## THE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE



SERVICING.VIDEO.SATELLITE.DEVELOPMENTS FEBRUARY $1996 £ 2.35$

# Digfiral radio from space 

 Tatung 190 chassis faults Recording the chroma signal Amstrad SRD5 10 1D modServicing PC monitre

## Fault

 reporis Sotellite Video TV

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## Technology <br> A visit to Sharp

George Cole reports on Sharp's latest LCD technology, for both data displays and pictures, with screen sizes now extending to 28 inches.


Sharp's largest and newest LCD plant at Mie, Japan.

## Monitors

Servicing PC monitors 252
More PCs than TV sets are now being sold in many markets, representing a major prospective market for service engineers. The monitor side should present no great problems for the tellyman. Peter Shoreland provides some introductory advice.

## Satellite

## Digital radio from space 260

The Astra Digital Radio (ADR) system has been designed to exploit spare spectrum space between satellite video channels. Up to twelve high-quality stereo radio signals can be accommodated per transponder and a pay radio service is about to be started in the UK. Eugene Trundle on the technology.

## Converting the Amstrad SRD5IO for Astra ID reception

P. Haylor found that it's quite simple to obtain Astra 1D reception by adding a board link and incorporating an ADX block converter.

## NEXT MONTH

Servicing the Panasonic Z1 Chassis John Coombes on fault-finding with this popular chassis that's found in 14 , 16 and 21 in . models. The Problem of Pre-echo This is a problem that can arise in strong-signal areas. It is often unexpected and can cause a variety of strange symptoms. The basic cause is direct signal pick-up within the set. Communal systems are particularly likely to be affected by pre-echo problems. Bill Wright provides guidance on how to tackle the situation. More on the Toshiba V3

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VCR signal processing 272
Joe Cieszynski on the basic problems involved in recording and playing back the chroma signal, in particular phase jitter, frequency shift and crosstalk, and the techniques used to deal with them.

## CD Players

Chinese junk 278
Our CD player specialist Les Austin has been plagued by some unfortunate experiences with Chinese produced machines.

## Television

## Servicing the Tatung 190 Series chassis <br> 296

John Coombes provides a fault guide for this popular small-screen chassis that features an f.e.t. chopper circuit.

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Michael Maurice with further information on this recent VCR range, including some fault hints. A Visit to the Bowling Alley The monitors were the problem here, all out of adjustment and difficult to get at. Chris Watton let himself in for the job - and didn't even get a free game! VCR Signal Processing A closer lock at the techniques used in chroma signal recording. Toshiba Service Briefs More know-how from Toshiba Technical.

## Our March issue will be published on February 2Ist



This month's cover.


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Please send £1 P\＆P and VAT at \(171 / 2 \%\) ．Govt，Colleges，etc．Orders accepted．Quotations given for large quantities． Please allow 7 days for delivery．All brand－new Components．All valves are new and boxed． \\
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| 180 | \& tida \& ${ }^{4000}$ \& TEA2001 \& ${ }_{80 p}$ \& thansisto \& ors \& ${ }_{\text {2SA1106 }}$ \& <br>

\hline SAA1124 \& 2000 \& STK4060 \& ${ }_{5}^{510}$ \& STK8250 \& \& TA237 \& ${ }^{3000}$ \& TDA10 \& ${ }^{140}$ \& TDA \& ${ }_{2}^{230}$ \& TDA45 \& O \& TEA2014 \& 2000 \& ${ }^{2 S A 473}$ \& 29 p \& $25 A 1111$ \& ${ }_{150} 90$ <br>
\hline SAA12 \& ${ }_{380} 280$ \& STK4101 \& ${ }^{\text {coicp }}$ \& STK8280 \& ${ }_{1850}^{1200 p}$ \& TA 4280 \& （160p \& TDA10 \& ${ }_{3}^{310 \rho_{p}}$ \& TDA2 \& ${ }^{250 p_{p}}$ \& TDA4510 \& ${ }_{2700}$ \& TEA2117 \& ${ }^{4500}$ \& ${ }^{2} 5$ SA4966 \& 350 \& ${ }^{2 S A 1115}$ \& ${ }_{30 \mathrm{p}}$ <br>
\hline SAAT \& 2850 \& STK4111 \& 5000 \& STK7341 \& 3500 \& TAP2 \& 1655 \& TDA10 \& ${ }^{130}$ \& TDA 2575A \& $100{ }^{1}$ \& TDAas \& 4000 \& TEA5114A \& 2000 \& 2 2SA \& 120 p \& 2SA1123 \& 40p <br>
\hline SAA12 \& ${ }^{5500}$ \& STK411 \& 0 O \& STK734 \& 3750 \& TA ${ }_{\text {TA } 242}$ \& 1900 \& TDA1 \& 320p \& ToA2 \& ${ }_{2000}^{200}$ \& TDA44 \& 370 p
450 p \& TL43 \& ${ }_{40}^{45}$ \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ \& － \& 2SA1124 \& ${ }_{500}^{60 p}$ <br>
\hline SAA5000 \& ${ }^{2000}$ \& STK422 \& 560 \& ST7370 \& \& ${ }^{\text {TA } 2424}$ \& ${ }^{3250}$ \& toal \& 175p \& ${ }_{\text {To }}$ \& ${ }^{250 p}$ \& tidas \& ${ }^{2700}$ \& T06 \& 80p \& ${ }_{2}^{254}$ \& ${ }^{650}$ \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }^{1200}$ <br>

\hline SAA5010 \& ${ }^{2200}$ \& STK413211 \& 600p \& － \& 350 p \& ${ }_{\text {TA } 7269}$ \& ${ }_{260} 220$ \& TDA1029 \& ${ }^{2000}$ \& TDA25 \& | 130 p |
| :--- |
| 170 p | \& TDA6600 \& ${ }_{\substack{1400 \\ 160 p}}^{100}$ \& ${ }^{\text {TLLO71 }}$ \& ${ }_{80}^{380}$ \& ${ }_{2}$ 2SA5 \& ${ }^{50 \mathrm{p}}$ \& 2SA11122 \& ${ }_{\text {coop }}$ <br>

\hline SAA5020 \& 35 \& STK414111 \& ${ }^{4200}$ \& STR381 \& 390 p \& TA7270 \& 170p \& tDA1041E \& 250p \& tda2593 \& 110 p \& TDA4601 \& 1200 \& TL083 \& 55p \& 25A \& 6500 \& 2SAl \& 40 p <br>
\hline SAAS \& ${ }_{280}^{440}$ \& STK4141
STK415 \& ${ }_{6880}$ \& STR38 \& ${ }_{31}^{41}$ \& TAP20 \& 2200
2600 \& TDA10 \&  \& TDA \& Pr \& TDA \& ${ }_{3700}^{2209}$ \& TLO84 \& 700 \& \& ${ }^{1000}$ \& \& 150p <br>
\hline 500 \& 400 p \& STK \& 6500 \& STR \& 700 \& TA72 \& 300 \& tDal \& 200 p \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ， \& \& ${ }^{\circ}$ <br>
\hline A5050 \& ${ }^{6500}$ \& STK416 \&  \& STR45 \& ${ }_{5000}^{5200}$ \& TA7274 \& 2100 \& TD \& ${ }^{200 p}$ \& TDA \& 100p \& TDA \& 3500 \& \& 4000 \& 254 \& 150p \& \& 500p <br>
\hline SAAS243F \& 3000 \& STK4171 \& 9500 \& Sti452 \& ${ }_{600}$ \& ${ }_{\text {TA7281 }}$ \& ${ }_{2000}$ \& tDA10 \& ${ }_{180 \mathrm{p}}^{3000}$ \& TDA \& ${ }^{3000}$ \& TDA493 \& 325 \& TMS1024 \& ${ }^{300 \%}$ \& ${ }_{2 S}^{25 A}$ \& 50 c \& ${ }_{2 S A 1}^{2 S A f}$ \& 500p <br>
\hline SAB3013 \& 2000 \& STK417 \& ${ }_{6800}^{680}$ \& STR453

STRa54 \& ${ }_{4000} 50$ \& TA7282 \& ${ }^{1600}$ \& TDA10 \& ${ }^{400}$ \& TDA2653a \& ${ }_{2}^{225 p}$ \& TDAA9 \& | 120 |
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| 1200 |
| 300 | \& TMS3667 \&  \& ${ }^{25} 5$ \& ${ }_{500}^{600}$ \& 2SA1 \& 120p <br>

\hline STA301A \& ${ }_{200}$ \& STK418211 \& ${ }^{6850}$ \& STR455 \& 5000 \& TA7288 \& 2200 \& TDA10 \& 140 p
1 \& TDA2654 \& 150p \& ${ }_{\text {TDA56 }}$ \& cisop \& TMS3712 \& ${ }^{3000}$ \& ${ }_{2546}^{254}$ \& 150 \& 2SA1 \& ${ }_{40 p}$ <br>
\hline STAAO \& ${ }^{220} 0^{2}$ \& STK4191 \& 7000 \& STR \& 4700 \& TA7299 \& 200 p \& toa \& 150 p \& tod \& 100 p \& TDA56 \& 25 \& TMS3 \& 550 p \& 25A6 \& ${ }^{35 \mathrm{p}}$ \& 2SA \& 60p <br>
\hline STA403 \& ${ }_{280 \mathrm{p}}^{27}$ \& STK423 \& ${ }_{7000}$ \& STR45 \& ${ }_{40}^{60}$ \& TAP73 \& ${ }_{\substack{100 p \\ 1200}}$ \& TD \& 280p \& TDA \& \％ \& TDA \& 2000 \& TPU \& ${ }_{\substack{12009 \\ 900}}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{25}$ \& ${ }_{250}^{26 p}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{25}$ \& 700 <br>
\hline STA431A \& 2500 \& STK4241 \& ${ }^{10505}$ \& STR109 \& 2750 \& TA7313 \& 770 \& TDA 1082 \& ${ }^{275 p}$ \& TDA2 \& 6000 \& TDA570 \& 450 p \& U1118 \& 2500 \& ${ }^{25} 5$ \& 25p \& 25A \& 1200 <br>
\hline STAA32A \& ${ }_{270}^{220 p}$ \& STK4241 \& － \& STR1195 \& ${ }_{325} 350$ \& TAP314 \& ${ }_{\text {200p }}^{1750}$ \& TDA 1083 \& － 170 Pp \& TDA2791 \& ${ }_{200 p}^{275 p}$ \& TDAS580 \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { coid } \\ 3700}}$ \& ${ }_{\text {U }}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{300 p \\ 150}}$ \& ${ }_{254}^{254}$ \& －${ }_{\text {200p }}^{1000}$ \& ${ }^{25 A 1215}$ \& ${ }^{600 p}$ <br>
\hline STAA35A \& ${ }_{2700}^{2700}$ \& STK4273 \& 5500 \& STR20 \& ${ }_{400 \mathrm{p}}^{400}$ \& TA7317P \& ${ }_{120}^{120}$ \& TDA1087 \& 60 p \& TDA2822M \& ${ }^{600}$ \& TDA 5850 \& ${ }^{1750}$ \& ${ }^{\text {U318M }}$ \& 3500 \& 25 25 \& 2800 \& 2SA1217 \& 1000 <br>
\hline STA4s6C \& ${ }_{240}^{2200}$ \& STK4311 \& ${ }^{6550}$ \& STR2013 \& ${ }_{300}{ }^{4000}$ \& TA7325 \& 900 \& TDA ${ }^{\text {TDA } 097}$ \& ${ }^{\text {475p }}$ \& TDA2807 \& ${ }^{2000}$ \& TOATOOO \& 750
1700
100 \& U329 \& ${ }^{4550}$ \& ${ }_{254}^{254}$ \& 50 c \& ${ }^{25 A 1232}$ \& 1850p <br>
\hline STAA71 \& 210 p \& STK4332 \& 365 \& STR2015 \& 5500 \& TA ${ }^{\text {a } 328}$ \& 1100 \& TDA11 \& ${ }_{50 \mathrm{p}}$ \& tidaj048 \& ${ }^{130} 0^{0}$ \& TDA7010 \& 1200 \& U33 \& 300 p \& 25 \& 20 p \& ${ }^{254} 1242$ \& ${ }^{\text {80p }}$ <br>
\hline STAS \& ${ }_{4200}^{2800}$ \& STK43 \& ${ }_{4500}$ \& STR3 \& ${ }_{2250} 6$ \& TAA \& － \& TD \& ${ }_{850}^{500}$ \& TDA \& ${ }_{2000}^{200 p}$ \& TD \& ${ }_{1200}^{200}$ \& U4208 \& 700 \& $2 \mathrm{2S}$ \& 80 p \& ${ }_{25} 25$ \& ${ }_{\text {80p }}^{120}$ <br>
\hline STK029 \& ${ }^{3600}$ \& STK4372 \& 4900 \& STP3115 \& ${ }_{400} 400$ \& TA 341 \& 250p \& TDA1180 \& ${ }_{1}^{1290}$ \& TDA3 \& ${ }^{1} 1000_{0}$ \& TDA ${ }^{\text {T0 }}$ \& 2000 \& U6648 \& ${ }^{175}$ \& 254 \& ${ }^{159}$ \& \& 1000 <br>
\hline STK00 \& 5200 \& STK4432 \& 600 \& STile \& ${ }^{48008}$ \& （ta3a3 \& ${ }_{340} 120$ \& TDA180A \& 190p \& TDA330 \& ${ }_{280}^{480 p}$ \&  \& ${ }^{2000}$ \& U 24181 B
U 28298 \& 1250 \& 2547474
2SA748 \& ${ }_{60}^{425 p}$ \& 25A1 \& －${ }_{\text {110p }}^{150}$ <br>
\hline STK0049
STK0050 \& ${ }^{5100}$ \& STK4773 \& ${ }_{8}^{820}$ \& STR3135 \& 2700 \& TA7358 \& 855 \& TDA1200B \& ${ }_{750}^{800}$ \& TDA3 \& ${ }^{1220 p}$ \& TDA7077 \& $1{ }^{1750}$ \& Ua6068 \& ¢ \& 2 254 \& ${ }_{800} 200$ \& 254 \& ${ }_{\substack{280 \\ 280}}$ <br>
\hline STK00 \& 6200 \& STK4803 \& ${ }^{6400}$ \& STR3214 \& 27 \& TA7607 \& 2000 \& TDA 1235 \& 3000 \& TDA3 \& 500p \& TDA TDA $220^{\text {d }}$ \& 150 \& UC3844 \& 1250 \& ${ }^{254}$ \& ${ }_{200 p}^{800}$ \& ${ }^{\text {2SA }}$ 265 \& ${ }_{200}$ <br>
\hline STK00 \& ${ }^{8200}$ \& STK4813 \& ${ }^{8000}$ \& STR321 \& 2750 \& TAP608 \& 360 p

1700 \& TDA12 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
240 p <br>
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 \& ${ }_{\text {TDA3 }}^{\text {TDA3 }}$ \& ${ }_{340 \mathrm{p}}^{200 p}$ \& TDA 7222 \& ${ }_{2250}^{200}$ \& ULN \& 770 \& 

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\end{tabular} \& ${ }_{350}^{900}$ \& － \& 50p <br>

\hline \& 5 \& STK48 \& 720 p \& Sthao \& 6500 \& TA7 \& ${ }_{210 p}$ \& TD \& ${ }^{150 p}$ \& \& ${ }_{450 p}$ \& tDa7233 \& 25 p \& UL \& 270 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{0}$ <br>
\hline STK0 \& ${ }_{4}^{330 \mathrm{p}}$ \& STK4853 \& ${ }^{7300}$ \& STH4142
STRa211 \& ${ }^{4500}$ \& ${ }_{\text {TAP7612 }}^{\text {TA } 614}$ \& $3000
c170$ \& TDA1327 \& ${ }_{220 \mathrm{p}}^{200 \mathrm{p}}$ \& TDA3 ${ }_{\text {TDA3 }}$ \& $\underset{\substack{300 p \\ 2750}}{ }$ \& TDA \& 1750 \& UP \& 1700
2200 \& 2 \& $\underset{\substack{1500 \\ 250}}{\substack{\text { 20，}}}$ \& \& 50p <br>
\hline STKO \& 760 \& STK4873 \& $850{ }^{\circ}$ \& STR4512 \& 400 p \& TA7616 \& 3009 \& toal412 \& 35p \& tDa3 \& ${ }_{260 p}$ \& TDA \& 500 p \& UPC5 \& 1300 \& 2 S \& 50 p \& ${ }_{2 S A 1295}$ \& 00\％ <br>
\hline STK025
STK050 \& ${ }^{65500}$ \& STK4893 \& ${ }^{10000}$ \& STR50 \& ${ }_{5500}^{500}$ \& TAT621 \& ${ }^{3000}$ \& TDA 510 \& 1770 \& TDA \& ${ }^{4550}$ \& TDA \& 5000 \& UPCS \& ${ }^{600}$ \& \& 30 p \& 25A1 \& ${ }_{3000}^{2600}$ <br>
\hline ST \& ${ }_{520 \mathrm{p}}$ \& STK5314 \& 4755 \& STR5214 \& ${ }^{4755}$ \& TA7628 \& ${ }^{\text {diop }}$ \& TDA1514A \& 450p \& TDA3520 \& ${ }_{\text {op }}$ \& TDA ${ }^{\text {T }}$ \& ${ }^{1700}$ \& UPC571 \& ${ }_{220}{ }^{80}$ \& ${ }^{2} 5$ \& ${ }_{20 \mathrm{p}}$ \& ${ }^{25 A 1303}$ \& 400 p <br>
\hline ST \& ${ }_{5500}^{580}$ \& STK5315 \& ${ }^{5000}$ \& STR5315
STR5412 \& S750 \& TAP629 \& ${ }_{2000}^{2200}$ \& TDA1515A \& ${ }_{3500}^{2000}$ \& TDA3530 \& ${ }^{3500}$ \& TDA7273 \& ${ }^{800}$ \& UPC574 \& 60 p \& 25 \& ${ }^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ \& 2SA 3 204 \& 1109 <br>
\hline 退 \& 5400 \& STK 5324 \& ${ }^{4500}$ \& STR6020 \& ${ }_{325}$ \& TA76 \& 400 p \& TDA1577 \& 250p \& TDA3541 \& ${ }^{175}$ \& TDA7275 \& $75 p$ \& UPC577 \& 64 p \& 2548 \& 20 p \& 2541307 \& 1000 <br>
\hline STK084
STK085 \& ${ }^{6000}$ \& STK5325 \& ${ }_{300 p}^{3700}$ \& （1） \& ${ }_{4500}$ \& TA7640 \& － 900 \& TDA1519 \& ${ }^{2000}$ \& TDA3560 \& ${ }^{2600}$ \& TDA7284 \& $100p
660p$ \& UPC592 \& 959 \& － \& 25p \& 2SA1309 \& － 500 <br>
\hline STKKO66 \& 800 \& STK5332 \& 1800 \& STRT00 \& 450 \& ${ }^{\text {TA }}$－76588 \& 1000 \& TDA 1520 \& ${ }^{2750}$ \& TDA356 \& ${ }^{3000}$ \& TDA7359 \& 3000 \& UPC596 \& 1900 \& ${ }^{2} 548886$ \& 45 p \& ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ \& ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ <br>
\hline STK0100 \& 1200 \& STK53 \& ${ }^{1000 \mathrm{p}}$ \& STR120 \& 4000 \& TA ${ }_{\text {TA7688 }}^{\text {T／}}$ \& ${ }^{1005}$ \& TDA1522 \& $250 p$
$110 p$ \& TDA3562 \& ${ }_{\text {Op }}$ \& T0A7360 \& ${ }^{700 p}$ \& UPC 1001 \& ${ }_{7}^{220}$ \& 25 \& Sop \& （e） \& ${ }_{80 \mathrm{p}}^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ <br>
\hline STK4 \& \& STK533 \& ${ }_{2000}^{5090}$ \& STRT30 \& 5000 \&  \& 150 p \& TOA 1524
TDA 1540 \& ${ }^{20200}$ \& TDA35 \& 355p \& TDAB \& 225p \& UPC1 \& ${ }^{2000}$ \& \& P \& 2SA1 \& 200p <br>
\hline 退 433 \& 4000 \& STK 53339 \& 295 \& STP16006 \& 500 p \& TA76 \& ${ }_{600 p}$ \& \& ${ }^{7250 p}$ \& \& ${ }^{325}$ \& TDA8 \& 200 \& UPC 1025 \& ${ }_{230}{ }^{60}$ \& \& 30 p \& ${ }^{25 A 1352}$ \& ${ }^{100 \mathrm{p}}$ <br>
\hline STK435
STK436 \& ${ }_{3}^{3750}$ \& STK5342 \& ${ }_{3750}^{2450}$ \& STR20005
STR20012 \& 4500
4500 \& \& 3000 \& \& ${ }_{300 \mathrm{p}}^{2500}$ \& ${ }_{\text {TDA }}$ \&  \& TDA8143 \& ${ }^{1}$ \& UPC 1026 \& 950 \& \& 40 p \& \& ${ }^{1000}$ <br>
\hline STK436 \& ${ }_{460 \mathrm{p}}^{430 \mathrm{p}}$ \& STK5367 \& 360p \& STR20012 \& 4500 \& \& 200 p \& TDA1543 \& 道 \& TDA \& ${ }^{3500}$ \& TDAB145 \& ${ }^{1200}$ \& \& \& \& Op \& 56 \& 1000 <br>
\hline STK439 \& 500 P \& STK5421 \& ${ }_{450 p}$ \& STR30110 \& 400 p \& TA7769 \& ${ }_{130}$ \& TDA1572 \& ${ }^{1750}$ \& TDA3580 \& 4000 \& TDA8160 \& ${ }_{125 p}$ \& UPC1032 \& 60 P \& 2SA935 \& 40 p \& ${ }^{25 A 1370}$ \& （100p <br>
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## JAPANESE TRANSISTORS



## REPLACEMENT VIDEO HEADS

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|  |  |  |  | Tel: ol8l-900 2339 |
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## PINCH ROLLERS I VCR BELT KITS

| Price | Model Price | ic | Model Price | el |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI <br> VS10, VS9300, VS9500, VS9700, VS9800, <br> VP7100, VP77 165p <br> VS1, VS2, VS3, VS4, VS5, VS6, VS8, <br> VS9 VS $105,112.115,116,126,205, ~ 220,240, ~$ <br> 244, 245, 247, 248, 250, 512, 515, 516, Vsx9 <br> VS201, VS301, VS303, VS304, VS603. <br> VS606, VS607, VP58-P82 165p <br> VS 125, VS155, VS 165, VS 220, VS 240. <br> VS250, V5512 <br> VS22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38, 53, 66, 75, 422. <br> $425,426,427,462,465,467,485,965,967$, <br> VSAT7 <br> 4F260, 261, 262, 265, 270, 274, 280, $410,440,400,455,480,490,497,560$. <br> 165p <br> 599 <br> 165p |   <br> VHSTJ1, VHSTJ2, VHSTJ3 $165 p$ <br> VHSWJI, VHSWJ3. VHSXJ3 $165 p$ <br> VBXYB3 $165 p$ <br> VHSEH3. VHSES2 $165 p$ <br> VHSF34, 165 p <br> VHSFP2 $165 p$ | N.E.C. <br> N830, 831,832,833,895 165p PVC2300, 2400, 740, 744, 746, 760, 764, 766 DX1000. 1600, 2000. 3000, N9012, 9013. 9014, 9016, 9033, 9034, N9053, 9054. $9055,9066,9110,9120,9510.9520,9530$, 9610 | FM556, FM558, FM560, FM562, FM564, <br> FM574, FM578 165p FM601, 603, 605, 607, 608, 617.619. 620. $624,623,625,626,628,630,632,634,636$, 638, 639 165p | FERGUSON <br> 3292, 3V00, 3V01, 3V I6, 3V22, 8900, 8901, <br> 3V23, 8923.8924, 8929 <br> 3V29, 3V30, 8930, 8931, 8933, 8940 <br> 3V31, 3V32. 8541, 8942 <br> 3V35, 3V36, 3V38, 3V $99,3 \vee 49,8943$, 8944 <br> $3 \vee 42,3 \vee 43,3 \vee 44,3 \vee 45,3 \vee 48,3 V 53$. <br> 3V54, 3V55, 3V57, 8945, 8947, 8948 <br> 3V43, 3V44, 3V58, 3V65, 8950, 8951, FV10. <br> FV11, FV12, FV13, FV14, FV20, FV21, <br> FV22, FV26, FV32, CV141L <br> FV31R |
|  |  |  | OLAVOX CVR 1000, NCVA5000 |  |
|  | (e) | VH1, VH2 | SONY | FV11, FV12, FV13, FV14, FV20, FV21, <br> FV22, FV26, FV32, CV141L <br> FV31R <br> 65p 110 p |
|  | $610,620,630,640$, VS $650,660,680,700$ $710,720,740,790,800,810,900,910,920$, 930, V $940,5180,5480,6190,6690.1650$ MVS $400,440,400,410,440,441,400,456$, | 2948, 3030, 3312, VHF2A, VP2948 165p COMBI15000, 16000, HV03, LVH50. NEVH, NEVHM, NEVHML, TVP230RC, |  | FIDELITY <br> HOS200, VCR600 <br> VCR6100 |
|  | 930, VS $940,5180,5480,6190,6690 \quad 165 p$ MVS $400,440,400,410,440,44)^{4}, 400,456$. |  | SLT20ME, SLT T30 ME. SLT50ME |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SLV201, 202, 301, 302,401, 402, 801, } \\ & 802 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| AMSTRAD <br> VCR4000, 4600, 4700, 5200, 6000, 6400, $8600,8602,8603,8604,8700,8704,8714$ 8800, 8804, 9000, 9340, D08904, TVR1, 2. 3.4 VCR7000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | SLV210, $270,273,275,300,353,373,410$  <br> $415,474,656.715, ~ S L V 757.777$ 165 p <br> SLV255 165 p | ${ }_{\text {FRLLUX }}$ VR2005, VR |
|  | GOLDSTAR <br> GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242. <br> $1243,1244,1245,1245,8000,8200,8210$. <br> 8215, GHVP1240, 124t, 1247, 1248, 1290. <br> 1291, 1295, 1296, VCP4000, 4100, 4130. <br> $4200,4300,4301,4305,4306,4310,4311$. <br> 4315, 4316, 4320, 4321, 4325, 4326 180p | 4. 2400. 2500.26000 .27700 |  | VR2000 |
| AIWA  <br> AV66, AV77 165p <br> G700, G900 $165 p$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $220,225,245$, VR821, 925, 1032, 2949. 2959. 2957, 2966, 2979, 2980, VTV 300. VXL20, 25, 30 <br> 165p |  | FISHER <br> VBS7000 <br> VB59000 |
|  |  |  | 2930, 2931, 2935, 2941, 2960, 2970, 2671 $3935,3945,3950,3965,3975,4935,4940$, 4942, 4945, 4970, 6000, 7921, 7926, 7929 |  |
| ALBA <br> VCR3000X, VCR4000 VCR5000, VCR6000 |  |  |  | FVHP615, 618, 620, 622, 710, 711, 720, 721, 722, 725, 730, 840 |
|  | HINARI <br> V20H, VXL5, VXL6, VXL7, VXLB, VXL9, <br> VXL $10, ~ V X L 11, V$ XLi9 <br> VXL2, VXL3 <br> 165p <br> $V \times L 4, V \times L 20, V \times L 35$ <br> - 1 , 165p |  | VR1935, VR2915 <br> VR1970, VR1980 <br> VR400, 410, 440, 449, 400, 510, 519, 540, <br> 549, 610,640 <br> VR520, 529, 530, 535, 539, 550, 620, 630. <br> 650, 920 <br> 165p |  |
| Authentic |  |  |  | 918 <br> VBR330 VBS7500 VBS7600 |
|  |  |  |  | vBis3900 |
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## The Broadcasting Bill

Because of technological developments, great changes in broadcasting have become possible and are already taking place. In particular satellites whose transmissions are not amenable to control by national governments are now vying worldwide with terrestrial transmissions that are amenable to such control. When there were few satellites capable of providing quality signals for domestic viewers, and these signals were in analogue form, the situation was perhaps something that govermments could choose to ignore. With the increasing population of satellites aiming their wares at the domestic viewer, and the imminent arrival of digital transmissions that will vastly multiply the signals available, the situation is becoming one that governments are likely to feel they should address. It is in this context that we have to consider the government's Broadcasting Bill.

