 25p | 2SC1278 | 110 p | ${ }_{2 S C 1913}$ | 250 p | 2SC2407 | 110 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2911}$ | ${ }^{80 p}$ | 2SC3401 | 50 p | 2SD348 | 300p | 2SD957A | 520p | 2SD1409 | 170p | 2SJ77 | 350p |
| 2S8774 | 500 | 2SC1279 | 300 | 2SC1921 | 15p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2408 }}$ | ${ }^{120 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2912}$ | 120 p 6500 | ${ }^{\text {2SC3402 }}$ | ${ }_{400}^{400}$ | 2SD357 | 40 p | 2 2SD958 | 60 p | $2 \mathrm{zSD1412}$ | 75 p | ${ }^{25.179}$ | ${ }_{750}$ |
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| 258795 258825 | ${ }^{\text {60p }}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 1312}$ | 40 p <br> 150 | 2SCl980 | ${ }_{\text {170p }}^{110}$ | 2SC2459 | 50 p | ${ }^{25 C 2928}$ | 550p | 2sc3417 | ${ }_{90 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD381 | 650p | 2SD973A | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD1425 | 280p | 2SJ11 | 525p 550p |
| 288825 258861 | $135 p$ 1100 | 2SC1317 2SC1318 | 15p | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1941 } \\ & \text { 2SC1942 }\end{aligned}$ | 27 p 350 p | 2SC2a70 | ${ }^{65 p}$ | 2SC2934 | 750 | 2SC3a19 | 120 p | 2SD388 | 150p | 2SD985 | 120 p | 2SD 1426 | 160p | 25.119 | 700p |
| 258882 | 1800 | $2 \mathrm{SC1325}$ | 400 p | 2SC1944 | 350 p | ${ }^{25 C 2481}$ | ${ }^{120} \mathrm{p}^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2937}$ | 250 p | ${ }^{25 C 3420}$ | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{p}^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{250389}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | 2 2S9986 | 120 p | 2SD1427 | ${ }^{180}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | $2 \mathrm{SJ161}$ | ${ }^{650 p}$ |
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| 2S81109 | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC1358}$ | 270p | 2SC1967 | 1300p | 2SC2498 | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC2979}$ | ${ }^{1600}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3457}$ | 1250 | 2 20426 | 150p | 2SD1030 | $75 p$ | 2SD1433 | 750p | 2SK68 | 100p |
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| ${ }^{\text {SCC372 }}$ | 25p | ${ }^{2 S C 1360}$ | ${ }^{70 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC1970}$ | 100 p | 2SC2502 | 200p | 2SC2988 | 150p | 2SC3460 | 180p | 250438 | 35p | 2SD1046 | 200 p | 2 SD1439 | 165p | ${ }^{\text {2Sk } 106}$ | 40 p |
| ${ }^{25 C 380}$ | 10 p | ${ }^{25 C 1364}$ | ${ }^{25 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC1971 }}$ | ${ }^{4000}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2519}$ | 60p | $2 \mathrm{SC2995}$ | ${ }^{60 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3461}$ | 350 p | 2SD467 | ${ }^{15 p}$ | 2 2SD1047 | 1800 | 2SD1441 | 280 p | ${ }^{2 S k 107}$ | ${ }^{40 p}$ |
| ${ }^{2 S C 382}$ | 50 p | 2SC1383 | ${ }^{25 p}$ | 2SC1972 | 600p | $2 \mathrm{SC2527}$ | 300 p | 2SC2999 | 50p | 2SC3466 | 225p | 2 250468 | 15p | 2SD1051 | 130p | 2SD1445 | 200p | 2SK118 | 50p |
| 2 SC388A | 60 p | 2SC1384 | 20 p | $2 \mathrm{SC1973}$ | 150p | 2SC2534 | 150p | 2SC3001 | 1400p | 2SC3468 | 70p | 250471 | 20p | 2SD1060 | 130 p | 2SD 1450 | 60p | 2SK125 | 100p |
| ${ }^{25 C 394}$ | 60 p | ${ }^{25 C 1393}$ | 20 p | 2 LC 1983 | 75p | 2SC2535 | 300 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3012}$ | 300 p | 2SC3481 | 300p | 2 SO 25 | 50 p | 2SD1062 | 150 p | 2SD1451 | 260p | ${ }^{2 S k} 133$ | 650 p |
| ${ }^{25 C 403}$ | 25 p | 2SC1394 | 15p | 2SC1984 | 150p | 2SC2538 | 100p | 2SC3019 | 320 p | 2 SC 3482 | 275p | 250526 | 70 p | 2SD1063 | 200p | 2SD1452 | 350p | 2 25134 | 415p |
| ${ }^{25 C 454}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1398}$ | $5_{5 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1985}$ | ${ }^{1000}$ | 2SC2540 | 1900p | $2 \mathrm{SC3025}$ | 500p | ${ }^{25 C 3436}$ | 275p | 2SD545 | 18p | 2SD1064 | 2500 | 2SD1453 | 140p | 2SK135 | 415 p |
| 2SC458 | ${ }^{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC1400 $2 \mathrm{SC1403}$ | 500 $500 p$ | 2SC1986 | $100 p$ $15 p$ | 2 SC 2542 | 300 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3026}$ | 550p | 2 SC3502 | 1000 | ${ }^{2 S D 549}$ | 1200 | 2 2SD1065 | ${ }^{160}$ | 2 2SD1455 | 250p | ${ }^{2 S K 147}$ | 160 p |
| 2 2C461 | 15p | ${ }_{2 S C 1407}$ | 5500 | 2SC2002 | ${ }^{15 p}$ | 2 SC 2545 | $55 p$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3} 3030$ | 300p | 2 SC 3503 | 50 p | 2SD551 | 300p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1069 }}$ | 150p | 2SD14 | 165p | 2 Sk 1 | 150p |
| 2 SC 495 | 45 p | $2 \mathrm{SC1413}$ | 150p | 2SC2003 | 20 p | 2SC2546 | ${ }_{65 p}^{25 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3037}{ }^{2 S C 3038}$ | 125p | ${ }^{2 S C 3504}$ | 120 p 240 p | 2SD555 2S0560 | 500 p 50 | ${ }^{2 S D 1071}$ | 450 350 | 2SD1459 | ${ }^{1200}$ | 2SK16 | sop |
| $2 \mathrm{SC496}$ | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SC1} 119$ | 50p | 2 SC 2304 | 20p | 2SC2547 | $65 p$ 500 | $2 \mathrm{LSC3038}$ 2Sc3039 | ${ }_{8}^{125 p}$ | - ${ }^{25 C 3505}$ | 240 <br> 260 <br> 20 | $2 S 0560$ 2SD571 | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{2 S} 2501073$ | 350 1500 150 | 2S01468 | ${ }^{6000}$ | 2SK168 2SK176 | 40 p |
| ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SC497}$ | ${ }^{85} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1429}$ | 50 p | ${ }^{25 C 2021}$ | 10 p | 2SC2551 | 70 p | 2SC3040 | ${ }^{2600}$ | 2SC3506 2SC3507 | 650p | ${ }_{2} 250575$ | ${ }_{530 \mathrm{p}}^{20}$ | ${ }^{2 S 01094}$ | 520p | 2SD1479 | 2205 p | ${ }_{2}$ 2Sk192 | $800 p$ $45 p$ |
| 2SC515 | $100 p$ 30 p | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 2 \mathrm{SCl} 1444 \\ 2 \mathrm{SCl} 1446 \end{array}$ | $275 p$ 550 | 2SC2022 2SC2023 | ${ }^{1180} \mathrm{p}^{\text {180p }}$ | 2SC2552 | 609 | $2 \mathrm{SC3042}$ | 300 p | 2SC3509 | 750 p | 2SD600 | 30 p | 2 SD1110 | 225. | 2SD1491 | 100p | 2SK 195 | 150p |
| - ${ }_{\text {2SC535 }} \mathbf{2 S C 5 3 6}$ | 30p 20p | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 2 \mathrm{SC} 1446 \\ 2 \mathrm{SC} 1447 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{55 p}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC2023 } \\ & \text { 2SC2026 }\end{aligned}$ | 180 p 30 p | 2SC2553 | 200 p | 2SC3057 | 150p | 2SC3618 | 120p | 2 2S0601 | 400 | 2SD1111 | 20 p | 2SD1494 | 300p | 2SK197 | 140p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC558}$ | 275p | ${ }_{2 S C 1448}$ | 1000 | ${ }^{2 S C 2027}$ | 2000 | 2SC2555 | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 3058}$ | 2500 p | ${ }^{25 C 3519}$ | 250p | ${ }^{250602}$ | ${ }^{60} \mathrm{p}^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SD } 1113}$ | 2250 | ${ }^{25 D 1496}$ | ${ }^{3500}$ | 2SK214 | 170 p |
| ${ }_{2}$ SC5633 | 1200 | 2SC1449 | 120 p | 2SC2028 | 75 p | ${ }^{25 C 2562}$ | ${ }^{901}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3068}$ | $60 p$ 35 | ${ }^{25 C 3539}$ | 2250 | ${ }^{250812}$ | ${ }_{70 \mathrm{p}}^{50}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 1128}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1497 }}$ | ${ }^{230}$ | ${ }^{2 S K 216}$ | ${ }^{200 p}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC605}$ | 100p | 2SC1450 | 200p | 2 SC2029 | 120p | 2 2SC2563 | 2000 | $2 \mathrm{SC3070}$ | 35p | ${ }^{25 C 3549}$ | 2009 | 2SD613 | 70 p | 2SD1133 | ${ }^{100 p}$ | 2SD1497.02 | 350p | ${ }^{2 S k 218}$ | 400p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC619}$ | 100p | 2SC1454 | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 2037$ | 50 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2564}$ | 230p | ${ }_{25 C 3074}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25 C 3552}$ | ${ }^{3009}$ | 2S0636 2S0637 | ${ }_{15 p}^{10 p}$ | 2SD1135 | 75 p 50 | ${ }^{\text {2SD } 1505}$ | ${ }_{\text {120p }}^{120}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SK }}^{2512}$ | ${ }^{1400 p}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC649}$ | ${ }^{80 p}$ | 2SC1470 | 120p | 2SC2053 | 120p | 2 2SC2565 | $2260^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }_{25 C 3075}$ | ${ }^{150}{ }^{\text {P }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3568}$ | 2000 | ${ }_{2} 250637$ | $15 p$ 150 | ${ }^{2} 2$ SD 11388 | 50 p | 2SD1507 2SD1509 | ${ }^{609}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SK312 }}^{2 \text { SK315 }}$ | ${ }^{750 p}$ |
| ${ }^{25 C 644}$ | 10 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1472}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 2055}$ | 150 p | ${ }^{25 C 2568}$ | ${ }^{1200}$ | $2 \mathrm{LC3077}$ | 120p | ${ }^{25 C 3584}$ | 200 p | 2S0638 | 150 $20 p$ | $2 \text { 2SD1140 }$ |  | 2SD1509 | 100p |  | 70p |
| $25 C 647$ 2SC681 | ${ }^{3000}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{15 p}$ | 2SC2058 2SC2060 | 20 p 60 p | 2SC2570 2SC2571 | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC3086 2Sc3089 | 150 p 130 p | 2SC3595 2SC3605 | ${ }_{\text {220p }}^{220}$ | 2SD639 2S0640 | ${ }_{350 \mathrm{p}}^{20}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 1142}$ | $350 p$ 1750 | 2SD1511 | ${ }^{100}{ }_{20}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SK320 } \\ & \text { 2SK323 } \end{aligned}$ | $120 p$ <br> 130 p |
| $25 \mathrm{C683}$ | 35p | 2SC1475 | 60p | 2SC2061 | 75p | 2SC2577 | 110p | 2Sc3101 | 750 p | 2SC3606 | 100 p | 2SD655 | 18p | 2 2S1159 | 90 p | 2SD1521 | 70 p | 25K386 | 600 p |
| $25 C 708$ | 100p | 2SC1505 | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{p}^{\text {p }}$ | 2SC2068 | 60 p | 2SC2578 | 170p | $2 \mathrm{SC3112}$ | 35p | 2 2C3607 | 150p | 2SD661 | 60 p | 2SD1160 | 150p | 2SD154 | 350p | 2SK405 | 450 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC710}$ | 15 p | 2SC1507 | 45p | 2 2S2071 | 140p | 2SC2579 | 110p | 2 SC 3114 | 40 p | 2SC3636 | 280p | 2SD666 | 25p | 2SD1163A | 2200 | 2SD 1548 | 450p | 2SK413 | 500p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC711}$ | 15p | 2SC1509 | 35p | $2 \mathrm{SC2073}$ | 40 p | 2SC2580 | 175p | $2 \mathrm{SC3116}$ | 75p | $2 \mathrm{CC3657}$ | 400 p | 2 S0667 | 20p | 2SD1164 | 75p | 2SD1554 | 1700 | 2SK415 | 500p |
| ${ }_{2} 5 \mathrm{C} 730$ | 350p | $2 \mathrm{SC1514}$ | 35p | 2SC2075 | 600 | 2SC2581 | 225p | $2 \mathrm{SC3117}$ | 120p | 2SC3659 | 600 p | 250668 | 120p | 2SD1168 | 270p | 2SD 1555 | 170p | 2SK429 | 180p |
| 2 SC732 | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 1515}$ | 60 p | ${ }^{25 C 2078}$ | 95p | ${ }^{25} \mathrm{C} 2588$ | 600p | $2 \mathrm{SC3122}$ | 50p | 2SC3668 | 120 p | 2 20669 | 35p | 2SD1169 | 200p | 2SD1556 | 4000 | 2Sk511 | 450p |
| ${ }_{2} 5 \mathrm{C} 733$ | 15p | $2 \mathrm{SC1520}$ | 45p | ${ }^{25 C 2085}$ | 100 p | 2SC2590 | 40 p | 2SC3148 | 185p | 2 SC 3675 | 1000 | 250673 | 350 p | $2 \mathrm{SD1173}$ | 350 p | 2 2S1564 | 100p | $2 \mathrm{Kk513}$ | 325p |
| 2SC735 2SC738 | ${ }^{40 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC154 }}^{\text {2SC15 }}$ | 110 120 p | 2SC2086 2SC2092 | ${ }_{\text {100p }}^{60}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2591}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC3149}$ | ${ }^{180 p}$ | 2SC3678 | ${ }^{280}$ | 250676 | 250p | ${ }^{25 D 1185}$ | 400 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1565}$ | ${ }^{75 p}$ | 2SK531 | 350p |
| ${ }_{25 \mathrm{Cl} 39}$ | 150p | 2SC1567 | 120 p 40 p | 2SCzosa | $1200{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 2SC2592 2SC2603 | 200 p 100 | 2 2SC3150 2SC3151 | 125 p 230 p | 2SC3679 2SC3680 | 180 p 380 p | 2SD716 2SD717 | -80p | ${ }^{25 D 1196}$ | 400 p 2500 | ${ }^{2} 2$ 2SD1571 | 1700 ${ }^{1700}$ | 2SK534 | 700p |
| ${ }_{2}$ SC781 | 190 | ${ }^{25 C 1568}$ | 35 | ${ }^{25 C 2097}$ | ${ }^{2300}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 2610}$ | 60p | 2Sc3152 | 130p | 2SC3685 | 450p | 2SD718 | 85 p | 2SD1189 | 55p | 2SD1576 | 250 p | 2SK537 | 4500p |
| 25 S 762 $2 \mathrm{SC783}$ | 150 85 85 | ${ }^{25 C 1569}$ | ${ }^{55 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 2118}^{25 C 2099}$ | 2500p | $2 \mathrm{SC2611}$ | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SC3153}$ | 230p | $25 C 3687$ | 600p | 2SD722 | 240p | 2SD1190 | 150p | 2 2SD1577 | 250p | 25K539 | 1100 p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 790}$ | ${ }_{50 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 1571}$ | 40p | 2SC2120 | 1100 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2521}$ | 700 | $2 \mathrm{SC3156}$ | 350p | 2SC3688 | 550p | 2 20725 | 270p | 2SD1191 | 120 p | 2SD1579 | ${ }^{1200}$ | 2SK555 | 400p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC792}$ | 3800 | $2 \mathrm{SC1573}$ | 25p | 2SC2131 | 550p | ${ }^{25 C 2625}$ | 190 p | ${ }^{25 C 3157}$ | 2009 | ${ }_{2 S C 3692}^{2 S C 375}$ | 150 p | 2SD734 | ${ }^{125 p}$ | 2 2SD1192 | ${ }^{90 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2 2501589 | ${ }^{600}$ | 2SK556 | 500p |
| ${ }_{25 \mathrm{SCB05}}$ | ${ }^{225 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1580}$ | ${ }^{600 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {SCC2141 }}$ | 60p | le $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC2626 } \\ & \text { 2SC2631 }\end{aligned}$ | 600 p 200 | 2SC3158 2Sc3159 | ${ }_{2000}^{260 p}$ |  | 480 p 1200 | 2SD749 2S0743 | 120 p 130 p | 2SD1966 2SOH197 | $150 p$ 150 p | 2SD1590 2S01591 |  | ${ }^{2 S K 557}$ | 400p |
| 2SC828 2SCB29 | ${ }^{20 p}$ |  | 25p | 2SC2153 2SC2166 | ${ }^{40 p}$ | 2SC2631 | ${ }^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3159}$ | 200p | ${ }^{25 C 3717}$ | 120 p 450 p | 2S0743 | ${ }^{1300}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { 2SD1197 } \\ & \text { 2SD1207 }\end{aligned}$ | $150 p$ $40 p$ | ${ }_{2}^{2501591}$ | $310 p$ $125 p$ | ${ }_{2}$ 2SK566 | 475 p |
| 2SC829 | 15p | ${ }^{2 S C 1586}$ | 540p 3400 | 2SC2166 | ${ }_{120 \mathrm{p}}^{80 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2636}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC3169 }}$ | ${ }^{3500}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3746}$ | 100p | 2SD757 | 120p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1210 }}$ | ${ }_{280}$ | ${ }_{2 S D 1595}$ | 160p | 2SK695 | 550 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC870}$ | 100 p | ${ }_{2 S C 1623}$ | 50 p | 2SC2188 | 70 p | 2 2S2637 | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC3170}$ | 300p | 2SC3747 | 120p | 2S0758 | 140p | 2SD1211 | 120p | 2SD1608 | 210p | 2SK719 | 300 p |
| $2 \mathrm{CC898}$ | 2750 | 2SC1624 | 60p | 2SC2200 | 250p | 2SC2640 | 1800p | $2 \mathrm{SC3173}$ | 180p | 2 SC3752 | 250 p | 2SD762 | 100p | 2SD1218 | $75 p$ | 2SD1609 | 70p | 2SK724 | ${ }_{6000}^{600}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC930}$ | 15p | 2SC1626 | 55p | 2SC2221 | 650p | $2 \mathrm{SC2653}$ | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC3175}$ | ${ }^{150 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3781}$ | 150p | 2 250763 | 140 p | 2 SD1223 | $75 p$ | 2SD1632 | 500 p | 2SK725 2Sk727 | ${ }^{600 p}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC941}$ | 15p | 2 SC1627 | 15p | ${ }^{2 S C 2228 A}$ | 60 p | ${ }^{25 C 2654}$ | ${ }^{1800}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3178}$ | 175p | ${ }^{25 C 3783}$ | 400 p | ${ }^{2 S 5768}$ | ${ }^{180 p}$ | ${ }^{25 D 1225}$ | ${ }^{120 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD1637 | ${ }^{50 p}$ | $2 S k 727$ $2 S K 735$ |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC943}$ | 160p | 2SC1628 | 75p | 2SC2229 | 15p | 2SC2655 | 75p | 2SC3179 | 70p | 2SC3787 | 100p | 25D772 | 200 p | 2 2SD1227 | 40 p | 2 2SD647 | 40 p | 2SK735 | ${ }^{600 \mathrm{p}}$ 300p |
| ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2 C 9} 944$ | 140. | ${ }^{25 C 1634}$ | 50p | 2 SC 2230 | $8{ }^{80 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2656}$ | 550 p | ${ }^{25 C 3181}$ | ${ }^{2000}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3789}$ | 75p | ${ }^{251773}$ | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p}$ | 2 2SD1229 | 250p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1649 }}$ | ${ }^{260 p}$ | 2SK788 | 300 p 1100 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC945}$ | 10p | 25C1669 | 100p | 2SC2233 | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC2660}$ | 100p | $25 C 3182$ | 120p | 2SC3790 | 120p | 2SD774 | 30 p | 2SD1237 | 300 p | 2SD1650 | 180p | ${ }^{2 S K} 787$ | ${ }_{500 \mathrm{p}}^{1100}$ |
| $25 C 950$ | 40 p | 2SC1674 | ${ }^{15 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2235}$ | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 2 sc 2685 | 200 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3199}$ | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3795}$ | 175p | ${ }^{25 D 777}$ | ${ }^{400}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 2 SD1246 | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p}$ | 2501651 | ${ }^{150} 0^{\text {p }}$ | 25k794 | 500 p |
| ${ }_{25 C 359}$ | 225p | $2 \mathrm{SC1675}$ | ${ }^{90 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2236}$ | 20 p | 2SC2668 | 10p | $25 C 3209$ | 120p | 2SC3798 | 220p | 2SD784 | 650 p | 2SD\$247 | 40p | 2SD1663 | 450p | 2 SK 872 | 650 p |
| ${ }_{25 \mathrm{C} 980}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1678}$ | ${ }^{80}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2237}$ | 540 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2671}$ | 100p | 2 SC3210 | 550 p | 2SC3807 | 120p | ${ }^{250786}$ | 100p | 2SD1248 | 270 p | 2SD1666 | 90 p | 2SK903 | 500 p |
| ${ }^{25 C 982}$ | 20 p | ${ }^{25 C 1683}$ | 1000 | $2 \mathrm{SC2238}$ | 45 p | ${ }^{25 C 2691}$ | 170 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3211}$ | 220p | 2SC3811 | $8^{80}$ | $2 \mathrm{Sd7a7}$ | 20p | 2SD1251 | 180p | 2 2S1667 | 120p | 2SK1057 | 600p |
| 2SC983 $2 \mathrm{SCl000}$ | ${ }^{120}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1684}$ | 33 p | ${ }^{25 C 2240}$ | 15p | 2SC2682 | 70p | $2 \mathrm{SC3212}$ | 260 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3832}$ | 200 p | 2 2S788 | 30 p | 2SD1263 | 90 p | 2SD1668 | 120p | 2SK1058 | ${ }^{800 p}$ |
| 2SCl1000 $2 S C 1001$ | $\stackrel{200}{9500}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 1685}$ | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2258}$ | 30 p | 2SC2688 | 27p | 2SC3225 | 50p | 2SC3833 | 250p | 2SD789 | 20p | 2SD1264 | 55p | 2SD1677 | 300p | 2SK1117 | 250 p |
| 2SC1001 | $950{ }^{\circ}$ | 2SC1729 | 900p | $2 \mathrm{SC2259}$ | 60 p | 2 SC 2690 | 75p | $2 \mathrm{SC3244}$ | 45p | $2 \mathrm{2SC3853}$ | 220p | 2S0792 | 400 p | 2SD1265 | 75p | 2SD1730 | 350p | 2SK1118 | 225p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2705}$ | 50p | 2SC3246 | 50p | 2 SC3854 | 250p | 2SD794 | 33p | 2SD1266 | 180 p | 2SD1732 | 400 p | 3SK45 | 1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $25 C 2710$ | 50p | 2 SC3259 | 350p | 2 SC 3855 | 220 p | 2SD795A | 140p | 2SD1267 | 55p | 2 2S1739 | 275p | ${ }^{35 \times 59}$ | 1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2712}$ | 20 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3260}$ | 220 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3857}$ | 500 p | 2 2S811 | 450 p | 2SD1271 | 55p | 2SD1740 | 125p | 3SK59 | 100p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2796}$ | 50 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3261}$ | 230 p | 2SC3858 | 550p | 250819 | 200p | 2SD\$2714 | 225p | 2SD1748 | 90 p | 35K74 | 50p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2719}$ | 25p | 2SC3262 | 280p | 2 SC 3870 | 200p | 2 SD820 | 250 p | 2SD1272 | 200p | 2SD1760 | 80 p | 3SK77 | 50 p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2SC2721 | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC3263}$ | 280p | 2 SC 3883 | 280p | 2SD821 | 550p | 2SD1273 | 50p | 2S01762 | 50p | 3SK81 | 50p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2SC2738 | 200p | 25C3264 | 390p | 2SC3884A | 3000 | 2 S0822 | 290p | 2 SD1275 | 50p | 2SD1773 | 160p | 3SK85 | 160p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2740}$ | 450p | 2SC3269 | 50p | 2SC3886A | 400p | 2SD826 | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p}$ | 2S01276 | 60 p | 2S01783 | 100p | 3Sk88 | 70p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2SC2749 | 350p | $2 \mathrm{SC3270}$ | 50 p | 2SC3890 | 150p | 2S0836 | 60 p | 2SD1277 | 190p | 2SD1796 | 180p | 3SK121 | 150p |


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## PINCH ROLLERS / VGR BELT KITS

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|  | GARCELONA, MADRID. MVS500. 510 $600,620,660,710,720,910.9105$,SE5110, 5140 , $6100,6110,720,9100$. SES $10,5140,6100,6110,7120,9100$.9120, TVR $4500,4510,5510$, VERONA. VS500, $505,510,520,530,540,550,600$.$610,620,630,640, ~ V S 550,660,680,700$, $710,72,740,790,800,810,900,910,920$.930, VS940, $5180,5480,6190,6690 \quad 200 \mathrm{p}$MVS S $400,440,400,410,440,441,450,456$, <br> 460 <br> 200 p VS 120VS 150 VS $180,200,220,226,262,265,267,300$.$310,315,320,326,346,380$ |  |  |  |
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|  | GOLDSTAR , 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242 <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ALBA  <br> VCR3000X, VCR 4000 $200 p$ <br> VCR5000, VCR6000 $200 p$ |  |  |  |  |
| AUTHEN |  |  |  |  |
| $109,200,202,222,224,301,306,307$, 309, $309,311,312,315,316,317,319,320,328$, $404,414,434,444,478,707, R T \times 100 \quad 200 p$ RTV211, 214, 321, 322, 348, RT $\times 250$ <br> 260 RTV324, R25 <br> ${ }_{200 \mathrm{p}}^{200 \mathrm{p}}$ <br> RTV330, 454, 520, 530, 535, 560, 660. 670, $720,730,740,800,810,900,910,920200 \mathrm{p}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | FUNAI VCRA600, 4800, 5200, 5400, 5600 6400,6600, VIP3000, VP 5000,160 VCR4530, $5840,584,6801,6803,8007,160$ 8103, ViP 150,6000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| DECCA  <br> VR8300 200p <br> VRHB495DK (Pressure Roller Assembly)  <br> PS403-40205  |  |  |  |  |
| FERGUSON <br> ,3V16, 3V22, 3V23, 3V24 3292, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906 8909, 8912, 8922, 8923, 8924, 8925. | l.T.T. VR360 <br> 23605, 3826, 3905, 3906. 39 16, 3926, $3935,3946,3948,39 / 6,3985,3966,3995$, 3997,6348 200 p |  |  |  |
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|  | VR3913, 3914, 3943, 3954, 3984, 3993 <br> 3994 | (e) | VCR BELT KITS |  |
| 3v55, 3V56, 355, 3v56, 3559, 3665, | (e) |  |  |  |
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| 3852,8951, FV $10 \mathrm{~B}, 11 \mathrm{R}, 13 \mathrm{H}, 14 \mathrm{~T} .20 \mathrm{~B}$8950 |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | GRUNDIG <br> $50,456,46040$, VS400, $410,440,441$ VS 180, 200, 220, 226, 262, 265, 267, $2 \mathrm{~K} 40800,0850,0880,1600,2000,2080$, 200, 2280, MVS200RC VS150 <br> VS310. VS315, VS320, VS326, VS340, VS345, VS380. |
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|  |  |  | BONOSTEC  <br> BT100 110 p <br> BT300, BT310 170 p <br> BT350 140 p <br> BT50 150 p |  |
| (e) |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  $18225, V \times 710,712,720,730,750,770$ $790,825,970,971,972,8220$ |  |  |
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## VIDEO SERVICE KITS

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

AMSTRAD
VCR700
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. REEL IDLER. VIDEO LAMP Order Code: Sh4

## FERGUSON \& JVC

$3 \mathrm{~V} 42 / 43$
HRD455/HPD725
Contents
PINCHROLIER
CLUTCH MECHANISM TENSION
Order BELT SET PINCHFOLLER SUPPLYCLUTOH. TAKE UP UUTCH OLU

3V58/5994/65
HRD $170 / 180: 210 / 230300 / 320 / 370 / 400 / 430 / 530 / 700: 750$

## HRS5000

BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER IDELR ARM. TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK44
3V29/3V30
HR7200:7300:7350
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLEA. TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES
Order Code: SK05
3 V35/36.38;39/49
HRD110/111/920/225
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES
Order Code: SKOA
$3 \mathrm{~V} 31 / 3 \mathrm{~V} 42$
HR7600:76107650/7655 Contents
BELTSET TA REEL TABLE TYRE PINCH ROLLER REE IDERL TA CLUTCH. TAIDLER TENSION BAND VIDEO LAMP Order Code: $5 \times 33$

3V35/36/38/39/49
HRDI 10/111/120/121/225
Contents
BELT SET. TU REEL TABLE
TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE PINCH ROALER TJU CLUTCH. TN IDLER REEL IDLER TENSION BAND Order Code: SK35
3V29,3V30
HR7200/7300/7350
Contents
ELT SET T/U REEL TABE E TYRE. SUPPLY REEL. TABLE TYRE. SUPPLY RELL TABLE IDLER TUCLUTCH. TUU IDLER TENSION BAND VIDEO IAMP Orer Code SK31 LOLAM.