There are several fundamental approaches, all logical, that can be adopted on the control of broadcasting. You may feel that there should be no control at all. Let broadcasters get on with it: if they can't find a market for their wares, they will simply go out of business. Fair enough. At the other extreme there is the view that broadcasting makes use of a public asset, spectrum space, and is therefore answerable to the public through its elected representatives, i.e. the government. Equally logical. In practice of course the situation is rather more complex than that assumed by these simplistic views. Because of this, most people probably feel that some policy between no control at all and tight government control (if this remains possible) is the correct approach to adopt. This leads to such tricky questions as what sort of and how much control, who by, who should appoint the controllers, who they should be answerable to, etc.
The great problem is to ensure that good use is made of spectrum space for the public benefit. It is this concern that is the basis of the elaborate arrangements inherited by the ITC from its predecessors. The aim is to use supervision to ensure that varied, quality broadcasting remains available. Complete freedom of the skies, as found in some parts of the world, has hardly been a success - in some countries the choice is rubbish, rubbish or rubbish.

The difficulty is that quality costs money. Rather a lot of it. So frequency franchising becomes essential - to provide
companies and broadcasting organisations with adequate motivation to invest in the programming and services they provide.

The Broadcasting Bill is to some extent a tidying up operation, to give a legal basis to the forthcoming terrestrial digital TV services. In this respect there is little to quibble about. The Bill could become law this summer, taking effect from the start of 1997. What one can complain about is its relaxation of the law relating to the ownership of ITV companies. The effect here would be to allow greater concentration of ownership of the network. To allay fears that this might give excessive power to a small number of broadcasters, the ITC is to be given greater powers to ensure that regional TV requirements are adequate, and will be given the task of deciding on whether or not changes in broadcasting company ownership are in the public interest. The government has decided to abolish the rule that no company can own more than two franchises. Instead, no ITV company may broadcast to more than fifteen per cent of the total audience. "Market share is", according to national heritage secretary Virginia Bottomley, "a more reliable measure of influence." Up to a point, yes. But audience ratings can vary substantially over quite short periods - and is success to be penalised? This proposal does not appear to have been well thought out.

Some of the larger UK broadcasters have been maintaining that their long-term future depends on their ability to compete with vast international broadcasting operations, and that they must therefore grow. This doesn't really follow. Smaller operations should be able to survive it depends on their ability to produce and sell to other broadcasters quality programming. On the whole this aspect of the Bill appears to be a way of accommodating the wishes of a few larger broadcasters, a dubious exercise.

The Bill also tackles the subject of the change from analogue to entirely digital transmission. Instead of setting a final date for "switching off analogue", the government says it will review the situation when fifty per cent of households can receive digital TV, or five years after the start of the first digital licence, whichever occurs first. That is to put off the decision, which in the present uncertain circumstances is as well.

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BUSINESS


## A visit to

## George Cole takes a look at the latest developments in LCD technology

Sharp's first 21 in. TV receiver, Model CV2101, launched in 1960.

Sharp's name has become synonymous with liquid-crystal display (LCD) technology. The company is the world's largest manufacturer of LCD panels, accounting for around 44 per cent of a worldwide market that's forecast to be worth about $£ 4$ billion this year. Hundreds of millions of pounds have been invested by Sharp in LCD production plants, which supply many other electronics companies.
During a recent visit to Japan I got to

see and hear about Sharp's current LCD plans, which include new types that will be larger, stronger and even better than today's displays.
At the company's museum Sharp has a display of some of its older technology. This includes its first 21 in. TV receiver, Model CV2101, which was launched in 1960. At the time it cost 500,000 Yen, which is around $£ 2,900$ at today's rate. The average monthly wage in Japan was then just $£ 63$ !
Also on show is the VC6000, the first front-loading VCR, which was launched in 1979. Its features include a tape remaining counter, a 12 -channel tuner and index search, which works by recording an electronic pulse between each recording.
With the current interest in computers that incorporate TV facilities (PCTVs), it's noteworthy that Sharp was offering the C2-8000 TV and computer back in 1982.

## LCD Background

Before looking at what Sharp is doing in the LCD field, we'll take a brief look at how the technology works. Liquid crystals were discovered in the nineteenth century. Most are organic compounds with long, rod-like molecular shapes. They get their name from the fact that they can behave like both
a liquid and a crystalline structure. There are over 10,000 types of liquid crystals.
LCDs are made by blending different combinations of liquid crystals to achieve the best results. The blending process is a mixture of science and black art.
Researchers at RCA discovered in 1963 that the application of a voltage across an LCD cell changed the way in which light passed through it, by altering the alignment of the molecules. Five years later, RCA made the first LCD device.
The basic structure of an LCD cell consists of a pair of glass plates, which have to be 2,000 times smoother than ordinary glass, with the liquid crystal material sandwiched in between. The liquid crystals are arranged in grooves, light passing through in the direction of molecular alignment. In most LCDs the molecules are aligned in a twisted state. Thus light is twisted as it passes through. If a voltage is applied, the crystals take up a vertical alignment and light passes straight through. The passage of light can be blocked or allowed through by adding polarising filters (ordinary light is non-polarised, the filter allowing through only light with the relevant polarisation). These work in conjunction with voltage con-
trol of the LCD cells.
Thus varying the voltage controls the passage of light. The principle is shown in Fig. 1.
Colour can be introduced by putting an RGB filter over the display. With a TV or video display, each liquid crystal cell represents one pixel, the pixels being arranged in rows that correspond with the phosphor arrangement on a TV or monitor screen.

In the so-called passive display (also known as a duty-drive LCD) each row is switched on sequentially. The disadvantage is the blurring that can occur when a fast-moving object is being displayed, because of the time taken to switch on each pixel. With an activematrix display, each pixel has its own control transistor to switch it on. The result is much better image quality. There are two types of active LCD, the thin-film transistor (TFT) type and the two-terminal element type such as the metal-insulator-metal (MIM) structure. Unlike a c.r.t., which produces light, an LCD controls the passage of light. It therefore requires a backlight or a mirror to reflect ambient light.

## Types of LCD

There are many types of LC display. The first, released in 1973, used the dynamic scattering mode (DSM). They were used in calculators. A mirror provided the backlight, and the display had a curious milk-like appearance. DSM displays were replaced by the twisted nematic (TN) type in 1975. This has the molecules arranged, in the rest state, with a $90^{\circ}$ twist. Image quality is improved, but the snag is that the contrast decreases as the display is made larger.
A number of displays were subsequently developed, including the super twisted nematic (STN), the double super twisted nematic (DSTN) - and the triple super twisted nematic (TSTN)! Simple TN displays are generally used for calculators and electronic organisers. TV and monitor screens and projectors use TFT and MIM arrangements.

## Developments

Sharp is working on various new types of LCD. One is the ferroelectric LCD (FLCD) which doesn't, like an activematrix display, require expensive switching elements and has the curious ability to retain the last screen display when the power is switched off.

Low-temperature polysilicon TFT LCDs will make it possible to incorporate drivers, memory, CPU and other elements within the display, heralding a new generation of ultra-thin computers. Low-temperature relates to the substrate processing.

Other developments include plastic LCDs that can be rolled up, and more robust displays that can withstand mechanical shocks (dropping an LCD camcorder or computer can be an expensive accident!).
There are moves to reduce LCD power consumption. A current 10.4 in . display consumes around 2.4 W , but 11.3 in . displays that consume just 1.5 W are expected to be announced this spring.
A new type of LCD, the Double Metal Guest Host (DMGH), blends a dye into an LCD. When no voltage is applied the dye absorbs the light, giving a black display. When a voltage is applied the liquid crystals realign and the light passes through, being reflected by an aluminium electrode - see Fig. 2. The process enables easy-to-read displays to be produced without the need for a backlight. Power consumption is much less at around 60 mW , while the viewing angle is $100^{\circ}$. Production of the DMGH LCD is scheduled to begin this April.
Another development is the reflective NH (New Hysteresis) STN LCD, which uses a system known as electri-cally-controlled birefringence (ECB). This enables a single pixel to display white, black, red, blue and green light successively without the need for a backlight and colour filters. ECB works by voltage control, modifying the angle of the molecules in the liqui-crystal layer. The birefringence change in the crystal layer is detected by two polarisers (see Fig. 3). Production of NH STN LCDs is due to start in March. The new display will be aimed at cellular phone, electronic organiser and multimedia ter-


Fig. I: Basic principle of using polarising filters and a voltagecontrolled LCD cell to control the transmission of light.


Fig. 2: Diagrammatic representation of a section through a reflective DMGH colaur LCD.


Fig. 3: Component layers of a colour ECB reflective STN LCD.


The World's largest directviewing TFT LCD display at 28 inches.

The stylish
"Window Series" range of $8 \cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. and 10.4 in personal LCD TVs from Sharp.

The first frontloading VCR, Model VC6000, was released by Sharp in 1979.

minal applications.
LCDs are already used in a wide range of devices, including watches, calculators, test equipment, VCR displays and camcorder monitors. But Sharp's largest market (around 66 per cent) is the computer one. Other possible markets include car navigation systems, entertainment machines and hand-held information devices. Sharp's biggest goal however is to replace the c.r.t. as the major display device in TV sets and monitors. This will be no easy task.

## LCD Production

Sharp began work on LCDs over twenty years ago and holds over 1,225 patents in Japan and over 500 worldwide. It has three LCD production plants in Japan: the largest and newest, Mie, began mass production last October, producing around 250,000 LCD panels a month ( $150,000 \mathrm{TFT}$ and 100,000 passive display types). Production is expected to increase to 320,000 units a month from April. The
first phase of the Mie plant, which covers 344,000 square metres and employs some 650 people, represents an investment of around $£ 353$ million by Sharp. The Nara plant produces 160,000 passive display a month. I visited the third plant, Tenri, which produces $140,0008.4 \mathrm{in}$. and $160,00010 \cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. TFT panels a month. The first production line was built four years ago: the latest line, just opened, uses up to the minute computer-controlled systems. Sharp also produces LCDs in Chima, the USA and Taiwan.

## Production and Yield

The production process for a TFT LCD is complex, involving seven separate film-deposition steps. The electrodes are formed during the same process. To start off, a glass substrate is covered with a photo-sensitive resist and then exposed to light, using a photolithographic process. Any excess material is washed away, then the process is repeated for each layer. Care is required to prevent dust con-

tamination: at Tenri, TFT production takes place in a Class 10 clean room, which means that there are fewer than ten dust particles, each no larger than 0.3 microns, per cubic foot of air. In comparison normal air has one million dust particles per cubic foot. Workers have to wear special suits to trap any flaking skin particles. Even so, faulty panels are produced and have to be junked. The yield rate is a closely guarded secret: Sharp simply says that it is "much better than 50 per cent".

## Comparisons

The high cost of LCD production puts a question mark over the possibility that LCDs will replace the c.r.t. in largescreen TV sets and monitors. Although LCD costs are understood to be falling by fifteen per cent a year, they are still much higher than c.r.t. production costs.
Sharp markets a $14 i n$. LCD TV set in Japan, but the price is around $£ 4,000$. Most LCD TV sets have 8.4 or 10.4 in. displays and cost about $£ 640$ and $£ 870$ respectively. That's why other electronics companies are looking at different flat-screen technologies. Sony for example has opted for its Plasma Addressed Liquid Crystal (PALC) technology, which uses a plasma discharge instead of a transistor to switch on each pixel. Sony claims that PALC displays are cheaper and easier to produce than conventional TFT LCDs.
Other companies are developing gasplasma displays, arguing that the production of large LCD panels is difficult. Sharp has developed a 28in. LCD panel however, made by joining together two 2 lin. panels. The junction between the two panels is just 440 microns, or half the pixel pitch, so the join is not visible. The panel has 921,600 pixels, 24 -bit colour and a consumption of about 100 W . Contrast ratio is more than $100: 1$ and the weight 18 kg . A 42 in . version is being developed by Sharp, based on four 21 in . panels.
Despite all this effort, flat-panel display manufacturers will find it hard to overhaul the c.r.t., which continues to provide the best colour, brightness, contrast, resolution, viewing angle and cost. The signs are that LCDs will continue to eat into areas previously dominated by the c.r.t. however, and if companies such as Sharp can continue to drive LCD costs down the large, flat-screen TV may reach our living rooms sooner rather than later.

## Acknowledgement

My special thanks to Mr Isamu Washizuka, senior executive of Sharp's liquid-crystal display business, for his help in the preparation of this article.


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Order Code: SK08
$£ 5.00$
UNIVERSAL TRIPLER
Price: $£ 4.00$ each
AMSTRAD MODE KIT Price: $£ 2.75$ each

## SEE OTHER PACES

 FOR MORE grandata baigansEconomy Kit Contents BELTSET TUREELTABLE IDLER TYRE TJU IDERL TYRE Order Code: SK34 Economy Kit Contents BELT SET T/U REEL TABLE TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE PINCH ROLLER TUU
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## NV332 <br> Contents

## BLLT SET PINCH ROLLER PLAY IDLER. FFREW IDLER

 TENSION BAND FFFREW TYRE



| Order Code : SK23 BAND | IDLER TYRE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O6.00 | Order Code: SK24 |

## Contents



Order Code: SK25 $£ 12.00$

## NV730/NV770

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SLOT IN BELT LOADING BELT } & \text { Economy Xt Contenls } \\ \text { SLOT BELT. LOADING BELT } \\ \text { PINCH ROLLER IDLER UNIT. } & \text { PINCH ROLLER. IDLER TYRE }\end{array}$ Order Code: SK19NV370/nv380/480/630780030080
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## Contents

## BELT SE

 PINCH ROLLEREconomy Kit Contents Order code: SK 17 ITION BAND IDLER TYRE
£14.00

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£5.00
VV2000/NV2010
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Contents } & \text { Economy Kit Contents } \\ \text { BELT SET PINCH ROLLER FF } & \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER } \\ \text { IDLER PLAY IDLER. TENSION } & \text { IDLER TYRE PUIEY TYRE }\end{array}$ BAND PLAY IOLER LAMP TENSION IDLER TYRE PULLEY TYRE
VIO

NV7000 NV7200/NV7800

## Contents

ELT SET PINCH ROLLER
DLER UNIT PLAY IDLER
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Order Code: $\$$ K 11
$£ 8.50$ BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
IDLER TYRE CLUTCH TYRE

## NV300 NV 330 NV 333 NV $340 / \mathrm{NV} 366$


Economy nit Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
IDLER TYRE PLAY IDLER
TYRE



## JUST ARRIVEDH NEW ITEMS

## 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 recommended parts is supplied for the 4 most popular models, which when fitted should overcome this

| MAKE \& MODEL | DRDER CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 650 p |
| PACE SS9000, $9200,9010,9020,9220$ | SATPSU2 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 650 p |

Replacement Video Heads

| MAKE | mdoels | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HITACHI | VT570, VT575, VT576, VT580, VT585 VT588, VTF70 | 3100p |
| I.T.T. | VR3761 | 3100p |
| JVC \& FERGUSSON | MRD950, HRD960, HRD980, FV46 | 5000p |
| LUXOR | VR3761 | 3100p |
| MITSUBISH | HSE51 | 3000p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVFS200, NVFS 90 , NVV8000 | 4600 p |
|  | NVHD100, NVHD101, NVHF100 | 3100p |
|  | NVSD | 1400p |
|  | AG7330, AG7350, AG7355, AG7450 | 5000p |
|  | NVFS100 | 5000p |
| N.E.C. | D5600 | 3500p |
| SANYO | TLS1000P, TLS 1001 P. TLS 1100 | 3100p |
|  | VHR7800, VHR7810, VHR8000SP, VHR8801SP, VHRD4800 | 3100p |
| SHARP | VCH80, VCH81, VFH815 | 2800p |
|  | VCA33, VCA36, VCA43, VCA44, VCA46, VCA49 | 1500p |
|  | VCA55. VCA63 | 2200p |
| SONY | SLV656, SLV715, SLV757, SLV777. SLV815, SLV825 | 4600p |
|  | SLV353UB | 3200p |
|  | CCDF340E. CCDF500E. CCDV90E. CCDV95E, CCDSP5E | 4800 p |
| Original Video Heads |  |  |
| MAKE | models | Price |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVG20, NVG21, NVG22, NVG25 NVG25, NVG28, NVG200, NVD48 PART NO: VEH 0343 | 3000p |
|  | NVG33, NVG45. NVG46. NVL23 <br> NVL25, NVL28 <br> PART NO: VEH 0417 | 2900p |
|  | NVJ30, NVHJ33, NVL20, NVL21. NVG30, NVG31, NVG40, NVG130 PART NO: VEH 0416 | 2700p |

## Audio Control Head

## AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 15075

Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, 4600MKII, 4700
FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800, 5200, 5600, 6600, VIP3000, 5000
Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER,
TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDERCODE: AHOI PRICE: 1350p
AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602 , 8603, VCR8604, $8700,8704,8714,8800,9005,8244$
Also fits: ANITECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY,
GOLDHAND, GRANADA HINARI MARO GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX,
SCHNEDIER, SEG. SENTRA, SHINTOM. TASHIKO TATUNG TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH02 PRICE: 1450p

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VBR 0091 | NVG7 etc | $875 p$ |
| VBR 0050 | NV300, NV340 etc | 875 p |
| VBR 0061 | NV777 etc | $875 p$ |
| VBR 0103A | NV250, NV450 etc | 625 p |
| VBR 0125 |  | $625 p$ |

## 8 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

## Control

A single remote control to operate Televisions, Videos and Satellite Receivers. Plus Auxilliary Options!1

- Replaces up to 8 temotes with one * Simple 4 digit setup routine Controls 1000 s of models *Teletext functions with Fastext
- Clear (lerge key) layout * Code Search Facility
- Stylish and easy to operate * Replace broken or lost remotes
- Original Remote not required

Replacement Video Cassette Housings

| make | models | COOE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35, VS53, VS55, VS56, VS75 | CH18 | 2600p |
| GRANADA | VHSDP1 | $\mathrm{CH05}$ | 1100p |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CH01 | 2600p |
| GOLDSTAR | GHV1290P, 1291P, 1295P, 9400, 73401, GSE1295P, GSE 1891P, 200010. 200510. VCP4200, 4300, 4301, 4305, VCP4306, 4311, 4315, 4316,4320, 4321, 4325 | CH25 | 2000p |
|  | GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, i244, 1246, 1248, GHV8000, 8200 | CH26 | 2900p |
| FERGUSON \& J.V.C. | 3V38, 3V39, 8943, 8944, 8951, 3V35, 3636, 3V49, HRD 110, 111, 120, 121, 225 | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~V} 42,3 \mathrm{~V} 43,3 \mathrm{~V} 44,3 \mathrm{~V} 45,3 \mathrm{~V} 48,3 \mathrm{~V} 53,3 \mathrm{~V} 54,3 \mathrm{~V} 55,3 \mathrm{~V} 57,8945,8947,8948$, HRD 140, 141, $150,157,158,160,250$, HRD257, $55,565,566,725,755$ | CH02 | 2600p |
|  | 8948, 8950, FV10B. 12L, 13H, 14T, 20B, 21R, 22L, 26, 395, HRD230, 430, 530 | CH03 | 2600p |
|  | 3V58, 3V59, 3V64, 3V65, FV1TR, 8950, 3951, HRD170, HRD180. HRD370 | CH04 | 2600p |
|  | FV31R | CH19 | 4300p |
|  | HRD515, 520, 527. 540, 550, 580, 600, 610, 620, 660, 670, HRD830, 840, 850, 860, 4050, 6600, FV37H | CH2O | 2400p |
|  | HRD540, 580, 830, 860, 910, 960, HRD9 90. HRDX20, FERGUSON FV57H | $\mathrm{CH}_{2} 7$ | 2400p |
| I.T.T. | VR3605, VR3905 | $\mathrm{CHO1}$ | 2600p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CH02 | 2600p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CH02 | 2600p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NV730 | CH06 | 4300p |
| N.E.C. | N830EG, N831EG, N832, N833EG | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | N895 | CH02 | 2600p |
| PHILIPS | CASSE TTE LIFT ASSEMBLY (69120366) DV186, 190, 286, 471, 562, 761, VR6180, 6182. 6185. 6285. VR6290, 6291, 6293. ti362, 6367, 6393, 6467, 6468, 6470. VR6561, 6670, 6760, 6761,6870,6970 | CH05 | 1100p |
|  | VR6443 | CH 22 | 2900p |
|  | VR6448 | CH23 | 2500p |
|  | 49SB6 | CH 24 | 2500p |
| SHARP | VCA100, VCH851, VCH852 | CH22 | 2900p |
|  | VCA 103, 103GV, 106, 106GVM, 254GVM | CH23 | 2500p |
|  | VCS211, 244, 5055, 605, VCB230, VCD $806 \mathrm{G}, 810 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{VCT} 212,310,410 \mathrm{G}, 610$ | CH24 | 2500p |
| TELEFUNKEN | VR2970 | CH02 | 2600p |
| THOMSON | V320. 321, 323, 326, 4200, 4300 | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | V342, 343, 352, 353, 360, 364, 368, 421¢. 4230, 4260, 4400, V5500, 6000, 8540 | CH02 | 2600p |
| TOSHIBA | V55. V57 | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | V65, V66 | CH02 | 2600p |

## Service Aids

| DESCRIPTIDN | VOLUME | CDDE | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIDEO HEAD CLEANER | 75ML | SP01 | 140 |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176ML | SP02 | 150p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 170p |
| FREEZE IT | 170 ML | SP04 | 220 |
| FREEZE IT | 400 ML | SP16 | 350p |
| FOAM CLEANER | 400 ML | SP05 | 170p |
| ANTISTATIC | 150ML | SP06 | 170p |
| AEROKLEANE | 135ML | SP07 | 200 |
| AERO DUSTER | 750ML | SP08 | 220 p |
| AERO DUSTER | 400 ML . | SP17 | 425p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200ML | SP09 | 200p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250 ML | SP10 | 160p |
| COLDKLENE | 250ML | SP13 | 200p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250 ML | SP18 | 150p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 190p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 240p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 240 p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 200p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75ML | SP22 | 280p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAR | 75ML | SP23 | 280p |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150p |
| DRIVE CLEANER | 200ML | SP24 | 150p |
| SCREEN CLEANER | 200ML | SP25 | 150p |
| COMPUTER CARE KIT | - | SP26 | 2100p |

All the above items are manufactured by Servisol If you purchase more than one Servisol Product, postage \& package will be charged as follows:
300p for 5 cans 450 p 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: KSS210B

USED ON MODELS
CFD $100,105 \mathrm{~L}, 120,300,440,454,455,50,500,55,58,60$ CFD68, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 440S, W100, 100 S

2200p

## Cassette DC Motors

| MOTOR TYPE | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- |
| GV MOTOR | 170 p |
| 9V MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12VCW MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12VCCW MOTOR | 170 p |
| 13.2 CCW MOTOR | 290 p |

## Cassette Tape Heads

## HEAO TVPE

## MONO HEAD STEREO-HEAD

MINI HEAD
AUTO REVERSE HEAD

| AUTO REVERSE HEAD | 150p |
| :--- | :--- |
| 200 p |  |

Soldering Accessories
DESCRIPTION CODE PRICE

| ANTEX SOLDERING IRONS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 WATT 240 VAC (XS25W 240V) | S101 | 900 p |


| 15 WATT 240 VAC (XS $15 W$ 240V) | S102 | 900 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | S103 | 450 |
| 15 WAT SPARE ELEMENT | S104 | 450 |


| SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES | S104 | 450 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SOLDERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX) |  |  |
| SPARE SPONGE | S108 | 350 |
| S 109 | 55 |  |

## SPARE SPONGE

S110

18 SWG 500 GRAMMES
22 SWG 500 GRAMMES
DESOLDERING AIDS
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { SOLDER MOP STANDARD GAUGE } 1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.5 \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{S} 107 & 70 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { SOLDER MOP }: 2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{S} 113 & 400 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$
DESOLDERING PUMP

SPARE NOZZLE | S 105 |
| :--- |
| S 106 |

## Transistors \& ICS

| BU 508A (PHIL) | 80p | MJE 13009 | 100p | 2SC 3885A | 350 p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BU 810 | 110p | MJE 18004 | 125p | 2SD 633 | 70p |
| Buz 90A | 180 p | STK 6982H | 600 p | 2SD 1680 | 225 p |
| CXA 1044P | 550p | STK 7253 | 450 p | 2SK 793 | 400 p |
| HA 13408 | 350p | TDA 2030 H | 100p | 2SK 956 | 1400p |
| IRFBC40 | 400p | TEA 2019 | 200 p | 2SK 1023 | 550 p |
| L272 | 200p | TMP 47C434N | 1250p | 2SK 1342 | 750 p |
| L6210 | 250p | SAA 1300 | 200p | 2SK 1358 | 600 p |
| MC 3423P | 100p | 2SA 1540 | 55p | 68000 | 500 p |
| MJ 15015 | 250p | 2SC 3788 | 60 p | 82S147 | 450 p |
| MJ 15016 | 350p | 2SC 3885 | 350 p |  |  |

[^0]
## REMOTE CONTROLS

| Description | Order <br> Code | Price | Description | Order Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | PHILIPS (continued) |  |  |
| TP160E | RC 107 | 900p | RC38 | RC 301 | 750 p |
| TP200, TP300 | RC 380 | 800p | KT3 TEXT | RC 5301 | 750 p |
| TP400 | RC 401 | $675 p$ | RC5352 | RC 5352 | 800 p |
| TP590-600 | RC 600 | 850p | RC5375 | RC 5375 | 850p |
| TP390,TP610 | RC 610 | 850p | RC5 STANDARD | RC 5534 | 850 p |
| TP621 | RC 621 | 850p | RC5901 | RC 5901 | 850 p |
| TP630, TP650 | RC 650 | 850p | RC5903 | RC 5903 | 700p |
| TP660 | RC 660 | 850p | SABA |  |  |
| TP661 | RC 661 | 850p | T6772 | RC 149 | 900p |
| HITACH |  |  | TC319-320 | RC 328 | 875 p |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC 140M | 700p | TC356 | RC 356 | 875p |
| A617402/655602 | RC 192 | 875p | TC358 | RC 358 | 850 p |
| A512120/230 | RC 900 | 800 p | TC360 | RC 350 | 800p |
| A514790 | RC 901 | 800p | TC365 | RC 355 | 800 p |
| A5088470 | RC 902 | 800p |  |  |  |
| A518612 | RC903 | 900p | SALORA |  |  |
| SCL002 | RC904 | 850p | SERIES L | $\text { RC } 190$ | $875 p$ |
| C2096 | RC 905 | 850p | 86173 |  | 850 p |
| A511940 | RC 906 | 750p | SANYO |  |  |
| 655602 H | RC 907 | 800p | RC218, RC222, RC228, RC238 | RC 140M | 700 p |
| IT1 |  |  | JXGE | RC 878 | 850p |
| IFB13, 14, 15 | RC 143 | 875 p | JXDE | RC 884 | 850 p |
| FS4 | RC 148 | 850p | VHR2300 | RC890 | 850 p |
| RG305 | RC 305 | 675 p | RC628 | RC865 | 900p |
| RG306 | RC 306 | 825p |  |  |  |
| FS9/1-10/1 | RC 307 | 850 p | G0121CESA, 123CESA, 204, 251 | RC 140M | 850p |
| VS5 RUK | RC 308 | 825p |  |  |  |
| VS4-1 | RC 310 | 850p | SIEMENS |  |  |
| MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC 311 | 800p | FC616 | RC 130 | 850 p |
| KORTING |  |  | FC631 | RC 132 | 850 p |
| 18279, 18396, 18460, 18521 SE | RC 108 | 850p | FC742 | RC 164 | 900 p |
| 40540 VTS | RC 108 | 900p | SONY |  |  |
| LOEWE |  |  | RM604, RM605, RM606 | RC 140 | 700p |
| DC11 | RC 146 | 850p | 32 CHANNEL | RC 140M | 700p |
| MATSUI |  |  | RM613 | RC 141 | 750 p |
| 010270601 | RC 889 | 850p | RM632, RM636 | RC 160 | 675 p |
| VX770 | RC 892 | 850p | TATUNG |  |  |
| METZ |  |  | FXA | RC 877 | 850p |
| JAVA COLOR (6890) | RC 166 | 850p | RC70 | RC 883 | 750 p |
| COLOR (7156) | RC 183 | 850p | FX70 FASTTEXT | RC 894 | 850p |
| JAVA (7180) | RC 184 | 850p | TELEFUNKEN |  |  |
| MITSUBISHI |  |  | FB632 | RC 632 ST | 850p |
| 939P/03607, 939P/03609 | RC 140M | 850p | F8639 | RC 639 ST | 850p |
| NOKIA |  |  | THORN/FERGUSON |  |  |
| SATELLITE NORDMENDE | RC 550 | 850p | $3 V 35-42$ | RC 342 | 650 p |
| TC2336 | RC 351N | 850p | 3 V 31.32 | RC 344 | 800p |
| CMC1, TC3519 | RC 356 | 875p | 3V57.58 | RC 628 | 800 p |
| OCEANIC |  |  | TX10 TEXT TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC 732 RC 738 | $575 p$ $575 p$ |
| 390C9500 | RC 339 | 900p | TX9-90-100 | RC 740 | 675 p |
| ORION |  |  | 3V55, FV11 | RC 783 | 800 p |
| RC53 | RC 892 | 850p | TX100 FASTTEXT | RC 785 | 650 p |
| PANASONIC |  |  | TX100 STEREO FASTTEXT | RC 789 | 650 p |
| EUR51200 | RC 200 | 800p | PROFESSIONAL | RC 7730 | 650 p |
| TC2200 | RC 201 | 850p |  |  |  |
| VSQ0357/NV730 | RC 202 | 875p | СТ937 | RC 950 | 850p |
| TNQ1621 | RC 203 | 900p | CT9117 | RC 9.51 | 800 p |
| PHILCO |  |  | 201R4B | RC 952 | 800 p |
| CARVEL, CONCORDE, $\text { RC } 108 \quad 850 \mathrm{p}$ <br> MERCURY, TELESTAR |  |  | UNIVERSAL FROGRAMMABLE REMOTE CONTROL |  |  |
|  |  |  | UNIVERSAL FROGRAMMABLE REMOTE CONTROL <br> Controls up to 4 different devices which use infra red remote controls including TV, audio, VCR and satellite. (need original remote control TC program) |  |  |
| TC10 | RC 152 | 900p. |  |  |  |
| PHILIPS |  |  |  |  |  |
| RC5002,5154 | RC 134 | 850p |  |  |  |
| KT3 NON TEXT | RC 135 | 825 p | Order code: FR100R Price: 1950p |  |  |
| 69117032 | RC 178 | 875p | We stock Remote Controls for over 5000 different models. Ring for further details on 081-900-2329. |  |  |
| 69117194 | RC 180 | 875 p |  |  |  |
| RC5991-UNIV | RC 300 | 580p | models. Ring for further details on 081-900-2329. |  |  |


| VCR ALIGNMENT KIT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONTAINS: |  |  |  |  |
| - RCA TYPE AUDIO \& CONTROL HEAD POSITIONING TOOL |  |  |  | KEYS |
|  |  |  |  | - 0.77 mm |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| - rca trpe back tension tool |  |  |  |  |
| - TENSION ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR VARIOUS USES ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : ${ }_{2}^{2.00 \mathrm{~mm}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| - VCR ADJUSTMENT TOOL ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 3.00 mm |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Reversible ScrewdriversSpring HookrVCR Head ExtractorCirclip Pliers <br> Micro Screwdriver |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Order Code: TOOL10 Price: 2900p |  |  |  |  |
| FUSES |  |  |  |  |
|  | TIME LAG ( 20 mm ) |  | QUICK BLOW ( 20 mm ) |  |
| Value | Order Code | Price | Order Code | Price |
| 160 mA | FUSE01 | 75P | FUSE17 | 60P |
| $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 315 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | FUSE02 | 75P | FUSE18 | 60P |
|  | FUSE03 | 75P | FUSE19 | 60P |
| 400 mA | FUSE04 | 75P | FUSE20 | 60P |
| 500 mA | FUSE05 | 75P | FUSE21 | 60P |
| 630 mA 800 mA | FUSE06 | 75P | FUSE22 | 60P |
|  | FUSE07 | 60P | FUSE23 | 60P |
| 1A | FUSE08 | 60P | FUSE24 | 60P |
| 1.25A | FUSE09 | 60P | FUSE25 | 60P |
| 1.6A | FUSE10 | 60 P | FUSE26 | 60P |
| 2 A | FUSE11 | 50P | FUSE27 | 60P |
| 2.5A | FUSE12 | 50P | FUSE28 | 60P |
| 3.15A | FUSE13 | 55P | FUSE29 | 50P |
| 4A | FUSE14 | 55P | FUSE30 | 50P |
|  | FUSE15 | 60P | FUSE31 | 50P |
|  | 6.3A FUS | 60P | FUSE32 | 50P |
| FUSES |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT RATING |  | ORDER CODE |  | PRICE |
| CERAMIC PLUG TOP |  |  |  |  |
| 3 A |  |  | USE33 | 100P |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 A \\ & 13 A \end{aligned}$ |  | FUSE34 |  | 100P |
|  |  | FUSE35 |  | 100P |
| 20MM CERAMIC TIME LAG |  |  |  |  |
| 3.15A |  |  | USE41 | 100P |
| 4A |  |  | USE42 | 100P |
|  |  |  | USE43 | 100P |
| 6.3A |  |  | USE38 | 100P |
| 8 A10 A |  |  | USE39 | 100P |
|  |  |  | USE40 | 100P |
| 32MM CERAMIC SLOW BLOW |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | USE44 | 210P |
| 10A |  |  | USE45 | 210P |
|  |  |  | USE46 | 210P |
| 20A |  | FUSE47 |  | 210 P |
| 10A 38MM CERAMIC SLOW BLOW ${ }^{\text {FUSE48 }}$ 875P |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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| Funai V2S, VCR4600, 4800, 5200, 5600,6600, VIP3000, 5000 Also fits: Fidelity, Funai, Hinari, Proline, Schneider, Towada, Ultravox <br> Order Code: AH01 Price: $£ 13.50$ <br> Amstrad OrIginal No: 153154 <br> Used on Amstrad 008900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 8600, 8602, 8603, VCR $8604,8700,8704,8714,8800,9005$, <br> Also fits: Antitech, Boadstec, Casio, Crown, Fidelity, Goldhead, Granada, Hinari, Marguant, Omega, Protex, Schneider, SEG, Sentra, Shiptom, Tashiko, Tatung, Towada, Universum Order Code: AH02 Price: $£ 14.50$ |  |  |  |  |
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# Servicing PC Monitors 


#### Abstract

The first obstacle one meets when servicing monitors is getting the back off! Peter Shoreland has hopefully started the ball rolling with his findings on this and other aspects of monitor servicing. We follow up with a number of fault reports sent in by readers. Further reports and information will be welcome




The first time someone asks you to repair a computer monitor will start as a day of trepidation and end with you wondering what all the fuss was about. You are likely to be asked to do the job because large companies charge a hundred pounds or so just to look at a monitor while other large companies, which have no one to do repair work, willingly pay up. Here's where you come in. If the big boys charge two hundred pounds or more to replace a tube, and a new monitor costs much the same. you can establish a nice little repair service. Monitors you can't repair will provide you with a supply of spare parts - the big boys simply put old monitors in the crusher!
I attend liquidation sales where computer equipment is sold off by business consultants who double as insolvency practitioners. The auctioneer is usually happy to get a bid and give you an option on the lot!

## Problems

So what are the problems with monitors? As with a well-known Japanese manufacturer's large-screen TV sets,
getting the back off is a major one. Fig. 1 shows a typical arrangement. The first thing to do is to take off the base pedestal - this applies to virtually every monitor, no matter who made it!
The PC installation consists basically of one box (the PC) with a mains input and one monitor sitting on top, again with a mains input. Both have delicate switch-mode power supplies. As a TV service engineer you know about these already, so you are on familiar ground. The pin connections for a typical cable that joins the PC box to the monitor are shown in Fig. 2. This will enable you to make up a test box. Better still, buy a PC at an auction and load up Euras on the 3.5 in. floppy disc. This will give you a permanent test box. The pin connections shown are actually for the Olivetti 250/290/500/750 range. But these sockets are very much of a muchness whatever the make of equipment. Fig. 3 shows the switch-mode power supply circuit used in Amstrad 1600 range monitors. These will be by far the most common source of work for you, since they were budget machines though generally quite reliable and are often still going at third or fourth hand.


Fig. I: Gaining access: remove the swivel base then the rear cover.

Actually the mains bridge rectifier feeds two separate switch-mode power supplies in this range, one for the monitor itself and the other for the PC, linked via a 15 -pin plug. We've shown the monitor power supply, which follows conventional lines.

The active devices are contained within the STK7356 chopper chip IC501. Q5 is the chopper transistor, which is connected as a blocking oscillator with feedback to its base via C512. Q3 sets the d.c. conditions at its base, which is biased via R505-7. It is preceded by Q2, whose base voltage is set by the error detector transistor Q1. The latter's collector voltage depends on the difference between its base and emitter voltages. Zener diode D1 pro-vides a fixed emitter bias. Rectifier D3 with C508 produces a voltage that's dependent on the mains input and circuit loading, being fed from a closecoupled secondary winding on the chopper transformer T501. A second rectifier, D2 with C507 as its reservoir. provides an emitter supply for Q3.

Q4 provides excess current and voltage protection. The chopper transistor's emitter current flows via R502, the voltage developed across this resistor being sensed at Q4's base. In the event of excessive chopper transistor conduction, the voltage across R502 will switch Q4 on, shorting out the drive to Q5's base. Under excess voltage con-

|  |  | Red video |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Green video |  |
| 2 | Blue video |  |
| 4 | NC |  |
| 5 | Self-test |  |
| 6 | Red earth |  |
| 7 | Green earth |  |
| 8 | Blue earth |  |
| 9 | NC |  |
| 10 | Logic earth |  |
| 11 | Mon ID bit 0 |  |
| 12 | Mon ID bit 1 |  |
| 13 | Line sync |  |
| 14 | Field sync |  |
| 15 | NC |  |

ditions zener diode D508 will conduct, with the same result.
Willow Vale can supply most of the components you will need for monitor repairs, including line output transformers. There are many other suppliers, as the advertisements in Television show. Handy if you don't have a Willow Vale account or live down the road from them as I do.
A study of the average monitor circuit will show that protection devices abound. Most are three-pin devices with a triangular presentation. They also come as silver fusible devices rated at one or two amps. If the mouse or keyboard is dead, go to the motherboard in the PC: you'll find these fuse
devices where the keyboard and mouse connectors link up.

Line timebase circuits generally follow conventional practice. A study of the field timebase will also make you feel at home. In the Compaq range of monitors for example you'll find a TDAll 170 chip, though with a much larger copper heatsink. If you don't have the circuit diagram, take a note of the values of the small resistors in this area when a good monitor comes your way. Next time you may well find that they have turned to charcoal. This is a common fault brought about by the relevant winding on the line output transformer taking an away day. Sadly, everything else goes with it!

Fig. 2: Typical 15pin PC/colour monitor plug connections.


Fig. 3: Monitor switch-mode power supply circuit used in Amstrad 1600 series equipment.

## Reports from Dave Lawrence Philip Blundell Chris Watton Nick Beer Chris Avis David Mawtus Chris Hawkins

## The Tube

It's wise to drill a hole in the cabinet so that you can reach the focus control on the line output transformer. The focusing tends to drift off over a period of lime and, as I have already mentioned, getting the back off can be something of a problem.
Tube life can be short. The outfit I work for give their monitors a hard life, some being on for eighteen to twenty
hours a day, so a screen-save program can be useful to prevent phosphor burn. If you have to change the tube, it's easy. Off with the lid, unscrew the four screws on the metal surround and the tube with the plastic surround will come away. But the quote you have to give for doing the job is often more than the customer will bear - a new monitor may be cheaper. Invariably you end up with the monitor for spare
parts. If you don't attend the auctions, this will be your best way of getting spares.

Keep your degaussing baton handy. Weird colours on the screen is a common complaint in offices: the cleaner has just been through with the vacuum, or the screen has been swivelled so that everyone can see the latest share prices!

Well that's enough for a starter. Let's see what others can come up with.

## Readers' Monifor Fault Reports

## Tulip Colour VGA Monitor

This monitor is a derivative of the Philips 9CM082. A common problem we get is that there is no colour, just a monochrome display. It happens only when the monitor is connected to a Tulip computer. Connect a pattern generator and the monitor works perfectly: connect a different monitor to the PC and this also works correctly.

It seems that when the PC is switched on it decides to produce a colour display only if the d.c. impedance of the three RGB lines to their respective earth lines (pins 1 and 6,2 and 7,3 and 8 respectively of the 15 -pin sub-D connector) is in the range $65-85 \Omega$. Correct operation can be restored by cleaning the pins of the connector for the interface cable on the monitor's motherboard. In practice slightly increasing the size of the pins by tinning them seems to provide a permanent cure.
If one colour is prominent or the raster is at full brightness, check for dry-joint at the tube base connector.
The tubes used in these monitors seem to lose emission or develop poor focusing sooner than those in other makes, requiring regeneration - in fact we've never to date had to use our rejuvenator on any other VGA or Super VGA monitor. Conversely my Philips colour TV set is still going strong after fifteen years, the only repairs in all this time being to the remote control unit! D.L.

## GoldStar 1470SSI

This SVGA monitor produced a dim picture. There was a fracture on the main board near the front centre. D.L.

## Digital VT320

A faulty line output transformer is often the cause of the no picture symptom. D.L.

## IBM PC Monitors

If you have ever tried to remove the back from certain IBM monitors you will have realised that a special tool is required to release the internal latch. Jensen Tools (01604 787 060) has a monitor opening kit for IBM PS/2 monitors. It contains five different tools, including the latch opener. Order code number is IB991. P.B.

## Enta CKI420

For a dead monitor check whether R531 ( $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) is opencircuit. P.B.

## Taxan MV870

A dark picture with a bend in the top third of the display suggested a problem in the power supply. We didn'ı have a circuit diagram, but fortunately the output voltages are
shown on the component side of the board. The main h.t., shown as 138 V , was found to be low at only 105 V . Replacing C $927\left(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V}, 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ brought the voltage up to 117 V , but attempts to set up the h.t. by means of the control made no difference.
As the monitor, and the workshop, warmed up the h.t. rose to 129 V and the picture and its crispness improved. So we decided to try freezing some likely components. Q903 (2SD763) seemed to be very sensitive to this treatment, but a replacement made no difference. Applying some Tellyman's wisdom, we replaced the small electrolytics $\mathrm{C} 919(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 920(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$. The result, perfect regulation and a bright picture.
Note that most monitors are made to a higher standard than most TV sets. All electrolytics should be $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rated types. C.W.

## Amstrad CTM644

This monitor had previously operated intermittently: it was now dead. The cause of the fault was loss of the h.t. feed to the line output stage as lCP-N20 had failed. It had undoubtedly done so because of a huge dry-joint at the collector of the line output transistor. N.B.

## Amstrad PCW9256

This wordprocessor was dead. We didn't have the service manual, but who needs one when you know these classic, basic power supply circuits? The $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistor R506 was open-circuit. N.B.

## Hitachi CM2 187ME (C77M Chassis)

This is a 2 lin. luxury monitor. There were faint vertical striations on the left-hand side of the screen, with north-south distortion for about the first four inches of the scan, producing about one and a half cycles of sinewave-shaped vertical displacement of the raster. Armed with the service manual and strong coffee, we waded patiently through the elaborate scan and correction circuitry without success. Then a little preset was spotted amongst a group of components on a PCB fitted astride the scan coils: one touch with an adjusting tool and the fault cleared.
To be on the safe side we decided to replace this $470 \Omega$ preset. It proved to be a difficult task, with all the scan coil leads having to be unsoldered before we could lift the PCB It is typical of the perverse irony of this trade that the board, with its offending preset, is not shown anywhere in the service manual! C.A.

## Wyse WY50

The mosi common fault is simply a defective on/off switch. Other common faults are as follows:
(1) Terminal is completely dead. Replacing transistors Q101 (2N2222) and Q102 (2SC3150) will usually put this right. It is wise to check zener diode D106 (TL431C) and optocoupler U103 (4N35 or CNX35) as well since if either of these is faulty Q101/2 will again blow.
If replacing these items fails to bring the terminal to life, check the following (in the order given): $\mathrm{R} 101(1 \cdot 2 \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W})$, BR101 (KBPS06), R105 ( $750 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ), U102 ( 7812 regulator) and the 5.1 V zener diode Cl 7 , which is on the logic board.
(2) Slow start - the image appears several minutes after switch on, the screen remaining blank initially. The cause has always been $\mathrm{C} 120(4,700 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$ which becomes leaky.
(3) Unstable image. I've quite often had terminals which produce an image that 'wobbles' about on the screen. Replacing $\mathrm{Cl} 12(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ usually cures the fault. If not, the cause is either $\mathrm{C} 117(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$, U 101 (L200 regulator) or U102 (7812 regulator).
(4) Only the status line appears on the screen. Nothing else comes up, even in the 'block' mode. Changing EPROM 7B (ER1400) usually cures this. Note that this chip is in position 5 J in the less common gate-array version of the terminal. If changing the EPROM fails, the cause of the fault is the 27C64 row buffer 5C. D.M.

## Tatung TM340T

Breaks in the fine PCB tracks are a common cause of trouble with these monitors. For missing colours, check around the c.r.t. base pins. If the power supply is tripping and there are no obvious shorts, check for breaks at connector SK202 on the main PCB and connector PL202 on the tube base panel. C.H.

## ADC/RDI MM2IID

If the e.h.t. rises from 16 kV to 20 kV , with arcing around the tube base, check $\mathrm{C} 301(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$ which may be shorted or leaky. C.H.

## Ultrasys/Chuntex DMI4350

If there's no e.h.t. though the power supply is o.k., check whether diode D411 (DD75) is short-circuit. A BY228 can be used as a replacement. Note that L451 normally goes open-circuit at the same time, and that the line output stage tuning capactor is also suspect. C.H.

## Mitsubishi HF I200E

This tip applies to most monitors that use STK7402/7406/ $7408 / 7410$ series switching regulators. Before condemning the regulator, a quick check on the condition of the internal chopper transistor can be carried out by measuring the resistance between pin 16 (collector) and pin 14 (emitter). If there is no short-circuit, check for continuity between the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor and pins 16 and 14 (chassis return).

Common faults are failure of the start-up resistor (generally $3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) connected to pin 1 , or the oscillator supply resistor $(2-3 \mathrm{M} \Omega)$ connected to pin 6 : they tend to go high in value.

Finally, it's best to replace the $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitors connected to pins 8 and II. C.H.

## Amstrad PC CM

The cause of intermittent operation of these weighty monitors can often be traced to dry-joints around the STK7356 and STK7358 chopper chips. C.H.

## Kaizo EMI 428

If the monitor is dead with the 2A fuse F501 open-circuit, check whether R501 ( $2 \cdot 2 \Omega, 7 \mathrm{~W}$ ) is open-circuit and bridge rectifier BD501, its reservoir capacitor C509 ( $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and the 2SK790 FET chopper transistor Q501 for shorts.

For repeated failure of the line output transistor, check the $6.8 \mathrm{nF}, 2 \mathrm{kV}$ flyback tuning capacitor C619. C.H.

## Hyundai HMM4I3

When there's no e.h.t. it's advisable to replace both IC7 (MC1391/LM1391) and the IRF740/IRF840 MOSFET line output transistor. C.H.

## Arche 217AXL

This monitor's power supply had failed during an electrical storm. We had to replace the following items: C102 and C103 (both $22 \mathrm{nF}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ), R102 ( $1.5 \Omega$ ), Q101 (2SK955), D105 (15V, 1.3W) and the UC3842AN chopper driver chip. C.H.

## Commodore 1084S

This monitor's power supply was tripping. We found that D207 was short-circuit. It had in turn damaged L207. C.H.

## Hyundai HCMI420

The power supply in this monitor is based on the STK7309 chopper chip. For no or low output, or a high-pitched whistling, it's best to replace C709 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}), \mathrm{C} 710$ $(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}), \mathrm{C} 711(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}), \mathrm{C} 716(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 724(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$. Use $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ series capacitors.
It's common to find that R711 and R712 (both $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 0.5 W ) have increased in value. Also check the two 3.6 V , 1.3W zener diodes D703 and D704 which tend to short.

For field collapse check the TDA 1675 chip U401 and/or diode D401 (BA159). C.H.