3V44/45/48/53/54/55/57
HRP50/4RD 140/150: 158/60
HRO250/257/565/566/755
Contents
Economy Kit Contents
conomy
TVRE PINCH ROL LER REE IDLER TYRE THIDERL TYRE TUCLUTCH Order Code: SK34

Economy Rit Contents
BELT SET TUREEL TABLE TYRE SUPPLYREEL TABLE TVRE. PINCH ROLLER THU CLUTCH. TUIDLER TYRE. REEL IDLER TYRE
$\$ 10.50$ Order Code: SK36

Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET TUREELIDLER TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE, PINCH ROLLER. REEL
IDLE TYRE TUIDLER TYRE IDLE YRE TN IDLER TYRE Order Code: SK32 $£ 5.10$

BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER
Economy Nit Contents BELT SET PINCH ROLLER

## BAND

Order Code: $\operatorname{SK39} \quad £ 15.00 \quad$ Order Code: $\$ \mathbf{K} 40 \quad £ 9.50$

## FISHER

## FVHP905:906907.908:910:911/916918

Contents Economy fit Coits BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. ELT SET Contents IDLER GEAR IDLER UNTT BELT SET. PIN
IDLERTYRE
TENSION BAND
\&13.00 DLER TVRE Order Code: SK57

FVHP615:618 620:622/710/711/715/716/720/721/722725/ 7301830/840
Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
Economy Kit Contents
IDLER GEAR ID: ER UNIT
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER
TENSION GAND ER UNIT
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Order Code: } \mathbf{S K 6 8} & £ 12.50 & \text { Order Code: } \$ \times 69 & £ 3.60\end{array}$
HITACHI
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND. IDLER TYAES Order Code: SKOB
6.00

## UNIVERSAL TRIPLER Price: $£ 4.00$ each

## AMSTRAD MODE KIT

Price: $£ 3.00$ each

## GEE OTHER PAGES FOR MORE GRANDATA BARGANS

## VTliNT33

Contents Economy Kit Contents
beli set tup reel table belt set. Pinch roller TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE FF/REWIDLER TVRE TUP REEL TYRE PINCH ROLLER FFREW TABLE TYRE SUPPLY REEL DLER CLUTCH PLATE TABLE TYRE
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK45 $\quad$ I14.00
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. FF/REW ARM CLUTCH PLATE TENSION BAND

Economy Kit Contents BELI SET. PINCH ROLLER FFREW IDLER
. 00 Order Code: SK50
VT $400 / 405 / 410 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 18 / 420 / 25: 26 / 28 / 430 / 31 / 35 / 48 / 450 / 498$ 510/520/25/26/530/35/36/540/545/46/48570/75/576/580/85:88 Contents
TIMING BELT. PINCH ROLLER. FF/REW ARM. CLUTCH BASE TENSION BAND Order Code: SK52

VI $100 / 110 / 111 / 113 / 115 / 118 / 120 / 125 / 128 / 130 / 135 / 138 / 145 / 150$ 175:220/225:250/255/258:260NTL30
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. FFIREW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE. TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK51

PANASONIC
NV2000 NV2010
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.
TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRE IENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES Order Code: SK02

## v366

NV300:NV330:NV333/NV340~NV366
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRE Order Code: SKO1
£5.50
NV2000 NV 2010
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. FF IDLER PLAY IDLER TENSION Order Code: SK13

NV7000 NV7200NV7800
Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.
IDLER UNIT PLAY IDLER.
TENSION BAND
C8.
Economy Mit Content BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER IDLER TYRE, PULLEY TYRE

00 Order Code: $5 \times 14$ C4.50

Economy Kit Contents $\begin{array}{ll}\text { TENSION BANS } \\ \text { Order Code: } \$ K 11 \\ \text { K8. } 50 & \text { Order Code: SK1? }\end{array}$

NV 300 NV330NV333 NV340NV366

| Contents |  | Economy Kit Contents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER |  | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. |
| IDLER UNIT. PLAY IDLER. |  | IDLER TVRE PLAY IDLER |
| TENSION BAND |  | TYRE |
| Order Code: SK15 | ¢7.50 | Order Code: SK16 |

NVG7/NVG9VNG10NVG11/NVG12/NVG14NVG15/NVG 16 NVG18:NVG30 NVG: 20 NVG 130 :NVG400:NVH65 (PVAC) AG1810 (P/K)

| Contents | Economy rit Contents |
| :--- | :--- |
| LOADING BELT. CAPSTAN | LOADING BELT CAPSTAN |
| BELT PINCH ROLLER IDLER | BELT. PINCH ROLLER. IDLER |
| TENSION BAND | TYRE |


| Order Code: $\$ K 27$ | E8.00 | Order Code: SK 28 | E4.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## NV332

CELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. PLAY IDLER FFRREW IDLER Prder Code sirg hen Trae

Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER PIAY IDI ER TYRE FFREW DLER TVR TAE FFRE Order Code: SK

| NV230,250/260AG1200P/ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Contents | Economy Kit Contents |
| BELT SET PINCH ROLLER. | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER |
| DLER. TENSION BAND | IDLER TYRE |
| Order Code: Sk23 E6.00 | Order Code: 5*24 |

## NV600:NV688

Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER. PLAY IDLER. FFIREW IDLER TENSION BAND Order Code: SK25 $\quad £ 12.00$

## NV730NV770

Contents
SLOT IN BELT LOADING BELT. PINCH ROLLER IDLER UNIT. TENSION BAND Order Code: SK19 £6.50
NV370/NV $380 / 480 / 630: 7801830$ E4.00
Contents 030 :7801830850/AG2100PK/AG2200PK
Contents Economy Kit Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Order Code: SK21 } & \text { E6.00 } & \text { Order Code: SK22 } \\ \text { E3.00 }\end{array}$ NV777/NV788
Contents Economy Kit Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER BELT SEI. PINCH ROLLER $\begin{array}{lll}\text { DLER UNIT. TENSION BAND } & \text { IDLER TYRE } \\ \text { Order Code: } S k 17 & \& 7.00 & \text { Order Code: } \$ \times 18\end{array}$

Econamy Kit Contents BELT SEI PINCH ROLLER PLAY IDLER TYRE FFREW

Economy fit Contents SLOT IN BELT LOAOING BELT INCH ROLLER. IDLER TYRE $\$ 4.00$ ER.
23.00

OLLER.
$\mathfrak{£ 4 . 0 0}$
\{\}. 25

VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

## SHARP

VC381
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.
REELIDLER TENSION BAND
Economy Kit Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER REEL IDLER TYRE
VIDEO LAMP
Order Code $5 K 47$ $59.00 \quad 0$ Code: SM4 VC500 VC571NC581NC582 NC583VC584NC5F3
Contents Economy Not Contents
BELT SET PINCHROLLER. BELT SE PI PINCH ROLLER. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { REEL IDLER. TENSION BAND } & \text { REEL IDLER } & \\ \text { Order Code: } \text { SK60 } & 〔 9.50 & \text { Order Code: } \text { SK61 } & £ 6.50\end{array}$

VC781NC7810NC7822NC785NC786NC793NC800/ VCA100NCA102NCA104NCA202 Contents
Contents Economy kit Contents $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BELT SEI PINCH ROLLEA } & \text { BELI SET PINCHROLLER. } \\ \text { REEL DRIVE UNTT. TENSION } & \text { REEL DRIVE UNIT YYRE }\end{array}$ BAND Order Code: SM64 $\quad$ £13.50 $\quad$ Order Code: SK65 $\quad$ ¢6.25

VC681NC682NC684NC6B5NC693NC699NC6F3NC700
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Contents } & \text { Econany fit Contents } \\ \text { BELT SET. PINCH POLLER. } & \text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER }\end{array}$
Econamy fit Contents
REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE
Order Code: SK62 $£ 13.50$ Order Code: $\mathbf{S K 6 3}$ £6.00

## FOR MORE DETAILS OF OVER 500

 TYPES OF SERVICE KITS...PLEASE RING US!

## BACKUP BATTERIES

REPLACEMENT PHILIPS NI-C
Replaces Ferguson Part No:
00E6-067-001, used on TX10, 2 V
$0056-067-001$, used on TX10,
Replaces Philips Part No's:
Replaces Philips Part No's:
$138-10138,138-10313.1 .2 \mathrm{~V}-90 \mathrm{mAh}$ Replaces Philips Part No's: 138-10229. 2.4V-90mAh

## BATTERIES

Replaces Ferguson Part Nos
OOE6-066-001, 2.4V
REPLACEMENT
LINE OUTPUT
TRANSFORMERS

| Description | Price | Order Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HITACHI 2433752 | 1500p | LOTO |
| ORION 3714002 | 1500p | 10702 |
| FIDELITY $2 \times 300$ | 1500p | LOT03 |
| FE TX100 90 DEG | 1500p | LOTO4 |
| SABA 490007182 | 1500p | LOTO5 |
| FE TX90 WHITE | 1650p | LOT06 |
| ITT D307/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT07 |
| BlaUPUNKT 210 | 1600p | LOT08 |
| GRUNDIG 2922010 | 1600p | Lorog |
| ITT CVC800/1/3 | 1600p | LOT10 |
| ITTD218/37 EO | 1600p | Lor11 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT12 |
| SABA 81000200 | 1600p | LOT13 |
| SALORA T236 Ea | 1650p | LOT14 |
| SABA 811-50-24 | 1600p | LOT15 |
| SABA 770223500 | 1600p | LOT16 |
| TELEFUNKEN AT1 | 1450p | LOT17 |
| TELEFUNKEN EO | 1400p | LOT18 |
| SALORA FM0218B | 1600p | LOT19 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT20 |
| ITT CVC 1150/3 | 1500p | LOT21 |
| ITT COMPACT 80 | 1500p | LOT22 |
| FE TX 100 GREEN | 1450p | LOT23 |
| HINARI CT4/5 5113 | 1500p | LOT24 |
| SELECO 6320410 | 1600p | LOT25 |
| BLAUPUNKT 8667 | 1600p | LOT26 |
| ITT COMPACT Bi | 1450p | LOT27 |
| ITT CT3326 MUL | 1500p | LOT28 |
| 1 IT D066/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT29 |
| ITT 3546 EQ | 1500p | LOT30 |
| LUXOR 5810110 | 1600p | LOT31 |
| SABA 849380920 | 1600p | LOT32 |
| HITACHI 2434141 CP | 1450p | LOT33 |
| FE TX100 110 D | 1700p | LOT34 |
| HANTAREX 28021 | 1600p | LOT35 |
| SHARP C3700 EQ | 1600p | LOT36 |
| HITACHI 2432981 CP | 1500p | LOT37 |
| FERGUSON O0D3-508-002 | 1650p | LOT38 |
| Fits Chassis $\mathrm{T} \times 9941 \mathrm{~cm}+51 \mathrm{~cm}$ |  |  |
| Used On: 51K2, 51J8, 51J7, 4iH3. $41 \mathrm{H} 3,41 \mathrm{~Hz}, 51 \mathrm{K3}$ |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14567F | 1850p | LOT39 |
| Used On: TC2043, TC2243, TX300 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF 14568 F | 1850p | LOT40 |
| Used On: TX2231, 1×2244 |  |  |
| PANASONIC FLF 14584 F | 2350p | LOT4 7 |
| Used On: TC2210. TC2160, |  |  |
| TX1752, TX2112 |  |  |
| TX2112, TX2162, TXC22 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLFP4586F | 2350p | LOT42 |
| TC1651. TC2051, TC2061, |  |  |
| TC2253, TC2263. TX5500 |  |  |
| HINARI | 1600p | LOT43 |
| Used On: CT15 |  |  |
| HITCHI 2434274 | 1250p | LOT44 |
| CPT2174, CPT2176, CPT2178, 24342 |  |  |
| We stock line output transformers for over 100 different models. Please ring 0181-900 2329 for more information. |  |  |



## REMOTE CONTROLS



## JUST ARRTVEDH NEW HIEMS

## Satellite PSU Repair Kits

Experience shows that $50 \%$ of all receiver power supplies＇bounce＇unless the correct precautionary measures are taken when being serviced．A kit of all the recom－ mended parts is supplied for the 4 most popular models，which when fitted should overcome this．

| MAKE \＆MODEL | DRDER CDDE | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PACE PRD800，PRD900 | SATPSUI | 650 p |
| PACE S $9000, \mathbf{9 2 0 0}, 9010,9020,9220$ | SATPSU2 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRDS 10, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 650 p |


| Replacement Video Heads |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| make | MOOELS | PRICE |
| HITACHI | VT570，VT575，VT576，VT580，VT585 VT588，VTF70 | 3100p |
| 1，T．T． | VR3761 | 3100p |
| JVC \＆ FERGUSSON | HRD950，HRD960，HRO980，FV46 | 5000p |
| LUXOR | VR3761 | 3100p |
| MITSUBISHI | HSE51 | 3000p |
| NATIONAL <br> PANASONIC | NVFS200，NVFS 90. NVV8000 | 4600p |
|  | NVHD100，NVHD 101 ，NVHF100 | 3100p |
|  | NVSD | 1400p |
|  | AG7330，AG7350，AG7355，AG7450 | 5000p |
|  | NVFS 100 | 5000p |
| N．E．C． | D5600 | 3500p |
| SANYO | TLS $1000 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{TLS} 1001 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{TLS} 1100$ | 3100p |
|  | VHR7800，VHR7810．VHR8000SP． VHREBOISP，VHRD4800 | 3100p |
| SHARP | VCH80，VCH81，VFH815 | 2800p |
|  | VCA33，VCA36，VCA43，VCA44． VCA46，VCA49 | 1500p |
|  | VCA55，VCA63 | 2200p |
| SONY | SLV656 SLV715，SLV757，SLV777， <br> SLV815，SLV825 | 4600p |
|  | SLV353UB | 3200p |
|  | CCDF340E，CCDF500E，CCDV90E， CCDV95E，CCDSP5E | 4800p |

Original Video Heads

| MakE | MODELS | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| national PANASONIC | NVG20，NVG21，NVG22，NVG25 | 3000p |
|  | NVG25，NVG28．NVG200，NVD4B PART NO：VEH 0343 |  |
|  | NVG33，NVG45，NVG46，NVL23 NVL25，NVL2B PART NO：VEH 0417 | 2900p |
|  | NVJ30，NVHJ33，NVL20，NVL21， NVG30，NVG31．NVG40，NVG 130 PART NO：VEH 0416 | 2700p |

## Audio Control Head

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO： 150751
 FUNA VS2，VCR4500，4800， $5200,5600,6600$, VIP3000， 5600
AIISO Fits：FIDELITY，FUNAI，HINARI，PROLINE．SCHNEIDRR． TOWADA UNIVERSUM ORER CODE：AHO1 FRICE：1350p AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO： 153134
USed on：AMSTRAD DD8900， 8904 ，VCP2000， 6000,6100, B600， 8602 Used on：AMSTRAD DD8900，8904，VCR2000， 6000
8603, VCR8604， $8200,8704,8714,8800,9005,8244$ 8603，VCR8604， 8200, 日704， $8774,8800,9005,8244$
Also lits ：ANITECH，BONDSTEC，CASIO，CROWN，FIDELT GOLDHAND，GRANADA，HINARI，MARQUANT，OMEGE．PROFEX SCHNEDIER，SEG．SENTRA．SHINTOM．TASHIKO，TATUNG． TOWADA，UNIVERSUM ORDERCODE：AHO2 PRICE：1450p
Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBEA | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VBR 0091 | NVG7etc | 875p |
| VBR 0050 | NV300，NV340 etc | 875p |
| VBR 0061 | NV777 etc | 875p |
| VBR0103A | NV250，NV450 etc | 625 p |
| VBR0125 |  | 625p |

## 4 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

 ConirolA single remote control to operate Tefevisions，Vifeos and Satelife Receivers．Plus Auxilliary Opions！
－Replaces up to 8 remotes with one－Simple 4 digit setup routine －Controls 1000 s of models．Teletext functions with Fastext －Clear（lerge key）layout＊Code Search Facility
－Original Remote not requitred Replace broken or lost remotes
Original Remote not required
Order Code：RCBW0200 Price 1450p＋VAT

Replacement Video Cassette Housings

| MakE | mDdels | CODE | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35，VS53，VS55，VS56，VS75 | CH 18 | 2600p |
| GRANADA | VHSDP9 | CH05 | 1100p |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CHO1 | 2600p |
| GOLDSTAR | GHV1290P，1291P，1295P，940i，73401，GSE 1295P，GSE1891P，200010，200510． VCP4200，4300，4301，4305，VCP4306，4311，4315，4316，4320，4321，4325 | CH25 | 2000p |
|  | GHV51，1221，1232，1240，1245，1242，1244，1246，1248，GHV8000，8200 | CH26 | 2900p |
| FERGUSON \＆J．V．C． | 3V38，3V39，8943，8944，8951，3V35，3V36，3V49，HRD 110，111，120，121， 225 | CHO1 | 2600p |
|  | 3V42，3V43，3V44，3V45，3V48，3V53，3V54，3V55，3V57，8945，8947，8948，HRD140， 141，150，157，： $58,160,250$, HBD257， $455,565,566,725,755$ | CHO2 | 2600p |
|  | 8948，8950，FV10B，12L，13H，14T，20B，21R，22L，26，395，HRD230，430， 530 | $\mathrm{CH03}$ | 2600p |
|  | 3V58，3V59，3V64，3V65，FVI1F，8950，8951．HRD170，MRD180．HRO370 | CHO4 | 2600p |
|  | FV31R | CH19 | 4300p |
|  | HRD515，520，527，540，550，5玉是，600，610，620，660，670，HRD830，840，850，360，4050． 6600, FV37H | CH2O | 2400p |
|  | HRD540，580，830，860，910，980，HRD970，HRDX20，FERGUSON FV57H | CH27 | 2400p |
| 1．T．T | VR3605，VR3905 | $\mathrm{CHO1}$ | 2600p |
|  | VR3916，3926，3946，3948，3975，3986，3995，3997， 6948 | CH02 | 2600p |
|  | VR3916，3926，3946．3948，3976，3986，3995，3997，6948 | CHO2 | 2600p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NV730 | CH06 | 4300p |
| N．E．C． | N830EG，N831EG，N832，N833］G | CHO1 | 2600p |
|  | N895 | CH02 | 2600p |
| PHILIPS | CASSE TTE LIFT ASSEMBLY（e912C366）DV186，190，286，471，562，761，VRis180， 6182．6185，6285．VR6290，6299，6293，6362，6367，6393，6467，6468，6470，VR6561， 6670，6760，6761，6870，6970 | CH05 | 1800p |
|  | VR6443 | CH22 | 2900p |
|  | VR6448 | CH23 | 2500p |
|  | 49SB6 | CH24 | 2500p |
| SHARP | VCA100，VCH851，VCH852 | CH 22 | 2900p |
|  | VCA $03,103 \mathrm{GV}, 106,106 \mathrm{GVM}, 254 \mathrm{GVM}$ | CH23 | 2500p |
|  | VCS219，244，5055，605，VCB230，VC0806G，810G，VCT212，310，410G． 610 | CH24 | 2500p |
| TELEFUNKEN | VR2970 | CHO2 | 2600p |
| THOMSON | v320，321，323，326，4200，4300 | CHO 1 | 2600p |
|  | V342，343，352，353，360，364，，168，4210，4230，4260，4400，V5500，6000， 8540 | CH02 | 2600p |
| TOSHIBA | V55，V57 | CHO1 | 2600p |
|  | V65，V66 | CH02 | 2600p |

Service Aids

| DESCRIPYION | volume | code | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIDEO MEADCLEANER | 75ML | SPO： | 140p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176ML | SPO\％ | 150p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SPO\％ | 170 p |
| FREEZE IT | 170ML | SPO4 | 200 p |
| FREEZE IT | 400 ML | SPie | 350 p |
| FOAM CLEANER | 400 ML | SPOS | 170p |
| ANTISTATIC | 150 ML | SPOE | 170p |
| AEROKLEANE | 135 ML | SPO： | 1400 |
| AERO DUSTER | 150 ML | SP0E | 200p |
| AERO DUSTER | 400 ML | SP1 | 425p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200 ML | SP09 | 200p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250 ML | SPio | 160p |
| COLOKLENE | 250 ML | SP13： | 160 p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250 ML | SP1E | 150p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 190p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP26 | 240p |
| Refurb 140 | 400 ML | SP2 | 240p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP1 | 200p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75 ML | SP22 | 280p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAR | 75 ML | SP23 | 280 p |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150p |
| DRIVE CLEANER | 200 ML | SP24 | 150p |
| SCREEN Cleaner | 200 ML | SP2； | 150p |
| COMPUTER CARE KIT | － | SP215 | 2100p |

All the above items are manufactured by Servisol If you purchase more than one Servisol Product，postage \＆package will be charged as follows：
300 p for 5 cans 450p for more than 5 cans

## CD Pick Ups

## SONY OPTICAL PICK UP

PART NO：KSS210A SONY CDPC 301M．CDPC 305M 2200p Fits most Sony，Akai \＆J．V．C．Portable Hi．Fi and Midi Systems

## PART NO：KSSZ10B

USED ON MODELS：
CFD $100.105 \mathrm{~L}, 120,300,440,454,455,50,500,55,58,60$
CFD68，750，755，760，765，770，715，440S，W100， 100 S

Cassette DC Motors

| MOTOR TYPE | PRECE |
| :--- | :--- |
| GV MOTOR | 170 p |
| 9V MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12VCWMOTOR | 170 p |
| 12VCWMOTOR | 170 p |
| 13．2CCWMOTOR | 290 p |

## Cassette Tape Heads

| HEAD TYPE | PRICE |
| :--- | ---: |
| MONO HEAD | $90 p$ |
| STEREO－HEAD | 1150 |
| MIII HEAD | 10 p |
| AUTO REVERSE HEAD | 200 p |

## Soldering Accessories

\section*{DESCRIPYION <br> |  |
| :---: |}


| 25 WATT 240 VAC IXS 25 W （ 40 V ） | St01 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 15 WATT 240 VAC IXSI5W 240 V ） | S 102 |


| 15 WATT 240 VAC（XS $15 W$ 2 40 V$)$ | $S 102$ | 900 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | S103 | 450 |
| 15 WAT SPARE ELEMENT | S104 | 450 p |

SOLDERING STANO \＆SPONGES

| SOLDERING STAND（MADE BY ANTEX） | S108 | 350 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SPARE SPONGE | S 109 | 55 |

$\frac{\text { SPARE }}{\text { SOLDER }}$
18 SWG 500 GPAMMES 20 SWG 500 GRAMME 22 SWG 500 GRAMME

SOLDER MOP STANDARD GAUGE $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$ SOLDER MOP $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{M}$ SPARE NOZZLE
$\qquad$
OM
E 1.2 m
$\times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$ S 107
S 113
S 105
S 106 Transistors \＆ICS

| BU 503A（PHIL） | 80p | MJE 13009 | 100p | 2SC 3885A | 350 p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8 \cup 810$ | 1100 | MJE 18004 | 125p | 250633 | 70p |
| BUZ 90a | 180p | STK 6982H | 600 p | 2 SD 1680 | 225p |
| CXA 1044P | 550p | STK 7253 | 450 p | 2SK 793 | 400p |
| HA 13408 | 350p | TOA 2030 H | 100p | 2SK 956 | 1400 p |
| IRFBCs 0 | 400p | TEA 2319 | 200p | 2SK 1023 | 550 p |
| L272 | 200p | TMP $77 \mathrm{C43} 4 \mathrm{~N}$ | 1250p | 2SK 1342 | 750p |
| L6210 | 250p | SAA 1300 | 200p | 2SK 1358 | 600p |
| MC 3423P | 100 p | 2SA 1540 | 55 p | ${ }^{68000}$ | 500 p |
| M $\$ 5015$ | 250 p | 2SC 3788 | 60p | 825147 | 450p |
| M．${ }^{15016}$ | 350p | 2SC 3385 | 350p |  |  |

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# $T E$ <br>  <br> E 

## A Plethora of Channels

The TV options presented to viewers could before long be quite different from those to which we have become accustomed. We have got used to a growing number of channels being available in one way or another, along with other video sources, but to date the channel viewing options have been around ten or so rather than in the hundreds. The situation could change quite quickly, with say 500 or so channels on offer. This is what the move from analogue to digital transmission technology will mean.

Between now and the first half of 1997 three all-digital Astra satellites (1E-1G) will be launched, with a total of 56 transponders. Each of these will be able to transmit four-ten channels depending on the picture quality required - anything from VHS to widescreen, high definition. According to Astra's parent company SES, 90 per cent of the capacity of these alldigital satellites has already been taken on contract or is under offer. Eutelsat's Hot Bird 1, which can be used for analogue or digital transmissions, has now been successfully launched. At least half of its sixteen transponders are expected to be used for digital broadcasting. Hot Bird 2 is due to follow in August 1996, offering more channels.

The mass of channels in prospect will not be aimed at us from the satellite orbit alone. The technology is now with us to transfer from analogue to digital terrestrial broadcasting. On the same four-ten channel basis, this presents the prospect of 16-40 channels coming down the feeder instead of
four. It's possible that once things get moving analogue broadcasting will be phased out quite quickly, say in ten years. After all, people are now used to changing/upgrading their domestic electronic equipment regularly, and we have already seen the successful phase-out of 405 -line v.h.f. transmissions. Although there was much concern in the Sixties as to whether sufficient time was being allocated to this, in practice the period of v.h.f./u.h.f. duplication could, with little public inconvenience, have been brought to an end sooner.