## Amstrad PCW8256/8512

For intermittent changes in picture size, check the 2SD1 666 12 V regulator transistor Q5003. A BUT11AF works in this position.

For slow disc functions or disc errors, check the condition of the disc drive belt, C.H.

## David Botto

It is with deep regret that we report the untimely death, from cancer, of David Botto, who had been a regular contributor to Television for many years. David's involvement with the radio/TV trade started in the early Forties, when he entered as a trainee. He was keenly interested in new equipment, technologies and developments, and was anxious to share his findings with others. He also wrote for Electronics Australia and other publications. During a long life in the trade he spent some time in Germany, where he was involved with technical publications and translation.

David was a helpful and warm personality. He will be greatly missed by his friends and associates. J.A.R.

# Camcorner 

Reports from

## David C. Woodnott

## Sony EVS550

The complaint was no mechanical operation. In fact loading was partially o.k., but the take-up coaster assembly was detached from its linkage. After dismantling the unit to reach the assembly we refitted the coaster, using Loctite to replace the linkage pin which had fallen out. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF500

This F series unit had no mechanical functions and there was no EVF picture. The E-E pictures were o.k. The cause of these problems was a chafed EVF connecting cable, which had shorted the supply rail to the earthed metal bracket. As a result PS990 (1.6A) on the power supply PCB (PA-24P) had failed.
Unfortunately the EVF connecting lead is only available with a new EVF PCB (VS4I). Rather a high price to pay for a damaged lead! It was not possible to repair the lead as this had been done before. We got round the problem by fitting a lead from a scrap EVF. The customer was happy to accept the lower cost! D.C.W.

## JVC GRAX2

The symptoms were confusing to say the least. When a battery was connected the PWR ON LED lit, as usual, but then stayed on despite operation of the on/off button. Everything appeared to be o.k. in the playback mode, but when the machine was switched to the camera mode a picture with noise lines that moved around in the background was displayed. If the record trigger was pressed, the noise lines would disappear and recording would continue normally. But playback of the recording would be marred by
incorrect drum speed (no servo lock). The main d.c.-d.c. converter was the cause of these diverse symptoms. It provides several outputs, inluding switched 8 V and 5 V supplies. The latter was permanently on and not regulated (it would read about 5 V with a 6 V battery connected, rising to 8 V or so when the camcorder was run from an adaptor or power supply). A replacement converter restored normal operation. We've since had another GRAX2 with a similar d.c.d.c. converter problem. D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMD6P

This camcorder would power up then do nothing. On inspection we found that another party had had a go and had fitted connector CN312 on the SYSCON 2 PCB incorrectly. CN312 is a two-pin plug that connects the trigger switch to the syscon circuit's key-scan matrix. By reversing the plug CN312's live pin was effectively earthed, thus locking up the microcontroller chip. Remember the effect - it might happen to you! D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVR50B

No mechanical functions and shut down was the problem with this machine. The cause was a detached pinch roller assembly. The raller arm is, on earlier models, made of plastic and can break off. A replacement restored normal operation. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC6400E

This camcorder produced distorted pictures, with the white areas of the picture crushed and loss of sync. There was also pulling of the highlights and rolling, in both the E-E and playback

[^1]modes. As the chroma signal seemed to be o.k. we investigated the luminance signal path. As usual, the signal processing circuitry is largely common to both record and playback operation, IC201 being at the heart of things.
Various capacitors that we felt might be suspect were replaced, to no avail. After a lot more checking we decided that IC201 itself was probably the cause of the trouble. So a replacement was ordered. When it arrived we found that instead of a single i.c. there was a kit of parts: it consisted of a replacement i.c. (not the original type, which is no longer available) and about twenty chip components that had to be fitted to enable the new i.c. to function. Who estimated for this one?! To be fair to Sharp the kit was well marked, with each component individually bagged and a circuit diagram showing the modifications required.
Unfortunately there was no PCB layout.
Thoughts about the likely time required to fit this little lot led us to make some further checks in case the chip wasn't the cause of the trouble. In the event we didn't have to replace the i.c. The cause of the fault was C211 $(8,200 \mathrm{pF})$ which was open-circuit. It acts as a reservoir capacitor in the composite sync separator stage, being connected to pin 4 of IC201. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR50

The electronic viewfinder display consisted of a blank white raster, all other functions being o.k. The cause of the trouble was on board VF41, where C965 $(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ was opencircuit. D.C.W.

## JVC GRAX7

No pictures were being recorded, though the E-E pictures and playback of prerecorded tapes were fine. The sound was also o.k. We found that the REC 8 V supply was not being switched by Q524 because R599 ( $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. D.C.W.

## Canon E640E

There was no viewfinder picture. We found that C2931 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and C2933 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ had failed. They are both 16 V can type electrolytics. D.C.W.

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Though I don't do them myself, I'm often called to sort out installation problems. In a recent case the customer had had his 60 cm dish changed for an 80 cm Lenson Heath dish with two LNBs on a bracket. The problem was very sparkly pictures on some Astra channels, also picture and sound interference on UK Gold.
The 'expert' installer had aligned the dish for the Eutelsat Hot Bird at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. This meant that the Astra signals were probably 6 dB down. In addition sidelobe pickup was producing interference, increasing the sparklies by swamping the tuner with unwanted signals from other satellites.

## Solutions

As a better compromise I realigned the dish for Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, using just one LNB mounted on the standard bracket. Then I fitted the Lenson Multi-LNB brackets - one at each side of the arm - and screwed the LNBs in place (a fiddly task that requires ultra-thin fingers!). Aligning the dish in this way can reduce Astra and Hot Bird losses to just 1.5 dB .
Pictures of a sort were produced

when each LNB was moved along its bracket. Final alignment called for the use of a spectrum analyser to obtain the best compromise between maximum signal input and a minimum noise floor. Most 'experts' use an ordinary signal-strength meter, which for this purpose is abcut as useful as a piece of wet string. If you align the dish for the maximum reading, you are certain to get maximum noise as well - the meter can't tell the difference!
The LNBs had to be twisted slightly off vertical to match each satellite's skew, and I had to bend the brackets for best readings on the analyser and minimum co-satellite interference from the side lobes - this was clearly visible on the spectrum display. Once this had been done there were nearly perfect pictures from Astra and Hot Bird, though I had to warn the customer that he would see sparklies in bad weather - there was no need for a Link Budget calculation to predict that an 80 cm dish was a compromise up here in Yorkshire!

## A Mimtec Premiere

A dead Mimtec Premiere was brought in recently. Since there are about fourteen components that can fail in the power supply, it saves time to order from Davenham Satellite Systems (1 Firths Fields, Davenham, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 8.JB 0160649085 ) the power supply repair kit for this model and fillow the instructions.
Unfortunately the customer had failed to bring along the remote control unit. As a result I was unable to test the receiver, though it now lit up. I sent it back, knowing full well that it would soon return. Sure enough I received a call the following week to say that there were no horizontally polarised channels. Back came the receiver, this time with the remote control unit.
It took only a few minutes to trace the cause of the problem to TR4 (BC547), which was leaky. It's in the LNB supply circuit. I don't know whether this is a common fault, but it's always worth checking out all functions after a power supply failure. The last Mimtex receiver I repaired needed a new power supply and had killed off TR 16 and TR17 on the
decoder interface board. The Sorensen power supply used in these receivers really does go with a bang! The latest replacement power supply is made by Nokia and appears to be more reliable. Unfortunately satellite receiver owners simply don't want to pay, so we end up repairing the old ones.

## An Estimate

The customer who brought in this dead Pace MSS 1000 receiver wanted an estimate. At first I thought the only problem was that the front panel display didn't light up, but a quick voltage check confirmed that the receiver was indeed dead. A replacement STP5N90 MOSFET chopper transistor appeared to be all that was required, but at switch on the power supply just ticked, with pulses appearing on the secondary side.
This symptom is often caused by a shorted amplifier chip on the audio board, but disconnecting the supply had no effect. My diagnosis was not far out however, since the cause of the fault was the relevant rectifier diode D54. When it was removed the receiver worked nicely - without the speaker function of course. I couldn't tell whether the audio output chips were damaged, so I simply quoted for a replacement diode. Fully expecting the estimate to be accepted, I ordered a replacement.
On his return the customer complained that my price was far too high for a receiver that had cost only three hundred in the first place, and insisted on taking it away! I charged him my standard estimate fee and he marched off with the receiver under his arm. I'd taken the precaution of putting the faulty diode back and removing the mains fuse.
I do a lot of repair work for local TV shops. A week later an MSS 1000 came in. Sure enough it was the same one. This time my estimate was accepted. All that was required was to replace D54, the audio board having survived intact. I still don't know what the owner paid in the end, but I bet he wished he'd accepted the original estimate!

## A Glued up SRD510

The Amstrad SRD5 10 has a download facility that enables you to connect it to another one, via a scart
lead, to transfer the contents of the memory. Transfer is initiated by holding the standby button whilst applying mains power. The red and green LEDs will then begin to flash alternately.

When it was plugged into the mains supply one of these receivers did just that - but I didn't need to press the standby button. A quick inspection revealed that someone had already had a go - they'd been looking for a microcontroller chip fault.

It occurred to me that one of the two standby buttons might be damaged. So I removed the front panel and took a look. The buttons operated freely, but measured less than $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ when open! A lot of glue, which had become completely black with the heat, was spread across the little PCB. Scraping off this carbonised glue cured the fault.

The receiver had another fault however - don't they always! The picture was fine, but the screen remained blank for four seconds after each channel change. In addition the menu graphics were superimposed on a grey background instead of the picture.

I checked for a line sync pulse input at pin 5 of the microcontroller chip, but there was nothing. In this model
the microcontroller chip 'knows' that a good picture is present when it receives good, clean sync pulses at pin 5 . The sync separator circuit is simple. It consists of discrete components, with an input from a TEA2029C chip. The cause of the fault was traced to TRI6 - but I've known TR13 and TR14 cause the same symptom.

## Pace Apollo

This model had been part of a Sky promotion. I can see satellite receivers going the way of mobile phones: subscribe and get one free! Unfortunately people think that because a receiver is low priced it will cost pennies to repair, but no one is subsidising the poor repairman.

The one that was brought to me came because the customer was't prepared to wait even three days for the Pace warranty repair! His loss was to be my gain. He described the fault as "horizontal streaks on the picture with all satellite channels". Just to make it a little more interesting, the fault was intermittent. I was able to instigate the fault by tapping the unit gently. It affected only the picture from the u.h.f. modulator - the scart outputs were fine. By poking and prodding with a plastic knitting

## ??? Query Service ???

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

INTERNET:100613.2105@compuserve.com
No letters or phone calls please: he can cope with e-mail requests only.
needle I discovered that the track to C51 in the modulator was broken. I carried out a neat repair and the customer got his unit back in slightly less than three days at a very reasonable price.

## Sticky Problem

I wonder how many times I've seen "goes off when hot" on a fault report? Often it's the picture or sound that goes off, not the receiver itself. This time it really was the receiver, though it went to standby rather than off. This was another case of carbonised glue forming a short-circuit across the standby switch in the Amstrad SRD510. The receiver switched to standby after about four hours' operation. You'll find the glue across the PROPERTY OF: SCHOOL OF
APPLIED ELECTRONICS
FACULTY OF IECHMOLOGY
MORTHERM IERAI IBAY UMIYEASITY standby button solder joints.

## Test Case 398

Cathode Ray's heart sank when he read the job card attached to the old Sharp VC787 that sat on the waiting-repair rack. He was all too familiar with the machine, having repaired it last month when, at great trouble and expense, he had fitted a new lower drum assembly. The original problem had been intermittent shut down in the cue and review modes because of excessive friction between the tape and the surface of the lower drum. The only cure for this (once cleaning and a go with Duraglit metal-polish wadding had failed!) is to replace the lower drum. The owner had sanctioned the work on this rather old machine for the sake of its excellent still-frame and frame-advance performance - better than that of many later models.

Here it was back, boldly labelled "recent repair, bounce, no charge". A scribbled and rather rude note from the customer indicated that the symptom was "wobbly sound". Wearily, Ray carried the machine to his bench and removed its top cover. How a new lower drum could upset the sound while curing the previous fault was beyond him - but doubtless he would soon find out. . .

Tests started using a workshop tape with a 1 kHz test tone. When the Sharp machine, which does not feature hi-fi sound, played this back it produced a clear, steady tone. The same thing happened when the machine played back its own recording from a pattern generator with 1 kHz modulation. Further tests established that the trouble was confined to LP operation - half an hour would have been saved had the customer's note mentioned this! - and that it consisted of audio flutter. This was quite noticeable during playback of an LP recording made by another machine. It was even worse with playback of the machine's own recordings.

The fact that the sound flutter effect was confined to LP operation hampered the diagnostic process somewhat. Apart,
possibly, from one or two odd peripheral components in the capstan servo circuit everything else, both mechanical and electrical, is common to both SP and LP operation. But a start had to be made somewhere. So Fiay replaced the pinch roller and cleaned and polished all the components in the tape path. The result of this was discouraging - the flutter effect was still present. Remembering the nasty effect caused by excessive friction in the reel drive clutch in an Amstrad machine he'd struggled with recently, Ray measured the take-up torque. It was normal at about $100 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cr}$. In fact the flutter was not caused by a fault in the take-up spool drive system.
Fortunately there was an identical machine on the scrap pile. Its capstan motor was next transplanted into the machine being repaired. Again this had no real effect on the symptom. Could the cause be a faulty or uorn autio/control-track head? Ray vaguely recalled something of the sott with an old Ferguson machine that Sage had dealt with when they sat together during the training sessions in the early days of video. Anyway in for a penny, in for a pound. The ACE head was removed from the scrap machine (fortunately it was fitted with plug/socket connections and was secured by a single nut). After a clean and polish it was installed in the recalcitrant Sharp machine. You've guessed it: this didn't cure the trouble either!

Could the new lower drum assembly have caused or exacerbated the problem? This seemed unlikely: indeed fitting it should have cured rather than caused a symptom of this type. But though it was not directly responsible, it may have brought forward the real cause of the trouble. If only Ray had taken a long look at the deck and the tape motion while it was running in the LP mode! All is revealed in the solution on page 294


## Digital radio from space

From the start of the compact disc era in 1982, digital audio has spread into all areas of home entertainment and communication. The analogue transmission and storage systems that we continue to use are

Table 1: ADR transmission parameters.

Audio frequency range:
Sampling frequency:
Dynamic range:
Audio coding:
Stereo channels:
Modulation:
Data rate:

Protection:
Bandwidth:
Channel spacing:
Threshold:

Scrambling:
$20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$
48 kHz
90dB
ISO/IEC 11172-3 Layer II
(Musicam)
Up to 12 above video, 48 with full transponder use
Differential QPSK
192kbits/sec (including ancillary data at $9.6 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ )
CRCC for data and scale factor 130 kHz (between -3 dB points) 180 kHz
9.5dB carrier-to-noise ratio with 26 MHz bandwidth
IDR/IBS implementation of CCITT V. 35
retained primarily because of their compatibility with existing equipment and networks. The inroads of digital audio can be expected to increase, since the processing and memory chips required for receivers and decoders are now easy to manufacture and cheap to buy. With the use of various types of compression and the availability of more spectrum space, there is no problem about finding sufficient bandwidth for digital audio. We are now used to digital audio storage on discs and in memory chips, to Nicam at u.h.f. and DAB at v.h.f. These are being complemented by digital radio at s.h.f.

## Digital Radio from Astra

The first satellite sound transmissions for domestic reception were in analogue form, consisting of an f.m. mono carrier that was spaced at 6.5 MHz from the accompanying f.m. video transmission. Before long stereo carriers were added alongside, at 7.02 and 7.2 MHz , using the Wegener-Panda- 1 analogue compression system to provide a better dynamic range and signal-to-noise ratio. The spare space in each satellite transponder's baseband spectrum, up to

The spectrum space above the video signal in a satellite TV channel can be used for a number of digital stereo radio channels. Astra's Digital Radio (ADR) system has been designed to exploit this otherwise spare bandwidth. Subscription services are due to start in the UK shortly. Eugene Trundle describes the technology involved
8.6 MHz or so, can be put to use for TV related (for example multilingual) or radio broadcasting purposes, using a series of single (mono) or paired (stereo) carriers spaced 180 kHz apart. The available spectrum has been used in this way for some years. Fig. I(a) shows a typical spectrum allocation for the region above the video signal in an Astra transponder's demodulated output, with a mono carrier at 6.5 MHz , two TV stereo sound carriers at 7.02 and 7.2 MHz and two pairs of stereo radio carriers, all in analogue f.m. form.
Fig. 1(b) shows how the audio subcarrier slots can be rearranged to provide a number of digital stereo radio channels. Each carrier handles a digital stereo pair, using quadrature phase shift modulation. The 6.5 MHz mono carrier has gone - stereo has been standard in satellite receivers for many years. The main analogue stereo carriers at 7.02 and 7.2 MHz are retained, to provide compatibility with existing equipment: any additional analogue subcarriers required for, typically, muttilingual sound on the sports and cartoon channels could also be retained. The other carriers, spaced at 180 kHz intervals, are


Fig. 1: Demodulated Astra transponder signal spectrum in the region above the vision signal. (a) Typical current allocation, with a noncompanded, 200 kHz bandwidth mono TV sound carrier (A) at 6.5 MHz , six carriers (B) for companded stereo TV and radio sound, and a network control subcarrier (C) with a $14.4 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ data rate signal. The sound subcarriers alf carry analogue signals. (b) The same region with the same two analogue stereo TV sound signals (B) and control subcarrier (C), and twelve subcarriers (D) modulated with digital stereo sound - the bandwidth for these is 130 kHz .
available for relatively low-level digital radio signals. A maximum of twelve such carriers can be fitted in with a transponder that carries an f.m. video transmission. Alternatively 48 subcarriers can be used, spaced at 180 kHz intervals between $0 \cdot 18-9 \mathrm{MHz}$, if the transponder's full capacity is devoted to radio transmissions.

The four Astra IA-D satellites have sixteen transponders each. This gives a maximum capacity, alongside the video and companded stereo TV sound pairs, of $64 \times 12=768$ digital stereo radio channels. Some transponders already carry individual 'free' digital radio programmes - German broadcasters use this digital system as a trunk-carrier of radio transmissions to the eastern region.

## Modulation and Transmission

The Astra Digital Radio (ADR) system has much in common with the Nicam system (a lengthy description of this appeared in the September and October 1990 issues of Television). The sampling frequency with the ADR system is 48 kHz , which with 16 -bit resolution ensures a level audio frequency response over $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$, with a dynamic range of over 90 dB and a sig-nal-to-noise ratio of typically 96 dB . This means that the transmission system imposes fewer limitations on the sound quality than most of the equipment at either end of the chain. The audio bit rate is $192 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, of which $9.6 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ are reserved for 'ancillary data'. This provides a caption service at the receiving end, similar to that of RDS (Radio Data System) - it can be used for a read-out of the station name, programme category, music title, artist, album and order number
As with Nicam, QPSK (Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying) is used to modulate the carrier, see Fig. 2. Pay channels are scrambled, using a system known as CCITT V.35. This can be sorted out at the receiving end by using a smart
card similar to that now used for Sky TV programmes. An abridged list of the transmission parameters is shown in Table 1.

## ADR Reception

Several different receiving equipment arrangements can be used. The simplest, see Fig. 3. is to have a satellite TV receiver that's also equipped with a digital audio decoder and smart-card reader. It can provide TV and digital radio reception simultaneously but can be tuned to only one transponder at any time, confining the choice of digital radio channels to those (if any) carried alongside the TV transmission being viewed. With the TV set switched off, there is full sound only reception capability.
Alternatively a separate ADR receiver, taking its input from the same standard LNB as the vision integrated receiver-decoder (IRD), could be used, see Fig. 4. In this arrangement the i.f. signal from the LNB is looped through the ADR receiver before going to the vision IRD. When the latter is switched on it overrides the operation of the sound receiver, which now relays the polarisation and 22 kHz -tone switching commands of the vision IRD. The ADR receiver can function fully only when the vision system is not in use.
Optimum versatility is obtained with separate ADR and vision IRD receivers fed via separate downleads from a twin LNB, see Fig. 5. The two receivers can now operate simultaneously and independently, selecting their own transponders and signal polarisations as required: you could have The Simpsons in the kitchen and Beethoven in the lounge if you want, or QVC Home Shopping downstairs with Easy Listening in the boudoir.

## Receiver Design

About five satellite receiver manufacturers make ADR equipment at present,


Fig. 2: Principle of quadrature phase shift key modulation. Phase modulation of the carrier conveys different signal values.


Fig. 3: Use of a combined satellite TV/radio receiver.


Fig. 4: Use of separate satellite TV and ADR receivers, with r.f. and control signal loop-through.


Fig. 5: Use of sepanate satellite TV and ADR receivers fed from a twin LNB. The separate receivers have independent access to all transponders.


Fig. 6: Block
diagrom of on $A D R$ receiver.
though there's a waiting list for receivers at the time of writing this nearly all production is being poured into mainland Europe as fast at it can be churned out.
A typical receiver block diagram is shown in Fig. 6. It has a conventional tuner at the input to accept the 950 $2,050 \mathrm{MHz}$ first i.f. signal from the LNB, with polarisation and band switching under the control of the central microcontroller chip. The tuner's i.f. filter has a 26 MHz bandwidth, its f.m. demodulator being able to recover a standard video signal. The baseband output from the tuner is passed to the 8 bit converter via an amplifier with a.g.c., so the converter is presented with a regulated signal-level input. The following narrowband QPSK demodulator uses an application-specific chip which selects a signal subcarrier in the baseband range of the transponder, demodulating it as I (in-phase) and Q (quadrature) components for feeding, along with 192 kHz bit-rate reference and 24.576 MHz clock signals, to a purposedesigned gate array chip where the demultiplexing and decrypting are carried out.
This gate array chip is the heart of the receiver. It carries out data demultiplexing (RDS data decoding), first-level decoding, unscrambling of pay-radio digital audio, data transfer to the central microcontroller, audio clock PLL control and digital output data conversion. Its data, bit clock and DAC clock outputs pass to an MPEG layer II Musicam decoder chip which decodes
the audio data stream, delivering it in PCM form to a conventional DA converter chip of the type used in CD players.
To avoid distortion and dropouts under marginal signal reception conditions, the decoder chip uses the scalefactor CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Code) part of the signal to conceal errors: it can ignore erroneous scale factors or use a more advanced technique, repeating previously received correct scale factors. The DA converter delivers L and R audio outputs. It incorporates a volume control prior to its output filters.
The central microcontroller chip is an 8-bit device that's similar to those used in conventional satellite TV IRDs. It controls the demodulator and decoder chips, the smart-card interface, the decoding and display of the control and RDS sata, the IR decoding and transmission (more on this shortly) and the internal signal and command routing. It works in conjunction with EEPROM programme memories and RAM for operational purposes.

Conditional access is based on an algorithm contained in the smart card. The card is interfaced and scanned by one i.c. and verified by a second which is a custom-designed chip for the system in use. The mask program it contains and the software involved are of course proprietary and confidential.

## Programme Acquisition

When it's initially powered up the ADR receiver scans the whole satellite frequency range and the relevant sub-
carrier frequencies in both polarisation planes for each transponder, searching for ADR subcarriers. It stores all relevant i.f. and subcarrier frequencies, along with polarisation data, band and programme-related information, in a non-volatile memory, ready for interrogation and selection by the user. This scan, search and store process takes up to two minutes and is repeated at conventient intervals, typically whenever the set is switched to standby, to update on new ADR transmissions. In some cases the 'stereo pair' carried by a subcarrier actually consists of two monaural programmes combined in a single bit stream. They are separately assigned and memorised and, when one is selected, it feeds both the $L$ and the $R$ outputs.
The automatic search, select and store processes relieve the user of the weary and uncertain task of tuning in the ADR receiver. Further simplification in use is provided by the electronic pro-gramme-category tag present in each audio data stream. This instructs the receiver to group programmes of the same or similar character. As a result the listener can use four basic methods of service selection, as follows:
(1) Select category - the type of music (jazz, rock, etc.) is keyed in - after which the listener can use the up-down keys to browse.
(2) Select the ADR function followed by a three-digit channel number and/or use of the up/down keys to select from
a channel list supplied to subscribers.
(3) Select the Astra Channel function, followed by a two-digit transponder number, then use the up/down keys to select from the ADR subcarriers available. This method is useful for finding services quickly when their presence and position is already known.
(4) Select the Favourite Channel mode followed by a two-digit number and/or use of the up/down keys to select from say up to twenty favourite channels.

In all cases the selected service can be stored as a favourite channel.

## Receiver Features

A typical ADR receiver has a 512 channel memory for digital radio broadcasts, plus fifty storage slots for individual favourite channels, along with an eight-digit front panel LED or fluorescent display that indicates the broadcast service, channel type or operating mode.
It's also possible for the receiver to
transmit an IR signal to the remote control handset. This data can drive a twinrow, 16-digit LCD panel on the remote control unit to show details of the song title, singer, composer, album, CD number etc. If required, the information can be stored for later display at the touch of a button.

Audio line outputs are provided at standard level for linking to hi-fi equipment. There may also be audio inputs for looping through in the standby mode, a digital audio output and an RS232 interface for linking to a PC for receiver control, preprogramming and fault diagnosis.
The retail price of ADR receivers in the UK is expected to be in the region of $£ 250$.