Wideband cable offers another means of supplying hundreds of channels to the home, while computer networks promise all sorts of services.

Digital TV decoder boxes are likely to be inexpensive since the digital processing circuitry required can be standardised and incorporated in a couple of dedicated chips. Teletext and Nicam have proved that digital decoding is inexpensive. Such boxes will be relatively less expensive than the Band III converters that people were happy to buy in the Fifties. The only thing that might add a bit to the cost could be conditional access/scrambling requirements. There is currently much debate in broadcasting circles about the best way of going about this.

The only problem of course is what to do with all these channels and how to make them pay. It seems however that big money is already being committed to the multichannel future - according to SES most of the deals already agreed for its three digital satellites run for ten years.

Two types of service in particular are being considered. The first is referred to as "near video-on-demand". As many as sixty channels at a time would be allocated to the top ten films, with each film appearing on six channels with staggered starting times so that the viewer would never be much more than twenty minutes from the start of a particular film. The other type of service, referred to as multiplexing, would be similar: programmes would be repeated in different order on several channels to increase viewing opportunities. If all this seems to be a bit of a waste, well yes! But if no one can think of a better way of profitably filling the channel capacity that technology is about to present us with, then something like this is what we are likely to get.

The implications of all this are considerable. Will it be feasible for multichannel transmissions, cable delivery and all the various video and computer options to co-exist economically? Will some go to the wall, become reserved for highly specialist use or simply be left unused? This involves difficult decisions for broadcasters and information/programme providers. Some are already hedging their bets by backing more than one form of service provision. The outcome will depend on what turns out to be most convenient for the public. Whoever gets this right will come out a winner. At present the technology is roaring ahead of service provision. When, as now, the situation is technology rather than demand driven there is always the possibility of burnt fingers.

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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the NP82C2 chassis used in the Hitachi Models CPT1471/1473. See servicing article on pages 472-3.

# Teletopics 

## JVC's Dynamic Drum

JVC has developed a new, dynamic head drum for the VHS format. Dynamic means that its angle of inclination can be shifted by a fixed extent plus or minus from the standard inclination to provide various features. These include almost noiseless forward and reverse variable-speed search, narrower recording tracks for higher density recording to give a longer playing time, and endless recording - when the tape reaches the end, recording continues automatically in the reverse direction.

The basic idea is shown in Fig. 1. With a conventional head drum the lower drum section is fixed to the base: with the DD system it's separated, as shown. A computercontrolled motor, linked to the drum inclination screw via a gear, can shift the drum's inclination angle and thus the angle of the heads with respect to the tape.

JVC has also developed a 'three-dimensional super


Fig. 1: JVC's dynamic VHS drum assembly.
colour' system to eliminate chroma shift during playback, and a 'best-tuning' system that optimises the record and playback quality in accordance with the tape characteristics and compensates for head ageing. JVC sys that this latter system is simple and inexpensive and can be incorporated in all types of VHS deck.

JVC has to date revealed few details of possible uses of the dynamic drum, but there's a possibility that it could form part of a digital VHS system.

## Channel 5

As the time approaches (May 2nd) when applications for the Channel 5 franchise have to be received, the ITC has announced changes that will increase the coverage to 66 per cent and interest amongst prospective bidders seems to be on the increase. The ITC has obtained permission to use nineteen more transmitter sites - international agreement was required because of possible interference caused by the proposed service. The extra transmitter sites include Winter Hill, which serves a large part of the north west including Manchester and Liverpool. Agreement has also been reached to change the Croydon and Sutton Coldfield Channel 5 polarisation, which means that viewers in the London and West Midlands areas would not require a differently polarised aerial. The ITC hopes that the Channel 5 service will start not later than January lst 1997.

There are at present two declared bidders: a consortium that includes Pearson, MAI and Luxembourg-based CLT; and another that brings together the Mirror Group and NBC.

A group that includes BSkyB, TCI (Telecommunications Inc.) and Granada looks very likely to bid. Other corsortia are being formed by Virgin with Associated Newspapers, and the Canadian-owned international broadcaster CanWest. Yorkshire-Tyne Tees TV is expected to joint one of the groups. The membership of some of these consortia remains fluid as negotiations between potential members continue.

## DVDs and CDs (Various!)

Philips and Sony gave the first public demonstration of a dual-layer (to increase storage capacity) disc system, developed with 3M, at the International Tape Association conference in California during March. A standard-density disc with an extra information layer in it was used. Since then there have been demonstrations of Philips' high-density CD system, developed with Sony, at a convention in Paris, at the CeBIT computer fair in Hanover and at Philips' Redhill, Surrey research laboratories. We will be reporting on the Redhill demonstration in a later issue. At CeBIT Philips and Sony demonstrated the two-layer system playing audio only on a modified CDi machine, and MPEG-2 video with a single-layer disc using an engineering prototype player.

Philips has also unveiled a strategy for the development of CD systems. The company feels that its two-layer discs, with each layer holding 3.7 Gbytes of data, will be available from the start of DVD marketing. This is expected to be some time next year. The different layers are read by adjusting the laser system lens. Recordable single-layer HDCDs could be available by 1998, for data storage and digital video recording. Initially there will be a CD-RAM version of the CD-ROM, with a high-density version that can store 3.7Gbytes of data expected to follow in 1997/8. These discs will be based on phase-change technology, enabling them to be used and reused like a floppy disc.

Meanwhile Toshiba has announced that volume production of its DVD discs and players will start in mid-1996. A DVD division has been set up to work on both read only and re-recordable versions of the technology. Zenith, the only remaining major US-owned TV manufacturer, has announced that it will launch DVD players using the Toshiba technology next year.

TDK has launched its CD-RXG discs, which can record up to 45 minutes of audio but not video. CD players that can record as well as play are due for release by several companies including Kenwood. The blank CD-RXG discs will sell for about $£ 15$ while recorder-players are expected to be available for about $£ 500$. The CD-RXG discs are similar to professional CD-R discs: they differ in including a code to indicate that they are for consumer use and a serial copy management system to prevent multiple copying.

Philips is to launch mini CDi systems and a TV/CDi combi unit later this year.

Philips Media is to distribute Sony Video CDs produced by OmniMedia. According to Philips over 1,000 Video CD titles are now available world wide, two hundred of them being available in the UK.

## Satellite TV

BSkyB has won its case against a supplier who offered pirated smart eards and devices known as interfaces or blockers, which are designed to turn on Sky cards and prevent Sky from turning them off. The supplier was given six-month prison sentence, a two-year suspended sentence on condition that he no longer becomes involved with BSkyB products, and was ordered to pay Sky's legal costs
and pay all profits made from his illegal activities.
BSkyB is planning to launch a multi-million pound digital TV service with up to 120 channels. It could be in operation, via the Astra satellites to be launched this autumn and early next year, some time in 1996. Detailed research and planning has already been carried out. There are several ideas for filling this mass of channels. One is to adopt multiplexing - transmitting channels at different times to increase viewing opportunities. A problem remains in that conditional access/encryption standards would need to be harmonised across Europe, something that's the cause of a certain amount of debate at present.

According to SES, owner of the Astra satellites, over 56 million TV households were able to receive one or more Astra channels at the end of 1994. This is 35 per cent of the 160 million TV households in the 22 European countries within the Astra footprint. The UK figure is given as 4.82 million households ( 20 per cent), with 15 per cent using dishes, the remainder being linked via cable.

In conjunction with Eutelsat, Satellite Solutions (UK) Ltd., 1 Hartburn Close, Crow Lane Industrial Park, Northampton NN3 9UE (01604 787 888) is offering all trade installers and retailers a free Hotbird upgrade. It will enable those in the trade to purchase an 80 cm pole- or wallmount black mesh dish with two high-performance enhanced LNBs for the price of a standard 60 cm system. The dish includes a dual-clamp arrangement to allow reception of the Astra satellites at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and the Eutelsat Hotbird at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

## BBC's Digital TV Demonstration

The BBC has, following the recent NTL presentation, demonstrated a widescreen terrestrial digital TV system. Four programmes were transmitted in digital form from Crystal Palace, in a single 7 MHz channel bandwidth. They were received at the BBC's White City building. Motioncompensated hybrid DCT encoding was used for the 16:9 widescreen, $625-\mathrm{line} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ interlaced field pictures. This is similar to the MPEG-2 standard. Audio was MPEG-1 layer 2. The video rate for each programme was $4.54 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, the audio bit rate being $256 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. Channel 28 was used for the demonstration, with a maximum e.r.p. of 5 kW .

The BBC proposes a system which transmits 16:9 aspect ratio pictures for widescreen sets and uses a format converter to produce 14:9 aspect ratio pictures for viewers with 4:3 aspect ratio sets. Research has established that 14:9 is much more acceptable with $4: 3$ aspect ratio screens. The BBC has already introduced widescreen production capability in one of its major studios.

The proposed BBC terrestrial digital TV service could offer an average of twelve extra channels (compared with analogue transmission) - the number would vary around the UK. A service could start at the end of next year, though various technical and regulatory issues would need to be resolved first.

The BBC also demonstrated a five-channel surroundsound system and an electronic screen guide.

## NTL's Aspirations

NTL is negotiating with other UK and European manufacturers to establish a digital terrestrial TV (DTT) system that could be sold worldwide. It feels that a large market will develop as analogue transmissions come to be replaced with digital TV services.

NTL is also after the BBC's UK transmission network. It has commissioned a report from corporate finance advisers

Price Waterhouse to present the case for privatisation of the BBC's network, suggesting that this would avoid unfair competition and increase efficiency, with cost savings of some $£ 15 \mathrm{~m}$ a year. It naturally argues that NTL should be allowed to bid for the network.

## The PC Market

According to GfK Marketing Services 3.3 million homes in the UK had at least one personal computer at the end of September 1994. Over 3,000 UK households a day bought a PC in 1994: 26 per cent were replacements and 17 per cent additional machines. A third were bought from general retailers, a third from specialist computer retailers and 32 per cent were second-hand. Games continue to be the largest use, with 54 per cent of users regularly playing games. Whatever they are used for, the PC market is a large one that overlaps with ours and is worth consideration from the sales and servicing points of view.

There is increasing equipment overlap. ICL is planning to introduce a PCTV machine which will combine a multimedia PC with a 14 ir . Nicam stereo TV receiver. Pioneer is to launch PCs that use the Apple Mac operating system: the aim is to integrate AV products with PCs. Model MPCGX1, a desktop AV system, will include a 3D speaker, a quad-speed CD-ROM drive and a PC with a PowerPC 601 RISC chip; Model MPC-LX1000 is an AV computer with a Motorola 040 -series processor. These models are to be launched initially this summer in Japan. No price details have been released.

## JVC's Surround Sound System

JVC has developed a Dolby Pro-Logic Surround sound format called Dolby Pro-Logic 3D-Phonic. It enables users to hear the full Dolby Pro-Logic effects using two speakers instead of five. The system is expected to be demonstrated later this year. No launch details have been released.

## Sanyo's New VCRs

Sanyo's latest range of VCRs, which are due for release in May and April, incorporate a new chassis. The drum has been redesigned to extend head life, and the power consumption has been reduced by up to 40 per cent. Improved access to the power supply, tuning circuits and all major components should make servicing easier: the selfdiagnostic system has also been tweaked to simplify faultfinding. Models range from the VHR245E at about $£ 230$ to the top-of-the-range VHR795E at around $£ 430$.

## In Brief

A helpful BBC Computer User Group is being run by Ron Marshall, Solinet, 41 Westbrook Drive, Rainworth, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire NG21 0FB (0623 795 053). Members send a blank 5.25 in., 80-track DFS format disc every second month, together with a stamp, return address label and 50 p piece: the disc is returned containing members' hints, tips, problems, programs - and letters about everything under the sun!

An article in a recent issue (December 1994) described the Os-Con, a form of electrolytic capacitor that uses organic semiconductor material as the electrolyte, giving greatly improved performance. We understand that these devices are stocked by Semicom UK Ltd., The Forge, Mulberry Green, Old Harlow, Essex CM17 0ET (01279 422 224, fax 01279433 339).

## Reports from Brian Storm and David C. Woodnott

## Panasonic NVR10 and Others

We've had a few Panasonic camcorders in recently with faults similar to the one with this machine. It would shut down during record or playback: sometimes an error code would appear in the EVF display. Once we gained access to the innards the cause of the trouble was soon evident. The plug to the head cylinder motor was badly fitted to the main board.

You can sometimes get away with resoldering the connections to the print, but in this particular case the connector had to be replaced. It can be a difficult job, and an expensive one if the fine and delicate print is damaged during the replacement.

## Panasonic NVS1

The problem with this compact camcorder was vertical coloured bands on the left-hand side of the playback picture. On dismantling the machine we noticed some evidence of impact damage - some casing fixtures were bent. In view of this we decided to examine the delay lines along the edges of the board. Sure enough DL8001 was cracked, its replacement restoring a clean picture.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVMS4

A jerking capstan motor was the fault with this machine. Something caused a ragged spike to appear on the capstan drive voltage. With faults of this type it can be difficult to prove whether the cause is in the drive, output or error correction circuitry.

Our first checks were in the power supply, as the fault was reflected on all the supply lines. But this proved to be a red herring. After much testing, measuring and tail chasing we found that the cause of the fault was within the main system and servo microcontroller chip IC6001, which was generating the defective control voltage. A new MN6755243V6E chip, fitted with care, restored normal operation.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVM7B

This camcorder's zoom control buttons were inoperative: all other functions worked correctly. The lens was undamaged and was free to rotate, and when the zoom motor was removed and checked with a bench power supply it seemed to work. The motor drive circuit was found to be o.k., but it wouldn't power the motor. Fitting a replacement motor assembly cured the problem. So why did the original one work with the bench supply? It would revolve, but in doing so it drew approximately three times the normal current.
D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC680H

A knock to the optical assembly caused the autofocus to stick. The cure was easy: to remove, clean and refit the optical assembly elements. What was not so easy to cure was the fact that the viewfinder display showed XCASSETTEX at the upper left-hand side. The camcorder's functions all worked correctly, but the viewfinder failed to show the correct function details. When we removed the camera
section for inspection we noticed that one of the connections to P701 appeared to be slightly farther out than the rest of them. The offending connection was to pin 1, the 'ready' line between the camera microcontroller and the syscon controller. Refitting cleared the problem.
D.C.W.

## Canon E200E

Two of these camcorders came in on the same day with the same fault. They would cut out after a few seconds in either fast forward or rewind, entering the caution mode (eject flashing). If play or record was selected there was normal operation for maybe ten minutes, then failure. We found that the capstan motor FG signal disappeared when the failures occurred. Both camcorders had to have new capstan motors fitted.
D.C.W.

## JVC GRSX9E

Because of a faulty record tab switch this S-VHSC machine would suddenly stop recording. Unfortunately the switch is available only as part of the complete sensor board assembly, greatly increasing its cost.
D.C.W.

## Canon E60E

More and more camcorders are suffering from what at first seemed to afflict mainly the Sanyo VMD3P, leakage of electrolyte from capacitors of the round-can, PCBmounting type. The symptom that led to this machine being brought in was loss of the video output signal from the AV phono socket - the EVF picture was o.k., as were all other functions. C104 and C108 on the main PCB were leaky.

Since we encountered this problem for the first time, two other machines with the same fault have come in for attention. Doubtless there are other potential failures to look forward to.
D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR105E

Everything seemed to be o.k. except for rewind. When this was selected the tape would spill out, because the supply spool failed to rewind correctly. The cause of the trouble was the fact that the relay belt which couples the midway gear assembly to the capstan motor drive had 'flipped' over at one end. As a result the non-toothed side ran against the driving gear. There was still enough torque for most functions except rewind. A new belt cured the fault (a Sony kit that includes the parts mentioned above is available).
D.C.W.

## Canon E850E

The reported fault was failure to eject. In fact this meant failure to do anything mechanical at all! The cause of the fault was loss of the FG output from the capstan motor. With this design the syscon microcontroller chip immediately senses the absence of the FG pulses and brings about a remarkably fast shut-down sequence - so fast that the capstan motor hardly has time to rotate! D.C.W.

# MPEG GTVINTOUC: Digital Television For All WITH THE FUTURE OF TALEMSIONB NTL's authoritative guide to digital compression 

 [बस्या:$\checkmark$ An authoritative guide from NTL on leading edge techniques for future television.
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$\checkmark$ Lists various modulations systems such as QPSK and QAM!
$\checkmark$ Covers the advantages of MPEG on existing cable systems!
$\checkmark$ Includes NTL's System 2000, 3000 and VCS 4000!
$\checkmark$ Explains other forms of bit rate reduction coding!
$\checkmark$ Summarises future digital TV techniques!


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## Letters

## DEVICE 'NOT AVAILABLE'

In the March TV Fault Finding column John Hepworth mentioned his repair of a dead Matsui 2180TT by replacing the STR58041 chopper chip and the fact that a previous 'repairer' had given up, claiming that the STR device is no longer available. We find that this sort of thing is quite a common problem in our area. Presumably the customer rings round the shops and finds that an accurate estimate is chargeable. He then rings the local cowboy's number, found in the small ads of the local newspaper - "any make of equipment repaired, with free estimates and free collection and delivery". This may be possible with some easy repairs, but when it comes to buying a service manual or expensive parts the cowboy will either tell the customer that the parts are not available or quote such a high price that the customer declines to have the repair done.

In a recent example a not very happy customer brought along a Sanyo CBP2152. She had apparently cleaned the screen with an over-damp cloth, with the result that water had run down the front on to the control PCB. She had been elsewhere with the set, where she was told that the microprocessor had failed and was no longer available. The set was stuck on ch. 1 and none of the customer controls did anything. She'd also written to Sanyo and received a reply, from the customer relations department, saying that the microprocessor was in fact available to account holders from stock or to non-Sanyo account holders from Chas Hyde, at about $£ 29$. After she’d agreed to our estimate charge of $£ 15$ (including VAT) we investigated and found that the cause of the fault was simply that diode D743 was leaky.

In the same issue of Television, on the Help Wanted page, a reader was seeking a chip for a Samsung microwave oven. We got in touch and suggested that we took a look at the control PCB, as the chip rarely fails. Apparently he'd been quoted $£ 80$ to carry out the repair, i.e. replace the chip. The cause of the fault turned out to be a dry-joint on the ceramic resonator associated with the microcontroller chip. After putting the PCB through its paces we packed it up and posted it back, all for less than $£ 20$.

When will the public learn that an accurate estimate has to be paid for? How much good equipment ends up in the tip because Mr Cowboy quotes over the top when he finds that he can't do the job?

Incidentally we don't charge for the estimate if the customer decides to buy a replacement set, or whatever, from us.
Michael Dranfield,
Buxton, Derbyshire.

## COMMENTS FROM GRUNDIG

First, there's an error in our entry in the Spares Guide. Our fax number is 01443220221 , not 237206.

Secondly, the letters about technical advice. It's refreshing to see that people are at last waking up to the fact that responsible manufacturers have a pivotal role in the service industry and that they are not charities for giving free advice to anyone who feels it's their god-given right. Every manufacturer has a legal (not to mention moral) responsibility to take all reasonable steps to prevent consumer safety being compromised. It has nothing to do
with restricting repairs to oneself.
Well done Mike Molloy on the Willow Vale 0891 approach.

Good idea from R.J. Longhurst. How about small repair businesses providing details of qualifications (for consumer safety reasons) to manufacturers with an annual fee, then having access to advice by fax. Would it work? How much should the fee be? Should it include automatic mailing of service data? Your thoughts and comments on such points to Television Letters or to me.
Paul F. Goldring, Eng. Tech., TMIEIE, MISM,
General Service Manager,
Grundig Satellite Communications Ltd.,
Unit I0, Llantrisant Business Park,
Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan CF7 8LF.

## CAN YOU HELP?

Following the tragic death of our joint chairman Freddy Rottman in a traffic accident it has been decided that we will compile a history of the company, NEI, that he and his co-chairman Izak Uziyel founded in 1978.

If any readers have any $\mathrm{NEI} / \mathrm{Network} \mathrm{TV} \mathrm{sets}$, colour, that are scrap or surplus to requirements and are complete and reasonably tidy, working or not, please contact Denis G. Mott on 0181207 6868, extension 127.
Denis G. Mott, Engineer,
Network Electronic Industries Limited,
Premiere House, Elstree Way,
Borehamwood, Herts WD6 IJH.

## PROBLEM WITH A GRUNDIG $2 \times 4$ SUPER

I had two problems in tackling this fault. First it was intermittent, and secondly when it comes to even thinking about repairing equipment of my own I tend to remember all the other outstanding household jobs that require attention, reflect that I don't have the particular manual to hand, recall how cold the workroom is and, let's face it, suffer from a bout of technofear!

The latter affects my ability to think straight. I do know the logical approach to fault-finding, and I do know that it works 99.9 per cent of the time. But I always assume that I am dealing with the odd 0.1 per cent case.

The problem was with a Grundig $2 \times 4$ Super VCR. While this old machine provides picture quality far below that of my Sony SLV777, it's useful when I have to copy a tape at fast forward/reverse or in slow motion. I know that there are other and better ways of doing this, but at what cost?

Anyway, to the fault. After a few weeks of procrastination it had become permanent. All seemed to be well at turn on, but when playback was selected the tape laced up, thought for three seconds then promptly unlaced, with the tape LED flashing the helpful message that there was no drum rotation. After removing the top cover and the massive head protecting cover I checked a few voltages in the head areas then waggled and tried to reseat the motor-drive connectors. The cause of the problem was that connector L9 ('headwheel motor to motor connection board') had a hairline crack. After repairing it with instant glue I turned on, pressed playback and was rewarded with the correct noises (I'd forgotten the noise of its head rotating) followed by pictures from my test tape. I'm sure that any competent apprentice/trainee would have done the job in a fraction of the time, but just in case there are others who forget that stressed plastic eventually breaks or deforms - check it!
G. Beard,

London SWI8.

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# Servicing the Hitachi CPT1471/1473 

John Coombes

These 14in. Hitachi colour portables were sold in large numbers during the years 1982-85. The CPT1473 differs from the CPTl 471 in having remote control. The chassis, type NP82C2, employs straightforward circuitry.

## The Power Supply

Fig. I shows the power supply, which is of the self-oscillating series chopper type. All the transistors involved are within the STR6020 chip IC901. T901 is the chopper transformer, whose primary winding acts as an inductive reservoir: the output is smoothed by C909 to provide the 111 V h.t. supply for the line driver and output stages and the audio output stage. D906 is the efficiency diode, which conducts when the chopper transistor within IC901 switches off. There are two secondary windings on the chopper transformer. One feeds rectifier diode D907 which produces, across C907, a feedback voltage that's fed to the error amplifier in IC901. The other provides, via R908, C908 and R905, feedback drive to the chopper transistor (at pin 2 of IC901). The operation of the power supply is synchronised with that of the line output stage by means of a winding on the line output transformer. R902/3 and C912 provide a start-up action at switch on.

A crowbar thyristor in the line timebase section of the chassis is connected across the h.t. line. Its gate circuit senses the current and voltage conditions in the line output stage, via ZD751 and CP751 respectively. Should these exceed specified limits the thyristor will fire, shorting the h.t. line via R751.

## No Results

The first step to take with a dead set is to check the voltage across the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capac-
itor C906 ( $180 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ). You should obtain a reading of about 320 V here. If this voltage is missing, check whether the 2AT mains fuse F901 is blown or open-circuit. If it has blown, check the bridge rectifier diode D901 (RB156), the protection capacitors C902-5 and the reservoir capacitor C906 for shorts. If these items are o.k., the chopper chip IC901 could be shorted internally. If F901 is intact, check whether the bridge rectifier or the mains on/off switch S901 is open-circuit. The correct type of mains switch must be used as this (and most of the other components mentioned so far) are safety rated devices.

If there's a voltage across C906 and F901 is all right, check the voltage across the h.t. smoothing capacitor C 909 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$. This capacitor could be short-circuit or open-circuit. In the latter event the h.t. voltage will be low. A low h.t. voltage reading could also be caused by a fault in the line timebase. In this event first check zener diodes ZD721 and ZD722 (both type HZ-27) for shorts, then the 2SC2271 line driver transistor Q721 for the same condition. Should these items all be o.k., check the voltages around the LA7801 timebase generator chip IC701 carefully. Replace it if you obtain incorrect readings. A short-circuited 2SD898B line output transistor (Q781) will remove the voltage across C909.

The cause of no voltage across C909 could be on the primary side of the power supply circuit. Check D906, D908, D905 and C908 for shorts. On rare occasions D905 goes open-circuit to cause the fault. If these items are all o.k., check IC901 by replacement.

If the voltage across C909 is correct at 111 V but there's no sound or picture, suspect that the line frequency is low because the LA7801 chip IC701 is faulty: check it by replacement.

If the h.t. voltage is high, D907 and/or C907 could be open-circuit or IC901 faulty.


Fig. 1: The chopper power supply circuit used in the Hitachi Model CPT1471 (NP82C2 chassis).

## No Picture

First check that the 12 V supply at pins BU and BM of the tuner unit is present and correct. If the voltage is incorrect, check the tuning preset unit. The 12 V supply is produced by D771/C771 in the line output stage, with R771 (1S2 safety) as the surge limiter.

If the tuner's supply is correct, check the voltages around the HA11440A i.f. amplifier/demodulator chip IC201. Check this device by replacement if there are incorrect voltages at its pins. If everything is o.k. up to this point, check the 2 SC 458 video amplifier transistor Q201.

The M51393AP colour decoder chip IC501 can be responsible for loss of the picture. Check its pin voltages and if necessary try a replacement. The cause of incorrect operation could however be in the peripheral circuitry. Linefrequency gating pulses are fed to pin 8 of IC501 via the pulse amplifier transistors Q501 and Q502 (both type 2 SC 1740 ). Check these and if necessary the LA7801 timebase generator chip IC701. Blanking pulses are fed to pin 18. Items to check here are D601 (1S2076A), ZD781 (HZ12) and D782 (VO9C) - by replacement, as they can break down under load.

## No Colour

A quick check in the event of loss of colour is to connect a $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between pin 26 (TP505) of the M51393AP colour decoder chip IC501 and TP503 (12V). If there's still no colour, the chip could be faulty. If out-of-sync colour is produced, check the associated preset adjustments. Other items that can cause loss of colour are the pulse amplifier transistors Q501/2 (type 2SC1740) and the LA7801 timebase generator chip IC701

## Field Faults

If the shape of the display is incorrect vertically check the setting of the field hold control R603 ( $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and/or the height control R621 ( $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). For more intermittent faults check the condition of the carbon tracks of these two controls. If the two controls are all right, check the LA7801 timebase generator chip IC701 and the STA441C field output chip IC681 by replacement. If the symptom is still present there could be a fault in one of the peripheral components associated with these chips. There are a number of components in the linearity feedback networks between these chips, including C625 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) . C624 $(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V ) and $\mathrm{C} 621(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$. Another possibility is a low field output stage supply. Check for 52 V across C776 ( $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which could be open-circuit.

If the fault is field collapse again check for 52 V across C776, which is the reservoir capacitor for the supply to the field output stage. The associated rectifier diode is D772 (ES1A) while the surge limiter resistor is R772 (10 2). If the voltage here is correct, the STA441C field output chip IC681 could be faulty. The next thing to check if necessary is the supply to the LA7801 timebase generator chip IC701: there should be about 10.5 V at pin 12 . If this voltage is missing or incorrect, check whether R604 ( $120 \Omega$, 1 W ) or $\mathrm{R} 771(1 \Omega)$ is open-circuit, $\mathrm{C} 605(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ is open- or short-circuit or IC701 is faulty.