## DMX

Digital Music Express (DMX) is the service provider for the subscription pay-audio channels transmitted by the Astra satellite group. Its service has been up and running in Austria, Germany and Switzerland since the begining of last September and is
scheduled for UK launch in March 1996. The subscription fee is expected to be about $£ 6.99$ a month.
The most likely marketing arrangement is that you will get a smart card validated for ten days or so with the receiver you purchase. Then, if you subscribe to DMX after this initial period, the card will be validated for as long as the subscription lasts.
At present the DMX package offers 62 music channels. This is expected to increase to 90 by the end of the year. The channels are broadly grouped under ten main categories as follows: classical, popular, oldies, rock, jazz, country, speciality, regional, news and general entertainment. The music channels have no commercials, no announcers and no news bulletins, the effect being like playing an endless CD.
The central music library is a very large one and is continusouly updated. For more information, contact DMXEurope (UK) Ltd., Europa House, Church Street, Old Isleworth, Middx TW7 6BW - telephone number 0181 5699500.

## Digital TV

The specification for terrestrial digital TV in Europe has taken a step forward with the adoption by the DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting) group of 2,000/8,000 carrier QAM (quadrature amplitude modulation) as the transmission system. The DVB group has already agreed standards for satellite, cable and microwave (MMD) systems. In the USA, the advisory committee to the Federal Communications Commission has recommended adoption of the digital HDTV standard proposed by the 'Grand Alliance', which includes AT\&T, General Instrument, NBC, the David Sarnoff Research Centre and Zenith. According to the committee the technology is "far superior" to any alternatives. Formal adoption of an HDTV standard is expected in the early part of the current year. Sets are expected to cost around $\$ 2,000$ initially.
A group of leading German
and French companies, including Deutsche Telekom, Veba, Bertlesmann and Canal Plus, has agreed to a standard for set-top boxes to decode digital signals that provide interactive TV services. Initial use is expected to be in the German market, but the hope if that the standard will become a general European one.
The German public broadcasters ARD and ZDF have leased digital transmission capacity aboard Astra 1 E for distribution of their main programmes in the clear. They will be leasing additional transponders on Astra 1 G for further services.
Pace has received worldwide orders for over a quarter of a million digital TV decoder boxes, also incorporating NewsCrypt, for supply before July. A fire at Panasonic South Africa's Cape Town plant has led to a worldwide shortage of digital satellite TV decoders - the plant is one of only two in the world that can produce these set-top boxes.


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## DVD Specification <br> Agreement has at last been reached

on the specification for the new generation high-density CD. It will be known as the DVD (Digital Video Disc), not the SD-CD (super-density CD ) as originally proposed by the Toshiba group or the MMCD (MultiMedia CD) as proposed by Philips and Sony. The agreement between Toshiba, Matsushita, Sony, Philips, Pioneer, Time Warner, JVC, Hitachi and Mitsubishi also provides a specification for the DVD Movie Player and the DVD ROM (for computer applications).

Disc diameter will be 12 cm , thickness $1.2 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \times 0.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ discs bonded back-to-back), capacity 4.7Gbytes per single side and the track pitch 0.74 microns. The capacity of a double-layer, two-sided disc is likely to extend to 18Gbytes. A $635-650 \mathrm{~nm}$ wavelength laser will be used to read the discs, the numerical aperture of the lens system being 0.6. RS-PC (Reed Solomon Product Code) error correction will
be used, with 8:16 (EFM Plus) signal modulation.
Audio/video discs will have a variable-speed data rate, the average being $4.69 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. This includes three audio and four subtitle channels. MPEG-2 compression will be used for the video signal, with Dolby AC3 sound for NTSC signals and MPEG for PAL/Secam signals. A maximum of eight audio channels and 32 subtitle channels can be stored. Running time will be 133 minutes per side.
The first products from Philips will be ROM drives for computer applications, expected by the end of the year, with consumer discs and equipment to follow. Toshiba and Matsushita also aim to have products available this autumn, in Japan initially followed by launches in North America and Europe. Consumer DVD systems from Japanese manufacturers are expected to be priced at something above the originally hoped-for $\$ 600$.

## New Generation Games Console

Nintendo's new 64-bit video games console, the Ultra 64, is to be launched in April at about $£ 200$. The console and its supporting games will take Nintendo from 16-bit to 64 bit technology, leapfrogging Sony and Sega's 32-bit games machines. According to Alan Taylor, managing director of Nintendo's UK games distributor THE Games, the new player will offer "incredibly realistic graphics, exceptional games play, performance and a multi-directional controller". It uses a Silicon

Graphics reality co-processor and a MIPS 64-bit RISC microprocessor.
Advantages include real-time antialiasing to smooth off jagged edges, advanced texture mapping techniques, real-time depth buffering for more realistic 3D displays, and automatic load management for smoother movements. The three-grip controllers include a 3D stick with $360^{\circ}$ control of movement and control of speed, C buttons that change players' perspectives, a Z trigger for shooting games, and a memory pack to store game information.

## Catalogues

Willow Vale Electronics (11 Arkwright Road, Reading, Berks RG2 0LU - telephone 01734 876 444) has developed and released a first in its field, a CD ROM catalogue. The disc, with colour and sound, takes customers through the entire range of Willow Vale spares, accessories, security devices and sound and communications products. There are 280,000 stock codes, 400,000 descriptions and alternative products, 340,000 part numbers and 3,000 pictures and drawings. It can be accessed via a Windows-based PC ( 386 SX33 or above) with 4Mbytes of memory. The user simply keys in a part number, manufacturer's model number or a stock code to find the part required. A help file shows how to get around inside the CD ROM.
The Willow Vale CD ROM has a helpful order form facility that enables the user to pop items into a 'box' while going through the system, retrieving them all at the end of the process. If the user's machine has a built-in fax, all that's required for an order to be processed at Willow Vale is to press a button.
CPC (Component House, Faraday Drive, Fulwood, Preston PR2 4PP - telephone 01772654 455) has launched a new product supplement to keep customers informed on the everincreasing range of products on offer. It's issued to all account holders, providing at least four pages of latest products a month. CPC also issues a weekly offer list with up to twenty pages of reduced prices on a selected range of products.

## The EMC Directive

From January ist all electrical goods sold should carry a CE mark to show that they comply with EC regulations on electromagnetic interference. This is referred to as EMC -
electromagnetic compatibility. The aim is to ensure that electrical equipment doesn't cause excessive interference and is not affected by such interference. A "grace period" is being allowed for the clearance of non-CE stock.
There seems to be a certain amount of confusion about how the directive is to be implemented. In some cases self-certification seems to be acceptable. A number of laboratories are offering an equipment check service, at about $£ 1,000$ a time, which is obviously an onerous sum where small-scale production runs are involved.

## Cable TV

According to the ITC's most recent survey of viewing in homes connected to a broadband cable service, the cable/satellite channels have regained some of the audience share they lost during 1994. Viewing of the cable and satellite channels increased from 34.9 to 39.6 per cent between October 1994 and October 1995. The ITC also reports that during the third quarter of 1995 the number of telephone lines installed by cable operators exceeded, for the first time, the number of TV connections. US cable TV operators have called for an international cable modem standard that will work with all cable TV networks. An international specification would, according the John Malone, chairman of US Cable Television Laboratories, the industry's R\&D consortium, "take the World Wide Web a step further, bringing broadband interconnections into homes worldwide".

## Sony Service Contest <br> Richard Flowerday of Harborne TV,

 Birmingham and Steve McEvoy of The Sound Shop, Drogheda, Ireland won gold medals in the finals of the biennial Sony European Service Contest held recently in Milan. Richard's was in the TV category, Steve's in the audio category. 58 contestants from 17 countries competed in the finals. Medals could be won for TV, video and audio repairs, with Sony Service Centres and Authorised Network companies competing separately in each of the three categories.
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# V/Fault Finding 

Reports from<br>Mike Leach Philip Blundell Michael Maurice Eugene Trundle Glyn Dickinson Chris Watton<br>John Edwards Phil Marrison Denis Foley Chris Avis<br>Roger F. White<br>Tony Ashworth

## Hitachi C2133TN (Stereo Plus Chassis)

No results was the complaint with this fairly new set. Only the standby light came on, nothing else. As I'd not worked on one of these sets before, I first had a good look round to see if anything obvious, such as dry-joints, might be responsible for the fault. Everything was o.k. Out came the manual, and it was a matter of starting from square one.

Power was clearly present, as the standby light was or. I assumed that the cause of the fault could lie in one of three areas, the power supply, the line timebase or the control circuitry. After a few d.c. checks I decided that the control system was to blame - the 12 V was missing at pin 16 of the TEA2164 chopper circuit chip. This line goes high or low for on and standby respectively. It's controlled by a group of components on the front panel. When I finally got the board out I found that the BC858B chip transistor VE07 was short-circuit. This removed the 12 V feed to the power supply chip. A replacement transistor restored normal operation. M.L.

## Philips 40 Chassis

Very poor colour from cold was the complaint with this set. It looked as if something was wrong in the reference oscillator circuit, though the crystal and the chip both proved to be o.k. Use of a hairdryer and freezer brought us to the culprit, which was the $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor C2164 near the TDA3561 colour decoder chip. A new capacitor restored normal colour. M.L.

## Ferguson TX85 Chassis

This set was dead. The mains fuse had blown and the chopper transistor TR6 was short-circuit. R101 in the snubber network was dry-jointed, so this was resoldered. Resistance checks around the TEA2018A chopper control chip then showed that the earth print from the emitter of TR 6 to pin 2 of the chip via pin 2 of the chopper transformer was open-circuit: the break was near
the transformer. After linking across the break we continued our tests. R98, which is in series with TR6's base, was open-circuit; D20 (1N4148) in the error feedback network was shortcircuit; and the TEA2018A chip had blown its top.

After replacing these items we connected the set to the mains supply via the variac and carefully increased the input. Fortunately the set was now o.k. P.B.

## Philips Anubis A AC Chassis

This set worked fine with dark scenes. When the picture was bright however it would flicker and the power supply output voltages would fall. Was the line output stage taking too much current, or was the power supply unable to provide sufficient current to meet the line output stage's normal requirements?

Fortunately we were able to make some comparisons with a stock set of the same type. By loading the good set's power supply with bulbs, we found that its 95 V output could provide 700 mA before the supply began "chirruping" and the voltages began to fall. The faulty set could provide only 500 mA .

At least we knew that the fault was in the power supply. Fitting repair kit SBC7021 (part no. 4822310 20491) made no difference, neither did bridging the various electrolytics. I finally checked the gain of all the power supply transistors that hadn't already been replaced. Tr7554 (BC337A) was leaky. P.B.

## JVC AV21F1EK

This Nicam set suffered from an intermittent fault that was described as no sync. About five minutes after switching the set on from cold the picture would shake from left to right, sometimes violently. If text was selected the display was all right. If mix was selected there would be no line lock between the text and the picture. This would last for about
three minutes, after which the fault would clear. No amount of freezing or heating would then instigate the fault. Switching the set off overnight would bring the fault back however.

JVC thought that the problem might be caused by the 6 MHz crystal on the text panel - the sync pulses come from the text processor chip in these sets. So I started to check around in this area and found that when the fault was present there was noise on the sync pulses in the video input waveform. This comes from the i.f. unit, where a tantalum capacitor (C02) that decouples the i.f. a.g.c. was found to be the culprit. Replacing it cleared the fault completely. M.M.

## Sony KV2217

This old-timer had an EW fault. Our field service engineer had replaced a number of capacitors before giving up. The first thing we noticed was that the tube was as flat as a pancake. It was an insurance job however, so we delved into the EW correction circuitry and found that coils L552 and L554 were open-circuit. After replacing these and the tube, then setting up, we had an excellent picture. M.M.

## Ferguson ICC5 Chassis

The tuner was cutting out occasionally. Fortunately the cause was easy to rectify: there was a dry-joint in the tuner. M.M.

## ITT ST35767

This set appeared to be dead. For once the line output transformer was not the cause. We found that the field output chip had blown up. Replacing it got the set working, but the picture was rather sick. Fortunately the customer had an extended warranty which paid for a new tube. M.M.

## Sony KVX2162

According to the flashing LEDs at the front this set was in the protection mode. The way in which I tackle this fault is to disconnect the protection
line from the main microcontroller chip and switch on. This produced a picture with a small frame. The EEPROM had become corrupted, a replacement plus setting up clearing the fault condition. M.M.

## Ferguson ICC5 Chassis

The picture would go in at the sides very intermittently. This was caused by cracks in the print around the line output transformer. M.M.

## Grundig CUC740 Chassis

This proved to be quite an elusive fault: the set would intermittently cut out, sometimes going dead and sometimes to standby. The cause of the trouble was in the 5 V supply, where D671 (BY299) was going opencircuit intermittently. A new diode followed by a long soak test proved that the fault had been cured. M.M.

## Sony KVG2512

These sets are similar to the KVX series but incorporate a built-in satellite receiver/decoder. Card access is through a slot in the front, hidden by a flap. It was the satellite section that had failed: there was no supply to the LNB. The cause was traced to the power supply on the main board D, where CP605 was open-circuit. This item is very difficult to get at - you have to remove a heatsink clip to do so. A new CP restored the satellite reception. M.M.

## Saisho CM2080

This set produced only half a picture. A previous engineer had replaced the field output chip, but the culprit was C421 in the voltage boost circuit. It had dried up. M.M.

## Pioneer SV2803

This was a misleading fault. At the bottom of the screen there was about 15 mm of picture foldover, which freezing the TDA8370 chip IC7550 seemed to cure. So we replaced the chip - and the foldover remained. The real culprit turned out to be the $680 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ field scan coupling capacitor C2582. E.T.

## Hitachi CPT2078 (NP83CO2 Chassis)

No sound or picture was not caused by failure of the line output transformer on this occasion. The set was stuck in the AV mode. When the AV switching link from the CITAC panel was disconnected the signals were restored. We found that the 12 V zener diode ZD1438 was leaky. G.D.

## Sanyo CPT3104

We don't see many of these sets. This
one's picture was jumping, and an ominous arcing noise came from the line output stage. Fortunately the cause of the trouble was easy to spot. The width adjustment. a cut piece of wire, was arcing to an adjacent capacitor. Cutting it short restored a perfect picture, after which a quick clean of the customer controls made the set fit for another fifteen trouble-free years! G.D.

## Toshiba 255T7B

It's worth checking that these sets go into standby after a repair. This is often not mentioned until afterwards -"it wasn't like that before you fixed it". The cause of the timebases remaining active is Q803 (2SC2023) and/or Q804 (2SA1321) going shortcircuit. G.D.

## Mitsubishi CT2555STX

Teletext could not be selected via the remote control unit at any time, but when the set was cold it would go into garbled teletext of its own accord. As the SAA5243 chip is well known for doing odd things 1 changed this first, to no avail. A check on the 5 V feed to the teletext panel then revealed that it was slightly low. Back then to the power supply, where C922 and C923 (both $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) were both low in value. While in this area I checked the other electrolytics and replaced them as necessary. (g.D.

## Finlux 3024F

There was no picture though the e.h.t. was present and the tube's heaters were alight. When the set was switched off you could see a faint line down the centre of the screen. A look around the line output panel, on the component side, soon revealed that the $470 \mathrm{nF}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ MKP line scan coupling capacitor C219 had a split right across the middle. C.W.

## Bush 2131T

We've had a good few of these sets with intermittent loss of picture or text faults. These are normally cleared by resoldering the whole of the text panel. On this occasion we discovered, while carefully moving individual components with the set in the text mode, that one lead of R13 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was loose in its end cap. As a result the combined line-field sync pulse waveform was losing its d.c level. This upset the timing of the teletexı processor chip. C.W.

## Amstrad TVR3

The cause of line disturbance on dark scenes was found by connecting the scope to the cathode of the h.t. rectifier D306. The display showed a smooth d.c. supply when the picture
was bright. When the picture was dark however there were negativegoing spikes (gaps) in the supply. Replacing the diode and the associated capacitors made no difference. The cause of the trouble was the STK7348 chip IC 301. C.W.

## ITT CT3437 (Compact B Chassis)

Although the report said that this set was dead, its power supply and line output stage were up and running. 88 was showing in the display, there was neither sound nor raster, the customer controls had no effect and the tuning didn't work. The cause of all this was the fact that the 5 V supply to the memory chip on the customer control panel was missing. Regulator IC05 (TDD1605S) on this panel was opencircuit. C.W.

## Beon CTV14R

There was a snowy raster but no sound or channel indicator illumination. Checks in the low-voltage section showed that the standby transformer was open-circuit. It supplies the remote control section, and of course channel selection was lost. I must say that the Beon Corporation in Cumbernauld is more helpful than many other manufacturers. C.W.

## Matsui 2150TX

If one of these sets is stuck in standby check the h.t. feed to the line output transistor. It passes from pin 5 of the line output transformer via L603 to the transistor's collector connection. As with many of the other coils in these sets, L603 may appear to be soldered though the joint is poor. When you remove the old solder you find that the wire is black. Clean up and resolder. C.W

## Loewe-Opta C8001 Chassis

The customer complained that "the telly smelt hot ther just smelt then went off'. It's quite common for the h.t. reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 652(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 250 V ) to leak and cause a bit of a burn up between its positive connection and the upper side of the PCB, as the upper side is clad with copper that's connected to chassis. In such a case. I find that a quarter-inch drill bit put through the board will clear the carbon from the burnt area. Then fit some sort of insulator over the leg of the replacement capacitor and wire it in. This usually does the trick. C.W.

## ITT CVC1210 Chassis

This set was dead. You can tell from the chopper transformer's squeak whether the mains side of the supply is working. It was. So we discon-
nected the scan coil plug and checked the power supply by loading it with a bulb across the interlock pins of the socket. This proved that the cause of the fault was in the line output stage, where the output transistor was shortcircuit. When this had been replaced there was some sort of waveform at its collector, and after a short time the faintest glimmer of line collapse appeared on the screen. A few further checks revealed that the EW modulator driver transistor was short-circuit and R503 (100 ) open-circuit. The cause of all this was the scan coil coupling capacitor C511 (330nF, $400 \mathrm{~V})$. When it was removed one leg remained in the board. C.W.

## Sony KV2752 (RX Chassis)

The customer told me over the phone that the on/off switch was broken. It's a very common job, so an estimate was given and accepted - yes, I know, I'll never learn! When I fitted the switch and turned the set on there was nothing. Quick checks showed that although there was h.t. at the collector of the chopper transistor there were no outputs from the power supply. This called for removal of the set to the workshop - and a bit of explaining. Once the set was on the bench it didn't take us long, using the scope's component tester, to discover that the 2SC2958 chopper driver transistor Q601 was slightly leaky base-to-emitter. A replacement brought the set back to life. J.E.

## Philips 2A Chassis

This set was dead with a shattered mains fuse and open-circuit surgelimiter resistor (R3654). The BUT11 AF chopper transistor, D6664 (BYD33J) and two of the bridge rectifier diodes were short-circuit. In addition to these items I replaced the CNX62 optocoupler and the $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF}$, 2 kV pulse capacitor C 2664 , just in case. A check for dry-joints then revealed a beauty at one leg of the $9 \cdot \operatorname{lnF}$ flyback tuning capacitor C2609. After resoldering this I switched on and found that the set worked normally. It surprised me that the line output transistor had survived all this. J.E.

## ITT CVC40 Chassis

This set was dead but there was 320 V at the collector of the TE1233 series chopper transistor T807. I disconnected the scan coil plug to isolate the line output stage and used a 100 W bulb to load the power supply. At switch on it glowed far too brightly there was 316 V across it. T807 was short-circuit of course. As no obvious cause of its failure could be found I
fitted a replacement, using a BU326 as I was unable to find a supplier for the TEl233.

At switch on the set worked normally and continued to do so for about an hour. It then suddenly went dead again. The BU326 had failed. Fortunately years ago I'd scribbled a note on the circuit diagram naming R833 ( $1.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) as the cause of intermittent chopper transistor failure. A check showed that it was opencircuit. Replacing this resistor and fitting another BU326 restored reliable operation. J.E.

## Philips K40 Chassis

This set came in dead. Replacing our old friend R3192 ( $680 \Omega$ ) brought it back to life, but there was severe EW distortion. Although R3177 (12 2 ) was charred and open-circuit replacing it made no difference. When resistance checks were carried out in the diode modulator circuit one of the diodes appeared to be short-circuit, but it was the parallel $0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor C 2164 that was the culprit. Replacing it produced a normal raster. J.E.

## Contec KT8135

This set had a very bright raster with flyback lines. R474 ( $390 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) on the tube base panel was found to be opencircuit. As a result the tube's first anode voltage was high. J.E.

## Philips CP90 Chassis

Field collapse was the complaint with this set. The cause was traced to R3623 ( $8.2 \Omega$ ) being open-circuit. It's in the rectifier circuit that produces a 163 V bias supply for the field output stage. J.E.

## Bush 1452T

This receiver was dead, with a blown mains fuse (F901), as the 2SD1554 chopper transistor Q404 was shortcircuit. When these items had been replaced we powered the set via a variac. The power supply now produced an h.t. output, but there was no regulation and the line output stage derived 12 V supply was missing. The 12 V supply was missing because the $12 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~W}$ zener diode ZD 402 was short-circuit. This had seen off R425 (5.6 2 , 3W). After much checking we traced the cause of the failure to regulate to C911 (47 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, 50 V ) in the chopper transistor's base circuit. It had gone low in value. We decided to replace C909 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ as well. P.M.

## Casio TV100

This set was dead: fuse FU100 (1A) had blown because the LCD backlight board inverter transistors Q901/2 had
gone short-circuit. They are surfacemounting types and are available from Casio. We replaced these items, but the only result was that Q901/2 became hot. Further checks revealed that there were short-circuit turns in the primary winding of the inverter transformer. This is easy to remove and, with a little care, can be rewound. This restored the set to normal operation. P.M.

## Samsung CI338GA

This set suffered from field roll because the lubricant in the field hold control had become conductive. It had reached the point where there was only a limited change in the control's resistance when the slider was moved from one end to the other. Three potentiometers of the same type on the front panel were in a similar state. We cleaned and relubricated all four, restoring normal operation. P.M.

## Matsui 1440/Saisho CT142R

Pressing the remote control unit's standby button would sometimes result in the set going into standby, or coming out of it, for only as long as the button was held. In addition, when the set was in the standby mode the selected channel LED would go out instead of staying on to indicate standby operation.

We checked the supply to the OEC3005 remote control decoder chip ICl03 and its peripheral components. As everything seemed to be o.k. we fitted a replacement chip. This made no difference. Eventually we decided to try a universal remote control unit. The set then responded normally. Does anyone want a nearly new OEC3005 chip?! P.M.

## Osaki Cl5013T/Samsung CI5052XT (P68SW Chassis)

The complaint with one of these sets was no sound or vision with the standby light flickering. When switched on these sets come on in the standby mode. In this state the h.t. voltage should be 125 V . In our faulty set it was at approximately 70 V and the set wouldn't come out of standby. The solution was to replace the SDH209B chip IC801. D.F.

## Bush 2002/2052T/Matsui 2074

The line output stage derived 12 V supply was missing. Replacing R421 ( $0 \cdot 68 \Omega$ ), R419 (5.6S) and the BYX61-C12 zener diode ZD401 cured the fault (no sound/vision) for three weeks. Then ZD401 failed again.

I obtained a circuit diagram and found that the h.t. (+B) voltage was
high at 124V. When C909 and C919 (both $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had been replaced it was possible to adjust VR901 for the correct 115 V h.t. Why don't manufacturers print important voltages on the PCB? D.F.

## Rediffusion Mk4A Chassis with Text

We'd replaced the memory battery, stored the owner's local channels and tested the set before returning it. Soon after the owner complained that there was no teletext or clock display, just a blank screen with " 0000 " in the top left-hand comer when teletext was tried. It took a while before we realised that the Mk4A has a pagestore facility, which requires a page number to be stored on each active channel before the teletext will function. The header page 100 was memorised for each channel and the mystery was solved. C.A.

## Ferguson 22B5 (TX10 <br> Chassis)

A silly one this, but it might save someone else from wasting time. The owner had bought the set, which has teletext and stereo sound, secondhand. He then discovered that although it would produce a mixed picture and
text, if text alone was requested nothing happened - except for a slight picture shift to the left. We tried fitting a good text toard from a scrap set but this made no difference. We then noticed that PL3I, which plugs into the text board, has an extra grey flying lead with a connector on it. This had been pushed on to pin X on the board, though the manual labels it as "not used". Disconnecting it restored correct operation. C.A.

## Ferguson 14L2 (TX85 Chassis)

This set switched on but wouldn't produce a picture: it was stuck on channel 0 . Neither the channel change nor the tuning worked. The cause of the fault was the 8.2 V zener diode D901 in the 9 V regulator circuit on the remote contol board. R.F.W.

## GoldStar CIT2181

Intermittent loss of sync was the problem with this set. The input to the sync separator in the TDA 1940 chip was being lost because C413 was leaky. R.F.W.

## Ferguson TX10 Chassis

This old timer was dead but apparently
produced a really good picture before
it went off. We soon found that there was no chopper transistor drive. The cause of the fault was R724 (1-2k $\Omega$ ) which biases the base of the chopper driver transistor TR721. R.F.W.

## Tatung 165 Chassis

The problem with one of these sets was low gain. lts cause was R102 ( $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which was open-circuit. This resistor biases the base of the SAWF driver transistor Q101.
Another of these models displayed a peak white raster. The cause was the TDA 3565 colour decoder chip 1501. T.A.

## JVC AV25S1EK (MX II Chassis)

The standby light would change colour but there was no line drive. Voltage checks showed that there was no supply to the line driver transformer because the standby switching transistor Q902 was not being switched on. Its base bias resistor R903 ( $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) had risen slightly in value. T.A.

## Matsui 6092

The cause of weak ${ }^{\text {r }}$ distorted sound was traced to the 2SD400 transistor Q706 on the power PCB. A BC639 proved to be a suitable replacement. T.A.