If IC701's supply is o.k., check for a 3 V peak-to-peak sawtooth waveform at TP601 (IC701 pin 10). Should this be missing or incorrect, check whether R602 ( $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) or the field hold control R603 ( $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) is open-circuit or C604 $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ is short-circuit. The condition of R603's carbon track should be checked. If the waveform at TP601 appears


Fig. 2: Power supply changes with the remotecontrol Model CPT1473. The mains on/off switch in the CPT 1473 has an extra standby override pole. There's also a mains transformer to feed the separate power supply on the remote control/ channel selector panel in this model.
to be correct, check the voltage at pin 6 of IC701. This is the field drive output pin, and the reading here should be 0.5 V . If this voltage is missing or incorrect, check whether zener diode ZD621 (HZ-12) is short-circuit. If the voltage at pin 6 is correct, suspect IC701 (LA7801) or IC681 (STA441C).

The voltage at pin 1 of IC681 should be 33 V . This is the drive to the field scan coils. If the voltage here is incorrect, the field scan coupling capacitor $\mathrm{C} 685(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ or the field scan coils (VDY) could be open-circuit, or IC681 could be faulty. If the voltage is correct, check whether R686 $(3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ is open-circuit and/or C684 $(4.7 \mathrm{nF}, 500 \mathrm{~V})$ is opencircuit. The field scan coils could be faulty.

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# Dealing with UHF Interference from Satellite Receivers 

## J. LeJeune


#### Abstract

Interference to terrestrial u.h.f. TV reception caused by satellite receivers is a very common occurrence that can be troublesome to eradicate. Although in theory satellite receivers should not cause interference, the fact is that many of them do - even though they conform to the current standards for spurious emissions.


## Patterning

The main cause of patterning is leakage from the receiver of the clock signal required for digital processing of the video signal in the VideoCrypt decoder. The clock signal is a 14 MHz square wave which is rich in harmonics that extend well into the u.h.f. bands. In extreme cases u.h.f. channels as high as 60 can be affected, but the most commonly affected channels are $22,25,28$ and 32 , a group that's widely used throughout the UK. Patterning can also be caused by stray radiation from the microcontroller circuit, the tuner/demodulator's phase-locked loop and the switch-mode power supply.

In many installations patterning will not be noticed. Two factors determine the visibility of the interference. The quality of the u.h.f. aerial and the interconnecting r.f. leads must be high, and the signal strength of the incoming u.h.f. signals must be adequate.

## UHF Installation Quality

We'll start by considering the quality of u.h.f. reception installations. It's true to say that many are not particularly good. But because there is little interference present, the overall performance may appear to be satisfactory - until a satellite receiver appears on the scene.

The first kind of poor installation that springs to mind is the type where the house builder has provided a cable feed


Fig. 1: Fitting a bulkhead female coaxial connector to a wall outlet plate. Remove and discard the rear plate.
into the living room, using cheap cable with a skimpy braid run beneath plastic capping or the wall plaster. The cable is usually terminated by an outlet plate where at least an inch of unscreened inner conductor is present. Such installations are mainly carried out by electricians who are unskilled when it comes to r.f. cabling and don't appreciate that a 'good' electrical connection is not necessarily o.k. for r.f. signals. This type of set-up's immunity to quite small interference signals is surprisingly low. There may also be damp conditions within the house wall, as a result of which corrosion may have affected the connections. Salt-laden air in coastal areas makes matters worse. Be especially vigilant where there's a masthead amplifier that's powered via the cable.

Use of the ready-made r.f. leads supplied with most satel-
lite TV and VCR products will make matters worse. They usually have very little screening braid and quite a high u.h.f. loss. Many installations just get away it - until, that is, a satellite receiver is added to the cluster of black boxes beneath the TV set! So where do we begin?

## Steps to Take

The minimum one should do is to replace any readymade, moulded leads with ones made up from copper tape-and-braid screened coaxial cable - the sort used, hopefully, for the run from the LNB to the satellite receiver. Use metal coaxial plugs with the inner conductor soldered: aluminium plugs are suitable inland, but nickel-plated brass plugs are better for coastal installations. Where a female connector is required, the normal male type can be used along with a good quality back-to-back connector. Where the signal arrives at a wall socket, the cable from this to the satellite receiver's aerial input socket should also be of the heavily screened type.

Take a look at the outlet plate. If the interference persists after replacement of all the fly-leads, disconnect the incoming cable from the outlet plate and fit a coaxial plug to it. Use another back-to-back connector to couple this to the lead to the satellite receiver. You may well learn a valuable lesson about outlet plates in so doing. If you can obtain one, it's often possible to fit a bulkhead-fitting female coaxial socket to the outlet plate. This is a coaxial socket with a fixing flange half way down. See Fig. 1. Remove the rear connection plate and the existing socket, leaving just the face plate with the hole. Fit the bulkhead socket into this hole from the rear, fixing it in place with Superglue or fastcuring Araldite. The aerial cable can then be fitted into the shell of the socket to provide a fully-screened outlet plate. If such a drastic modification is not to your taste, a fullyscreened outlet plate can be obtained: they are rare and expensive, but well worth the trouble.

The steps just outlined will have two benefits: the interference will be much less or will disappear, and the input signal will be marginally stronger. The result will be a noticeable improvement. This way of modifying an outlet plate can also help where Astra 1D interference is present on group C u.h.f. channels: the use of a u.h.f./satellite twin-


Fig. 2: The correct way of fitting a standard coaxial plug to the cable.
outlet wall plate is not recommended in this situation.
These measures have been proved to work repeatedly, with a wide variety of domestic installations.

## The Aerial Signal

The next step in the elimination of patterning is to improve the u.h.f. signal. This will improve the wanted to the unwanted signal level ratio - troublesome installations are usually those where the u.h.f. signals available are poor. If the owner is prepared to buy a small mast-head amplifier he will obtain the double benefit of noise-free terrestrial pictures with no patterning.

## Multi-TV Installations

Many homes have more than one TV set in use nowadays, and it's not unusual to find the r.f. output from the satellite receiver and the VCR split to provide two or more feeds to several sets. Patterning can again occur unless all the r.f. cables near the satellite receiver are well screened and have properly fitted plugs.

## Coaxial Plugs, Sockets and Cables

Even a slack coaxial socket outer shell can impair interference immunity. You can provide tension by placing a tyre from a discarded toy vehicle over the shell. Alternatively a short length of heat-shrink sleeve or rubber tube will support a weakened shell. This 'bodge' works, doesn't look too bad and is inexpensive.

Note that crosstalk can arise between cables that run close together. If it's necessary to keep the cables together for the sake of appearances, make sure that they are of good-quality tape-and-braid construction. A good installation will pay off in terms of viewing satisfaction, reliability and freedom from all kinds of interference, not just that from satellite receivers.

It's rare to find that a coaxial plug has been made-off properly. Most installers pull the braid back over the outer sheath and then clamp the 'tulip' grip over it. The correct method however is to take the braid through the tulip grip then fray it out, cut it short and bring it over the base of the grip - see Fig. 2. This ensures that the braid is clamped between the tulip grip and the body of the plug when the cap is tightened.

Some newly designed Triax coaxial plugs are of onepiece construction. Make-off the end of the cable as shown in Fig. 3 and insert it into the plug, which is then screwed on


Fig. 3: Fitting a Triax one-piece coaxial plug.
to the cable to give a firm grip and a perfectly satisfactory connection.

## In Conclusion

In view of the high priority given to customer satisfaction today, the days of the 'fixit quick' installer are surely numbered. Call-backs mean loss of profit and diminished respect from your customer. Isn't respect for our skills and knowledge overdue for a comeback?


This month we have a Teletest TV test pattern and audio signal generator to give away in a free-to-enter prize draw. The Teletest is Ozan's popular battery-powered, hand-held test signal source for checking TV sets and VCRs.

In reviewing the the Teletest in last November's issue Eugene Trundle wrote: "Design and construction look reliable and rugged, sufficient to give many years' service. . . The four patterns provided are certainly the most useful ones for testing, diagnosis and setting up. . When a scope was used, the line frequency was within 2 Hz of 15.625 kHz , which is very gocid. . . The video signal was found to be very cose to the specified 1 Vp -p.
The audio tone was very rounded and pure. . I found the Teletest to be handy, usef.ll and trustworthy, with many uses. . ."

To enter the competition, simply turn to Ozan's advert in the TV fault finding section of this issue and answer the following three questions: How many patterns does the Teletest generate; what frequency is the audio test tone; what type of battery does the Teletest use? Send your answers, along with your name and address, to: Teletest Competition, Television, Room 302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS - to arrive no later than May 31st.

The Editor's decision will be final and no correspondence will be entered into. Employees of Reed Business Publishing and Ozan are ineligible to enter. The competition is open to UK and overseas readers.

## What - Life!

## Donald Bullock

The other night, as I swallowed my blood-pressure pill and slyly topped up the tiny whiskey that Greeneyes had poured me, I got to thinking about some of the scrapes that this trade has got me into over the years.

## Sandals

For example there was the time, many moons ago now, that I broke my resolution not to do house calls any more. I don't know why I agreed to call upon Mr Smooth. Perhaps it was because he caught me at a weak moment, or maybe it was because of his soft, harmless-sounding voice. Or perhaps I saw a quick dollar in it. He said that his TV set's volume control operated roughly and wanted me to cure it. So I grabbed my can of Murphy line output transformer oil and showed up at his terrace house down by the park. He asked me inside and closed the front door. We were in a long, narrow passage. Then he looked at my shoes.
"Please will you be wearing these instead" he said sweetly, handing me a tiny pair of sandals. I looked at the sincere eyes glinting from his black-whiskered face and found myself slipping off my shoes and wishing I was some place else.
"Come" he said as he started down the passage. I tried to follow but the sandals were too small and kept falling off. He stopped and waited patiently. When I'd managed to wedge them on we started off again. We went into a dusky room at the end of the passage. The air was sweet and the odour of curry lay thickly. An old TV set and a woman in a barber's apron rested on a mountain of sandals. I glanced at them anxiously, looking for a pair of size tens, but no luck. So I yanked the TV set upside down, squirted the volume control then got the set upright once more. I noticed that they were both staring at my right foot. Oh dear, my big toe showed through a hole.

I slipped back into the sandals, hobbled back to the front door and got out quick. I'd never felt such a prize sap before and resolved never to tell anyone about it, ever!

## Problem with a Door Bell

Then there was the time, one winter's day, when I delivered a repaired set to a very grand house. It was snowing heavily on to an already thick carpet of snow. The front door was set at the top of a high flight of steps. To one side there was a bell-pull. I balanced the set on one knee so that I had a free hand to pull at the bell then, as I gripped the pull, I slipped and, to a crazy cascade of bells, wound up at the bottom of the steps - with the set on top of me and the bell-pull in my hand, attached to yards of wire. The butler, who'd opened the door, looked down with undisguised contempt.

## The Debt Collector

One more, the time the firm's debt collector roped me in to help him repossess a TV set. I was to ram a pin through the coxial cable just before he knocked on the door to ask for the back payments. His plan was that the customer would claim that the set had never been right.

He'd take it away under the pretence of getting it put right. I didn't know that the set had been tampered with, nor that it would turn out to be a filthy night. What I did discover was what it felt like to take the mains to earth.

## Mrs Tench's CD Player

Mrs Tench called in the other day with an Hitachi DA6000 CD player. She's a nursery school teacher and doesn't seem to be able to forget it.
"Listen carefully!" she commanded. "The door opens. You insert a disc. Then there's a pause. After that the door opens again and the disc comes out! Isn't that remarkable?"

When she'd gone we pulled the player on to the bench. It didn't take us long to find the cause of the trouble: the loading belt was slipping. It lives to the top right of the carriage assembly. After fitting a new one I asked Steven to phone to let her know that it was ready for collection. "What's her name?" he asked. I told him.
"It's ready Mrs Stench" he said.
"Tench, Tench, TENCH!" screamed the phone.
"Struth" said Steven, "funny woman."

## Squat Picture

I don't know who our next caller was. He brought in an old 16 in . Philips set, one fitted with the KT3 chassis. I pulled the pad over and asked for his name and address. Although his mouth moved, I couldn't hear anything. After trying a couple more times I gave up and asked him to return later. Then I gave Steven a pained look.
"Another" I said.
He put the set on the bench and tried it. The picture was only about an inch high. So he took out the field output transistors and tested them.
"They're o.k." he announced.
"Nevertheless, try new ones" I replied. He did, and up came a full picture.
"Often happens with those sets" I continued, "and be careful when you lift the chassis up and down. The leads to the tube base get caught up and if you're not careful the stress will cause print cracks. You could loose one or more of the colours - or possibly the brightness should the tracks to the heaters go open-circuit."

## No Channel Storage

We'd a Fidelity CTV1404R awaiting attention (these sets sometimes come in as the Murphy M14R01). It worked all right but wouldn't store the channels. Knowing the set, I checked for 24 V at pin 3 of the M491BB1 remote control decoder/tuning chip IC301. As it was low at 8 V I went straight to the 33 V stabiliser ZD1. It was warm and leaky. A replacement (type MVS460-2) put that right.

I then noticed that the picture would occasionally quiver and the sound fizz. There was a dry-joint at the $1 \Omega$ surge limiter resistor R112 in the 25 V supply. It hides near the line output transistor's heatsink. To be on the safe side I fitted a replacement.

## The Sharp VCA105HM

I'm fast becoming fed up with repairs to the latest generation of VCRs. In fact I can hardly operate some of them. Steven's got a different type of mind and seems to be able to take them in his stride. So I'm happy to leave them to him and concentrate on TV sets and machines with control knobs on them.

## TELEVISION INDEX/DIRECTORY AND FAULTS DISCS PLUS REPRINTS SERVICE

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Version 3 of the computerised index to TELEVISION magazine covers Volumes 38 to 44 (1988-1994). It has over 6,000 references to TV/VCR fault reports and articles, with synopses. Includes a TV/VCR spares guide, an advertisers list and a directory of trade and professional organisations. The software is easy to use and very quick. It runs on any IBM or compatible PC with 512K RAM and a hard dise.

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

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## REPRINTS

Reprints of articles from TELEVISION back to 1986 are also available: ordering information is provided with the index, or can be obtained from the address below. Hard copy indexes of TELEVISION are available for Volumes $\mathbf{3 8}$ to 44 at $£ 3.50$ each.

All the above prices include UK postage and VAT where applicable. Add an extra $£ 1$ postage for overseas EC orders, or $£ 5$ for non-EC overseas orders. Cheques should be made payable to Video Interface Products. Please allow 28 days for delivery.

## Video Interface Products Ltd., 1 Vineries Close, Cheltenham GL53 0NU, UK.


#### Abstract

The other day he had a Sharp VCA105HM on the bench. It would accept a tape and made to operate, then ejected the tape. Steven took off the top and tried again. This time the loading mechanism jerked about in sympathy with intermittent capstan movements.

He homed in on the mode switch, which was full of goo. Cleaning and resetting it cured the fault. Then he pulled up another machine, again a Sharp VCA105HM. With this one a loud vibration noise came from the capstan on all functions, including load and eject. "Ah" he said, looking intelligent (he takes after me in some ways), "the capstan shaft bearing will be dry." He took it out, cleaned it, greased and reassembled it. The machine then worked perfectly.


## A Matsui 2180TT

Just then Greeneyes clopped in, closely followed by a chap who looked like the Pied Piper on hard times. He was wearing a cravat and smoking a Woodbine in a long holder. I remembered him from about three years ago.
"It's Mr Flighty" Greeneyes announced. "He's got this
faulty Matsui colour set. It's dead and goes bzzzzz, bzzzzz, bzzzzz - doesn't it Mr Flighty?"

Flighty nodded vigorously and started making a kyocking noise and falling about.
"How do you know?" l asked Greeneyes.
"Because he's been telling me all about it" she replied.
I turned to Mr Flighty, who was studying my face.
"My, doesn't time play tricks?" he said.
"Never mind about that" I replied, "what about the set?"
It was a Matsui 2180 TT (Saisho FST212T). We got it on to the bench and tried it out. It produced a channel display but nothing else - except for the buzzing.
"Ah, I've had this before" cut in Steven. "It might be the STR58041 chopper chip IC501, but check the R2M crowbar diode D512 first. It'll probably be short-circuit. And check for dry-joints at R427 and R428 in the line driver stage. Another fault I've had with these sets is that the negative from the on/off switch arcs itself open-circuit, where the metal gripping pin bites it." I moved over to let Steven deal with the set. He had it going in no time. I looked about the workshop and noticed that the floor needed a sweep. So I reached for the broom.

# Fault Notes for the Sony CCDF450 

## We've enountered the following faults with this camcorder.

## Camera

Black screen in E-E mode, playback o.k.: Iris shut. No output at pin 1 of IC651 on board VC67P. Replacement chip cured fault.

Dark E-E picture: In one case FP268 on board CD20P was cracked. In another case the shutter was constantly on because IC902 on board CT2IP was faulty.

No E-E colour: IC708 (NJM2233BM) on board CT21P was faulty, failing to switch the camera colour through.

No E-E colour, playback o.k.: In one case IC203 (CXA1208R) on board VA46P was faulty. In another case there was no 4fsc signal to the encoder board. X122 on board CD20P was faulty.

Intermittent loss of E-E colour: Cause was a dry-joint at pin 4 of CN202 on board VS72

No E-E colour, recorded colour slightly low: Track was broken between pin 4 of CN202 and C219 on board VS72. Cured by hardwiring between pin 4 of CN202 and C219.

No E-E picture, playback o.k.: Iris was closed, because Q126 on board CD20P was faulty.

No E-E picture, screen scrambled: Crystal X121 on board CD20P was faulty.

No E-E picture, playback picture garbled in pause: FL204 (LC delay) on board VA46P was faulty.

No record colour, playback o.k.: Signal o.k. at pin 1 of CN202 but not present at C325 because of a faulty PCB pinthrough link (board VS72). Hardwire or replace board.

No red on titler, E-E and playback pictures o.k.: Caused by a dry-joint at pin 40 of IC704 on board CT21P (incorrect signal output from IC704).

No titler red or green, E-E o.k.: C745 ( $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) on board CT21P open-circuit (signal o.k. at pin 13 of IC703, no signal at pin 31 of IC704).

Noisy coloured lines on E-E picture, playback o.k.: Dryjoint at pin 22 of IC401 on board VC67P.

No E-E or record sound: Faulty microphone. Note that there are two types of microphone with this model.

No right channel E-E sound, playback o.k.: Dry-joint at pin 40 of IC400 on board VA46P.

Keith T. Keeton

Failure to focus: FP268 on board CD20P cracked. Replace FP268.

No zoom; focus, E-E and playback o.k.: Lens motor faulty. Replace lens assembly as motor is not available separately.

Zoom causes iris to close, E-E picture o.k.: Pin 17 of IC501 on board VC67P shorted to pin 18 via solder link (same varying voltage at pins 17 and 18). Resolder pins.

E-E power down to no raster, very intermittent: Repair/replace camera/off/VTR switch S514 on board VK10P because of poor contact (no raster when top board touched hard).

Patterning on E-E picture: Open-circuit at Q126 (XN4601) on board CD20P. Resolder/replace Q126 as necessary.

E-E picture goes black intermittently: C418 on board VA46P open-circuit.

E-E picture too bright: Iris sticking when nearly closed. Replace lens.

Powers down to no raster, sometimes intermittent: IC501 (CXP801166790) on board SS100P faulty.

Records black screen, E-E and playback o.k.: Dry-joint at pin 43 of IC201 on board VA46P (no input at Q115/7).

## Camera/VTR

Flashes low battery then powers down: This was a really odd fault. We had to replace IC501 on boards SS100, FU72 and VC67 because they failed one after the other for reasons unknown. Probably a one-off fault.

Intermittent power down: We've experienced various causes of this fault, as follows:
(1) Switch S514 (VTR/camera power) on board VK10P faulty.
(2) IC901 (MB3783PFV) on panel SS136 faulty. There was a VTR DD on signal at pin 21 but no output at pin 41.
(3) Powers down to a black raster because IC501 (UPD75316GF0643B9) on board FU72P is faulty. A replacement PCB is cheaper than the chip.

Function buttons didn't work: There was also no remote commander operation because the data lines were earthed. Corrosion adjoining CN508 (it's next to the video output socket) on board VA46P was the cause. Board was replaced.

No EVF picture: L903 on board VF26P faulty (vertical pulse notched).

No power to camera/VTR: L901 on board SSIOOP dryjointed.

No power to camcorder: C518 ( $4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 18 \mathrm{~V}$ ) on board FU72P short-circuit (high current drawn from the power supply).

No power to camcorder, EVF o.k.: PS501 (N10) on board SS100P high-resistance, so no power to the loading motor.

No power to camcorder, EVF display present but scrambled: PS990 (1250) on board FU72P high-resistance

Unit dead: Replace X301 on panel VA67P.
No playback/record sound. E-F. o.k.: C401 on board SS100P broken - was knocked by C703 on board CT21P.

Interference lines on record picture, E-E and playback o.k.: IC203 (CX 1208) on board VA46P faulty.

## Mechanism

Capstan rotates very fast on eject: No feedback from capstan motor (check FG and Hall). New capstan motor cured fault.

Eject symbol shows when play/record selected, then mechanism stops after four seconds: No eject, half unloads then stops. Power down to complete eject. Take-up reel sensor (photocoupler) D303 faulty.

Mechanism loads without tape: Replace C529 (15pF) and C711 (47)pF) on board SS 100 (on eject the FF reel spins then the arms load whilst still ejected).

At power up the drum rotates and the mechanism operates in the fast forwards mode, but no eject: The mechanism was in the load position because IC501 on board SS100 was faulty.

Tape rides up pinch roller: Various causes, as follows:
(1) Incorrect back tension-adjust.
(2) Pinch roller not straight because support pole bent. Chassis had to be replaced.
(3) Worn capstan motor (moves up and down in bracket).

## VTR

No playback picture (black screen): Pin 3 of CN507 on board VA46P open-circuit. Resolder or link.

No playback picture (black screen), sound and E-E o.k.: IC201 (CXA1207R) on board VA46P faulty (no output at pin 38 ).

Snowy playback picture, E-E o.k.: HIC board RP77 (SBX150951) faulty. Replace.

No playback sound, E-E o.k.: FL402 on board VA46P open-circuit. The signal was o.k. at Q400 but missing at Q401.

# Next Month in TELEVISION 

inside the panasonic alpha 4 Chassis
The Alpha 4 chassis was introduced in 1992 and is still in production. It replaced the A2 and A3, offering high-quality performance at a lower manufacturing cost than its predecessors, in part because of simplified construction. The specification, which varies with different models, includes teletext, Nicam and Dolby Pro Logic Surround sound.

## SERVICING THE LOEWE C8001 CHASSIS

This chassis was used in quite a number of Loeve models, with both $90^{\circ}$ and $110^{\circ}$ tubes. Chris Watton provides a guide to fault finding.

## CABLE AND SATELLITE '95

Ian Martin reports on equipment shown for the first time at the Olympia Cable and Satellite Exhibition, including new receivers from Pace and Grundig amongst others.

## FERGUSON SERVICE BRIEFS

Latest servicing guidance from Ferguson, mainly on the new ICC9 chassis.

## REPAIRING THE PACE PRD800/900

Jack Armstrong on repairs to the Pace PRD800 and PRD900 series satellite receivers, which have also appeared in the Ferguson, Grundig, Maspro, Nokia and Philips model ranges.

## SERVICING THE JVC HRD530

John Coombes on various mechanical and electronic faults experienced with these VCRs. There's a Ferguson equivalent, the FV14T.

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# Notes on the Grundig GRD150/250 

Jack Armstrong

These receivers are manufactured by Grundig in South Wales. Unfortunately they won't release any service information or spare parts until April. Meanwhile we poor independent dealers are getting complaints from customers because of the time it takes us to repair their receivers.

The problem has arisen because Grundig decided to give Mr Joe Public a super guarantee: the retailer would exchange any faulty unit immediately for a refurbished one from Grundig. This meant that we had to buy a refurbished receiver and keep it in stock, on the off-chance that a receiver we'd sold developed a fault. As you can't sell a refurbished receiver as a new one, it just sits on the shelf. Naturally most independent dealers are not made of money and don't want to stock receivers like this. In addition customers usually prefer to have their own receivers repaired, so that they don't have to reprogram all their favourite channels etc.

Whereas Pace run a superb 48 -hour turnaround free repair service for in-guarantee receivers (and an equally fast out-ofguarantee service at a cost), Grundig can't offer such a service. In fact the Grundig service department at Rugby isn't allowed to carry out any repairs before April and doesn't even have a service manual. By the time that you read this, spares and information should be coming on line. But why not a year earlier, and why no service like that provided by Pace?

Fortunately the GRD $150 / 250$ has proved to be reasonably reliable. But the following problems have been noted.

## Dead Set

The mains fuse tends to melt when a mains voltage surge occurs. The GRDI 50 shares this problem with other satellite receivers such as the Nokia SAT1700 Mk I, the Amstrad SRD510 etc. and the Cambridge ARD200, BTSV200 etc. In fact of course the fuse is actually doing its job of protecting the receiver against dangerous mains spikes.

So if the receiver is dead, probably all that will be necessary is to replace the fuse with one of the same type and advise the customer to invest in a surge-suppression plug. If the fuse hasn't melted, check the mains input socket's solder joints. These can be put under tension by the securing screw.

## LNB Installation Menu

The other main problem with the GRD150 is its LNB installation menu, which allows you to type in a silly local oscillator frequency. Make sure that you type in either 10.000 or 09.750 , otherwise you are likely to end up with either no channels or just a single channel - the bottom one in the Astra 1D band.

Grundig has installed an algorithm that will reset all channel frequencies to standard. To activate this 'factory reset' you have to enter a four-digit code in the menu. Unfortunately the system wipes out all the channel names at the same time. Since there's no receiver-to-receiver downloading facility (like Pace provide), and no programming box (such as that sold by Nokia), you then have to punch in each channel name by hand. For those of you desperate to reset the channel frequencies Grundig's technical department will divulge the special code, but you have been warned of the consequences!

## No Polarisation Change

A receiver I had for repair refused to provide the LNB with a


Fig. 1: The LNB voltage generator circuit in the Grundig GRD150. Components without reference numbers are surface-mounted devices.
17 V supply: it remained stubbornly at 13 V regardless of the polarisation setting or channel. Since Grundig refused to supply a service manual I had quite a job to find the cause of the fault. Eventually I traced the cause to a surface-mounted pnp transistor marked ' $F R$ ' - but you'll need good eyesight to find it.

If you have any LNB voltage problems the circuit shown in Fig. I should be useful. The switching circuitry is simply doubled up in the twin-LNB input GRD250.

## Miscellaneous Points

The remote control handset battery clips can move and touch each other. In the case I had this resulted in a handset melt as the battery cells became hot. Later handsets have a different design. Other faults have occurred but, in the absence of parts and information, I've no solutions at present. I'll report back when the situation improves.

Models GRDI 50/250 have a very low component count. Most of the work is carried out by a large microcontroller board that plugs into a socket on top of the main board. Nearly everything else is done by a multi-legged, surface-mounted chip beneath the main board. If you ever attempt to remove this chip without special equipment you'll probably rip the tracks off the board!