Letters to Television Quadrant House The Quadrant Sutton Surrey SM2 5AS

VCR HEAD CLEANING TAPES

Ever since I confronted my first faulty VCR over twenty years ago I have been told, mainly by people in the know and fellow technicians, that video head cleaning tapes are useless. Since that first time I have seen no reason to doubt this. I was told that the early cleaning tapes were abrasive and had to be used sparingly. Presumably the tape composition has changed during the intervening years, but customers who have tried to clean their tape heads with a cleaning tape because of the dirty heads symptom regularly tell me that the tapes are ineffective. A quick wipe with the trusty chamois leather and isopropyl alcohol has always cured the problem
I've seen cleaning cassettes jammed in machines because the top bottle compartment has struck the cassette-in switch, and cleaning tapes that have dirtied instead of cleaning the heads. Many customers seem to think that a head cleaning tape will cure any VCR fault - "it's chewing tapes, bung in the cleaner".

Yet the tapes must be good since nearly all dealers sell them! I'd welcome any comments on the subject.
Edward Branch,
Northallerton, N. Yorks.

## FINANCING A RENTAL BUSINESS

The last five or six years have in some ways been the toughest period that many a TV business has experienced. Recovery from the deep recession has been slow, and has been marked by intense competition amongst white and brown goods dealers in the high street. Many small firms have been saved from going under by having a reasonable rental business, but here too competition has been fierce.
For many smaller rental businesses the problem has been to ensure that leaflet-drop competition and the big boys don't steal their customers. Good personal service and an offer to replace an ageing set - before someone else does - will often ensure that business is retained and in fact grows.
Finance can be a major problem. Banks are not always willing to lend to finance new equipment for rental, and the larger finance companies will sometimes arrange facilities only in excess of a minimum amount, which may well be too much for a small rental business.

There are specialised finance companies that don't advertise but will, subject to the usual credit checks, finance as little as $£ 1,500$ worth of equipment over periods of 12-36 months. The dealer chooses the period which will ensure that, after renting out the equipment and paying the finance company, a positive cash flow is retained.
Another alternative is block discounting, where the finance company in effect makes a cash advance against the deposit of existing rental agreements. Usually, but not always, these have to be for the rental of new equipment and to have been signed during the last three-four months.
Dealers often need finance to cover only a period of high rental demand, so that they can sign up new agreements rather than let the business go elsewhere. Bob Wickham, Managing Director, Broughframe Limited.

## THE PHILIPS G110 CHASSIS

 T'd like to add a few comments to Richard Newman's excellent article (December) on servicing the Philips G110 chassis.My experience of this chassis has been mainly with the 8841 projection model. We've sold many of these sets, and have a number that we either rent out to pubs and clubs on a long-term basis or hire out for oneday seminars etc.
Two screws at the front, next to the dust cover that surrounds the lens, have to be taken out when removing the top section. Richard didn't mention them. They are accessible only after removing the loudspeaker grill, then removing two screws that hold the front control panel which is then swung down. As our one-day hire sets are constantly being moved around, we tend to leave these two front screws out. Removal of the top section is then as Richard describes.
In my experience the blue tube seldom fails. What does happen is that the cooling fluid turns a dark brown, resembling the colour of strong lager. In addition, when you split the tube from the optics you find that its face plate is covered with a brown substance. You also find traces of the adhesive that a plastic face-plate protector has left behind after removal in the factory prior to fitting the tube in the set. It can easily be cleaned off with isopropyl alcohol. Something else you'll find is a trapezium-shaped phosphor burn
across the tube: this seems to have little effect on the picture produced by the blue tube.
Because of leakage, I've had to replace the fluid in the red and green assemblies as well. The remaining fluid has been slightly discoloured, but the picture has been o.k. I assume that this is because the blue tube contributes on average only eleven per cent to overall brightness, the red and green tubes contributing thirty and fifty nine per cent respectively. Hence the fact that the blue output suffers most. Once the fluid has been replaced, the blue picture is restored to normal.

Finally a note on convergence, regarding the magnets on the scan coils. If you use a crosshatch pattern without a circle, you may find that the picture is displaced horizontally or vertically by one complete square without this being noticed - until you change channel to a normal picture!
Incidentally it would have been nice had Philips fitted some A 1 switches (remember them?). Martin Cole, Service Manager, Central Radio Services,
Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset.

## PANASONIC Z3 CHASSIS

Tor the benefit of other readers I would like to correct an error that occurred in the Panasonic Z3 chassis fault report on page 639 of the July 1995 issue - a set that wouldn't start up because of an X-ray (overvoltage) protection circuit fault. The offending $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor is R 560 , not R 506 . It's hard enough trying to find anything in this chassis! But many thanks to Mike Rathbone, without whose report I would probably never have found the cause of the trouble.
The note that came with the set I had to deal with said it went off a few seconds after being switched on, which was not surprising considering the burnt out line output transformer pin. After dealing with this I was taken aback to find that there was also an X-ray protection circuit fault. It seems to have been unconnected with the dry-joint.
Laurie Watkinson,
Holsworthy, Devon.

## STUDENT'S DILEMMA

wonder how many of your readers will find my problem familiar? Ever since I completed a degree in electrical and electronic engineering people have assumed that I can repair TVs etc. I couldn't of course, since all I knew were the basics. The inside
of even the simplest TV set was a daunting prospect.
I decided to pursue TV and video repair work: it was otherwise a question of back to school or work at McDonalds. My knowledge of the theory is o.k., but I need practical experience to pass the courses let alone get a job. Could any readers of Television provide any help, advice or suggestions that would assist me with the courses I'm studying? I have to find a way around or over this brick wall called 'experience' Ms C. Raynor, 39 Northway, Lymm, Cheshire WAl3 9AT.

## OBTAINING SPARES

My experience of ordering spare parts over the last few years has been that very, very few companies give truly good customer service. Many of the companies that advertise regularly in this excellent magazine do not reply to faxes, even pretend they haven't received them. If they do reply, they don't answer queries carefully and are not helpful. I'm often made to feel that my queries are a disturbance! Even large, reputable consumer electronics companies will put you in a queue when you telephone. When they do finally claim to have what you want, the wrong item is often sent.
Fax communication seems to me to be by far the most efficient method. I spend a lot of time preparing my faxes and provide as much information as possible, mostly to no avail. How is it that fax enquiries to German, US and Japanese companies are usually answered within 24 hours? UK firms are fooling themselves if they think that they are providing good customer service. Come on, customer service departments: jack up your efforts or let's hear your side of the problem. Ritchie Langu.
Zambia.

## WHEN IS A WARRANTY NOT A WARRANTY?

The other day I was asked if I would have a look at a closedcircuit TV system at a customer's premises. It consisted of a number of CCD outdoor cameras, a digital switcher, a 20 in . monitor and a timelapse VCR, all made by Sony. The company that had installed the system, only a couple of months previously, had gone into liquidation. The problem was that one of the cameras had failed.
I explained the situation to Sony Broadcast at Basingstoke. "No problem" they said, "return the
camera and we'll see what we can do". A couple of days later I received a letter explaining that while the camera was well within its twelve months' warranty period it would have to be returned to the wholesaler from whom it was purchased. I again explained that this was not possible, because the company that had installed it had gone bust, and pointed out that as the customer had just purchased over $£ 5,000$ worth of Sony equipment, and expected to expand the system, repair of the camera free of charge would be good customer relations. All to no avail. I just had an estimate of $£ 86.53$ to repair an item less than three months old. My customer is not particularly pleased about this.
Martin Crossman, Electrical and Electronic Services,
Southend-on-Sea.

## FAULT DATABASE

I'm currently compiling a TV and
IVCR fault database to assist me in my repair work, and at present have 800 TV and 50 VCR faults stored on a Psion Series 3 pocket computer. Readers could help me and themselves by sending me any number of faults on a $3 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in} .1 \cdot 44 \mathrm{Mb}$ disc with a stamped, addressed envelope so that I can send back the full collection. The database fields should be set in the following format:

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Model: C2519T
Fault: No sound, OP stage OK
Replace: D401 in i.f. can
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## DAISY-CHAINING

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}}^{\mathrm{k}}$'he government's infuriating decision to go ahead with Ch. 5 brings up once more the subject of daisychaining, with most modulators confined to chs. 32-40. For single-set installations the answer is the scart system, but how many sets are provided with even as few as two
such sockets? Even four would hardly be future proof.

Designs for adding scart sockets have appeared in Television over the years, but none to date have remote control, either via the set's unit or an additional one. Could someone come up with a design to suit at least a fair proportion of the more common TV models? The sequential channelhopping arrangement used with early remote control systems might provide a starting point.
U.H.F. modulators remain a necessary evil with multi-set systems, so some means of shifting the frequency of the older chs. 32-40 type outside that range would be welcome. Does anyone have any bright :deas?

Finally, a plea to manufacturers: please fit all future video/satellite/ computer units with a means of depowering the u.h.f. modulator. For those who use scart connections, no good can come of having the unwanted signals produced by these modulators hanging around, however careful the EMC precautions. And please also equip your future TV models with more scart sockets.

## Philip Lane,

Aberaeron, Dyfed.

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# VCR Signal Processing 

## In Part 4 of his series Joe Cieszynski looks at the basic problems involved with recording and playing back the colour-under chroma part of the signal

With the luminance signal frequency modulated on to a 3.8 MHz carrier, the chroma signal can no longer be at the PAL standard of 4.43 MHz . If it was left there the result would be excessive luminance-chroma signal cross-modulation. A method known as colour under is therefore employed: the frequency of the chroma carrier is shifted from 4.43 MHz to 627 kHz , placing it beneath the luminance carrier. This frequency changing is complex, because for faithful colour reproduction the correct chroma carrier phase must be maintained at all times.
Playback signal crosstalk and chroma carrier phase/frequency errors caused by mechanical variations further complicate the chroma signal processing.
There are therefore four primary aspects to chroma signal processing in a domestic VCR: chroma carrier frequency changing; crosstalk signal cancellation; chroma carrier fre-

Fig. I: Block
diagram (simplified) of the basic VHS chroma record system.

quency error correction; and chroma carrier phase error correction.

## Basic Chroma Record Processing Block <br> Diagram

Fig. 1 shows in simplified form a standard VHS chroma record system. The composite video input is first fed to a bandpass filter which removes the luminance signal component and reduces the chroma signal bandwidth to 1 MHz . This bandwidth limiting is necessary because the lowest luminance sideband is at 1.2 MHz : there is thus only a 1.2 MHz wide slot into which the chroma signal can be fitted. With a guard space left to minimise cross-modulation, the VHS chroma bandwidth becomes 1 MHz (carrier frequency fc $\pm$ 500 kHz ).
Balanced modulator one performs the frequency changing required, using the same heterodyne principle employed in a superhet radio receiver. For reasons that will be made clear later, the second input to the modulator comes from a second balanced modulator rather than a simple local oscillator.
The voltage-controlled oscillator (VXO) provides one of the two inputs to the second balanced modulator. The automatic frequency control (AFC) block provides the other input. To ensure correct luminance and chroma signal frequency interleaving, this input is locked to the off-air line sync pulses. It is also phase retarded by $90^{\circ}$ on each line, though this is done with only the ch. 2 head signal (even fields). This phase shifting is part of the chroma crosstalk


Fig. 2: Block diagram, agoin simplified, of the basic VHS chroma playback arrangement.
cancellation process, which we'll consider in more detail shortly.

## Basic Chroma Playback Processing Block Diagram

Fig. 2 shows what has to be done when playing back the chroma signal. The off-tape f.m. signal is first fed to a lowpass filter, with a cut-off frequency of about 1.2 MHz , to remove the luminance signal component. The two balanced modulators operate in basically the same way as in the record mode, the main difference being the reversal of the input/output frequencies at balanced modulator one.
The effect of the $90^{\circ}$ phase-shift block is this time to phase advance the previously retarded ch. 2 head carrier on each line. We'll return to this.
The AFC circuit corrects playback chroma carrier frequency errors by detecting the amount of frequency shift and then introducing an opposite amount of shift. This shift passes through balanced modulator two, appearing at the input to balanced modulator one where the frequency correction occurs. If for example the carrier frequency rises by 1 kHz , the AFC output will fall by this amount. Subtraction of the two signals in the first balanced modulator, i.e. the off-tape signal with the frequency increase and the second signal with the frequency decrease, results in an output at the correct frequency. The AFC circuit uses off-tape line sync pulses to detect frequency variations in the playback signal.
In the playback mode the voltage-controlled oscillator is controlled by an automatic phase control (APC) system which corrects chroma carrier phase errors caused by minor mechanical variations. The phase detector that controls the VXO compares the phase of the off-tape chroma burst signal with that of the output from a 4.43 MHz crystal oscillator. It introduces a compensating phase shift in the VXO's output. This is passed via balanced modulator two to balanced modulator one, where error correction occurs in the same way as with frequency correction.
The comb filter uses the ch. 2 carrier phase retard/advance to cancel chroma crosstalk between adjacent video tracks.

## Crosstalk Cancellation

Before we consider chroma signal record/playback processing in greater detail, it's necessary to look at the problem of chroma crosstalk and how this is dealt with.
All current domestic VCR formats dispense with a guard band between adjacent video tracks. This is done to increase the playing time of the tapes. When the VHS and Betamax systems were being developed, playing time was a major consideration - the 'longest' tapes then available had a playing time of only two hours. Much had been learnt from the public's reaction to the earlier Philips N1500 format. This had a guard band between each track, but the maximum playing time was only half an hour. It soon became clear that users would be quite happy to sacrifice picture quality to attain a longer playing time. The trouble is that when the guard band is removed luminance/chroma crosstalk becomes evident. If uncorrected, this crosstalk will result in colour interference and distortion.
Luminance crosstalk is largely eliminated by the use of the slant-azimuth video head technique. This has very little effect at the much lower chrominance frequencies however, see Fig. 3. The two-line offset hides the crosstalk to a large degree, but if patterning is to be avoided chroma signal crosstalk cancellation must be used.
The VHS system uses a phase rotation arrangement to cancel chroma crosstalk. This is best explained using phasor diagrams. The following description, see Fig. 4, assumes for simplicity that the VCR is recording then playing back a pure magenta raster ( $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$ chroma signal). For those who are a little rusty about this sort of thing, in a phasor diagram phase
retardation is represented by a clockwise movement of the phasor.
Fig. 4 (a) shows that the ch. 1 head (odd field) records the chroma information with no alteration to the phase of the PAL signal.
Fig. 4 (b) shows that the ch. 2 head (even field) records the chroma information with the phase of the PAL subcarrier retarded by $90^{\circ}$ on successive lines, i.e.

## Line $10^{\circ}$ phase retardation <br> Line $290^{\circ}$ phase retardation

Line $3180^{\circ}$ phase retardation
Line $4270^{\circ}$ phase retardation
Line $50^{\circ}\left(=360^{\circ}\right)$ phase retardation.
Fig. 4(c) is based on the ch. 1 head playing back a video track. The large phasors represent the off-tape PAL chroma signal from the track being scanned. The smaller phasors represent crosstalk from adjacent ch. 2 tracks. Because of the phase retardation that took place during the record process, these phasors are generally out-of-phase with the main offtape signal. At this point no cancellation has occurred.
Fig. 4(d) shows in block diagram form the comb filter system included in Fig. 2, with a two-line delay line. This usually consists of a glass delay line, the delay time being $127.88 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ (two lines). It operates on similar principles to the chroma delay line in a PAL decoder. The adder following the


Fig. 3: Graph showing the effect of the slantazimuth technique on f.m. ( $3 \cdot 8-4 \cdot 8 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) and chroma ( 627 kHz ) crosstalk signals.

Fig. 4: How ch. 2 signal phase shifts introduced line-by-line during the record process enable chroma crosstalk to be cancelled when playing back the signal.

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delay line receives both a direct (undelayed) and the delayed signal. Let's assume that line 3 is being scanned by the ch. I video head (direct signal) and that line 1 is going to the adder from the delay line. As you can see from Fig. 4(c), the crosstalk phasors are in antiphase. They therefore cancel out in the adder (the in-phase signals add). The same thing occurs with lines 4 and 2, lines 5 and 3 etc.
Fig. 4(e) shows that cancellation also occurs when the ch. 2 head is scanning the tape. During playback the ch. 2 chroma information is phase advanced to restore it to the correct PAL phase, so in this diagram the phasors are advanced from their positions shown in Fig. 4(b). The crosstalk phasors are also phase shifted. As you can see from comparing lines 3 and 1,4 and 2 etc. crosstalk cancellation occurs.
This crosstalk cancellation system relies on two factors. First that the content of the chroma in the pictures does not change much over two lines. In fact this is largely so. Secondly, the system can function only when the crosstalk signals are correlated vertically, i.e. when they are from the same point in the picture. Because of the two-line offset when recording. this will be the case. The offset is lost in the long-play mode however, so that the chroma crosstalk can-

cellation system would fail miserably urless steps were taken to compensate for this. More expensive LP machines incorporate a half-line jump circuit to overcome the problem.
Fig. 5 shows a typical comb filter arrangement. In most cases the circuitry for adding the direct and delayed signals is contained within the delay line module Adjustments in this area were eliminated soon after the introduction of the earliest machines that used the technique, and on the whole the delay lines are very reliable. As digital techniques take over the signal processing, the delay line will become a thing of the past: digital methods will take over crosstalk cancellation.

## Next Month

Next month's instalment will look at VHS chroma signal recording in greater detail.

## Book Reviews

Newnes Guide to TV and Video Technology, Second Edition, by Eugene Trundle. Published by Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd., Linacre House, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8DP. 382 pages.

The prodigious rate of development in our field in recent years means that this book's terms of reference are very wide. A major problem therefore is what to include and how deeply to go. The book is aimed at interested lay people, students, technicians and those in allied fields seeking an insight into current TV and video practice. I'd say it does an excellent job of meeting the needs of such an audience, and have already found it a useful reference source for a quick check on several points, thanks to its excellent index.
If you feel the need to freshen up on things like enhanced text, Pal-Plus and other enhanced TV systems, satellite and cable TV technology, you'll find useful sections on all these. The video section includes a helpful chapter on the care, operation and maintenance of VCRs.

The book can be recommended as an ideal introduction to the technology of modern TV and video equipment. It's available from from Paul Richard Books, 28 Boscobel Road North, St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex TN38 0NZ at $£ 16.49$ inclusive of post and packing. The credit-card orderline is 01424434874 . The book can also be obtained from the usual retail bookseller sources. J.A.R.

Birth of the Box - the story of television, by lan Sinclair, published by Sigma Press, 1 South Oak Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 6AR (telephone 01625531035 ) at $£ 9.95$. 200 pages.

This book covers the subject of TV technology from the first stirrings to fairly recent developments such as Nicam and the camcorder. The emphasis however in on the pioneers and their work. It does the job thoroughly and is an excellent read. I looked hard to see whether I could find anything that was missing, and found very little. There could perhaps have been a little more on developments in the USA during the Thirties, and on the origins of the helical scan system. Otherwise, it's all there - the whole fasci-
nating story. There is of course much on the developments in electronics that made TV possible - the valve, electronic amplifiers and so on. Anyone interested in how it all came to be will find this book an authoriative guide. J.A.R.

## MPEG - Digital Television for All. Compiled by NTL, published by Swift Television Publications, 17 Pittsfield, Cricklade, Wilts SN6 6AN (telephone 01793750620 ). $£ 19$ plus $£ 1.50$ postage in the UK, $£ 3$ postage to other European countries or $£ 8$ postage to the rest of the world. 40 large (A4) pages.

That this is an authoritative guide to the subject is guaranteed by is authorship, NTL, the former ITC engineering side. It contains detailed information on all relevant aspects of the subject, including the need for digital compression, methods of coding. the MPEG standards, how compression is achieved, the treatment of signals for transmission, satellite and cable requirements and the various NTL compression systems now available. The explanations are clear, though I found some of it heavy going, particularly the section about redundancy coding on different MPEG frames, with related discussion of quantised coefficients, scale matrix and DCT processing. There are however many diagrams that clarify the text, and digital compression is of course a complex subject.
NTL/Swift have is this book provided timely information for the trade, broadcasters and interested enthusiasts. As far as 1 know there is no other publication with so much detail on the working of digital compression. This is therefore essential reading, a topical guide to the digitally compressed transmissions about to come our way and already available elsewhere - for example Direct TV in the USA and the Australian Foxtel service.

The price may discourage some readers. This is a pity since they will be in the front line when digital TV arrives. and a grasp of the technology now should reap a good harvest later on. I suspect that the Inland Revenue would allow such essential educational material to be offset as expenses. R.B.

Fig. 5: Typical delay-line comb filter arrangement.

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# Chinese Junk <br> More Adventures in CD Land 

## Les Austin on his servicing experiences with dubious Chinese audio equipment

If you want a gondola, try Italy. Portugal is the place to look for a man-of-war, and of course China for a junk. For me, the problem is that China sends too much junk to this country. When you consider the change over the years in what comes from Japan, and more recently from some other Far East manufacturing countries, we may well get better products from China before too long. So what wound me up this time?

## The Crown CDK2300

Do you recall the Crown CDK2300 midi system I told you about a year or so ago? The one with the faulty RAM chip in the CD player section? Initially,


And there's more on the way...

I sold it to a happy customer. After about three months he brought it back, complaining that the sound was rough. A dirty volume control was diagnosed, and a call was made to HRS for a replacement (part no. 9500702). After fitting this the customer returned to his state of happiness. But not for very long.
His next complaint was that the CD section had packed it in, stealing his favourite disc and becoming noisily
unco-operative. So I took the record deck off and peered inside. At switch on the disc rotated at speed and the sled was at the outermost part of its track. This suggested that there was a fault in one side of the symmetrical power supply system.
I adopted the simple course of removing the CD PCB in order to get at everything more easily - and was amazed to find that the RAM chip I'd previously fitted was hanging on to the board with just about five hands, the others having let go. Apparently they'd burnt their fingers. I next found that the CXD1130Q servo chip was split across the middle. What was going on? When I made some voltage measurements I was in for a surprise.
The PCB carried +8 V and -8 V supply rail markings, which a check with the service manual confirmed. The readings I obtained were +18 V and -18 V respectively. Now since each of these supplies is obtained individually by full-wave rectification of the output from a transformer with a centre-tapped secondary winding, not much maths is needed to calculate that the winding should be rated at about $7-0-7 \mathrm{~V}$ a.c. I was not pleased to find that it was 17-017 V a.c. It seems that someone in China had not done his sums correctly when the player was designed.
The +8 V and -8 V rails are used to drive the motors, an M5290P regulator chip producing, via series regulator transistors, +5 V and -5 V supplies for the general-purpose chips. Needless to say the M5290P chip was short-circuit. Thus instead of +5 V and -5 V we had +18 V and -18 V , the poor little chips having 36 V across them. This was obviously far too much: one had hung itself, one had been rent asunder, yet another had been killed and probably the rest all murdered.
Out of respect, I didn't investigate further. I put them all to rest quietly, the customer had his money refunded, and
we tried to put it behind us. Repair seemed pointless: the cost of the chips would probably be far more than the unit's worth, with no great prospect of assured future reliability.

## Another One!

About a month later my eldest son asked me if I would look at a pal's midi system. Imagine my horror when he produced a Crown CDK2300! The problem was poor sound. I diagnosed a faulty volume control, and confirmed that the mains transformer was of the crazy design the inscrutable fellow in a far off land had specified. My initial response was to refuse to touch it, but I was persuaded to try to do something.
I was not prepared to repair it with that transformer still fitted. But, if I fitted a transformer from some other manufacturer's midi system, would I be on dodgy ground if anything went wrong? What to do? I knew that there was a new Crown importer. Perhaps they could help? It took many phone calls before I located the correct people. They were very helpful but had not been the importers for long and had yet to get their spares sorted out. A current model (CDK193R) seemed to correspond with the midi system in my workshop, and in due course the service manager rang to tell me that this had a transformer that provided the correct output voltages (thanks Wilf). They were eventually able to send me one. The original transformer, marked CDK23B, is still stocked by HRS. The one I bought from Independent Services Ltd of Ellesmere Port, for Model CDK193R, is part no. EP50-101-570068-4C. After fitting this transformer and a volume control from HRS a satisfactory repair was achieved.

## An Alba CDIOIO

An Alba CD1010, also made in China, was brought in a few days later. "I don't know what's the problem with
this one" said John, "but the drawer flies open, the sled moves to the outside of the disc and makes a noise like a machine gun, and the laser's lens leans over to one side as if it's drunk. I'll leave it with you and give you a call later." I suggested calling him, to put off the moment of truth.
It seemed obvious that this was going to be another power supply problem. So I connected my meter's black lead to a main PCB test point marked 0 V , then checked the d.c. voltages at the power supply connector. Instead of +12 V and -12 V supplies there were excessive negative voltages. When I pulled the connector off I found that both voltages were still present! Strange, I thought. I decided to remove and examine the main PCB.
More problems. No chips hanging on in their death throws this time, but a series of lengths of burnt-off print. This was earth line print from the centre pin of the power supply connector. It follows a tortuous path around the board. I checked along it until I came to a diode where the damage ceased. I sat back and mused. We get these little safety resistors that go open-circuit for no apparent reason all over the place, But when there's a real need for one the
inscrutable designer in China doesn't bother to fit it.
Time for a quick bodge with some jumper wires and a search for the obviously short-circuited cause of the trouble. I won't bore you with a tedious account of the search, just provide a list of the initial toll of damaged parts: D104 (7.5V zener diode), D114 (1N4148), IC110 (7805), IC112 (79L06), Q115 (2SA608), Q101 (2SC2458), Q107 (a DTC124 digital transistor), the LA6520 sled driver chip and R243 (22 ). These items are all on the main panel. Q06 (2SD1384) and both 500 mAT fuses on the power supply subpanel were also faulty.