When working on the power supply remember that various capacitors will remain charged though the receiver is disconnected from the mains: also that most of the components on the primary side of the circuit are 'safety critical' and must therefore be replaced with only the correct spares obtained from Grundig or an authorised supplier.

## Satellite Book

Faults we've encountered with other satellite receivers are described in a 250 -page book entitled Satellite Secrets Revealed! It's available from Davenham Satellite Systems, 1 Firths Fields, Davenham, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 8JB at $£ 19.95$ inclusive. Send two stamps for a list of repair kits, components and accessories available.

## NEW - NEW ARRIVALS

## For video spares. Following parts for Amstrad, Fidelity, Funai, Granada, Hinari \& Osaki videos.


Geari assemblies loading left \& right....................................... VS 4600G

Bearings assembly trigger
S 46006
Loading pulley
VS 4602 G
Loading gear VS 4603G
Cam gear loading \& beam.
VS 4604G
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VC 4605G
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VS 4606G
FE slide plate \& lever. VS 4607G
Back tension arm VS 4608G
Plate assembly VS 4609G
Pulley assembly middle............................................................... VS 4610G
Gear assembly play ................................................................ VS 4611G
Gear assembly RF . VS 4612G
Brake pad \& arm VS 4613G
Reverse guide parts .................................................................................... VS 4615G
dler arm assembly VS 4616G
Roller post assemblies left \& right ........................................................... VS 4617G
Gear assembly lift (R)............................................................. VS 4618G
Gear assembly lift (L) VS 4619G
Shaft sync \& geared assembly VS 4620G
Full erase head....................................................................... ALL 0551G
Pinch roller assembly ........................................................... PW 3028G
Loading motor \& pulley ......................................................... VM 5023G
Lamp holder \& assembly....................................................... VL 57026G
Sensor dew VL 7027G
Sensor PCB cassette
VL 70
Cassette holders assembly
CH 1105G

## Please ring for prices

## Test Case 389

The shop door banged and Mr Phelps bore down on the boss's son who, on this sunny spring morning, was behind the counter totting up the rental accounts. The irate Mr Phelps was waving a bubble pack in his hand. He banged it down on the counter and demanded an exchange or his money back. The item in question was in fact an Astra 1D converter, which we do for $£ 24.95$. We replaced it and peace descended on the shop once more.

Half an hour later the phone rang. It was Mr Phelps again. The new converter was no better than the tirst. Why didn't they work properly he demanded? Like many of the questions we get from customers, this one was unanswerable without checking things out on the spot. So it was that Colin Doc, our long-suffering man on wheels, was asked to call on the gent when he was in that area later in the day. Colin duly called.

On arrival he found a Pace receiver with the converter box, in effect a superhet frequency changer, correctly hooked up at its LNB input socket. This particular converter is switched into operation for reception of the 1D channels, which it block converts to a higher band that can be tuned in by the satellite receiver. The converter can be switched by hand at the unit itself. or connected to the satellite receiver's scart socket so that 1D operation can be selected by using the TV/Sat button on the remote control unit.

Colin could find nothing wrong with the unit, its wiring or the connections. When the converter was switched to bypass, for reception of the Astra 1A, B and C channels, the signals passed straight through the converter which did not affect reception in any way. When 1D operation was
selected however the sereen went snowy and tuning in the channels was fraught with problems. One channel came in reasonably well, the next one suffered heavily from sparklies, and such others as there should have been were either non-existent or barely discernible in the noise.

Since this was exactly the same result that the first converter produced it seemed unlikely, unless there was a batch problem, that the units themselves were faulty. Colin decided to return with one of a different type and make. So he took the Supereconomic Electronics model away and returned next day with one made by Silicon Satellite Ltd.

Silicon Satellite's wonderbox did no better than Supereconomic's, so it seemed that the cause of the problem lay elsewhere. But where? Colin decided to phone Sage back at service HQ, since Sage had made a study of these things and had a Supereconomic converter working perfectly satisfactorily in the workshep - they'd not yet got around to installing an enhanced LNB on the tin roof.

Colin had barely started to dial the number when Mr Phelps bound into the nall, this time waving a VHS cassette in his hand. Colin hung up and listened to what Mr Phelps had to say. He was told that the converter had upset the operation of the satellite receiver: since the new unit had arrived, all the on-screen captions had disappeared from the TV set's screen and were now being recorded on tape. Mr Phelps was waving the VHS cassette under Colin's nose. He'd have to refer the matter to Sage, who would know the answers. Once more Colin started to dial the workshop number.

Sage did indeed know the answers! One of the problems was very easily solved - in fact Mr Phelps had brought it on himself. The solution to the second problem was not so simple. It took several days to sort out, with a great deal more hassle from Mr Phelps. What then were the causes and cures? Over to you, and to page 498 if you can't work it out.

# Summer of '75 

Brian Storm

Two senior engineers off sick and a mountain of work were the circumstances that led to yours truly being unleashed upon the TV world at large. As an apprentice at an old family-run firm in the East Midlands, most of my work during the previous four years had been carried out under the watchful eyes of technicians who had served their time. But now I was off the leash and steering my way solo in a battered old Escort van - with a stack of job cards and my first port of call in sight.

## The Farmer's 3000

A local farmer was soon beckoning me through an assortment of dogs and hens into a truly dirty kitchen and then to a musty lounge. There I found a large Ferguson colour set, surrounded by a motley collection of old shoes and boots, waiting patiently in the corner. The farmer departed after telling me that it kept losing stations.

Having seen grown men sobbing gently over the circuit diagram, I had some respect for the 3000 chassis that confronted me when I'd removed the set's back. This was to be an easy fault however: the tuning bar that's moved around by the tuning buttons was swinging freely at one end. It's held in place by solder and is thus susceptible to being dislodged when prodded by large agricultural thumbs. After carefully resoldering it, and being even more careful not to disturb any other part of the set, I replaced the back and departed for my next call.

## Contrasts

One of the problems with field servicing is a perverse relationship between successive calls: if your last one is to a dirty old farmhouse with muddy yard your next one is likely to be to a posh detached executive house with carpet pile a foot deep. And so it was on this occasion. My mission was to a Dynatron console set that resided in the study.

I was not too familiar with this hybrid chassis, but as the job card said "dead set" I thought that the cause would be something simple. I began by removing the several hundred screws that secure the back cover. There was life when the set was switched on, but one valve glowed rather more than it should. The PY500A boost diode had turned a nice cherry red. This was another fault that I could handle, a short-circuit $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ boost reservoir capacitor hidden somewhere in the dense wiring loom. After fitting a replacement I found that the boost diode seemed none the worse for the extra stress from which it had suffered, and was rewarded with an excellent picture. All that remained was to deal with those screws.

## A Pensioner

Then on to call on a pensioner who seemed to be more in need of a chat than anything else. She claimed that the picture produced by her ageing dual-standard Ultra set (950 chassis) would sometimes become quite faint. Unable to find anything amiss with the set 1 gratefully accepted a cup of milky coffee which I drank while cleaning the valve bases and lubricating the system switches.

## A Couple of Bush A823s

Three down and only another nine to go. But the next call was across the town to a large council estate. The house had no number on the door nor the gate. In fact it barely had a gate or fence, only some splintered remains. A helpful neighbour confirmed that I'd arrived at the correct destination, and shortly after 1 was face to face with a large Bush console which had a slot meter tacked to the side. It was fitted with the Bush A823 chassis.

The set was dead but spluttered to life briefly as 1 removed the back cover. This chassis was popular with most of my colleagues as the picture quality was good and the modular construction and well documented fault history made servicing easy. One of these well-documented faults was present on the convergence panel: a $7 \Omega$ wire-wound potentiometer in the line convergence circuitry had expired, leaving a charred mess in its place. I tidied up the print, fitted a replacement, gave it a quick tweak to reset the convergence and was soon on my way again.

Half an hour later I turned into the drive of a quaint Victorian house on the outskirts of town. Another A823 resided here, this time with a Murphy badge. Once again it tried to splutter into life as I removed the back cover, but this time for a different reason. A thermistor in the mains input circuit gave trouble in these sets. It was in some distress and fell apart as I removed it from the PCB. Once l'd repaired the power supply I found that the static convergence was in need of adjustment, also the grey scale. The lady of the house seemed unsure about having a picture that wasn't predominantly blue, but let me leave without too much trouble.

## Racing

My next call was to an out-of-focus KB set fitted with the CVC5 chassis. It's master was immersed in the horse racing and was reluctant to let me find a test card on another channel. He was even more reluctant to let me switch the set off to check the resistors in the focus circuit. I was eventually able to replace the $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor on the tube base panel and the $4.7 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistors at either side of the focus VDR. The master of the house seemed unimpressed at being able to identify the horses more easily: as he was surrounded by a dense cloud of cigarette smoke he was probably unaware of the improved resolution. He grunted something I didn't catch, but I was reluctant to delay reaching the fresh air.

## A Smell of Burning

A couple of miles away 1 was to attend to a Marconiphone set fitted with the 1400 chassis. The lady of the house had complained of a burning smell when it had been on for a while. So I settled down with the three children their mother and gran to wait for the smoke. After about ten minutes a smell of burning became apparent, though with no detriment to the picture. The cause was evident once the back cover had been removed: someone had repaired the mains-dropper assembly by wiring a replacement 15 W resistor across the faulty section. Unfortunately it almost touched the back cover, which was now badly scorched.

The van had done well with the required spares so far: once again I found in the wooden box, amongst a selection of mains droppers, what I needed. When this had been fitted there continued to be quite a bad smell, but I assured the attendant group that it would soon burn in and become odourless. I collected my tools and wrote out an invoice for
the repair. After payment I returned to the road and the rental calls.

## Reactivation

A few doors away another monochrome set was in serious need of attention. After closing the curtains I could make out a faint, silvery picture on the ancient Bush dualstandard set's screen. This was a job for the reactivator.

My colleagues had all made their own tube rejuvenators. They were housed in smart metallic boxes, with importantlooking and neatly labelled switches, dials and knobs. In fact there seemed to be some sort of unspoken competition as to who had built the most effective jacker. The service manager had only recently completed construction of the one in this van. I gingerly connected it to the dying c.r.t. The meter barely flickered to indicate what life there was in the tube. I pressed the reactivate button. The meter flickered then returned to its previous state.

It was kill or cure now as I pressed the boost and reactivate buttons simultaneously. The needle leapt across the dial. Unfortunately when the voltages were restored to anything like normal the meter returned to its previous state of inertia. Muttering curses under my breath I replaced the back then unscrewed the four legs and plates. I assured the lady that it would soon be back, apologised for the inconvenience of its loss, and bundled it into the back of the van.

## The New Friends Club

A twenty minute ride later, after a brief stop for my sandwich lunch, I arrived at a glorified pub with the legend "New Friends Club" barely readable on the decaying sign above the door. On entering the gloomy hall I was approached by an obese individual who wore a lumberjack shirt. He motioned me to a room where someone had cleverly mounted a huge white colour television set on a custom-built shelf about six feet above floor level. It was a 26in. Ultra model.

The club's custodian told me tales of the set's heartrending ability to go dead, frequently, at irregular intervals - usually when the club's members were absorbed in the gripping tales of day-to-day life in Coronation Street and Crossroads. At the time the set was performing faultlessly, but as I knew that it contained the 3500 chassis I believed everything he said. If he'd told me that the set had a tendency to climb down from the shelf and growl at passing dogs I would have believed him - these sets were beginning to become a legend with me and my fellow students at the local technical college, with new and more obscure problems being reported daily.

Unable to remove the set from its perch, all I could do was to arrange for a loan set to be brought out and the delinquent to be interrogated for a few days in the confines of the workshop.

## Lack of Height

By now the traffic was starting to increase as parents and children began to congregate at the local schools. Rush hour would soon begin, with traffic building across the town. The next call would be more easily reached by going around the outskirts of the town. This brought me to the home of a young couple on a new housing estate. As they were both out at work they'd left the key with a neighbour.

When I'd managed to get in I found a monochrome HMV set in the brightly decorated living room. It was almost entirely surrounded by a gaudy collection of LPs.

Moving some by the Grateful Dead aside, I pulled the set out so that I could work on it. The chassis was the Thorn 1500 , the complaint lack of height. Even with the height control set to maximum there was barely enough. A new PCL85 soon put that right. After readjusting the height and replacing the back I wedged the set in its original position amongst the records and returned to the road.

## A Professional Complainer

Half an hour later I arrived at Mr Brown's home. This was my least favourite type of call. Mr Brown was a professional complainer: he would call us out frequently to draw our attention to imperfections he had observed during his day-to-day viewing. The lounge was dominated by a pair of huge electrostatic speakers, both the size of central heating radiators. The TV set was a large Telefunken one with a hybrid chassis. He viewed it with the curtains drawn and the contrast reduced to give a milky but in his eyes perfect picture.

His complaint this time was of convergence errors, despite the fact that it was better in this respect than most sets. With a bit of persuasion the convergence panel dropped down from the bottom of the set. Mr Brown settled down to watch me rearrange the convergence errors until he was sufficiently satisfied to release me for my next call.

## All Ultra Modern

My final call that day was to an ultra-modern apartment in a new block of flats overlooking the local park. As was almost obligatory for any fashion-conscious couple, the set was an Acoustic Murphy. Available in many gaudy colours, the discerning hirers of this particular one had opted for a shade of darkish red to match the black leather three-piece suite: it was on a chrome swivel stand to match the dining table and chairs. Baulking somewhat at the garish decor, I failed to notice the split-level lounge and arrived at the set in a quicker and less dignified manner than I had intended.

A trendy middle-aged man, fashionably attired in a dressing gown of violently clashing colours, told me that the set tended to lose colour on BBC-2. After removing the back to confront yet another A823 chassis I pulled out the tuner unit and examined the nylon runners that are part of the tuning mechanism for each button. As expected, the button corresponding with BBC-2 had a rather worn nylon runner. A quick visit to the van revealed a packet of bright blue replacements. After a brief struggle I managed to fit them. It was then bye-bye to the resident peacock and back to the rush-hour traffic for my return to the workshop. Not a bad effort for my first solo foray.

## MATHEMATICS MODULES

The Institution of Electronics and Electrical Incorporated Engineers (IEEIE) has added a new title, the eighteenth, to its open-learning programme Mathematics for Engineers and Technicians. The new title is Introduction to Differential Calculus. Under the open-learning programme the student works individually but receives support, by post of telephone, from the Institution's network of tutors. Enrolement fee for the new 'module' is $£ 20$ (IEEIE members $£ 16$ ), inclusive of support, postage and VAT. For further details phone the IEEIE on 01718363357.

# TV Fault Finding 

## Hitachi C2114T

The cause of loss of teletext operation with one of these sets was traced to failure of crystal X2231 in the teletext circuit. The part no. is E516045.
T.A.

## Toshiba 3327DB

This set was happy to display previously stored channels but wouldn't memorise any new ones. The culprit turned out to be the UPD6254CX memory chip ICA07. It has to be replaced with the correct device (part no. 23319016) from Toshiba as it needs to be preprogrammed.
T.A.

## Hitachi C2564TN (G10Q Chassis)

This set was dead except for a flashing standby light and a faint tripping sound that came from the power supply. There was 330 V across the reservoir capacitor C907 but the voltage didn't reach the chopper transistor Q901, a f.e.t type, because link FB910 was dry-jointed. The offending joint was not immediately apparent as it's hidden beneath a blob of glue.

Link FB911 is also worth resoldering as it can cause similar problems.
T.A.

## Matsui 1466

When I switched this set on there was no picture or sound, though the LED was alight and the channel change worked. This is a regular problem. I replaced R502 and R503 and got the set working.
T.L.

## Philips 24CE2670 (2A Chassis)

The screen was blank. A raster was visible, and the mute light was continuously on: it looked in fact as if the set was switched to external input. As a check, the output from a satellite receiver was connected and sure enough a good picture appeared - but the mute light remained lit. When the scart plug was removed the set returned to normal operation.

A week later the fault returned. I connected a meter to pin 8 (the switching pin) of the scart socket and, to my surprise, obtained a reading of about 5 V . So the set was being switched to external input, but how? I traced the line back to socket F3, pin 1. Pulling this board out revealed all. Someone had replaced the back-up battery on the top of this board and a solder splash had fallen on to plug connections 1 and 2 , forming an intermittent bridge. Pin 2 is at about 5 V . The moral is to take care when replacing back-up batteries, as solder splashing could give rise to more obscure problems later on.
A.J.F.

## Toshiba C2036B

This set was stuck in standby. It came from another dealer who had already replaced ICA11, crystal ZR01 and the

Reports from Tony Ashworth, Terry Lamoon, Andrew J. Finn, Alfred Damp, Mike Leach, John Pitt-Francis, Robert J. Longhurst, Richard J. Avis, Stephen Cook, David Chaplin and Gerald White

BC557A standby switching transistor QR10. Tracing back from the microcontroller chip's initialising pin I found that the 0.7 V that should be present at the base of QG27 was missing. CG31 here was $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ instead of $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Changing that didn't improve the base voltage, so back to the 5 V supply. This measured o.k. with a meter, but a scope check showed that ripple was present. This was cured by replacing CG632 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$, but there was still no operation. QR 10 had to be replaced again as it had gone open-circuit.
A.J.F.

## Panasonic TX1786 (Z3 Chassis)

There was intermittent loss of the picture. An inspection of the PCB with a strong magnifier revealed hairline cracks at the legs of the line driver transformer T531.
A.D.

## Ferguson 14M2 (TX89 Chassis)

This set's power supply whistled, though it was quiet in the standby mode. In addition the intensity of the whistle varied with picture content. The culprit was D9 (BYV96D) which was short-circuit.
A.D.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

A dead TX100 with a difference this time. C118 ( 6.8 nF ) was short-circuit, taking pin 4 of the TDA4600-2 chopper control chip to chassis. C118 is part of the chopper transistor collector current simulation circuit.
A.D.

## Nikkai Baby 10

This set was dead but for a change it wasn't the 12 V regulator. R402 (1 $\Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W})$ was open-circuit.
A.D.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis (20in version)

The power supply would trip on channel change and also with some scene contents. We found that the set-h.t. control wouldn't reduce the h.t. below 125 V (it should be 115 V ). The culprit was R229, which had risen in value from $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
A.D.

## Sony KVM14TU

For intermittent a.g.c. overload check for dry-joints inside the i.f. module.
A.D.

## Ferguson TX85 Chassis

There's a tendency for power supply blow-ups with this chassis. The usual cause is a faulty degaussing posistor (Z2): it's good practice to replace this item whenever one of these sets comes in for repair. With this particular set however the cause of the problem was the fact that R97
( $10 \Omega$ ) had risen in value to $1 \mathrm{lk} \Omega$. As well as the obviously faulty components (the mains fuse, the surge limiter R88, the chopper transistor etc.) I also replaced the mains rectifier diodes, the TEA2018 chopper control chip and the three series biasing diodes D8/D10/D23 (type IN4002).
A.D.

## Tatung 160 Chassis

The power supply in this set was tripping. But instead of the h.t. feed to the line output stage pulsing because of an excessive current demand the h.t. voltage was constant and correct. Scope checks revealed that there was no drive at the base of the line output transistor. The cause of this was traced back to the TDA4503 jungle chip 1101 whose 12 V supply was missing. R508 ( $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the feed to the base of the 12 V regulator transistor Q503 had gone open-circuit.
A.D.

## Salora 25M87 (M Chassis)

Loss of line sync was the problem with this set. We found that the flyback pulse feedback to the DPU2543 deflection processor chip ICB50I was missing because RB545 ( $390 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) had gone open-circuit.
A.D.

## Sharp C1421H (7PS Chassis)

If one of these sets or one fitted with a similar chassis comes in suffering from severe line jitter, save yourself a lot of time by replacing R308 ( $820 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). I spent a long time on one of these sets recently, replacing many components in the line timebase and power supply sections, before eventually tracing the cause of the fault - in this case the line jitter was at the top of the picture only.
M.L.

## Bush 2151T

The chopper transformer was ringing and whistling very loudly - over and above normal volume control settings. It was obvious that there was something amiss in the power supply. We found that two electrolytics, C115 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and $\mathrm{Cl} 16(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ), were leaky. Replacing them cleared the whistle.
M.L.

## Philips KT4/K40 Chassis

For line jitter at the top of the picture try C2195 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ ). It's on the main left-hand panel, near the TDA3576 sync chip IC7200. It worked for me!
M.L.

## Samsung CI5052AT

The field scanning would slowly reduce in amplitude to leave a black line at the top and bottom of the picture. It would then start to bounce, slowly getting worse as the set warmed up. Voltage checks around the field output chip (type KA2131) revealed very little, while replacement of the chip and various associated components made no difference. The cause of the fault turned out to be the MC7812 regulator IC402. It provides the 12 V supply for IC101 (TDA8362), which produces the field drive. Strange that only the field scanning was affected, as this chip is responsible for many other things.
M.L.

## Tatung 190 Chassis

No results was the complaint with one of these sets. When the back had been removed a tripping noise could be heard
coming from the power supply area, but the standby light was not illuminated. We tried disconnecting the supply lines from the chopper transformer, but the tripping persisted. While checking in this area I noticed that the h.t. reservoir capacitor C814 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had leaked on to the main panel. A replacement failed to cure the fault however. Eventually, while resoldering in the area of the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor C808 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 385 \mathrm{~V}$ ), I heard it bubble under the heat of the iron. On removing it much gunge could be seen. I cleaned up the mess and fitted a replacement, after which the set worked fine. M.L.

## Samsung CI5012Z

This set suffered from a field linearity problem: the field was up at the bottom and stretched at the top. When it was adjusted the field linearity control VR303 had little or no effect. The culprit turned out to be C306 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ), which is between the linearity and height potentiometers. M.L.

## Hitachi C21-P819 (G8Q Chassis)

The complaint with this set was no sound, but before this it had been intermittently switching to standby of its own accord. A check showed that the voltage at pin 12 of the AN5836 audio chip IC451 was low: it should vary with the volume setting. The cause of the fault was the T900553058 microcontroller chip IC1501. Its replacement restored the sound and stopped the intermittent switching to standby.
M.L.

## Matsui 1436X

When this set was switched on a normal, clear picture would appear. But after ten to forty minutes the picture would go dark and lose its colour, then the width would decrease with a folded line scan. The cause of all this was the line output transistor, which was leaky. Most modern chopper power supplies tend to trip in this situation. This one seems to ration the h.t. power continuously however, by reducing the voltage.
J.P-F

## Ingersoll XK505

There was no life in the line output department of this little TV/radio/cassette model. Because of leakage from a dud battery the line driver transistor Q400 had physically rotted away! A clean up with PCB cleaning fluid, a new transistor and a dab of varnish in the affected area cured the fault.
J.P-F.

## Sony KVM19TU (BE1 Chassis)

There was no picture because the tube's first anode supply was missing. D852 was short-circuit and R852 open-circuit. This is a regular, stock fault.
J.P-F.

## Fidelity CTM2000T (ZX3000 Chassis)

There was severe fine ringing in the verticals with this set. The customer referred to the symptom as a "blurred picture". The cause was traced to the h.t. reservoir capacitor Cl 00 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ).
J.P-F.

## Amstrad PC14HRCD/EU-A (Orion Chassis)

It was impossible to set up this monitor's grey scale. The tube was good but the display had a pink cast, with a greater
degree of adjustment on the left-hand side of the screen. We traced the cause to C105 in the green signal coupling circuit. All three coupling capacitors on the input side of the M52025SP RGB amplifier chip were replaced, using hightemperature ( $105^{\circ}$ ) type electrolytics.
J.P-F.

## Sony KV1412

The tuner in this set was out of action, but why? The 33 V regulator was o.k., and Q10 was supplying a control voltage. But by the time this reached the tuner's VC pin it was only a fraction of a volt. The almost complete shortcircuit was traced to C134 within the tuner. It had an $80 \Omega$ leak.
J.P-F.

## Ferguson 37351 (TX9 Chassis)

This set suffered from a buzz that came from the loudspeaker. But intriguingly it was present only in the standby mode. The cause was traced to C907 which was almost completely open-circuit.
J.P-F.

## Osume CTV1482

An otherwise excellent picture was spoilt by wavy verticals. We traced the cause to $\mathrm{C} 117(22 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the line hold control circuit associated with IC101. It had fallen to a very low value.
J.P-F.

## Matsui 1420A

There was no sound or picture though the e.h.t. was o.k. When the setting of the first anode preset was advanced we found that there was field collapse. The 12 V regulator that provides the supply for IC401 was red hot. Cause of the trouble was $\mathrm{C} 436(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ which was leaky. R.J.L.

## Matsui 1455

The sound and picture were intermittent, and I found that tapping the line output transformer cleared the fault. A screw near C316 bonds the line output transformer's screening plate to chassis. It was loose. R.J.L.

## Luxor 18056449 (SX9 Chassis)

The screen was bright with flyback lines and the line output transformer sounded as if it was arcing internally. Rectifier DH04 (BA159) was short-circuit and the $330 \Omega$ fusible resistor RT41 open-circuit. R.J.L.

## Sony KV2052

This set was intermittently dead. When the fault was present the e.h.t. would come up then die away. When the set did come on there was picture tearing. In the fault condition the set was in a semi-standby state. The cause of this trouble was Q001 in the standby circuit - it was leaky collector-toemitter. A BC237 made a suitable replacement. The set would work if the standby switching transistor Q501 was removed.
R.J.L.

## Solavox 16R19 (ITT Pico S Chassis)

When this set was switched on there was a blank raster with line tearing. The sound might or might not come on. Switching the set off and on a few times would clear the fault. Checks showed that the h.t. and all the other supply
line voltages were low. The cause of the trouble was C524 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ).
R.J.L.

## Matsui 1422

This set was dead. Because the h.t. was high, the line output transistor Q305 had gone short-circuit. The basic cause of the trouble was C609 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$.
R.J.L.

## Mitsubishi 2555STX

There was patterning on the picture. It looked like i.f. instability. We found that C920 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was opencircuit.
R.J.L.

## Matsui 1450/Saisho CT147R/Hinari CT4

There was an unusual though quite distinct fault with one of these sets - no luminance. The culprit turned out to be the coil across CF101. It was open-circuit, but the quality of the circuit diagram is such that we can't provide the component reference number.
R.J.A.

## Akura CX33

This set was stuck in standby - some 10 ft off the ground in a local burger bar! After getting it down we found that D833 in the 22 V supply was short-circuit.
R.J.A.

## Fidelity ZX3000 Chassis

For poor/intermittent start-up check whether C89 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 V ) in the TDA4600 power supply circuit has fallen in value.
R.J.A.

## Sharp CV2123H

It looked as if this set had a duff tube. On further investigation however we found that the c.r.t.'s heaters were not being fully supplied because R621 ( $1 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ) had increased in value to about $5 \cdot 6 \Omega$.
R.J.A.

## Hitachi CPT1446R

This set was stuck in standby though it changed channels. We found that R908 had increased in value from $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
R.J.A.

## Sony KV2090/92/96 (XE4 Chassis)

No results was the complaint with one of these sets, but the owner reported that prior to this the set had for several days been reluctant to start when first switched on and would suddenly go off apart from a fast, loud ticking noise from the back.

We found that the 1.25 A h.t. fuse F 602 had failed because the 2SD1398 line output transistor was shortcircuit. There was a good picture when these two items had been replaced. But after a short time the set would, just as the owner had described, shut down intermittently. We checked the usual dry-joints for which these sets are noted but there were no problems here. The cause of the fault was eventually traced to intermittent breakdown of C513 $(2,700 \mathrm{pF})$ in the line oscillator circuit.
S.C.