After replacing these items the voltage on the negative side of the supply was correct, but there was only about 2 V on the positive side. Checks along the positive rail were obviously called for. I arrived at pin 23 ( $\mathrm{Vcc}+$ ) of the LA9200 chip and disconnected it from the board. This reinstated the full supply voltage. The next move was to replace this chip with a known good one from my junk box. I used the celebrated leg lifter (see earlier article), some Philips desoldering braid and the big Weller gun to carry out the repair.
Time to try the player again. No luck.

The laser lit (continuously) but there was no sled motion or focus search, and the display remained unilluminated. Definitely give in time now, as there was no chance of the job making a profit. Ring John and suggest he tells his customer that I wish to file it in the bin, where much of this Chinese junk belongs.

## A Couple More

Shortly after the above episode a chap arrived in a BMW, clutching two CD players. The first was a Sony CDPM29, which required a new drawer drive belt and the cheaper KSS210 laser unit from CPC. The second was an Alba CD1010.
I opened the latter up and looked, fearfully, at the underside of the main PCB. To my surprise all was well. After replacing the two fuses on the power supply subpanel the machine worked satisfactorily. I noticed that the fuses, though both of the correct type, were clearly from different sources. So there'd been a previous failure. What had it been, and how long would my replacements last? I can report that the machine hasn't bounced yet, but to be fair I should add that it was collected only about two hours ago.


# Converting the Amstrad SRD510 

## for Astra 1D Reception

## P. Haylor, G6DRN

This little modification was discovered one afternoon while there was a lull in the workload and an old workshop SRD510 was found lurking on a shelf, looking sorry for itself.
Since Sky Gold was moved to ch. 60, many people have discovered to their cost that their equipment will not receive this and many other programmes. The first phone call usually begins with "why can't I get this programme now? I've spent the whole $\mathrm{b}^{* * * *}$ y morning and I still can't $\mathrm{f}^{* * *}$ ing find it!!" - why customers must swear to you on the phone is still a mystery to me. So you start to explain about 1D, which only makes them more irate. They've usually missed the special offer from Sky for a low-price ADX, and when you tell them the cost they moan like mad.
As I specialise in repairs, spares and replacement receivers, it would be to my advantage if the receivers I sold were all able to receive the 1D channels. So this is the result of my experiments.

## Procedure

Make sure that the receiver is working fully before making the following alterations. On checking with the service manual for the SRD510 I found that there's a link, marked LK 1, which is not fitted. It's right next to the main chip IC5, just in front of pin 40 and before C87 (see Fig. 1). Remove the PCB carefully, then add this link. When you reassemble and test the receiver, on going into the menu mode you will notice a few additions. The SIS now works, and there's the addition that you require, the dish $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$ setting. When this setting is changed the voltage at pin 14 of the decoder scart connector is switched on or off. With this information, you can carry out the rest of the conversion.
Obtain a Global ADX Plus converter and remove the plastic case. Turn the receiver around so that its back is facing you (see Fig. 2). From the top left-hand comer measure 75 mm across and mark. Then from the top measure 15 mm down. Mark the case so that a hole can be drilled at this point. Draw another line 20 mm to the right of the first one, again 15 mm down from the top, for a second hole. Drill these two holes - both $3 / 8$ th inch. If you have measured them

Fig. 1: Position of link LK1, which has to be added, and the ADX converter when installed at the rear of the receiver.

out correctly, the ADX converter can be fitted from the inside with the lead at the left of the converter (viewed from the rear of the receiver). Cut away any plastic lugs so that the converter sits straight. Fix the converter to the case with two nuts and washers (I obtain these from F connectors).
The converter should now be installed just below the receiver's lid line, with the small switch and the LED facing the front of the cabinet. If all's well, the lead can be soldered to pin 14 of the decoder socket, on the inside: alternatively pass it through the case and push it into the socket. This assumes that the socket is not being used for an external decoder.
Make up a 15 cm long satellite coaxial cable lead with F connectors at each end. Connect one end to the receiver's $F$ connector and the other end to the converter's left-hand F connector (viewed from the rear of the receiver). Connect the feed from the dish, then switch on. The converter's switch should be in the left-hand position when viewed from the front of the receiver. The original programmes should still be there. If so proceed, if not recheck!

## Tuning

If you are still using a 10 GHz LNB, try it - it may work, saving the need to spend out on a 9.75 GHz one.
Tune in Sky News ( 11.376 GHz vertical). Go to dish selection on the menu and change to $B$. The converter's light should come on and Sky Gold should be present. If so, and there's a good picture, the only thing still to be done is to replace the case. You may then like to try the other ID channels.
If you cannot get a good picture with the existing LNB, a 9.75 GHz one will have to be obtained and fitted. You will also have to operate the small hidden switch in the converter and retune the programmes 250 MHz higher, except for the following:

| UK Gold | 11.303 H |
| :--- | :--- |
| Movie ch | 11.229 V |
| Disney | 11.347 V |
| Sky Sport | 11.259 V |
| VH-1 | 11.288 V |
| CMT | 11.318 V |
| CNN | 11.377 V |
| TV3 | 11.362 H |
| TV3 | 11.421 H |
| 1 Plus | 11.244 H |
| DSF | 11.273 H |
| N3 | 11.332 H |
| NTV | 11.391 H |
| Premiere | 11.241 H |
| Cinemania | 11.406 V |
| Documania | 11.436 V |

These channels are programmed to the frequencies above, and the 'chan' setting on the menu is set to $B$.

## In Conclusion

This has made the SRD510 1D compatible - if you don't mind the tuning!
If you are not one hundred per cent sure what you are doing, don't try any of this - there are mains voltages in the power supply, and these need to be treated with respect.
To ensure reliability I would advise upgrading the SRD510's power supply. This has been described in the magazine before (see page 346, March 1995 for example). Also earth the ADX converter to the main chassis with a wire.


Fig. 2: Positions of the holes that have to be drilled in the back panel to mount the converter inside the receiver's case.

This modification may work with the SRD520 as well, but I've not tried it.

# HELP WANTED 

Wanted: Teletext panel for the Sony Model KV2256UB. Also i.c. type TDA2800. R.M. Webb, 78 Station Road, Rolleston, Burton-on-Trent DE13 9AB. 01283814582.
Wanted: Relay type TV5 and zener diode type ZTE2V4 (D17) for the Ferguson Model 22D2 (TX100 chassis). V. Jeremy, 7 Tai Penyard, Penyard, Methyr Tydfil CF47 0LP.
Wanted: Circuit diagram (photocopy would do) for the Hinari HT-5T1 CTV. J. Naughton, c/o Domestic Electronic Repair Services, 40 Gala Crescent, Wishaw ML2 7JR.
Wanted: For the Philips VR6462 VCR, left and right gear wheels (item 294), part no. 4822-522-31833, or a complete deck in working order. J. Whittle, 51 Amberley Drive, Bognor Regis, Sussex PO21 5NP. 01243828765.
Wanted: LOPT (numbers 4206MSHIFAP32 or MHF028-17-4101-4-100 on the case) and circuit diagram for the Videoport Model VCP36 video player/TV with Ferguson type top-loading video that ejects at the right-hand side of the unit. Contact Mike on 01244537198 or 01244815 718.

Wanted/for disposal: LOPT wanted for the NEC Model 14T4I2SB. Have for disposal Television magazines 1980-1990 and some earlier ones. Offers please. B. Weston, 8 Llainwen, Tynygongl, Anglesey, Gwynedd LL74 8SD. 01248852950.
Wanted: Liquid crystal display for the Altai DD6010 digital multimeter. S.J. Riley, 201 Piperknowle Road, Hardwick, Stockton on Tees, Cleveland TS19 8JG. 01642606091.
Wanted/for disposal: Operating instructions (photocopy would do) wanted for the Xerox 7010 fax machine/telecopier: also parts for or a
scrap Xerox 1020 photocopier. Have for disposal, boxed and unused, a Leader LCG396 pattern generator (NTSC system). Any offers? Ian Harrison, 321 Old London Road, Hastings, East Sussex TN35 5BD. 01424435462.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Technics stereo amplifier Model SU8080. G. Cannon, 16 St Cuthbert's Road, Holy Cross, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear NE 28 7JF. 01912620712.
Wanted: Complete drum motor assembly for the Fisher FVH-P716 VCR. Also a Sony power supply module, CD-09-520305 (part no. 1-464-217-11) as used in the SLC9UB. I. Mackintosh, 7 Wellington Court, Treardour Bay, Holyhead LL65 2LJ. 01407860864.
Wanted: Information on a 'Duke box', make NSM, Model CITY ES 160 ST. R.H. Lees, 58 Coxithill Road, St. Ninians, Stirling FK7 9HY. 01786479 931.

Wanted: Manual or circuit diagram (photocopy will do) for the Osaki Explorer Model P10R. Also IC402 for this set - there is no type or part no stamped on it. Don Aird, 29 Leachkin Avenue, Inverness IV3 6LH. 01463233 441 or fax 01463243224 . I can provide copies of almost any Trader service sheet from the mid-Thirties to the early Seventies.
Wanted: HA11741 (7F3) servo motor controller or PCB for the Osaki VCR31. Also service data for the Ferguson 3V29 and Saisho CT142R. Could stat and return. Dennis Bowman, 52 Tomlin Avenue, Mirehouse, Whitehaven, Cumbria CA28 8BS. 01946590940.
Wanted: Help with a Matsui 1455. It's o.k. with an input of 100 V : anything higher and the 125 V h.t. leaps to 300 V . Has anyone any information on the Philips Viewtext (viewdata) system? Jack McDonald, Mews Cottage, Pond

Lane, Clanfield, Vaterlooville, Hants PO8 0RG. 01705596058.
Wanted: Circuit diagram (photocopy would do) for the Toshiba Model 145E7B. R.S. Emmett, 124 Heol Dulais, Birch Grove, Swansea, Glamorgan SA7 9LW. 01792323090. For disposal: Early Murphy colour set with four tuning buttons on top and a blue cabinet, also various TV/video boards/chassis. Peter Shoreland, 5 Russell Way, Winnersh, Reading, Berks RG41 5SN. 01734789579.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Combi-99 decoder. Ron Bromley, 208 Canterbury Road, Leyton, London E10 6EH. 01815564627.
Wanted: Set of field driver and output transistors for the Philips K 12 chassis BD291, BD292, BD327, BC337. A.S. Tagone, 210 Rochester Road, Chalk, Gravesend, Kent DA12 4TY. 0141355 357.

Wanted: Back copies of Television, 1980-1992. Justin Smith, ATV, 4 Shenstone Road, Hillsborough, Sheffield S6 ISQ. 01142854254.
Wanted: Manual/circuit for the Samsung BT30\%K mono portable and the Philips CTX-E chassis (20in.). Also a suitable rotary tuner for the BT309K. Michael J. Levy, 19 Totternhoe Close, Kenton, Harrow, Middx HA3 0HS. 01819073620.

Wanted: Encapsulated transformer or complete PSU panel for the Infotec 6155 fax machine. The transformer is marked HIT8702, N6016562, Lot no. F880802, Ricoh, Japan. Also any information of the Sony KTX9100UB Viewdata terminal with a view to conversion to RGB /composite video inputs. Andie Wilkes, 34 Tideswell Road, Great Barr, Birmingham B42 2DT. 01926404935 (day), 01216050720 (evenings).

## The Help

 Wanted column is intended to assist readers who require a part, circuit etc. that's not generally available. Requests are published at the discretion of the editor. Send them to the editorial department - do not write to or phone the advertisement department about this feature.SURVEILLANCE TELESCOPE Superb Russian zoom telescope adjustable from $15 \times$ to $60 \times$ x complete with metal tripod
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# a Life! 

There had been thunder storms all day and the workshop was cold and damp. I'd just put my feet up and poured myself a smallish whisky when there was a frantic banging at the door. I went to answer it. My first mistake. It was Mr Snide.
"Hello Don. Got a bit of trouble with the old Philips telly. Can you open up the workshop?"
I nodded. My second mistake. Then we paddled off towards his car. As I did so he started to rub his back. "Got a bit of back trouble" he wheezed, "can you get it from the car?"
I struggled through a car full of old lumber, yanked the set out and took it back to the bench. Then he came out with his punch line.
"Do it if it comes to a tener or less."
For once I was too tired to straighten him out. Not that it mattered. I've been straightening out customers for over forty years. They're worse than ever now.
As he departed Greeneyes came in then started her vacuum cleaner up. That was all I needed. It crackled then emitted a cloud of dust and a nasty burning smell.
"Must have it" she said, yanking out the plug. I hate having to mess about with vacuum cleaners.
The mains lead was cooking where it had worn, as it enters the body of the cleaner. I had it done it no time. Then back to Mr Snide's set.

## The Philips 2A, Part 1

When I opened it up there was a 2A chassis inside. I plugged it in and got a pattern of sparklers at the front right. On closer examination I saw that it was damp - and smelt of gin. Several chopper circuit components had been the sparklers I'd seen. "Up to ten quid, eh?" I mused.
When Mr Snide called first thing next morning I pushed the set back to him. "Try Snoddies" I said. "They like to do these. I can't manage it at the moment." Well, it was one way of dealing with the situation.

## The Mighty Grundig

Then I looked about me and saw a huge white cabinet with a massive
tube. I struggled to get it on to the bench. Another mistake.
It was a Grundig set fitted with the CUC4620 chassis. This has seven large subpanels connected to it and two more panels slotted into the front. With no circuit diagram, and realising that I'd be little better off if I did, I peered through its spaghetti junction of pretty wiring and wondered whether I had any whisky left. "Be a man" urged a little voice in my mind. "Who, me?" I answered as I looked at the card.
"Was plugged in and on standby in a thunder storm" it said. "The mains supply flicked off then back on and the set died. Only the green 'on' LED lights."
There was voltage across the mains rectifier's reservoir capacitor, but there were no chopper circuit output voltages. Maybe there was a shortcircuit across one of the outputs. I checked the line output stage, to no avail. Then I noticed a wad of ceramic resistors and decided that it would be easier to check these than try to think. They were all o.k. Oh dear. I wished I had stayed at that local newspaper job all those years ago. But I didn't. Time to face up to the chopper circuit.
I checked the chopper transistor, which was o.k. Then I went on to check the rest of the components. Some time later I'd cleared everything except the TDA4601 chopper control chip IC631. I replaced it, counted the remaining stock, then reached for the variac and the waste bin.
I switched on gingerly and wound up the variac's output by degrees. Suddenly four thumps shook the room and a raster came up before I could dive for cover. I plugged in an aerial feed and breathed a sigh of relief. "That wasn't too bad, was it?" coaxed a fat, cross-eyed lady on the screen.

## Richard's Colour Portable

As I boxed the Grundig set up I noticed that Richard Renton had sidled in. He was standing at the counter looking down.
"It's gone all red" he protested about the Toshiba 143R4BR portable he'd
brought in. I looked at the door and off he went.

I plugged in the set which wasn't red, it was dead. But I don't mind working on this model. It's a tidy, well planned set. I went straight for R801, the $6 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ceramic resistor in the power supply. It was open-circuit. When I replaced it the set, to my surprise, came on fully: it should have come on in standby. Then I noticed that my nice new $6 \cdot 2 \Omega$ resistor was glowing like a hot poker.
The thing to check was the overvoltage protection diode D 808 , which was short-circuit. So I replaced it then turned to C813, a $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic capacitor that's connected to pin 2 of the STR50020 chopper regulator chip. You sometimes find that it has gone low in value, triggering such troubles. But it was all right this time.
I connected the set to the mains via the variac and wound up the input. At 100 V the ammeter needle shot over and the over-voltage diode said goodbye. As I was fitting a replacement Richard Renton returned.
"Oh, Mr Butcher. . ." he began.
"Hang about" I replied.
I took out the STR50020 chip and found that it was short-circuit. After fitting a replacement I gingerly wound the set up again. This time it came on in standby. When I switched on there was a picture, but it was red. I noticed that the tube base was slightly askew.
"That's the fault" he volunteered as I pushed the base on properly. "Oh, you've cured it. Wasn't much, was it?"
Incidentally Toshiba is the only major manufacturer I know of that still gives technical help to non-dealers. What's more, the engineers are cheerful, polite and eager to help. They usually can, knowing their sets well. We don't sell new TVs now, but if we did we'd be after a Toshiba agency. We recommend the company's sets whenever a customer decides it's time to buy a new one.

## An Amstrad CTV2210

Our next customer was Timothy Tapworth. He had an Amstrad

CTV2210 in his arms. "Oh no!" I cried. But I like Tim, so I decided to look at his set while he waited.
It was dead. Fuse F502, which lives - and dies - in the centre back of the chassis, was blackened. I took out the 2SC3156 chopper transistor for test, without much hope. But it was faulty, a new one restoring the set to life. The picture was excellent.
"Wonderful" shouted Tim, pulling out his wallet. "'S nothing" I said, "fifteen". He dropped a couple of coins on to his fivers. "Have a drink" he said.
He went off, leaving me happy. Then a dark cloud came along. It was Mr Snide, clutching his Philips telly, the one with the 2 A chassis. I was unhappy again.

## The Philips 2A, Part 2

"Did what you said Don. Took it to Snoddies. They've got a new engineer, a Mr Bathwater. He tried, but couldn't fix it. They said they'd put a lot of stuff in but it still blows the fuse at switch on. Charged me thirty five quid. When I complained the tall chap with the rotten teeth got nasty, so I paid. Will you have a go? Forget the ten quid bit."
I felt sorry for Snide this time, and curious about his set. So I offered to have a look at it. Sure enough Snoddies had dried out the chassis and replaced several components - the mains fuse, the line output transistor and a number of items on the primary side of the power supply, including the BUT11 chopper transistor, C2664 ( $1.5 \mathrm{nF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ ) which often splits, transistors 7685 and 7686, the CNX62 optocoupler, all the diodes and a lot of resistors. Every other component had been unsoldered and tested, and the chopper transformer had been taken out. They'd then moved to the secondary side of the circuit, where the tale was similar.
I studied the chassis, looking for unintentional shorts or cracks, but couldn't find any. The soldering was awful and lumpy, and the print covered with old flux. So I got to work with solder braid, tidied up the soldering and cleaned off the flux. Then I studied the bench, swept the floor and thought about coffee. But I couldn't put it off any longer.
After fitting a new 2 A fuse I started
the set up gradually via the variac. The fuse blew almost immediately. I disconnected the load from the mains bridge rectifiers, leaving the reservoir capacitor C2659 connected. When I tried again the fuse remained intact and there was 300 V across C2659. This cleared the input circuitry. I next set out to clear the line timebase by disconnecting the supply to it and
loading the h.t. line with a 100 W bulb. On my next try the lamp lit brightly for a split second then the fuse blew violently. I replaced the chopper transformer, but this made no difference. At any rate I'd established that the cause of the trouble was on the primary side of the circuit.
I decided to check the transistors first. They were all of the right type and good. Then I checked the diodes similarly. I turned to the capacitors, checking each one for leakage and capacitance value. I still couldn't find anything wrong.
Short of something really odd, this left only the resistors. Most were new, and none looked discoloured. But there was nothing for it but to check each one. I found the cause of the trouble when I got to R3666. It should have been $1.5 \Omega$ but was actually $15 \Omega$ ! I studied it and realised what had happened. The replacement that had been fitted was colour coded brown, green, black, plus the tolerance band. It should have been brown and green plus the tolerance band. Fitting the correct value restored the set to perfect operation. An easy mistake to make, especially as a chap becomes increasingly disorientated by a tricky repair. For once I almost felt sorry for Snoddies. I also wondered how poor Mr Bathwater would fare in his new job.

Then I thought of the time I'd spent on Mr Snide's set, and wondered how much to charge him in the circumstances. Then I thought of me, and wondered how on earth I'd managed to become a TV repairman.

## Variac Tip

Incidentally when I made up my variac I took a tip or two from Richard Pollock. I've mentioned him before he's retired now and lives close by. He housed his in a wooden case, and included in series with it an old Ferguson 2A mechanical cutout (as used in the 3000 series chassis). This trips in the event of an overload. He also fitted amp and volt meters, so that he can monitor the voltage applied and the current consumption as the variac's setting is advanced. I wired mine up similarly.
The trouble with a chopper power supply is that it won't normally come to life until the variac's output has reached about 100 V . The primary side of the circuit then starts up and, if there's a short-circuit on the secondary side, current is drawn suddenly and heavily. This is where the 2 A cutout comes in. Often the cause of the trouble is in the primary side of the circuit however: in this case the variac can be very helpful.

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## VC <br> R CL INIC

Reports from Philip Blundell Chris Watton Nick Beer Stephen Leatherbarrow Eugene Trundle Gerald Smith Ronnie Boag Richard Newman John Edwards Michael Maurice

## Ferguson FV72

If the machine takes in a tape but the threading poles move only slightly then stop, suspect that the main cam has lost a tooth. The Ferguson part number is 20086520 . P.B.

## Grundig VS340

For intermittent or complete loss of the control track signals, check for dry-joints where the cables connect to the audio/control/erase head. P.B.

## Mitsubishi HSB12

There was no play, and no counting in the fast-wind modes. A look at the deck showed that the tape wasn't being loaded correctly: the halfloading arm was jammed by the softbrake arm on the take-up side, and as a result didn't take the tape around the audio/control head - hence no counter. The pad on the end of the soft-brake arm had fallen off, leaving the arm in the wrong place all the time. As the arm was o.k. and the pad was lying by the take-up reel disc we decided to stick it back on. The machine then worked perfectly. C.W.

## Amstrad TVR3

The strange report with this VCR/TV set combination read "plays films in green though the TV pictures are all right". Sure enough, this was so. After some contemplation we decided to replace HICl 01 (1812421), which restored normal colour in all modes. The CPC part code is AM152030. C.W.

## Ferguson FV31

This machine carried out all functions except stop. Playback and record were fine, but when stop was selected the machine might carry out any function. It would sometimes switch off, and at other times perhaps go into reverse picture search. If a cassette was loaded and the machine was left in the stop mode, it might set off by itself after a while. A replacement HD614081S microcontroller chip cured the fault. We later leamt that
the fault had started after a storm during which the power supply to the house had been struck. C.W.

## Samsung SI1260

There were no deck functions. The usual cause of this is loss of the power supply to the motor and servo sections because D112 (1N4001) has failed. Experience has shown that to ensure reliability it's wise to replace D108, D109, D1 10 and D123 as well. They are all type 1N4001 and are on the main, not the power supply, panel. C.W.

## General VGX520

This machine worked well in the E-E mode, but when playback was tried the colour was present for only about five seconds after which the picture became black-and-white. Call it intuition if you will, but I suspected the power supply and was rewarded when the colour retumed for a few seconds after a shot of freezer on capacitors Cl 002 and C1003. Replacing these two $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors restored good pictures in all modes, but as I was in the mood I decided to replace all the electrolytics on the board. Perhaps the machine will still be going in the next century! C.W.

## Matsui VX2000Y

As these machines have no fast wind buttons you need the handset for servicing. This one came in without the handset. The faults were noisy fast winding and an intermittently wobbly playback picture. The fast wind groaning was caused by a noisy capstan motor. Dismantling it then cleaning and lubricating the bearing cured that - there was a huge amount of sticky mess in there. Back-tension arm oscillation was the cause of the wobbly playback. This was in turn caused by dirt on the tension band pad. Cleaning sufficed. N.B.

## Sanyo VHR3100

This machine had been elsewhere. Its power and eject buttons didn't work.

Everything else did - there's a power button on the remote control handset. But there was no remote eject. The two buttons are on a separate PCB from the timer and all the other buttons. They share it with the tracking control, which worked. The cause of the problem was lack of an earth connection to the two switches: the print was intact, but the lead that should have earthed the area to the mechanism was loose inside the unit. It should have been screwed to the top of the cassette carriage. N.B.

## Panasonic <br> NVJ40/2/5/7/F55

No output is a very common problem with the handsets that come with these machines. The display lights up, the bar scanner works but there are no IR commands. The cause is simple: the IR output LED goes open-circuit or high resistance (causing poor range). Spares for the units are available, despite the absence of a list in most of the service manuals. The part number for the LED is
SE303ACY: it costs about a pound. Being complex, replacement handsets are extremely expensive. So repair is by far the best idea. N.B.

## Ferguson 3V57

This machine was completely dead: no functions, no clock, no nothing! When we measured the power supply outputs at CN3 we found that the unswitched 12 V and 17 V outputs were o.k. at pins 7 and 8 . But there were no switched output voltages pins 1 and 2 should be at 5 V and 12 V respectively. As a check, take pin 9 (labelled P CTL IN) of CN3 low: the switched voltages should then appear.

In this case they did. So over to the microcontroller board, where the 5 V supply was missing at pin 32 of the chip. This is derived from the unswitched 12 V rail via TR201 (BC337), which was open-circuit.
After replacing it the clock worked but the machine still wouldn't power
up when asked. Over next to the servo/MDA section, where IC607 (M50730-610SP) had no 5V supply at pin 52. This time Q602 (2SD638 use a BC639) was open-circuit. The machine worked normally when this had been replaced.
The common denominator was the unswitched 12 V supply, but a check on the components here proved fruitless. No further problems arose during the soak test. S.L.

## Amstrad VCR9140

Intermittent mains fuse failure was the complaint with this recent machine. We failed to find any contributory cause. As its F200mA value seemed to be very low, we checked with Amstrad techical who told us that it has been uprated to T500mA. S.L.

## Hitachi VTF770

A defective capstan motor is usually the cause of failure of the 1.6 A delay fuse in the power supply at intervals varying from days to weeks. There may be other symptoms, perhaps a screech or roar during loading, eject or fast tape transport. E.T.

## Goodmans GVR4500

Although these machines are relative strangers to us, we've recently had two with the same puzzling symptom: intermittent failure to load a tape, followed by reversion to the standby mode. In both cases we found that the loading motor spindle was turning inside the hollow worm shaft, which had cracked and thus loosened its grip on the spindle. E.T.