## Hitachi C14-P216 (G7P Mk 2 Chassis)

The complaint was no results, but when we switched the set


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on we noticed that there was momentary arcing at the spark gap connected to the tube's first anode. This was followed by power supply shut down. So we wound up the mains input gently, using a variac, whilst monitoring the h.t. voltage. It rose to well in excess of the correct 103 V . Further checks showed that R909 ( $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the chopper circuit had risen in value to over $90 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. It's in series with the h.t. preset VR901. A replacement restored normal power supply operation and after resoldering a dry-joint at C711 in the 200 V supply we were rewarded with first-class results.
S.C.

## Alba/Bush CTV1400, Harwood HTV3604R etc

We've had the same fault symptoms with two of these sets, though the causes were slightly different. Both sets had no sound or raster, and in each case the BZX85C12 zener diode ZD401 was short-circuit and resistor R414 (12 $2,2 \mathrm{~W})$ was open-circuit.

After replacing these two items the Bush set switched on all right, with sound and a picture, but the components immediately blew with the slightest movement of the PCB. We also discovered that the AN5521 field output chip got blisteringly hot. This time we monitored the h.t. voltage after replacing ZD401 and R414. The set switched on normally again, with the correct 114 V h.t., but when the board was flexed it shot up to 140 V . As no dry-joints could be found all likely culprits in the power supply were resoldered. After this there was an unwavering 114 V h.t. supply with everything running cool.

When the Harwood set came in with the same faulty parts we replaced them and carried out the same resoldering
job. This time the h.t. remained high at about 128 V , but dropped steadily until it stabilised at 114 V . When we gave C909 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ a shot of freezer the h.t. and e.h.t. went into orbit. After fitting a replacement rated at 50 V the h.t. stayed put no matter what we froze!
D.C.

## Rediffusion/Granada/Doric Mk 4 with Text

A normal though dark picture was overlaid with vertical black stripes, each about 5 mm wide. When text was selected the lines disappeared and what at first appeared to be a blank raster was produced. On careful examination however a very dim text display could just be discerned on this raster. It reminded me of a similar fault I've had with the Philips 2A chassis. So I switched the set off and checked the teletext chips, which are mounted in DIL sockets. I could feel a couple of them push home. When I switched on again there was a normal picture.
D.C.

## Mitsubishi CT2531 (Euro 4 Chassis)

The power supply is starting to give problems in these sets, which are now over five years old. The latest common problem is repeated blowing of the 2 SD 1877 line output transistor. If the transistor is removed and a 60 W bulb is connected as a dummy load across the h.t. supply you will find that it shines excessively brightly. The reason of course is that the h.t. is high, typically over 200 V with no adjustment. The usual cause is $\mathrm{C} 908(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$ which goes open-circuit. Replacing it should cure the problem. It's good practice to soak test these sets for at least three days before returning them to the customer.
G.W.

## Help Wanted

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

Wanted: Service manuals for the Sharp VC8300, Philips portable V2000 system comprising the VR2120/05 and VR2220, and the Panasonic NV777. A timer control flap for the NV777 is also required. Philip Morrison, 43 Park Road, Alrewas, Nr Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire DE13 7AG. 0283790747.

Wanted: A source of transformers for old guitar amplifiers. Roger White, Bosvean Electronics, 47 Bosvean Road, Shortlanesend, Truro, Cornwall TR4 9DX. 0187276186.
Wanted: Instruction manual (photocopy would do) and TV codes for the CPC RC6 universal remote control unit. Also STR4090 voltage regulator, possibly from a scrap Sharp TV panel. D. Lee, 16 Devonshire Place, Claughton, Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 ITUI6.
Wanted: Circuit diagram/service manual for the Gould 3300 oscilloscope (photocopy would do). T.S. Edwards, 3 Lacy Close, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 IDL. 0202884646.
Wanted: Instruction book or circuit diagram (photocopies would do) for the Airmec Televet type 877. G. Cannon, 16 St. Cuthbert's Road, Holy Cross, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear NE28 7JF. 01912620712.
Wanted: The July and August 1984 and the January, March and June 1989 issues of Television. John Galvin, 94 Church Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 ISD. 01816817090.
Wanted: Variac in good condition, also a colour bar generator. Have $£ 1$ coin meters for disposal. Service TV, 18 Benfleet Road, Hadleigh, Essex. 0702558444.
Wanted: Pinch roller assembly for the Technics RS-M5 audio tape deck. Also the Y/chroma module IC301 (part no. HES-8454C) and IC201 module (part no. HT4907C) for the Hitachi VT520E - or a scrap machine with the parts in situ. J.W.B. Perry, Safeguard Security Electronics, 21 Paynes Lane, Broughton, Stockbridge, Hants SO20 8AH. 01794301 466.

Wanted: Remote control panel (part no. 8213101 13523) for the Philips G11. Also back number of Television containing a description of this chassis. A. Ashurst, 62 Westfield Road, Harpenden, Herts AL5 4QU. 0582767990.
Wanted: Service manual (photocopy would do) for a Bekoteknik 14in. colour portable with fastext - there's no model no. on the set. Also information on the importer/distributor of these sets. A. Bayne, 26 Orchard Street, Motherwell MLI 3JD. 01698264698.
Exchange: Have Television from 1950 to 1995 to exchange for the Radio and Television Servicing books dated 1960-61 to 1964-65 or an old valve radio. M.D. Stevenson, 124 Green Lane, Eastwood, Essex SS9 5QJ. 0702522929.
Wanted: Manual (photocopy would do) for the Telequipment D43 scope. J. Cole, 66 St Johns Avenue, Old Harlow, Essex CMI7 0BD. 01279437650.
Wanted: Amstrad 1512 computer monitor with integral power supply, either colour or monochrome and preferably working. A.J. Parker, Derwent Electronics, Derwent House, Roslyn Road, Hathersage, Sheffield S30 1BY. 0433651993. For disposal: AZ1, EF9 (used), EBL21, 6K7, EM4, UM4, EF22, ECH21, HBC90, 6X50, 6BZ6, PC90 and 6AV6 valves, also a 2 M 2 tone control for the old Holland Philips
radio. Offers please, plus shipping charges. Benjamin D. Samson, 8605, 60th Road, APT\#5H, Elmhurst, NY11273, USA. Tel. 71865 J 6397.
Wanted: Main chassis board for the Hinari CT4. Also microwave control panel for the Thorn EMI Model MHI080 or main chip type EF6805U3P. Keith Twamley, 25 Davena Drive, Weoley Castle, Birmingham B29 5UL. 0121426 4471.

For disposal: Retired engineer has a number of working Rediffusion Mk 3 chassis panels for disposal free. I require the circuit for the Panasonic NV7000 VCR. A. Tomkinson, 10 Lodge Court, Station Grove, Wembley, Middx HA0 4AP. 01819035574.

Wanted: Power supply and timebase panel for the National Panasonic Model TC333G, or an AN239 chip (IC102) and KIV15A diode (D811). Also the line output and any other panels for the Rank T20/T22 chassis. Donald Bills, 69 Greenfields Road, Kingswinford, DY6 8EG.
Wanted: Scrap U202 video subpanel for the Toshiba V300 VCR. It's an upright subpanel that houses a THB89YP chip. D.J. Long, 697 Halifax Road, Hartshead Moorside, Cleckheaton, West Yorks BD19 5QT. 01274877211.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the CMC302 ITT control panel, also servicing information and/or software driver program for the Microtek International GP256 EPROM programmer. Garry Griffiths, 167 Middlemarch Road, Radford, Coventry CV6 3GJ. 01203595144.
Wanted: Line module for the Bush 6125A 16in. portable (Saba chassis). Tony R'Ewen, Tiree TV and Video Services, 4 Reef Terrace, Isle of Tiree PA77 6UT. 0879220679.
Wanted: Roland PG300 programmer, EPROM for SIEL MK80 synthesizer, Roland US-2 link box, Roland TR909 drum machine, Roland TB303 baseline - even broken ones. Any broken synthesizers or modules welcome. Mr Khan, 26 Hermitage Road, Parkstone, Poole BH14 0QQ. 01202734 739.

Wanted: LOPT (T801) part no. 1-439-201-00 and deflection yoke (L903) part no.1-451-125-00 for the Sony KV1820UB. Mike Tapscott, 2 Oaktree Cottage, Royal Oak Road, The Pludds, Ruardean, Glos GL17 9UG. 01594861169.
Wanted: LOPT (part no. TLF15606) and remote control unit (part no. TNQ8E0420) for the Panasonic TX1786. Also a mains transformer with a 240 V primary winding and a $24-$ 30 V (approximately) secondary at around 30A. Michael J. Levy, 19 Totternhoe Close, Kenton, Middx HA3 0HS. 0181 9073620.

Wanted: Circuit diagrams for the Samsung CL338GA CTV set and Tashiko LVG981 VCR. Telephone/fax 0117971 2403.

Wanted: LOPT type SCS307 or equivalent for a Matsushita (Panasonic) TR-13DG10 mono monitor. D.R. Hanson, Wilton Grove, Heywood, Lancs OL10 1AS. 01706624737.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Kenwood X7-WX cassette deck. Lloyd Charvis, 91 Ardav Road, Hill Top, West Bromwich, West Midlands B70 0RA. 01215021417.
Wanted: Keypad PCB for the Ferguson 59J7 (sited beneath the c.r.t. with three edge sockets, panel no. M1645/021C). Also tuner/clock PCB for the Ferguson 3V43 VCR. Roy Mann, Manns Television Services, 368 Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, Notts NG2 7FD. 01159234052.

Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Hammond T500 electronic organ and Rotel RMR90 audio remote control centre. B.J. Theedom, 83 Caulfield Road, Shoeburyness, Essex SS3 9LP.
Wanted: Philips 10CX1120 complete in working order or repairable condition. Keith D. Friday, 2 Chadwick Close, Coventry CV5 7HQ. 01203461572.

# Installing a CD-ROM Drive 

## Part 1

David Botto

Suddenly a PC without a CD-ROM and its associated stereo sound card seems to be only half complete. Multimedia is here, and a CDROM drive can be regarded as an essential item for the workshop PC. If your PC doesn't have a CD-ROM drive, it's easy enough to install a hightech unit at reasonable cost.

The world of CD-ROMs abounds in strange acronyms and terms. It's as well to understand them, if only to be able to provide your customers with explanations. Here's a brief list:

| ATAPI | Advanced Technology Added Package <br> Interface. |
| :--- | :--- |
| BUS | Two or more parallel conductors that <br> carry data. |
| CD-ROM | Compact Disc Read Only Memory. |
| ESDI | Enhanced Small Device Interface. |

FM $\quad$ Frequency Modulation - method of data storage on disc.

IDE Integrated Drive Electronics.
ISA Industry Standard Architecture.
MFM $\quad$ Modified Frequency Modulation - allows twice the bit storage on a disc as FM.

MPC
Multimedia PC.
RLL

SCSI
Run Length Limited - an encoding system for recording data on a hard dise.

Small Computer Systems Interface ("scuzzi").

VGA
Video Graphics Adaptor.
A CD-ROM disc can store over 600 Mbytes of digital computer data - not bad for a small, circular piece of plastic!

It's the addition of a sound card that converts your PC


A CD-ROM drive installed in the Television PC project (July-August 1994 issues.)
into a multimedia system. The PC can then, using suitable software, merge text, sound, video and graphics. To be able to operate as a multimedia machine, your PC's hardware must be to the appropriate standard: this is MPC level one, set by the MPC council. It calls for a minimum of a 386 microprocessor, 2Mbytes of RAM, a sound blaster (or equivalent), a VGA graphics card and a CDROM drive.

Once you have installed all this you can use programs such as the RS catalogue on CD-ROM, which will save you hours of time when seeking and ordering electronic parts. Software programs can be down-loaded from a CD-ROM straight on to your PC's hard disc. Use of Kodak's Photo CD service enables you to have between 80 and 125 photographs or colour transparencies stored on a CD-ROM disc. This service costs me just $£ 12.11$ p for 36 pictures or £8.79p for 24 shots.

## What to do

Until recently CD-ROM drives were expensive, and those that were available ran irritatingly slowly. A price list dated early 1993 shows that single-speed CD-ROM drives were then available at prices ranging from $£ 287$ to $£ 734$. A year ago a quad-speed drive would cost around $£ 800$. Today an efficient Mitsumi IDE quad-speed drive can be obtained for less than $£ 150$.

What if your PC contains a SCSI instead of an IDE? In this case you'll need an additional Mitsumi IDE CD-ROM adaptor board. See Fig. 1 and the price details on the next
page. This board can be used with one or two IDE CDROM drives, is ATAPI compatible and will plug into a spare ISA bus slot. It will coexist happily with SCSI, ESDI, RLL, MFM and other IDE controllers. You won't need it if your PC uses an IDE hard drive.

By fitting your own CD-ROM drive and sound card you'll save money and better understand your PC system. It could be a first step to installing CD-ROM drives and sound cards in your customers' PCs. This can be a source of substantial extra profit for a little easy work.

## System Requirements

The basic requirements for a PC CD-ROM installation are a 386 microprocessor and 4Mbytes of RAM. A PC with a 486 microprocessor and 8 Mbytes of RAM will run CDROM programs a lot faster however. Another requirement is that Windows 3.1 or Windows for Workgroups is installed on your hard disc. Without Windows your CD-ROM use will be severely limited, because nearly all CD-ROM programs load via Windows.

Before ordering a CD-ROM drive and sound card it makes sense to check whether there's enough room in your


Fig. 1: The IDE CD-ROM adaptor.
PC to fit them. Switch the PC off, disconnect it from the mains supply and carefully unplug all the leads at the back. Remove the screws and lift off the cover. Be sure to wear an antistatic wrist strap to avoid the possibility of circuit damage: if you don't have this, now is a good time to buy one. If your PC is a roomy desktop type or a tower unit there should be no problem. When everything is crammed in tight on small PCBs things can be more difficult.

Check that the mother board has at least one empty 16-bit expansion slot and that there's an empty horizontal $5 \cdot 25$ in. drive bay slot. The PC must have a standard IDE interface card. Make sure that you've at least one unused fourconductor cable from the power supply, with a socket at its end. This cable will provide the 5 V and 12 V d.c. supplies required by the Mitsumi drive. The PC project published in the July/August 1994 issues of Television is ideal for CDROM upgrading.

## What You Require

The items you need can be obtained from Simply Computers, 28 Walthamstow Business Centre, Clifford Road, Walthamstow, London E17 4SX (telephone 0181523 4020 ) or other good PC suppliers. The list is as follows. The prices quoted (from Simply Computers) exclude VAT and delivery and are correct at the time of going to press. Prices vary frequently, so check before ordering. Save all the packing: if it is necessary to return anything that's under guarantee it is essential to do so in the original box(es).
(1) Mitsumi FX400 quad-speed CD-ROM drive complete
with interconnecting leads. $£ 125$.
(2) Creative Labs Sound Blaster Pro SB1600 sound card complete with all leads. Includes two nice-sounding Kingsway WS180 stereo mini loudspeakers. $£ 59$.

If you prefer larger speakers, a Yamaha 10 W per speaker system with active servo technology for bass response,


Fig. 2: Front view of the Mitsumi FX400 quadspeed CD-ROM drive unit.
including an a.c. adaptor and all cables, is available for $£ 55$ per pair.
(3) One Kingsway TM201 microphone YST-M10. £9. This is a tape recorder type microphone with $300-500 \Omega$ impedance and a 3.5 mm jack plug.

If required, an MTM2183M IDE CD-ROM ISA-to-IDE interface adaptor, part no. 400499 89A. £13.

The CD-ROM drive is also available from Mitsumi Electronics, Coliseum Business Centre, Riverside Way, Watchmore Park, Camberley, Surrey GU 15 3YL (0276 29 029).

3M 1-44Mbyte floppy discs are available from Action Computer Supplies (0800 333 333) at $£ 4.95$ for ten.

If there's sufficient space, fit an internal CD-ROM drive in an empty drive bay - you save money and there are no messy trailing leads.

For this project I chose the Mitsumi FX400 which features quad-speed operation with access times of 250 and 420 ms . It satisfies the MPC II specification and exceeds the High Sierra and ISO 9660 specifications. Data transfer rates are better than $600 \mathrm{kbytes} / \mathrm{sec}$. An added bonus with the FX400 is that it's Photo CD compatible. With a sound card you can also play audio CDs in stereo. The motor-driven front loading tray ensures ease of use and reduces tray mechanism wear to a minimum.

The Mitsumi drive comes with a four-pin audio cable for use with a sound blaster card and all the fitting screws you require. A comprehensive installation manual and installation software on a 3.5 in. disc complete the package. Figs. 2 and 3 show the appearance of the FX400 drive unit (units may vary in appearance because of continuous improvement).

The sound card I selected is the stereo Sound Blaster


Fig. 3: Rear view of the CD-ROM drive unit.

SB1600 (see photograph). It's reasonably priced, extremely powerful and comes complete with all the necessary leads and screws. You can use it to play digital stereo recordings or to record sound from a microphone on to a floppy disc or the hard disc. Each audio channel delivers 4W. Two small $4 \Omega$ impedance loudspeakers plug into the sound card directly. You'll also need a microphone. The SB1600 also brings speech power to your PC. The installation software required is on four 3.5 in . 1.44 Mbyte floppy discs.

Software discs that contain Lemmings and Indianapolis 500 complete with sound are included in the software package.

## Installing the CD-Drive

Make a back-up copy of the CD-ROM software disc. To do this you need a new, formatted 1.44 Mbyte 3.5 in . floppy disc. Use the DOS disc copy command (DISKCOPY A: A:). Store the original disc in a safe place, using the back-up disc for the software installation.

At the DOS prompt, type MEM. Details of the PC's memory will then appear on the screen. Use the 'Print Screen' key to print it. Retain the copy - you'll need it when the CD-ROM drive and sound card installations have been completed.

The only tools required are a sturdy crosshead screwdriver and possibly a set of metric box spanners. No soldering is involved. Read the entire FX400 manual that comes with the drive before you start.

At this stage forget the sound card. You first need to check that the CD-ROM drive works properly. Push out the plastic front blanking panel in the PC's spare drive bay and insert the Mitsumi FX400. Make sure that it's the right way up. Line up the screw holes in the drive with the ones in the PC's metal frame. Ensure that the drive is nicely centred then insert the screws.

Push the power supply connector into the socket at the rear of the CD-ROM drive. A spare disc drive plug from the IDE board plugs into the interface connector at the rear of the CD-ROM drive. The Mitsumi installation procedure is simple and trouble free.

Reconnect all your PC's leads, but leave the cover off. Switch on. If the PC works correctly you can start to install the CD-ROM drive software. The PC cannot read from the CD-ROM drive until the software files have been installed correctly.

## Software Installation

Select the hard disc by typing C : (assuming that the hard disc is designated C ) at the DOS prompt, then press enter. Type cd, then press the return key to ensure that the root directory is selected.

Put the installation disc into drive A and type A: then SETUPD. Press the enter key. The disc's SETUP.EXE program will then run. Follow the on-screen instructions. Reboot the system when the installation program has been successfully completed.

## Testing the Drive

Press the open/close button on the CD-ROM drive's front panel. The tray should open. Press it again and the tray should close. Warning: keep the tray closed unless you are loading or unloading a disc. The CD-ROM tray is delicate and easily broken.

You may receive a free CD-ROM disc with your drive. If not, some excellent $C D$ discs are given away free with
computer magazines each month. If you have an account with RS Components you can request a free copy of the RS CD-ROM components catalogue.

Place a CD-ROM disc in the drive. At the C: DOS prompt type the CD-ROM drive letter, probably D or E. Type DIR,


The Creative Labs SB1600 sound card.
hit return and if all's well you will see an on-screen directory of all the files on the dise. Follow the instructions that came with the disc and you'll soon be in business.

If you experience any difficulties check that the interface and power cables are securely attached and pushed on to the correct pins, and that the CD disc is inserted the correct way up (this sounds silly, but mistakes can be made).

## Sound Card Installation

Once the CD-ROM drive has been installed and tested the next job is to fit the Sound Blaster Pro SB1600 sound card. Make back-up copies of the sound card software discs. You'll need four $3 \cdot 5$ in. $1 \cdot 44 \mathrm{Mbyte}$ discs. You can also copy the games discs if you wish. Read the Sound Blaster Pro SB1600 User's Guide thoroughly before attempting to install and use the card. More on this is Part 2 next month.

## SB1600 Features

The Sound Blaster Pro SB 1600 card is capable of doing quite a lot. It has a built-in 4 W per channel stereo power amplifier that will drive headphones or speakers. It will play back all types of digital sound (speech, music and comprehensive special effects) via its two 8 bit DACs. It will also digitise and record sound from a microphone, line input or an audio CD disc. A built-in digital/analogue mixer is software programmable.

The SB1600 will mix digital stereo, f.m. music, CD audio, line and microphone input signals during playback. It has a.g.c. and a master volume control. The microphone, line and CD audio inputs can be selected via the software supplied. A 64-byte FIFO (fast in fast out) buffer for highspeed data transfer is also incorporated.

## Next Month

In Part 2 we'll describe how to set up and install the sound card and load its software. We'll also describe how to get your PC to read back documents in good, clear English. Finally we'll look at some CD-ROM drive and sound Windows applications and consider how to get the best from a CD-ROM drive.

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# Tube Testers and Testing 

Les Austin


#### Abstract

About ten years ago I thought of


 sending details of my newly designed and absolutely wonderful tube tester to the magazine. At the time however a different design seemed to be appearing every few months, so I just got on with using it as and when needed instead of writing about it.A few weeks ago another engineer asked me if I could help him with information on his newly acquired Leader tube tester. This set me thinking about testers again, and since there has not been much on the subject recently in these pages here goes.

In addition to the tester I built to my own design I have recently purchased a Leader LCT910A and a Muter BMR95. I also have a very old Beamac, plus access to a B \& K 467 and various models produced by Video Circuits.

## Do You Know This One?

Before getting into this subject however I'll describe another of my toys - in the hope that someone out there can help me with some information on it. The story starts about eight years ago when I was at an electronics auction. In the middle of a pallet of gear I saw this pathetic looking 'scope thing. It fixed me with a baleful stare from its single large (3in. diameter) eye and I knew it wanted me to give it a new home. It certainly looked as if it had been neglected, and as you will know by now I'm a sucker for old junk. So I had to buy it. I checked on my finances and wrote down a limit in my catalogue.

The bidding was not particularly furious, but it reached my prescribed limit. So the only other bidder won the prize. I reasoned that no one else could seriously want it. Maybe the other chap wanted the rest of the lot. So I approached him and made an offer ( $\mathfrak{f} 10$ I think) and it was able to come home with me after all. The thing in question is, according to the information on the front, a CRT Characteristic Curve Display Unit.

Let me try to describe it. Do you know the very early single-beam Telequipment scope? The model was S31, but it was usually simply
labelled Servicescope and given a serial number. My new toy was obviously a professionally built derivative of the S31. It carried the serial number 003, but when I later removed the serial number plate and turned it over I found the number 5065 on what was obviously the correct face. As a friend at Telequipment couldn't help and other enquiries were fruitless, I put it aside as a Christmas Day project. This is a day when I can normally play with such toys without fear of being interrupted. Unfortunately I've not had enough free Christmas Days recently. . .

All I know about it is that it should have thirteen valves - they are all missing. Three of them must have been 85 A 2 neon stabilisers, and I suspect that many of the others should be ECF80s - but not all of them. Instead of the S31's normal valve rectifier there's a bank of selenium rectifiers. The unit appears to have been built in about 1964. Two boxes, one attached to each side, were apparently added in about 1973. One of them appears to provide a $6 / 12 \mathrm{~V}$ heater selection choice, the other a source of 400 V - there are two 200 V zener diodes as limiters and a $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic capacitor here. I wonder if this latter box is intended as a clearleak facility? An attached note reads "don't work Ron gets a shock". If Ron is reading this, or if anyone else can cast any light on the subject, please write in to me via the magazine. A circuit would be better than the sketchy thing I've begun to create. Maybe it'll provide the basis of an interesting article at a later date. Back to testers however.

## Operation of a CRT

Before we discuss tube testers it's as well to know what we are trying to measure. So we'd better start with a look at cathode-ray tubes from first principles. A c.r.t. is merely a rather large valve: it operates with a particularly high anode voltage, and incorporates an electron lens system to focus the electron beam. This beam strikes the screen, which is coated with electroluminescent phosphors.

Apart from a few gas-filled types, all valves operate under extremely
high vacuum conditions. When the surface of a metal or certain other materials, i.e. the cathode, is heated in such a vacuum it releases electrons which remain near the surface in an equilibrium condition unless something is done to alter the situation. The electrons can be attracted to another electrode (the anode) some distance away by applying an appropriate positive voltage to it. This establishes an electron flow - the beam. In order to restore equilibrium conditions the heated cathode surface will release more electrons, maintaining the beam. Provided we don't ask for more electrons than the surface is able to emit, the current flow will continue.

This process is known as thermionic emission. It's governed by well-known physical laws. The main determining factors are the area of the cathode surface, its temperature and a surface property known as the work function. At one time the cathode was directly heated. This was superseded by indirect heating: a heating element is enclosed within a thin tube that forms the cathode. The tube is usually made of nickel, on which a thin coating that consists of oxides of two of the alkaline earth metals strontium and barium is deposited. With this arrangement the temperature for the same electron emission needs to be only $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ compared to $2,000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with a directly-heated cathode. The indirectly heated cathode has a much higher work function, providing greater electron release densities with a suggested operating life of up to 20,000 hours. A pal of mine has a twenty year old Grundig TV set fitted with a Philips A66-410X tube. Used for about three hours a day, the tube has so far exceeded this expected life by a couple of years. Obviously the fifteen hours per day viewer can expect his tube to last for only about four years.

## Space-charge and Temperature Limiting

When the beam current is relatively low, the current flow is said to be 'space-charge limited'. It can be calculated by reference to the Child-

Langmuir Law. At very high beam current levels a saturation effect comes into operation: increasing the electric field to attract more electrons from the cathode no longer produces the expected increase in the electron flow. This is known as the temperature limited area of operation, and is governed by Richardson's Law.

For normal viewing c.r.t.s operate in the space-charge limited region and our customers are happy. If the heater's resistance should rise, which can occur with age, or the effective cathode surface is reduced because of contamination (again reducing the work function), the tube will start to operate in the temperature limited region and our customer will not be happy. We recognise the fault as a low-emission tube. There are other causes of reduced emission, but the effect is the same. It may be possible to improve the situation (by tube 'boosting'), but it's as well to have some idea of what causes the problem before this is tried.

## Efficiency

It's interesting, as an aside, to consider the efficiency of modern tubes. With a heating power of about 0.5 W for each of the three guns of a current 28 in . FS tube the total beam power released is about 25 W . I think that recent improvements have been achieved primarily by careful design of the geometry of the heating element.

## Operating Voltages

A colour tube operates with around 25 kV at the final anode. This is the voltage that establishes the beam. It's aided by something between 500 V and 700 V at the second grid (screen grid, first anode or whatever you prefer to call it), whilst a negative voltage with respect to the cathode does its best to restrict the current flow. A balance is achieved, and we get our picture on the screen. The negative voltage (with respect to the cathode - it's usually about 0 V as the cathode will be at an average d.c. potential of some 100 V ) is applied to the grid, or Wehnelt cylinder as it is more correctly known. It effectively encloses the cathode, concentrating the electron flow to form a narrow central beam. This is of importance in relation to testing.

## Vacuum and Gettering

As mentioned earlier, a very high
vacuum is required within the tube. This is not an easy condition to achieve. Quite apart from the need for the tube to be able to withstand the considerable load (atmospheric pressure) acting on the glass, reaching the required vacuum level presents problems. Because of a condition known as adsorption, any gaseous molecules present inside the tube, especially water vapour, will try to stick to the surface of the glass. For this reason the tube must be pumped to as low a pressure as possible while being heated to around $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (since heat is the enemy of adsorption). These conditions must be maintained for a period in excess of an hour.

Furthermore the cathode has to be activated, which involves heating it to convert the coating to the oxide form. During this process there's a considerable release of gas. To keep these gaseous molecules out of harm's way, use is made of a device known as a getter. It consists of a small pan which is usually made of barium, though magnesium has also been used. An induction heating process is used to activate the getter, after which it has a highly reactive metallic surface. This, throughout the life of the tube, absorbs any stray molecules that might otherwise contaminate the surface of the cathode.

## Ionisation

Any unattached gas molecules present during the life of the tube are likely to become ionised. Negativelycharged ions will find their way to the central part of the screen. This has not been a problem since the advent of aluminised screens in the Fifties. The problem today is the effects of positively-charged ions. You would expect them to hide in the Wehnelt cylinder (grid), since this is the most negative section of the tube's internal assembly. But some of them reach the surface of the cathode. This contamination means loss of emission.

## Tube Rejuvenation

Can anything be done to alleviate this cathode contamination? There have been many approaches to tube 'boosting' or 'regeneration'. Some are gentle and occasionally effective. Others are fierce and unlikely to be helpful with current tube types. The fierce methods were in use twenty years ago and were often very effec-
tive. But today's tubes don't seem to be made of such stern stuff.

These cures work by driving cathode contamination off in a gaseous state. It's important to appreciate however that no method will have a lasting effect unless there's an active getter section to absorb the gas molecules. If the getter is exhausted, boosting will have only a short-lived effect. On a negative note, I understand that some getters won't absorb all the types of gas likely to be present in some types of tube. If all else fails, there remains the option of fitting a regunned tube - or to consign the set to the scrapheap.

## Testing

What about testing then? The best method of testing a tube must be to have it in a working set. With all the electrode voltages at the correct levels, display a chessboard pattern then increase the brightness, at maximum contrast, until the maximum specified beam current is flowing. Examine the white squares visually. There should be no loss of line structure. Any smearing, flaring or lack of clearly visible lines suggests that the cathode(s) are operating in the temperature limited region, not in the space-charge limited region.

Such a test procedure is not readily available for most of us, so we must settle for something less. The first compromise is to dispense with both a picture and the e.h.t. supply to the final anode. The Grunther Beamac attempted to retain a final anode supply (at about 1.5 kV ), but that was about forty years ago for monochrome tubes only. Normally the beam current is extracted by applying a voltage to the first anode (second grid). In some testers about 300 V is available for the purpose: in my own design the voltage is a little in excess of 400 V , though my next design (which is still in my head, not on paper or in the metal) it will be likely to have a range of say 500 V to 750 V .

A decision has to be made about the beam current to be measured. In the past most testers have aimed for $250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, as my own does. I intend to test for about $750 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ in my next design. Having fixed these parameters we next come to the most important factor, the grid voltage for test purposes. This seems to have been the weak point with many testers in the past. But as the reason for this is none too clear I will leave the explanation for my next article.

# Long-distance Television 

Roger Bunney

February was again a very poor month for DX-TV reception in the UK. Apart from the usual very brief Meteor Shower (MS) pings and tropospheric signals from the nearer outlets conditions were virtually dead. Reports from several readers confirm this situation. My thanks nevertheless to David Glenday (Scotland), Ryn Muntjewerff (the Netherlands), Peter Schubert (Rainham) and Roger Fussell (Torpoint) for keeping in touch. A postcard from Robert Copeman (Melboume) reports that the Sporadic E season continues to be good down under: during mid/late January he received signals from IW tourist information transmitters in North Queensland, the Gold Coast and Northern New South Wales.

## Satellite Sightings

The 1995 Jason Project is under way, the remote location this year being at the site of an active volcano in Hawaii. There are receiving terminals at several UK locations, the main UK base being at Liverpool where John Locker is again involved with evenings at the Maritime Museum, talking satellite with visitors. The Liverpool base is a two-way operation, enabling questions etc. to be sent to the Hawaiian base camp. The PanAmSat PAS-1 satellite at $45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is used for the Atlantic hop, at 11.639 GHz , but the use of digital compression makes domestic reception impossible.

John mentions that Orion 1 at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is becoming busier. He usually checks the morning feeds for the BBC and GMTV breakfast shows. Ray Carman (Reigate) comments that $12 \cdot 585 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical is the most active Orion transponder, with east-bound traffic from the USA (usually 525 lines NTSC). Starbird Frankfurt is another frequent user of this transponder, with various German programme feeds. Various services to mark the allied bombing of Dresden were seen on February 12/13th, including a midnight candle-lit service from the cathedral carried by WTN. Starbird has also been sending clear PAL BBC feeds to the UK. It's also worth checking at 11.578 GHz vertical. Orion has been fairly quiet in the FSS band: high-level unmodulated carriers are usually seen check out 11.500 and 11.615 GHz horizontal as these seem to
be the most active frequencies.
David Thorpe (Transponder Bulletin) reports that the German TV SAT 2 satellite has been leased to the Norwegian PTT and has been moved from $19^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Five TV channels are available between $11.747-12.054 \mathrm{GHz}$, with left-hand circular polarisation.

I received a strong 12.504 GHz carrier recently from Eutelsat I F4 at $25.5^{\circ}$ E. According to John Locker this Telecom band carrier is often seen. though as yet without any pictures.

The Reuters Moscow Bureau feed has moved from Gorizont 20 at $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to Gorizont 12 at $11^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Gorizont 20 has an inclined orbit, Gorizont 12 being more stable.

The French Telecom 1C satellite at $3^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ is another quiet bird. It often carries UK signals, for example BBC regional reports and occasional corporate items at $12 \cdot 606 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical. The BBC's Arabic TV service is also transmitted via this satellite at times, en route to Orbit International in Rome.

The local football matches shown on the Wire TV channel are usually linked via Intelsat 601 at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ : check for clear pictures at 11.472 GHz horizontal.

There have been promotional videos for Eurotica, with occasional bursts of VideoCrypt scrambling, from Eutelsat II $\mathrm{Fl}\left(13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$ after TRT closedown for the night.

The heavy rain daring February caused alarm in the Netherlands in case the dykes should burst. There was live SNG coverage on several days via Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ}$ E. German SNG reporting via Kopernikus 2 at $28.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ showed the Rhine with the worst flooding for many years. There was also the occasional NTV feed via Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

Finally bad news from Reuters VisEurope which has resumed scrambling with its 12.521 GHz horizontal transmissions via Eutelsat II Fl at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. This represents the loss of a rather interesting news feed. I've noticed that the Associated Press TV (APTV) feed on an adjacent carrier has used lineshuffle scrambling recently.

## News Items

Russia: The Ostankino TV and Radio Broadcasting Company is now called Public Russian Television (ORT). The company has been floated with the state owning 51 per cent of the capital and the remaining 49 per cent shared between twelve major national companies. With ORT now becoming an independent, self-running and -financing operation, the state is now financing a single TV channel, VGTRK - the AllRussion State TV and Radio Company.

The European Broadcasting Union: The EBU is to be restructured and streamlined to improve its business efficiency. Although it's a non-profit organisation, the aim is to reduce the budget by nearly $£ 6 \mathrm{~m}$ a year. Both Eurovision and


[^2]Euroradio have been told to work towards self-financing.
UK: The BBC is now using fibre-optic cables hung from National Grid pylons to distribute radio/TV network programming. There are to date 67 paths to distribution centres, the main control centre for the system being at Warwick. Over the next eight and a half years the network will be expanded to cover the whole country.

The BBC has also released information on its DAB (digital audio broadcasting) service, which is to start this autumn. About 27 DAB transmitters will be used to provide the service across the country. Five will be in the London area, at Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Bluebell Hill, Guildford and Reigate. Other transmitters will be opened at Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds and Belfast, also in Scotland and the NE and NW. Distribution to the transmitters will be via the existing terrestrial network, but a move to satellite distribution is expected to reduce costs.

Poland: A further 150 radio and 25 independent TV services are to be opened.

Norway: More on the Band I close down. The reasons for the close down are the incidence of summer-time interference and the fact that the Norwegian Telecoms Authority wants the frequencies for other uses. During the next two-three years twelve main transmitters will close - parallel u.h.f. services will operate while the close down is being carried out. Gamlesveten ch. E3 already has a parallel u.h.f. outlet: u.h.f. transmitters are being installed at Bagn, Melhus and Hemnes during the current year.

Hungary: PAL is now being used by all TV-2 transmitters. The TV-1 network will use SECAM until the end of the year, then change to PAL.

Iran: IRIB-TV now has a teletext service.
South Korea: Korean TV is to take over ch. A2 from the American Forces Korean Network which is moving to ch. A34 (at 30 kW e.r.p.).

Estonia: A new high-power transmitter, Tipp-TV, is in operation at Tallinn (ch. R45). It's being received at up to 100 km .

Amateur TV: Dates for up-coming activities are as follows: Summer Fun '95, June 10th at 1800 hours GMT to June 11th at 1200 hours. The International 1995, September 9th at 1800 hours to September 10th at 1200 hours. The last sunday of each month at 0800-1300. These are the dates/times you are most likely to receive amateur TV signals. The easiest frequency is 435 MHz .

## Wideband Band I Array

Brian Williams (Penarth) has built the wideband array shown in Fig. 1, covering the ch. E2-4 spectrum, in his loft the large structure occupies nearly the whole length. It makes use of the Antiference system of wideband cable-dipole matching and various other ideas.

The array in effect consists of two aerials, a three-element rear section covering chs. E2/R1 and a five-element front section covering chs. $\mathrm{E} 4 / \mathrm{R} 2$, with the reflector for the E 4 section (element D) doubling as a director for the E2 section. Each section has a folded dipole, with separate coaxial feeds taken down to a selector switch at the receiving end. Because of its size, the aerial is built on the loft floor, fixed in an east/south east direction. According to Brian the results, with


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both SpE and trophospheric reception, have been excellent.
I built a similar aerial many years ago, with an additional director in the E4 section. It also worked well with switch selection, the E4 section tending to give better results in ch. E3 than the E2 section - predictably, the latter became non-directional at the higher frequency. I found it advisable to short out one dipole when using the other, say with $50 \Omega$ across the termination, to minimise re-radiation from the open-circuit feeder (this tended to degrade the overall performance). If the aerial is indoors, cable connection can be via solder tags screwed tightly on to the tubing with long, self-tapping screws.

Brian used 0.5 in . outside diameter elements. Aluminium


Fig. 1: Details of the wideband Band I aerial array devised by Brian Williams to cover the ch. E2-E4 spectrum. Separate coaxial cables are connected to the two folded dipoles $B$ and $E$, taken along the boom to a point roughly midway between elements C and D, then fed down together to a selector switch at the receivers.
tubing of this diameter is available from metal suppliers. Softdrawn seamed tubing can be used for an indoor aerial - it's much cheaper than hard-drawn seamless. Another possible source of tubing is burglar alarm companies, which often use 0.5 in . alloy tubing for external wiring runs. Brian used broomsticks for the boom of his loft array: using salvaged materials, the overall cost was nominal.

We'd be interested in hearing from anyone else who has built an aerial for Band I DXing.

## Satellite TV News

The Apstar-2 satellite was lost when a Chinese Long March rocket exploded recently. It had been fully booked by thirteen major programme suppliers including MTV Asia, Disney, ESPN, HBO, Discovery and Turner. Many are likely to switch to PAS-4, which is due for launch in July. A replacement for Apstar-2 will take eighteen months to two years to build.

Good news for UK satellite enthusiasts: Israel is to launch a satellite, AMOS, at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ with at least two TV channels. Intelsat 702 at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is to move to $56^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ at the end of the year: 708 will replace it at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, with fourteen Ku band transponders (two more than 702).

A rival to the EBU news service will soon be in operation via Eutelsat II F4 at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ : the European News Exchange (ENEX) will provide a digital network link for RTL, M6 (France) and Antenna TV (Greece). A 9MHz bandwidth allocation will be used initially. Other satellites may be used as the network expands.

Watch for a new ident/log via PAS-1 at $45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. PanAmSat is now feeding the French TV5 service to Montreal via PAS1 from the Paris Teleport. PAS-3 and PAS-4 will also be used by PanAmSat when in orbit. China Central Television is to be downlinked via PAS-3 to the Americas, Africa and Europe: digital transmission will be used, the intension being to reach nearly forty million Chinese workers overseas.

The German Chaos Computer Club offers its members access to the VideoCrypt-1 scrambling parameters used for Sky TV transmissions via Astra. Recent ECMs (electronic counter measures) knocked out many cards, but hackers have now cracked the 'new numbers': hack updates are available across Europe on Internet/BBSs. Gadgets that will reformat older Sky TV cards are currently being advertised in the German satellite press. One problem is the shortage of older Sky cards, though German pirate firms hope to buy cards from the UK. The German price for an old Sky card is about

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100DM when handed in: reformatted cards sell for up to 500 DM .

According to John McCormac's Hack Watch News the Disney channel is to join the Sky stable of programmes in September, as a bonus for the Premium subscription package. But there may be a price hike to about $£ 30$ for the full Sky package in August. For details of Hack Watch News call 0336 422885 via your fax machine: you'll receive masses of interesting satellite updates, with particular reference to the latest state of play in the hacking world! The charge is 49 p per minute at peak time, 39 p per minute at other times.

# Answer to Test Case 389 

\author{

- see page 481 -
}

All that trouble and hassle, and two house calls, for a net profit of about $£ 6$ on the sale of an Astra ID converter! None of the three converters were in any way faulty of course. Nor was the satellite receiver.

The cause of the problem lay with the LNB up at the dish. It was an early type that was not suitable for reception of the lower s.h.f. band used by Astra 1D. The solution was to replace it with one of more modern design, one that had a bandwidth wide enough to cover all the Astra $1 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B} / \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{D}$ frequencies. This cost Mr Phelps money, and he was not at all happy about that. He tried to get us to buy him the new LNB and install it free of charge, on the strength of having bought the converter box from us. . .

We find that the performance of LNBs bought more than a year or so ago is quite unpredictable with Astra

ID reception. It depends on make, model and, it seems, the manufacturing batch. Many of the older LNBs that manage to pull in the 1D channels struggle to do so. This means that dish alignment is more critical, and that weather conditions have a greater effect on reception. Mr Phelps was unfortunate in this respect, but continues to blame us and Supereconomic Electronics.

Why was Mr Phelps recording the satellite receiver's on-screen captions on tape and not seeing them on the screen of his TV set? While fiddling with the converter box and its connections he'd swapped over the TV and VCR scart plugs!

# Terrestrial Digital TV 

Eugene Trundle

At a recent event in London NTL staged the first ever live demonstration of four digital TV channels being transmitted simultaneously in a single u.h.f. broadcast channel slot. The broadcast was on channel $34(578 \mathrm{MHz}$ centre frequency) from the Croydon transmitter, at 1 kW e.r.p. It was picked up at a hotel in Westminster, using an ordinary indoor domestic TV aerial, and fed to individual set-top converter boxes for display on the screens of four TV sets.

Various ITV broadcasters and Channel 4 provided the programme material - pictures plus stereo sound which was converted from analogue to digital form then bit compressed in accordance with the MPEG-2 format and transmitted as $2 \mathrm{Mbit}, 4 \mathrm{Mbit}$ and 6 Mbit data streams. The modulation technique used was 16-QAM OFDM, which was described by Geoff Lewis in the July 1993 issue of Television. Although up to ten digital TV channels can be transmitted in a single 8 MHz -wide u.h.f. channel, for the purposes of the demonstration - to show the effect of bit compression on picture quality - the four TV sets displayed pictures transmitted at $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}, 4 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ (two sets) and a widescreen (16:9 aspect ratio) variant at $6 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$.

## Picture Quality

The only picture to show noticeable degradation was the one transmitted at $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ : fast motion was rather broken up, and a degree of pixelation and quick-frozen noise was evident on some scenes. The two displays transmitted at $4 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ needed very close and critical examination over a long period to be able to notice any effect of the compression. They were virtually indistinguishable from a conventional PAL broadcast, except that there was a complete absence of noise, patterning, ghosting and cross-colour, all of which were obtrusively present on a conventional TV set provided alongside for purposes of comparison. This set was fed from the same aerial and was tuned to a regular London broadcast from the same transmitter, on a nearby channel. The widescreen picture looked very good indeed. It was certainly equal, subjectively at any rate, to that produced by a full PALplus receiver, and was much
better than any existing 625-line analogue system.

It was difficult to gauge the definition achieved with the moving pictures being transmitted. But with a digital system the definition achieved depends on several other picture characteristics as well.

## Service Area

The modulation and encoding techniques used for digital TV provide great noise and interference tolerance with the received signal. As a result, much lower transmission powers can be used to achieve the same geographical coverage as with the present analogue system. This in turn means that many of the channels that are not at present usable because of possible interference could be used to provide terrestrial digital TV services. It's envisaged that in the area at present served by any one transmitter an additional twelve channels could be provided initially by using digital transmission, increasing to thirty or more (including interactive ones for video-on-demand etc.) in the fullness of time.

## Hardware

The set-top converter required for digital TV reception would contain a u.h.f. tuner and demodulator, an MPEG decoder, a DRAM field-store memory and digital-to-analogue converters to produce RGB outputs for connection to a suitably-equipped TV set via its scart socket. The converter would also incorporate a PAL encoder to provide a composite video signal for use with a VCR or a TV set not equipped with RGB input facilities, and perhaps a fully-programmable u.h.f. modulator though use of anything other than baseband RGB inputs would degrade the performance of the system.

The converter and remote control will resemble, in size and function, those of a satellite receiving outfit. It's envisaged that manufacture will be licensed out to setmakers in general. Cost is expected to be in the region of $£ 300$ initially, falling as production of the chips and boxes reaches high levels. Once the system is up and running QAM/OFDM demodulators and MPEG decoders will be built into production TV sets and VCRs, and
domestic VCRs will incorporate digital record and playback interfaces using the yet to be finalised DVR format. Digital TV decoders will have a smartcard slot.

## Prospects

NTL, which provides transmission services for ITV, Channel 4 and many independent radio broadcasters, plans to invest many millions of pounds on a digital TV network that will use the existing 1,000 UK transmitters: it could be operational by the end of 1997. BBC TV has been offered transmission services - indeed NTL is interested in taking over BBC transmission if and when this is privatised. NTL considers that combining the transmission operations of itself and the BBC could save $£ 10-20 \mathrm{~m}$ a year.

Terrestrial DTV transmissions cannot begin until the necessary legislation has been enacted. It's hoped that this can be achieved by mid-1996, to give time for programme providers and hardware manufacturers to gear up for a start to services in 1997. The final DTV system specifications are expected to be agreed by the end of this year.

NTL points out that digital transmission offers many advantages, primarily more services per channel; more formats, e.g. widescreen and high-definition pictures; provision for Pay-TV and interactive services; addition of encryption and conditional access; improved picture quality in poor reception areas; release of broadcast spectrum space for other services (after a long compatibility period); lower interference levels; and energy saving at the transmitters.

What will the extra channels be used for? Certainly for simulcasting of the existing channels to facilitate the change over to all-digital TV. Other uses have yet to be decided upon. What's for sure is that people's viewing time is limited it's already declining slightly in terms of hours per day. It will thus be increasingly fragmented amongst a larger number of programme providers who will find it harder to operate profitably. The public, true to form, will spend money on hardware and subscriptions only where it can see value for money never mind the technicalities of this system or that, or the quality of the picture viewers get.

# Satellite Notes 

## Pace PRD800/PRD900 etc

Failure of the LNB supply in early versions of these receivers (not the Plus, Astra 1D models) is not unusual mostly because of dry-joints or print cracks at or near L3 $(18 \mu \mathrm{H})$ at the front right-hand corner of the PCB. In this particular case however all was well here. When we traced the fine print above and below the panel we came to R543 ( $1 \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ ) which was burnt and open-circuit. It's in series with pin 5 of MODI, being one of the LNB supply pins. A replacement restored the LNB supply, and as a bench test revealed no other faults the LNB was checked and replaced on return of the receiver to the customer.

The all too common power supply failure with these models, requiring a major rebuild kit, has been well documented previously. There's another regular failure however. In this case the set is completely dead but FI and R1 are intact, the BUTIIA chopper transistor and the 1 N4007 bridge rectifier diodes are not short-circuit and there are no other obviously faulty components. In some cases you may be able to hear the PSU pulsing quietly, or the display LEDs may pulse visibly. When you encounter this fault the action required is to replace electrolytics $\mathrm{C} 5(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ and C7/C8 (both $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ). High-temperature $\left(105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ components must be used. This should restore normal operation, but to complete the repair Fl (IAT) should be replaced with a fast-acting 1 A fuse and $R 1$ (4.7 ) should be changed to a $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ non-inductive type. John C. Priest

## Pace MSS500/MSS1000

These models, with Dolby Surround Sound, rely on scart connections from the TV set and VCR to the appropriate sockets on the receiver for implementation of the full automatic Sat/TV/VCR switching that provides Surround Sound performance with appropriate terrestrial TV programmes and videotape playback as well as with satellite transmissions. Note however that some late model, up-market CTV receivers do not, although fitted with one or more scart sockets, operate automatic pin 8 scart/AV switching. A recent experience with a Panasonic Model 28G1, about six months old, which had no connection to pin 8 of either the scart 1 or scart 2 socket proved embarrassing when a new satellite system was being set up. Panasonic Technical Advice at both Leeds and Slough was unaware of this at first, but a kind gentleman at Slough eventually produced the component and connection details required to enable the function to be implemented retrospectively.

Have a chat with the gentlemen on your sales side regarding such models. If a customer already has a Dolby Surround Sound system, either as a feature with a recent new TV set or an AV processing system, there's not a lot of point in selling him a Dolby satellite system as well - apart from the sales figures of course. Complications arise when interfacing the new with the existing system, and with the MSS 1000 an extra four loudspeakers have to be accommodated. For example, the Dolby encoding has been stripped off the stereo audio output from the MSS500/MSS1000's scart sockets, therefore the TV set's Dolby circuits are unable to respond. It's possible however to take Dolby signals from the L -front and R -front phono sockets to feed another Dolby decoder. Special arrangements, leads etc. are
required to provide automatic scart switching so that the system will work to the customer's satisfaction. It is much simpler and cheaper to install a non-Dolby receiver such as the MSS200 or MSS300.

John C. Priest

## Pace SS9200

This unit was dead with R13 ( $0 \cdot 22 \Omega$ ) open-circuit. As no shorts could be found I replaced R13 and switched on. The receiver worked all right for a few minutes then blew the fuse. It was still dead with a new fuse fitted, as the chopper transformer T2 had died. I replaced T2 and the TDA8380 chopper control chip U23. The receiver then worked but the transformer was making a hissy sound.

After checking a lot of components I started to check the print around U23 and found that the track to pin 8 had broken. This was causing the fault, by upsetting the snubber circuit. I've had this sort of thing before with Pace equipment, because the boards seem to be too delicate to withstand the application of a soldering iron. John Hepworth

## Amstrad SRD400

This was a naughty fault as it made the viewing card become invalid. A loud buzz and a lot of picture disturbance indicated that the cause of the fault was in the power supply. After only a few tries I found that one leg of CP0I $(4,700 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ was dry-jointed.

It's worth noting that you can run these receivers without the decoder in place, provided you join the input and output together - this is the small four-pin plug near the back of the decoder. I usually push a low-value resistor, say around $10 \Omega$, into the plug - the pins with the white wires to them. This can make working on one of these receivers much easier.

Chris Watton

## VideoCrypt Decoders

If a VideoCrypt decoder refuses to decode a satellite broadcast, even with a valid card inserted, or silly messages such as "please insert is invalid" appear on the screen, try disconnecting the receiver from the mains supply for a minute or so then reconnect it. Short power interruptions, such as those caused by thunderstorms, can confuse the logic circuitry. I've experienced this with a stand-alone VideoCrypt decoder and also with the VideoCrypt section of the Amstrad SRD400. Unnecessary service calls can be avoided by advising the customer to try this course of action first.
S. Pearson

## Pace PRD/PSR/MRD 950/960 Series

Interference on the output from the u.h.f. modulator, seen as a fine herringbone pattern, is ocasionally experienced with these receivers. The cause is r.f. instability (at 1.5 MHz ) with the audio operational amplifier chip U15A. It occurs only when a mono Panda audio mode is selected (mono 2-9). Because of this it will be seen on certain programmes only, such as Eurosport, CNN, Cartoon Network etc.

The solution is to raise the impedance seen at the inverting input (pin 2) of U15A by adding a $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ $5 \%$ carbon film resistor (part no. 940-2220501) in series with the input coupling capacitor, which is C555 with PRD models and C373 with PSR/MRD models. You can fit the resistor on the top of the PCB.

This modification is incorporated, on the underside of the PCB, in later production sets. Accurate recognition of the fault symptoms is important to prevent this modification being duplicated.

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## VCR Clinic

## Tatung VRH8350

This model uses an Akai deck, so the same fault could occur with its Akai contemporaries. The symptom was loss of field lock, with a very poor playback f.m. envelope shape at the start of each head scan. This was because the tape rode very high (round the top of the adjusting nut in fact!) at the first stationary guide upstream from the full-erase head. We found that the back-tension arm was bent to the extent that its tape-feeler pin listed heavily to starboard. As bending the arm back with sufficient precision is difficult we fitted a new one.

## JVC HRD520

It's not uncommon for this and similar models to leave a loop of tape dangling from the cassette occasionally on eject. The well-known cure for this and various other mechanical problems is to replace the mode switch - we change the main cam as well.

One machine we repaired in this way bounced straight back with the same fault - and a very irate customer waving a damaged Snow White tape! We found that there was some toffee-like substance on the felt strip of the back-tension band and the corresponding periphery of the supply spool turntable. As a result the turntable 'picked up' the band now and again during eject and jammed, preventing tape take-up during the unthreading process.
E.T.

## Panasonic NVH65

This machine had two faults, both of which were intermittent. The cause of occasional loss of colour in the record mode only was tracked down to dry-joints on the YC pack at the point where the mother board connection pins are soldered. You have to remove the pack to deal with this one. Then at odd intervals, depending on temperature, the machine would lose servo lock, the result being wobbly sound and cyclic mistracking. The cause was C1023 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply. It had gone low in value - and was very responsive to heat and freeze treatment.
E.T.

## Sony SLV415

This was a nasty one! When the machine was connected to the mains supply one of two things would happen: there would be either no sign of life or a very bright MON - and nothing else at all - would appear in the fluorescent display panel. In neither case would the front-panel keys or the remote control system do anything at all. We found that the power supply worked but didn't get an on command from the system control department. It transpired that the $4 \cdot 19 \mathrm{MHz}$ crystal XI , which is mounted alongside the microcontroller chip on the front panel, was responsible: its oscillation was intermittent, in fact 'ragged' when viewed with an oscilloscope.
E.T.

## Panasonic NVHD100

This machine had an intermittent problem: after operating for a few hours it would shut down and sulk. Any attempt to

Reports from Eugene Trundle, Brian Storm, Andrew Tebbutt, Robert Philpot, David Belmont, Gerald Smith, Mike Leach, Ed Rowland and John Edwards
get the tape out would be frustrated until the machine had been left disconnected from the mains supply for a few hours. After many hours had been spent head scratching we eventually found that the mechanissm loading motor, part no. VEM0427, was the culprit. A replacement restored the machine's good nature.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVSD44

We've had this fault, not stopping on station when search tuning, on two occasions now. The basic cause is that the a.f.c. defeat signal fails to reach the demodulator panel. In these machines the sub-panels plug into the main board. The trouble has been that the first pin on the demodulator board plug is bent. As a result it doesn't engage properly with the socket, hence the tuning problem. Straightening the pin and refitting the socket cures the problem.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVJ30

This machine had a dead power supply. The usual culprit is C1109, but not this time. Checks showed that the power supply worked initially but swiftly cut out. We eventually found that D1110 on the secondary side of the power supply was leaky. A new MA 185 diode was all that was required to restore full operation.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVJ35

My report (February, page 254) on a capstan servo fault caused by a defective component in the power supply led to a couple of queries. The symptoms were bad sound wow with spasmodic tracking bars on the screen. The report was correct for the machine in question - C1118 was the cause of the fault. Cl122 is the more usual cause however, as several readers pointed out. Both capacitors had deteriorated in the machine on which the report was based.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVG21

This machine's playback picture had an attractive swirling pattern superimposed on it. The cause, not unusually for a machine that's as long in the tooth as this one, was a capacitor in the power supply. C1022 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was the culprit. For good measure C1118 and C1023 were also replaced.
B.S.

## Mitsubishi M20V

The cause of the fault with this machine appeared to be simply dirty heads. I should be so lucky! The symptom consisted of very severe noise on the playback picture - in fact you might have thought that the machine was in the picture search mode. The tracking control didn't seem to have much effect and, knowing that the machine had recently been transported by not the smoothest of means, I suspected that there might be print damage in the vicinity of the control. When I turned the machine on its side to dismantle it further a small metal shaft fell out: it was the slant pole from the entry guide. When this had been refitted
the picture was restored to its former glory.
This had been a field call, and unfortunately the customer's problems were not at an end. While I was still there a rather nasty hail storm passed, bringing with it a huge puddle of water down the aerial lead. Oh well, such is life!
A.T.

## Grundig VS200

The owner of this machine bought a second-hand satellite unit to add to his existing two VCR and three TV set-up. As all the signals had to travel around the house the connections were made at u.h.f. This, together with our local group A transmissions, didn't leave much room for another modulator! My solution was a small modification to the only varicap modulator in the set-up, the one in this VCR. The 9 V zener diode that regulates the supply to the tuning preset was replaced with two zener diodes, providing 5.1 V and 5.6 V , connected in series. This increased the tuning voltage sufficiently to provide an extra three channels, releasing enough room for the satellite receiver.

I've since modified several Grundig modulators in this way, in each case obtaining enough room for pattern-free reception.
R.P.

## Philips VR6760 and Clones

A very simple modification to these machines will extend the modulator tuning range to channel 43 or 44 . This will often give pattern-free reception where band space is limited. Simply short out one of the resistors in series with the feed to the tuning supply. The values of these resistors seem to vary at the whim of the designers. You'll find them outside the can, right by the potentiometer. Short out the resistor with the lowest value. In some models released abroad there's only one resistor.
R.P.

## Grundig VS200

The owner of this machine had only recently arrived in our area and called me in to retune it to the local transmissions. Would I set the clock while I was about it? The tuning memorised all right, until the power was disconnected when all memory was lost. It then emerged that the clock hadn't worked for a long time. So a quick tune-in turned into a workshop repair.

The fact that the clock could be set but wouldn't run led me to the power supply, where I found that the 50 Hz pulses were weak and distorted. This was a complete red herring however. The memory and clock functions were both restored by replacement of the 1.2 V power pack. It had shorted internally, one result being an excessive load on the circuit which buffers the 50 Hz pulses that trigger the battery-powered crystal oscillator when the mains supply is available. This battery is quite hard to find: it's on the board immediately to the left of the deck. A Philips type memory cell worked all right when the mounting had been 'fine tuned'.

## R.P.

## Matsui VX2700

This machine wouldn't load or unload: the load motor drive chip IC1003 had failed.
D.B.

## Saisho VRS4200

No LP-mode sound was the complaint with this machine. It didn`t matter whether you were in E-E. LP playback or LP
record, the sound was muted. Checks around the syscon microcontroller chip ICl 901 showed that pin 61 (audio mute) went high in the LP mode. LP/SP switching is controlled by the logic level at pins 16 and 17, which receive inputs from the servo chip. These levels were correct.

A new OECOO15 microcontroller chip (IC1001) seemed to be the answer but made no difference. Pin 61 goes high in the search mode, its output going to IC4202 (audio switching) and to IC5001 and IC5002 on the audio subpanel. Further checks showed that in the LP mode pin 61 of IC1001 went to approximately 3.8 V while in the search mode it went to 5.4 V . So as a temporary measure I connected a $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between pin 61 and earth. Bingo: sound o.k. I was tempted to add this resistor on the audio subpanel permanently, but removal of this panel revealed the true culprit - a bit of liquid corrosion between pins 17 and 18 of IC5001. Cleaning this off cured the fault.
D.B.

## JVC HRJ200/205/400/600

In a previous report I mentioned that excess grease causes white spots on the picture. JVC has issued a modification for implementation where removal of the grease doesn't cure the trouble. This is as follows: replace the brush assembly with a new brush, part number PDM4343A, and fit a capacitor (part number PD4328-2) to the upper drum's lower bearing. If the machine is an HRS5900 the part number for the brush is PDM4343B.
D.B.

## Panasonic NVG25

Intermittent shut down was the complaint with this VCR. We found that capacitors C18-21 were all low in value. Replacement cured all the faults.
D.B.

## Saisho VR805S/Hinari VXL2

Intermittent colour was the complaint with this machine, which had been back to us several times with the same fault. Replacing crystals X 3001 and X 3002 and realigning the colour circuit usually provides a cure, but not this time. A new colour board, type PCB 301, put matters right. D.B.

## Sanyo VHR291

Sound slurring and tape creasing were the reported faults with this machine. At some previous stage it had been stripped to fit a new reel sensor and had not been reassembled correctly. Dismantling it and reassembling it correctly put matters right.
D.B.

## Matsui VP9401

I've had two of these machines with the same symptoms but different faults. The symptoms were that the machine would accept a tape, play it if the tab is missing, but there's no display and the front panel buttons don't work. In one case the control chip IC601 was the cause of the fault. In the other case we found that a digital waveform was superimposed on the oscillator signal: because of a dry-joint at CN60I's earth connector, the oscillator's earthing was open-circuit.
D.B.

## Amstrad TVR2

This TV/VCR combination originally came in because it wouldn't play tapes. Realigning the carriage and cleaning
the heads sorted that out. But when an aerial was connected to the TV section the signal was poor, as though the tuner's gain was low. A new tuner didn't solve the problem and, to cut a long story short, we eventually got a clear picture by replacing the SAW filter.
D.B.

## Ferguson FV71LV

The picture was fuzzy, giving the appearance that there was no output from one head. Cleaning the drum made no difference, nor did a replacement preamplifier chip (IR01). We finally found that CR05 was leaky.
D.B.

## Amstrad UF40

This machine was dead. Fortunately the power supply hadn't blown up - R1018 was dry-jointed. When this had been attended to we had no E-E or record sound. The r.f. block, which consists of an r.f. converter, a tuner and i.f. strip all in one can, had to be replaced.
D.B.

## Sanyo VHR315

This machine had a cassette jammed inside it. The usual cause is a faulty mode switch, which jams the mechanism. After fitting a replacement we put the machine on test and found that it would sometimes leave tape out on eject. A sticky capstan brake was the cause. Replacing the brake pad and cleaning the capstan cured the problem. G.S.

## Hinari VXL8

There was no rewind or fast forward operation, though play and record were fine. We soon spotted that the brakes didn't come off in the rewind and fast forward modes, but it took a lot longer to find the cause.

The brake trigger mechanism, items 259-262 in the exploded view in the manual, was suspected. Trigger lever 260 didn't latch properly. The cause of this was traced to a square rubber pad that sits over a pin on the mechanism. In the stop mode it rests against brake plate 261 . This rubber bumper holds brake plate 261 to the right, enabling trigger lever 260 to latch. As the rubber bumper wears down, the trigger stops latching and the brakes stay on in fast forward/rewind.

As this rubber bumper isn't shown on the diagram you can't get it. You can either get one from a scrap machine or turn it round by $180^{\circ}$, which will cure the problem. G.S.

## Panasonic NVJ42

There was no record or E-E video, though the sound was o.k. (use the test signal switch to get sound with selfmuting TV sets). This machine is very hard to work on, with limited access to the luminance/chroma PCB. Replacing IC302 cured the problem.
G.S.

## JVC HRD880

This machine was dead, with no clock and no functions. Checks in the power supply showed that the 12 V supply was missing. CP2 was open-circuit.
G.S.

## Nokia 3782

This machine lost around thirty seconds a day, the clock time gradually drifting off. The problem was cured by replacing the 32 kHz 'crystal oscillator' X7101.
G.S.

## Akura VX140

This machine kept going to standby and ejected any tape that was inserted. To be more precise, the motor that drives the lift ran continuously then the machine went to standby. I stripped down the lift assembly and refitted a spring on the switch-arm assembly (item 244). This triggers the lift eject stop switch 'C-OUT'. The machine was then up and running.
G.S.

## Akai VS427

This machine came in because it required the usual pinch roller replacement and general clean up. We also noticed a secondary fault. A hum bar would appear briefly when a cassette was ejected and sometimes during rewind. The symptom was worse when pressure was applied to the capstan motor, with the hum bar permanent. Various smoothing capacitors in the power supply where tried, but the cause of the fault was eventually traced to D2 (1N4002) which was leaky - it's also in the power supply. M.L.

## Ferguson 3V29/JVC HRD110

Regardless of which button was pressed all you got was fast forward. Normal operation was restored by replacement of the right-hand carriage end sensor (viewed from the front). Fine. But can anyone explain why the loading belts in these machines invariably fail the minute they arrive in the workshop? While we're on this subject, when refitting the motor after belt replacement anchor the motor assembly with one screw then stand the machine on end and push both loading arms forward into the V blocks. The motor can then be located with the gears meshed correctly and the remaining screw fitted.
E.R.

## Samsung VI710

This machine was totally dead, with a tape stuck in it. We're not familiar with this particular model but, fortunately, noticed that R109 in the power supply had disintegrated. After filting a replacement the machine powered up. We then discovered, not surprisingly, that the idler was worn. Changing it didn't look too easy, as the carriage has to be removed. We overcame the problem by turning the machine upside down, removing the idler pulley from its assembly then, after replacing the tyre, refitting it.
E.R.

## Toshiba V57

The capstan rotated for a few seconds when this machine was switched on, then it shut down. We found that the circuit protector CPl for the switched 12 V supply was open-circuit, a replacement restoring normal operation. The current through CP1 peaked at only 110 mA during lace-up, so there didn't seem to be any overload. After soak testing it for a day we pronounced the machine fit.
J.E.

## Panasonic NV730

This machine wouldn't accept a tape. We measured 10 V at both terminals of the carriage motor, indicating that there was an open-circuit somewhere. Checks on the BA6209 loading motor drive chip IC6004 showed that all pins were at $10-12 \mathrm{~V}$. The cause of the trouble was a hairline crack in the print connected to pin 1 of IC6004. Soldering a link across this restored normal operation.
J.E.

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# Inside the 

## Ferguson ICC9 Chassis

## Part 3

## Mark Paul

In this concluding instalment we'll look at the video processing arrangements and the timebases, and finally provide some guidance on how to go about fault firding.

## Video Processing

Fig. 1 shows in block diagram form the video section of the ICC9 chassis. The newly-designed Thomson STV2160 chip IV01 simplifies the video circuitry. Everything that contributes to the final form of the RGB signals fed to the c.r.t. base panel is carried out within IV01: adjustments for
each of the three RGB channels are accomplished via the I2C bus, under the control of IR01.

Three types of video signal can be accepted by IV01. These are the off-air video in luminance plus colour-difference (YUV) form. from the colour decoder section; teletext/OSD video from IR01, in RGB plus FB (fast blanking) form; and external video, again in RGB plus FB form, from the AV1 scart socket. Selection of the required input is controlled by the I2C bus or, in the case of the external RGB or teletext/OSD RGB signals, detection of the accompanying fast-blanking signal, FB1 or FB2. The RGB inputs are converted to YUV form within IV01 prior to selection and processing. Contrast, saturation and brightness adjustment is under IR01 control via the I2C bus.

Following these adjustments the YUV signals are matrixed to produce RGB signals for application to the chip's output stages. The I2C bus is active here as well, to ensure correct grey-scale and peak-white tracking. This requires feedback, in the form of beam current cut-off signals, from the RGB output stages on the tube base panel. Beam current limiting, to protect the tube and the line output stage, is also applied within IV01: the beam sensing point is at the earthy end of the e.h.t. section of the line output transformer.

Non-inverting buffer amplifiers are incorporated between the RGB outputs from IV01 and the tube base panel. Feedback capacitors in these stages reduce the 20 MHz bandwidth capability of IV01 to 5 MHz . The RGB output stages that drive the tube are incorporated within the TEA5101A chip IB01. This is a high-voltage chip whose output transistors are MOSFET types. The first anode and focus voltage presets are mounted on the tube base panel. This board also houses a switch-off spot suppression circuit and tube beam sensing circuitry for the grey-scale and peak-white tracking system. This uses the now conven-


Fig. 1: Block diagram of the video processing circuitry.
tional technique of inserting test lines during the field blanking period and measuring the resultant current flow.

## Power Supply Control

Various power supply arrangements associated with IV01 are of great importance for the overall operation of the chassis. An internal 5 V zener diode produces, at pin 21, the 5 V ref supply. This controls the series regulator transistor TR80 (see Fig. 5 last month) that produces the $5 \mathrm{~V} \mu \mathrm{C}$ supply - the supply for the microcontroller chip IR01 and for the IR remote control receiver, both of which are active in the standby mode.

The 5 V ref supply is used within IV01 for the I2C bus decoder and latches. This is of importance because to bring the set out of the standby mode IV01 must be addressed by IR01 so that the data on video and scanning requirements can be fed to the bus decoder and latches (remember that IV01 also contains the timebase generator and chopper PWM drive circuitry). Part of the data is the 'on' bit, which on receipt switches the receiver from standby to on. This is accomplished by switching on TV06, which produces the 7.8 V supply (VCCI) at its emitter. The VCCl supply is used by the rest of IV01 and in the line driver stage. TV06's collector is fed from the 10 V standby supply initially, but once the receiver is in full operation the line output stage derived 13 V supply is the source, via DV01. TV06 is then regulated from within IV01, via pins 13 and 14 (voltage and current sensing respectively) and 15 (base drive). Once IV01 is in full operation it takes over chopper and video control and provides the timebase drives. To go into the standby mode the reverse operation takes place: IR01 tells IV01, via the I2C bus, to switch off TV06, removing the VCCl supply.

## The Colour Decoder Section

The input to the colour decoder section can be in composite baseband video form or separate luminance and chroma ( S video) form, via the scart or front panel sockets. In either case the input comes via the switching chip IX01. There are two chips in the colour decoder section, the newly-designed Thomson STV2151 colour decoder chip IC01 and the Philips TDA4671 picture signal improvement (PSI) chip IC02. YUV outputs from IC02 form one of the inputs to IV01.

ICO1 is a multi-standard decoder chip able to handle PAL B/G/l/M, Secam and NTSC $3 \cdot 58 / 4 \cdot 43 \mathrm{MHz}$ signals. Selection is under I2C bus control from IR01, being set up in the service alignment mode. Decoding follows conventional practice of course but one major item you'll not find is a separate chroma delay line. The chroma delay line is integrated within IC01: it operates digitally, using CCD technology.

The PSI chip IC02, which is also under IR01/I2C control, has two sections, one for the colour-difference signals and the other for the luminance signal. The purpose of the colour-difference signal processing is to sharpen the edges of colour signal transitions. It operates when a signal transition with a duration of less than 800 nsec is detected. A signal delay is then introduced, during which a faster risetime transition is generated. It is this sharpened signal that appears as the output. CTI (colour transition improvement) has the effect of increasing the chroma signal bandwidth to nearly match that of the luminance signal. Although the human eye is not sensitive to fine colour detail, there is a perceived improvement as colour smear is reduced and there is a desensitising to chroma/luminance crosstalk.

This chroma signal delay means that a corresponding delay has to be introduced in the luminance signal path within IC02. This is accomplished by the use of a variable delay line, which again uses CCD technology. The delay is variable between 20 and $1,155 \mathrm{nsec}$, the actual time being set by both the I2C bus (in accordance with the transmission standard) and the chroma signal processing circuit so that the chroma and luminance signals are time synchronised. Black-level clamping is provided prior to the luminance delay line, which is followed by coring and peaking. This improves the luminance signal edge response, both processes again being under I2C control.

The peaking function has four levels, $-2 \mathrm{~dB}, 0 \mathrm{~dB},+3 \mathrm{~dB}$ and +6 dB .0 dB is selected for the normalised position. The effect is to introduce a small amount of pre- and over-shoot on luminance transitions. This gives a subjective improvement to all edges in the picture, so that they appear sharper - thus the 'peaking' adjustment is another name for sharpness improvement.

There's a downside to this process however, as any background noise in the picture will also be peaked, with the result that the picture appears to be noisier. The coring function is used to overcome this effect. It reduces noise on a peaked signal by reducing the peaking gain during periods when the signal level is flat, i.e. there are no transitions. Once a transition appears the coring function ceases to operate - in this condition the noise is invisible subjectively.

The luminance output at pin 12 of IC02 is applied to a two-transistor amplifier (TC02 and TC03) with a gain of two to raise the signal level from 350 mV p-p to the level required at the input of IV01. A further circuit prior to IV01, centred on transistor TC04, provides group-delay compensation. This compensates for frequency-selective delays in the signal path: the lower luminance frequencies are delayed while the higher frequencies pass unhindered.

IC01 and IC02 are powered by the 13 V supply derived from the line output stage. Because of noise on this line heavy filtering is required. There is also a voltage regulator transistor, TC01, in this feed. Its control circuitry is within IC01. There is further regulation within IC02.

## The Line Timebase

Generation of the line drive is conventional and takes place within IV01, the line drive output appearing at pin 32. It's controlled by two phase-locked loops (PLLs). The first one compares the output from the line oscillator/logic circuit with that from the sync separator. The second PLL compares the output from the first one with line output stage derived pulses. Both are under I2C bus control.

At receiver switch on information relating to both the line and field deflection is sent via the I2C bus to IV01. Once this has been latched in the 'on' bit will, as described above, switch on TV06, powering the rest of IV01 so that, amongst other things, the line drive is produced. The following line timebase adjustments are carried out via the I2C bus:

H-VCO: Line oscillator free-running frequency.
H-POS: Horizontal picture position.

## H-AMP: Picture width.

A d.c.-coupled push-pull line driver stage is used, see Fig. 2. In the start-up mode this stage is powered from the 10 V standby supply produced by the chopper circuit. It's fed via transistor TL65. Once the line output stage is working, the


Fig. 2: Basic line driver and output stage circuitry, with EW modulator (110응 sets only).

13 V and 7.5 V supplies appear. The 13 V supply is taken to the base of TL64 which, being a pnp device, switches off. TL65 is in turn switched off and the 7.5 V supply, via DL61, takes over to power the line driver stage.

In the standby mode the line drive output at pin 32 of IV01 remains high. Thus TL63 and TL62 will be switched on and the line output transistor TL19 will remain off. When the receiver-on condition is requested, IV01 will start to produce line drive pulses. When the output at pin 32 falls, TL63 will switch off. Note that its collector load resistor RL67 is fed from the 7.8 V VCC1 supply from TV06. As TL63's collector voltage rises, TL62 will switch off and TL60 and TL61 will rapidly switch on, providing TL19's base circuit with current to initiate the line scan process. When the output from IV01 rises again, the conditions are reversed, i.e. TL63 and TL62 switch on and TL60 and TL61 switch off.

The result of this off-on-off switching is that TL19 is provided with a triangular base current drive. The waveform is shaped and defined by the various components in TL10's base circuit. CL63 is charged by TL19's base current: diodes DL64/66/67/68/69/70 clamp the voltage across CL63 at $+2 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$. When TL63 and TL62 switch on again to produce the flyback, CL63's positive plate is effectively connected to chassis and its negative charge ensures that TL19 switches off rapidly.

LL61 is the component that gives the base drive its triangular shape. When TL61 switches off to produce the line flyback, the back-e.m.f. developed across LL61 has to be absorbed. Rectifier diode DL63 and its reservoir capacitor CL62 provide the neces'sary action: the recovered energy is returned to the 26 V output from the chopper
power supply.
The line output stage itself is conventional and therefore requires no description here. With $110^{\circ}$ models there's an EW modulator circuit which obtains its drive from pin 27 of IV01. The actual modulator circuit is as old as the TX100 come-back-all-is-forgiven chassis. Operation is again under I2C control for the following adjustments:

EW AMP 1: Pincushion correction.
EW AMP 2: Parabola shape adjustment.
TILT: Trapezium distortion adjustment.

## The Field Timebase

Once IV01 is brought out of the standby mode it will start to produce a field drive output at pin 16. This is again under I2C bus control, giving the following adjustments:

## VERTICAL OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY: $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, with switching derived from detection of the line sync pulses.

VOLTAGE RAMP GEN: Gives height adjustment in 128 steps, from 75 to 140 per cent of 'normal'.

VERTICAL SHIFT: Adjustable in 32 steps ( 10 per cent of vertical amplitude).

S-CORRECTION: Linearity adjustable in 16 steps.


Fig. 3: Basic field scan circuitry.

Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of the field timebase. Various pins of IV01 affect the field drive output, as follows:

Pin 17, sensep: This a.c. feedback signal affects the height.
Pin 18, sensem: This d.c. feedback affects the vertical position.

Pin 19, CVERT: The ramp voltage produced by CV46 during line 270 of each field scan is monitored to maintain the height.

Pin 20, breathing: This pin is linked to the earthy end of the e.h.t. section of the line output transformer (pin 4). It enables e.h.t. current variations that would otherwise result in picture breathing to be sensed, compensation being provided within IV01.

Note that pin 20 is a very high-impedance input: measurement here is possible only with a f.e.t. probe.

The field output stage is based on a TDA8172 chip. IF01. This is a fairly conventional arrangement. A 26 V supply is used, so the output at pin 5 , which feeds the scan coils, varies between $0-26 \mathrm{~V}$. As the other side of the scan coils is taken to the 13 V supply produced in the line output stage, bidirectional current flow through the coils is achieved. Note that the current flow is to and from CF15: the 13 V supply is used simply as a reference and is not loaded by the operation of the field output stage - provided CFI5 retains its value. With some types of picture tube an additional , small d.c. might be required for correct centring.

To protect the output stage during the field flyback a standard voltage doubling circuit is used, consisting of DF31 and CF30: this gives rapid absorption of the back e.m.f. from the yoke.

Pin 6 is monitored by the power supply trip circuitry, via RF27 and DF32: if the voltage during the flyback is less
than 75 per cent of its nominal value the power supply will trip out.

## Fault Finding

(1) Ensure that pin 21 of IV01 is at 5 V . If it isn't, the I2C bus information cannot be sent to IV01. If IR01 and IV01 don't communicate, the receiver won't come out of the standby mode.
(2) If the standby LED lights at switch on and remains alight it's safe to assume that the power supply is running. If on the other hand the red LED blinks on and off the all-important communication between IR01 and IV01 hasn't happened.
(3) If IR01 and IV01 haven't communicated, isolate the chopper power supply for checking by disabling IR01's 5 V supply. This can be done by lifting DP84, which is in series with the 10 V standby supply. Now check whether the supplies on the secondary side of the chopper transformer are at approximately 90 per cent of their normal voltage levels. If so the fault is not in the power supply: check the deflection circuitry.

Care should be the watchword when working with protection circuits. This point noted, DP54 can be disconnected at pin 16 of the chopper transformer to see which supply is faulty. If the set still trips. either the loading is across the h.t. supply (Usys), which means that the fault is likely to be in the line oupput stage, or the loading is across the 26 V supply which feeds the field output stage. In this case don't be tempted to do something and look for smoke: do cold checks.
(4) As IR01 plays such an important role in the set's operation, it is important to check that IR01 is working correctly. Check the 5 V ref and $5 \mathrm{~V} \mu \mathrm{C}$ supplies and the clock. It's difficult to check that data has passed from IR01 to IV01, but 5 V is the necessary level on the I2C bus.

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interchangeable rotating object lenses, interchangeabie eye pieces, +scaied eyepiece for accurate measuning etc. Powerful low voltage, illumination system with green filter and variable intensity, 100 mm black/wivte + ground glass stage plate, 7 amm swivel mirror. adjustabe eyepieces (both focus and width). Magnification range 4.6-100.8, field 3D 36MM CAMERA SYSTEM Complete kit to convert a stand3D 36MM CAMERA SYSTEM Complete kot to convert a stand-
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slides with your own cameral Kit contains a prism assembly for the slides with your own cameral Kit contains a prism assembly for the
front of your existing lense. a sample 3D slide, a 3D slide viewer and front of your existing lense, a sample 3D slide, a 3D slide viewer and
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MOTOR NO 2 BARGAIN 110x90mm. Similar to the above motorbut more suitable for mounting vertically (ie tumtable etc). Again
you $w$ il have to $w$ re 2 in senes for 240 v use. Bargain price is just $£ 4.99$ you will have to wire 2 in senes for 240 use. Bargain price is just $£ 4.99$ FOR A PAIR! Ret NOV3.
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## JOULE A-400

ADVANCED CAR RADIO DECODER/RE-PROGRAMMER

## Features:

Plugs directly into your IBM or compatible computer. Re nove the baseplate from the radio, place the probe onto the PCB and the security code is instantly displayed. Changing the code or even fully re-programming is just as easy.

## ABSOLUTELY NO MODIFICATIONS TO YOUR COMPUTER ARE REQUIRED

The A-400 can use either Comms 1 or Comms 2, connected via the serial lead supplied.
Two levels of password protection (user selectable) to prevent unauthorised use. Each decode is recorded and may be accessed at any time, again, to prevent unauthorised use. Operates from 12 volts, either from mains (via any mains adapter) for bench use or, via vehicle cigarette lighter socket, for on site use Easy to use software includes on-screen PCB layouts for probe location, very detailed help screens and information on how to enter codes into the radio once the set has been decoded.
Supplied complete with connecting lead, purpose designed probes and a comprehensive instruction manual. Technical help Ilne available to all reglstered users.
We will supply a starter klt, ready for use, that wIII decode most PhIllps, Ford, Blaupunkt, JVC. HItachi, Volvo and Toyota radlos for $£ 375.00$ + VAT.
We also write software to decode the more sophisticated RDS models and can supply at very competitive prices. Currently the A-400 can decode most makes of radlo, covering 166 models with more being added weekly.
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[^1]:    Also availlable - D2mac Decoders - RTL Decaders - Secam/PA1 Transcoders - A/B Switches

[^2]:    Left: A weak SNG signal from Chechnya during the recent conflict. Received via Eutelsat /I F3 at $16^{\circ} E$. Centre: NASA-TV provided much TV coverage during the recent NASAMIR space rendezvous. Photo from John Locker (Wirral) of reception from Intelsat K. Right: Another John Locker photo, showing the MIR and Challenger Shuttle rocket orbits. This is used via his own STS Plus satellite program.

[^3]:    SERVICE MANUALS - Have you tumned work away for want of a Service Manual
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