## Akura VX140

This machine wouldn't accept tapes fully: they would go in partially then come back out again. The cassette flap releaser was missing. The cure was to replace the 'lift slide holder assembly'. G.S.

## Nokia VR3615

The picture was intermittently too bright. On checking the video waveform at the input to the modulator I found that it was producing overmodulation. The cause of the fault was traced to a damaged solder pad at the bias feed resistor R189, which is connected to the video buffer transistor Q181. Normal operation was restored by repairing a small piece of print. G.S.

## Samsung VIK326

This machine wouldn't tune in any channels: it searched for stations but wouldn't find any. When I checked the i.f. output from the tuner during
search I found a reasonable signal as the tuner passed through the station, but there was no output from pin 13 of IC401. Replacing this chip cured the fault. G.S.

## Panasonic NVG21

This machine was dead with no functions. When I checked the power supply outputs I found that the regulated 5 V and 6 V supplies were far too low. Replacing the STR 5338 regulator chip restored normal operation. G.S.

## Nokia VR3615

This machine wouldn't come out of standby and wouldn't accept tapes. At switch on the drum and capstan started but the loading motor didn't shuffle. The power supply outputs were all present and correct, but when a check was made al pin 8 ( V ref) of the loading motor drive chip IC602 the reading was very low. It should be around 8 V . Zener diode D607 was found to be virtually short-circuit, a replacement restoring normal operation. G.S.

## Samsung VI375

This machine was dead with no clock and no functions. Checks in the power supply showed that IC101
(STR11006) was short-circuit, R101 open-circuit and ZD101 short-circuit. As ZD101 provides over-voltage protection, it seemed that the power supply outputs had gone high before these various items failed. The culprit was C110 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which had fallen in value to around $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. G.S.

## Nokia VR3615

This machine wouldn't tune in any channels. When the tuner's VT input was checked during search a ripple was seen to be present - and the search wouldn't go below 12 V . A check on the PWM output from the microcontroller chip showed that this was noisy, irregular and erratic. I then noticed the presence of discoloured manufacturer's flux in this area. After treating the area with PCB cleaner the machine worked normally. G.S.

## Samsung VIK326

There were no functions with this machine, which wouldn't come out of standby. A check in the power supply showed that the ALL 5.8 V supply wasn't being smoothed. Replacing C35 and C36 cured this smoothing problem, after which the machine worked normally. G.S.

## Samsung SI3240

When the power button was pressed the channel number failed to light up and the machine wouldn't accept a
tape. The cure is to replace the lift right-hand side and align the mechanism. R.B.

## Sanyo VHR7250

At switch on this machine wouldn't accept a tape and the drum failed to turn. Checks in the power supply showed that the always 13 V output was low. The cause was a dry-joint at D5107. R.B.

## Nokia VR3761

This machine wouldn't come out of standby. When the switched power supplies were checked we found that there was no switched 5 V output. Q5402 (2SC4484S) was found to be short-circuit base-to-emitter, a replacement restoring normal operation. R.B.

## Panasonic NVFS100

There were snowy E-E and r.f.-r.f. outputs and no reel counter operation. Voltage checks at plug P1101 in the power supply showed that the nonswitched 12 V output at pin I was missing. Q1102 was found to be open-circuit base-to-emitter. R.B.

## Nokia VR3783

There was a loud tone during playback and an intermittent tone was recorded. The cure was to refit the full erase head to the audio/control head PCB. R.B.

## Sanyo VHR244

There was no record colour with this machine. A check on oscillator X1001 showed that it wasn't running. Replacing the crystal cured the fault. R.B.

## Philips VR7225 Turbo

This machine's lift didn't work. Tests showed that the gear which operates the lift was slipping on its shaft. The assembly forms part of the worm gear on top of the deck, and is driven from the main cam. Order kit A and you get a worm gear plus cassette drive gear and main cam. Fitting these parts and retiming the lift in accordance with the insiructions in the manual produced perfect results. R.N.

## Philips VR6185

The customer had got a tape stuck in this machine. Instead of calling me first, he took the top off and used a knife to get the cassette out. When I looked at the machine the lift was lying loose inside together with the remains of lever arm 238. According to the customer there had been intermittent picture rolling for some time then the machine had continuously ejected tapes. The problem tape got

* $=$ Philips

VR6462
stuck when he had physically blocked the cassette opening by holding the cassette down while the machine was trying to eject it. In spite of all this mistreatment, the rest of the mechanism seemed to be in reasonable order.

The cause of the rolling picture was a disintegrated pinch roller. After splitting the deck and fitting a replacement and a new lever arm, then reassembling everything, I found that the deck seemed to work when run with a d.c. supply to the loading motor. But when a tape was tried it was immediately ejected. The service mode indicated that there were no capstan pulses. As the capstan was turning, I decided to check the sensor. Once again the deck was split, and when the sensor panel was removed one of the sensor's leads was seen to be adrift. On putting this right and reassembling the deck I found that the machine now worked mechanically.

My problems were not over
however, as the customer had fiddled with the sync head. In fact he'd tightened the screws to the extent that the base of the head was bent. I had to fit a new head and set it up.
So the original faults had been a worn pinch roller and a lead off the capstan sensor. What should have been a half-hour job had taken almost three hours. R.N.

## Philips VR6462

The $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitors used extensively in this and other Philips VCRs seem to fail quite often, usually going short-circuit. The complaint I had with one machine that came in recently was no sound. C2007 on the audio panel had gone short-circuit. R.N.

## Hitachi VT19

During playback the capstan would, after a while, gradually slow down, with slurred sound and cyclic tracking bars. The symptoms were similar to those produced by lack of control pulses because of a worn or dirty ACE head. Eventually the capstan would stop, followed by the tape unloading into the stop mode. In the fault condition there was a healthy 12 V at one side of the posistor (PH1151-4R7) that supplies the capstan drive chip, but the voltage at the output side dropped rapidly. When it reached 4 V the capstan stopped. The PTC was very hot to touch. Fortunately a replacement cured the fault. J.E.

## Matsui VCP550

This machine is actually made by GoldStar, the same mechanism being
used in that company's models, in particular the RC703I. The half-load arm can cause several faults. This particular machine failed to load the tape to the audio/control head and the capstan shaft. A previous engineer had thought that the capstan motor was faulty and had replaced it. The cause of the fault was much simpler: the half-load arm had gone out of mesh with the lever gear. Realignment put matters right. M.M.

## Toshiba V213

The power and rewind buttons on the front of this machine didn't work, though these functions could be controlled by the remote control handset. I found that pins 1 and 3 of BK05 on the front panel PCB were bridged. Resoldering them cured the fault. M.M.

## Logic VR955/Samsung VI710

This machine wouldn't record. Checks showed that there was no record 9 V supply because Q110 was opencircuit. This was in turn caused by bias coil L504 having gone shortcircuit. Replacing these items. also an idler and the pinch roller, restored correct operation of the machine.

## M.M.

## JVC HRD830

The mechanism would jam when loading. On investigation we found that the brass shaft on which the control cam rotates had risen slightly. As a result the cam rose and jammed on the half-load gear. The solution is to push the shaft back down, using the back of a screwdriver. A click will often be heard as the shaft goes back into place. M.M.

## Sharp VC750

This machine's mechanism kept jamming. The cause was the loading gears which were worn. They would jump a tooth, particularly when unlacing. As a result the back-tension arm fouled the movement of the supply guides. Fitting replacement gears cured the trouble. M.M.

## Philips VR522

This machine was jammed. A field engineer had removed the tape, only to find that the entry guide had parted company with the load arm. Refitting was all that was necessary - a quick and easy repair for a change. M.M.

## Sanyo VHR190E

A common fault with this Sanyo model and its clones is mechanism lock-up, i.e. intermittent failure to
accept a tape. The cause is usually the mode switch, Sanyo part number 6131100374 . Note that carriage replacement should be done in the down position. M.M.

## Ferguson FV74L

A buzz on sound was the complaint with this machine - but only during playback of its own recordings. E-E and prerecorded tape playback were fine. The cause of the fault was that the recorded video level was too high: slight adjustment of the deviation control PV04 cured the buzz. M.M.

## Matsui VX990

This old timer had two faults that initially appeared to be unrelated: there was loss of playback colour and wow and flutter on the sound. Investigation revealed that there was excessive ripple across C 08 in the power supply. A replacement cured both symptoms. M.M.

## B and O VHS63*

Playback with this Philips clone was marred by the fact that all vertical lines were affected by what appeared to be a hum bar. But it wasn't a hum bar: there were approximately six cycles per frame! Neither the f.m. envelope nor the video signal provided a clue, but a check on the drum motor's connection revealed massive spikes. The fault was cured by replacing the lower drum. M.M.

## Ferguson FV32L

The reported fault was incorrect tracking. When we tested the machine we found that playback of its own recordings was poor. Replacement of the upper drum produced little improvement, but replacing the lower drum cured the fault. M.M.

## Sanyo VHR350E

This machine had an intermittently low gain tuner. Fortunately all that was wrong was some dry-joints in the tuner can. We dealt with these then gave the machine a long soak test. This proved that the fault had been cured. M.M.

## Panasonic NVL28

Intermittent failure to record or play and tape chewing were the complaints with this machine. On inspection I found that arm P5 was sticking on its post. It would sometimes fail to go into the fully eject position, thereby catching the tape. At other times it wouldn't pick up the tape and take it past the capstan shaft. Lubricating the shaft and arm cured the trouble. M.M.

Nor mally E199

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# Satellite Notebook 

## Lightning Damage

The winter storms have been causing us the usual problems. Here in Portugal the rain comes as either a full tropical downpour or nothing at all. Such downpours don't enhance satellite TV signals, and the mains supply starts to fluctuate. We try to encourage our customers to disconnect their equipment from the mains whenever this happens.

We had a call for help with a Pace SS9000 receiver one morning after a storm, the complaint being that the red light failed to appear. When we opened the receiver up we found that, as usual, the mains fuse was blackened. Checks showed that the chopper transistor and transformer were o.k. The culprit turned out to be the mains bridge rectifier's $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ reservoir capacitor C 7 . It was dead short-circuit, though the diodes were all right. A replacement restored normal operation: nothing else in the house seemed to have been affected, though the storm was apparently very close by.

The man who brought in a damaged SS9200 one morning commented that "it smells of burning". Very true! R324 ( $4 \cdot 7 \Omega$ ) had totally disintegrated, leaving a black scar on the PCB. It lives behind Q2, on the front right-hand top side of the board and is part of the LNB supply. Replacement restored normal results, which was lucky. The rest of the equipment was not so fortunate however. Outside, a 2 m fixed metal dish lives on an exposed hillside. It feeds two houses via around 50 m of coaxial cable and two line amplifiers. The LNB and the line amplifiers had died, but the second receiver, which is a Connexions IRD, had survived.

As the owner wasn't keen on the idea of moving the dish we suggested a good earth from the mount to ground (it's fixed in concrete) and possibly fitting a well earthed metal pole higher than the dish and a little distance off to attract any strike away from the dish.

Both receivers had 2 GHz tuners. So an Astra 1D LNB and a couple of 2 GHz line amplifiers were fitted as replacements. All channels had to be retuned by 250 MHz of course, which the owner was keen to do himself. In this situation we give customers a channel printout with the old and new frequencies - it
saves on mental arithmetic if nothing else!

## An Echostar SRI500

The owner of this receiver was a Swiss gentleman who had lost his Swiss radio international feed on the Kabel 1 channel ( 11.332 GHz horizontal) since this had transferred back from Astra 1C to 1 A - we don't receive the 1 A horizontal channels here. Fortunately the feed is doubled on the Teleclub transponder via 1 D ( 10.803 GHz horizontal) and a 1D converter worked well.
This receiver has independent $13 / 17 \mathrm{~V}$ polarisation switching and a magnetic polarotor output, the latter not being used here. Adding a $390 \Omega$ resistor across the polarotor output produced a smoothly varying voltage when the skew buttons were pressed. We connected the 1D converter's switching lead to the power polarotor terminal the voltage swing was better here than at the upper one. The converter could then be switched in and out automatically, depending on the 'skew'. The latter is memorised on a per-channel basis.

While we were working on the receiver the picture started to come and go. It transpired that one terminal of the video gain preset VR101 had never been soldered properly.

## Amstrad SRD600

A Norwegian customer rang us. He'd bought this receiver secondhand in Norway and wanted it to be installed with suitable dishes for Astra and Intelsat at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ (for the Norwegian channels). The receiver has Eurocrypt and VideoCrypt decoders and two card slots. A vaguely annoying feature is that if you tune in a VideoCrypt channel with Eurocrypt MAC cards in both slots "Your Card is Invalid" is displayed on the screen: the decoders look for their own type of card in the relevant slots.

After installing separate dishes I received good signals from both satellites (the receiver has two inputs, but requires a converter to cope with Astra 1D). But hard though I tried NRK in DMAC couldn't be decoded, though the Norwegian TV2 and TV3 were o.k. with their respective cards. A manual would have helped!

After a lot of fruitless effort I suddenly found that NRK would appear if it was tuned in on any of the receiver's last few channels (99 and down). These are easily reached by going below one on the remote control unit. In due course I obtained the instructions (in English, fortunately) but there was no reference to this.

## The Pace MSSIOO

This model seems to have poorer sound sensitivity than previous Pace receivers: if the picture is at all weak, the sound quality deteriorates rapidly. Since most of the BBC radio channels are carried on UK Gold, this is a problem for us here in Portugal - from about 10 p.m. the UK Gold signal rapidly drops in strength, coming back by the morning. Astra 1B always seems to have had a bit of a 'wobble' - other IB channels are similarly affected.

I noticed that in mono the 7.02 and 7.92 MHz subcarriers are much better than those in between $(7.38,7.56$ and 7.74 MHz ), which must mean that these are being degraded by the adjacent signals, the 7.02 and 7.92 carriers having a neighbour on only one side. So the bandwidth could be a little too wide. An inspection of the block diagram showed that the signal enters at pin 23 of U500 for audio demodulation using a phaselocked loop system. It occurred to me that the loop bandwidth might be a little wide, and that reducing the signal input at pin 23 might help.

Some experimentation showed that an 82 pF capacitor to chassis (the best chassis connection is at pin 19) gives improved results, also good wider bandwidth Eutelsat audio with the other audio bandwidth settings. You start to get scratchy audio quality when the value is increased to 120 pF or above.

Whilst on the subject of the MSSI00, don't drop one! A customer managed to do this recently. The case and the PCB survived all right but the core of the chopper transformer cracked. In this state the receiver worked for about ten minutes then shut down. Cooling it down would give you another ten minutes' operation - together with a pattern on the picture and overheating rectifier diodes.




# Long-distance Television 


#### Abstract

A review of DX-TV conditions and reception, with satellite news and sightings. Meteor scatter reception and main shower dates for 1996. Will Remoteless Key Entry be another source of unwanted interference? Roger Bunney reports


The opening caption for cattle market auctions often seen in the early morning via Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

November into early December 1995 was again a very quiet period for longdistance signal propagation. The Leonids meteor shower in midNovember failed to produce any reports of signal loggings. 1t’s quite common however for conditions to be quiet at this time of the year.
Something that will bring a chill to TV-DXers is the fact that two blocks of Band I spectrum have been released for mobile radio use, $62 \cdot 7-63 \cdot 4 \mathrm{MHz}$ for base stations and $55 \cdot 7-56 \cdot 4 \mathrm{MHz}$ for mobile units. These frequencies coincide with ch. E4 and E3 respectively. Diplomat Communications Systems Ltd., a UK manufacturer, has already produced a full-function 25 W radio for use at these frequencies.

A check on the letters I received during the month shows that there were reports of Sporadic E reception on only two days, November 5th


## Fnished saie follows al 8.30am

when Canal Plus ch. L2 was received mid-morning and the following day when TVE (Spain) chs. E2-4 were received at lunchtime.
A long letter from Stathis
Panagiotidis (Thessaloniki, Greece) provides details of Band I activity in his area. His local signals are now all delivered in Band III or at u.h.f.,
though he can receive weak signals from a ch. E4 transmitter in Macedonia. A private Greek channel, Sky TV, uses ch. E3 in Athens while ET-1 is transmitted on ch. E3 from atop the Akarnanika mountain in the Patrai region. Seven Band III channels are in use in Thessaloniki, where at u.h.f. only chs. E36 and 61 are not in use - all the other channels carry programmes from private operators, satellite channel relays or religious offerings. With the exception of Filmnet on ch. E21 these are all in the clear.

## Satellite Sightings

Nicholas Earley reports that Ku band signals from the recently launched Japanese JcSAT-3 craft at $128^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ have been received in New South Wales using a 3 m dish and a low-threshold Palcom receiver. It seems that a 3.7 m dish at least will be required for Ku band reception in eastern Australia Launch of the AsiaSat-2 craft into orbit at $105.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ is imminent: it should provide C band signals at 33 dBW in New Zealand and at 37 dBW in the eastern Mediterranean area. The satellite's Ku band coverage is much more restricted, being aimed at China and Mongolia.
Julian Redwood (Christchurch) watched excellent feeds of the Shuttle
landing from satellites "all over the place" on November 20th. He has been busy with modifications to the inductors inside has satellite receiver's tuner to achieve improved C band reception. As a result he now receives signals from Arabsat 1D at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ just above the noise, using a 1.8 m dish. He says he is unable to pass on his modifications since there is "a fine line between improvement and total disaster"!
The UKI-34 Sky TV team parked outside 25 Cromwell Street, Gloucester at the end of the Rose West case, on November 23rd, its report being sent back via Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. This satellite has produced other interesting signals. From 1700 onwards on November 18th there was an Algerian offering at 11.634 GHz (horizontal) in addition to the usual 11.678 GHz network programme. It consisted of a PM5544 test card with the identifications 'ALGERIA' at the top and 'CIP ENTV' at the bottom. There was no programme material. Romanian International was present for several days at 11.575 GHz (horizontal) with 'probe tehnice' - I assume that this means a technical probe or test. The signal, transmitted during the evening, was very strong. Nag and pony-trap racing continue at 12.560 GHz (horizontal) during the daytime and early evening - some of the events are scrambled.
Alan Smith has recently returned to Thailand, where he found that band C signals are now available from PAS-4 at $68.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. He's seen no Ku band signals, though these are received in Europe from the satellite's western
spot beam. Presumably the beam is too well defined, with few sidelobes.

The $11 \cdot 131,11 \cdot 170$ and $11 \cdot 470 \mathrm{GHz}$ (horizontal) transponders aboard Eutelsat I F4 at $25 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ were used for the remote-studio links during the live Police Action programme on November 18th.
John Locker (Wirral) was perhaps the first person to have received signals from Astra 1E, while it was parked at $14.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ on test. He received the 60 dBW DBS output at 11.750 and 12 GHz on November 4th. John has also been monitoring Ku band signals from the PAS-4 satellite at $68 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. PAS-4 is only about two degrees above the horizon at his location and is between trees - signal levels have improved since the leaves fell.
Intelsat 601 at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ often carries French horse racing on Saturdays, continuing well into the evening. Check at $11 \cdot 053 \mathrm{GHz}$ (horizontal), the French commentary being at 6.6 MHz .

## News Items

UK: Residents of the Isle of Dogs, London have lost their case at the court of appeal against the developers of Canary Wharf. They were claiming compensation for loss of quality TV reception as a result of the
construction of the building. The matter may be taken to the House of Lords.
Hungary: A new broadcasting bill will release all channels previously used by the Russian army. They will be used for a third independent commercial network. The MTV-2 network is to be leased for independent operation for a franchise
period of ten years.
USA: A high-definition TV station, location at present unknown, is expected to open later this year, providing picture quality similar to 35 mm cinema film. The consortium backing it includes NAB and other broadcasting organisations, also equipment manufacturers.
France: ARTE is now transmitting Nicam stereo sound in the Paris and Strasbourg areas, with French and German audio subcarriers. The service is being extended to other areas.

## RKE Interference

The December 1995 issue of the RSGB magazine Radcom contained interesting information on interference from the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) systems used to control vehicle central locking/alarms. These systems use either infra red or u.h.f. for transmission. Units that use u.h.f. transmit at 433.92 MHz , with no more than 2 nW , though in practice three times this level has been measured. This is sufficient to swamp amateur radio equipment operating at 70 cm , while the transmitters can saturate, immobilising the RKE function. RKE receiver input selectivity is often minimal, the bandwidth approaching several MHz. This presents a problem where amateur repeaters operate across the RKE channel. There are many diverse and subtle sources of interference these days!

## MS Reception

Random meteor activity is experienced throughout each day,

## 1996 Meteor Showers

Our thanks to Neil Bone, director of the Meteor Section of the British Astronomical Association, for the following meteor shower list for the year:

Lyrids
May Aquarids
Cetids
Delta Aquarids
Perseids
Orionids
Taurids
Leonids
Geminids

April 15-25th, peaking on the 21-22nd. April 24th-May 20 th, peaking on May 4th. May 7th-June 9th, peaking on May 14-25th. July 15th-August 20th, peaking on July 28-29th and August 6-7th.
July 23rd-August 20th, peaking on August 11-13th. October 16-27th, peaking on the 20-22nd.
October 20th-November 30th, peaking on October 31 stNovember 5th.
November 15-20th, peaking on the 17-18th.
December $7-16$ th, peaking on the 13-14th.

Those with long memories may recall the very intense Leonids meteor shower back in 1966 . I experienced part of this event late one November morning, when the signals present across Band I resembled the conditions during a summertime SpE opening! Another major storm is expected in either 1998 or 1999 . Leonids activity could increase considerably over the next two years: it might be worthwhile checking on November 17th this year at 1000 hours give or take a few hours.

when small particles of space debris burn up in the E layer. The burn up produces an ionised trail that can reflect Band I signals for a brief period - seldom more than a few seconds. If you are lucky enough to be tuned to a Band I channel exactly you may see a TV picture flash. When test cards were transmitted for most of the day identification of the signal source was relatively simple. Now, with 24-hour programming in so many countries, identification of the


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A Romanian International TV service test transmission seen via Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.
signal source can be extremely difficult - if not impossible. The ionisation can last for up to thirty seconds with an intense trail, sufficient to produce signal reflection as high as Band III.
At predicted times - see box on previous page - clouds of space debris are encountered by the earth. These meteor showers can produce quite dranratic reception across the

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Band I channels. Single-hop signal reflection distances are similar to those with SpE propagation in midsummer, i.e. 500-1,200 miles. Double-hop reflection via MS has never been reported.
Advances in low-noise tuner frontend design make Band III MS reception possible, given an efficient aerial, a low-noise head amplifier and a receiver with a narrow i.f. bandwidth, tuned in accurately and with quick-synchronising timebases. MS DXing requires time and great patience however!

## Satellite TV News

Good news for UK satellite enthusiasts: the Orion Satellite Corporation has been given permission to position Orion 2 at $12^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. It will provide transatlantic communications between the US mid-West and Europe as far as Moscow and beyond, also Africa. Thirty two Ku band transponders will be available during the satellite's prospective thirteen-year life. One user of Orion 2 could be Associated Newspapers, for its Channel One and Performance cable TV channels - negotiations are currently being held with both Orion and Eutelsat.

Italian Pay-TV operator Telepiu is now transmitting MPEG-2 digital TV via Eutelsat II F1 at 12.542 GHz (vertical) for demonstration purposes. It has reserved four transponders aboard Hot Bird 2 , which is due for launch in August.

France Telecom is to adopt
Wegener audio for the TFl and France 2 services via Telecom 2B at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}(7.02 / 7 \cdot 20 \mathrm{MHz})$, dropping the J 17 standard.
The Indian Insat 2C satellite should now be operational, following its end-November launch, with twelve C band transponders giving coverage across SE Asia and the Middle East.
The South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) plans to launch fourteen digital satellite TV channels via four transponders aboard the PAS-4 satellite. Services could start this summer.
There have been receiving equipment problems with the Australian Galaxy direct-to-home pay-TV service. Although many people have installed dishes and other hardware over the last ten months, there has been a lack of MPEG decoders. According to a newspaper report most of the decoders in the first consignment were returned, one problem being a very long lock-up time - in excess of ten seconds. This would be no good for channel hopping!
European hackers claim to have cracked the AFRTS B-MAC encryption system after gaining access to ex-Gulf war surplus decoders. Strange to relate, while I was reading through a surplus broadcast equipment sales list from a London company last August I noticed a Scientific Atlanta B-MAC decoder at $£ 50$ plus VAT!

## Answer to Test Case 398

\author{

- see page 259 -
}

The serviceman's lot is not a happy one! By the time that Ray, with a little help from his friends, had got to the bottom of the trouble with the Sharp VC787 it had been on his bench for nearly three unpaid hours. But such is life at the bench.

The culprit was found on the opposite side of the deck from where all the testing and investigation had taken place. Close inspection of the tape motion in the LP mode revealed that it juddered somewhat during its passage between the drum exit guide and the audio head. These fluctuations corresponded with that of the sound. The LP playback picture also had a slight wobble/judder effect at the same rate and - this was the vital clue - the back-tension regulator arm and lever were juddering in the same way. A back-tension gauge then produced a high and fluctuating reading of about $60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}$.

This was obviously the source of the trouble, with repercussions all the way round the tape path. While still high, the excessive back tension settled down at the faster SP-mode rotation rate, with no tension regulator lever oscillation. The cure was quite easy. The supply spool's centre-bearing hole and shaft were cleaned and lubricated and a new tension-regulator band was fitted. This, with the back-tension setting adjusted correctly, cured the fault - leaving Cathode Ray to battle with the repair jobs that had come in meanwhile. .

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# Servicing the Tatung 190 Chassis 

## John Coombes

The Tatung 190/195 series chassis is designed to drive $90^{\circ}$ standard- or min-neck tubes with screen sizes from 14 to 21 inches. Production started in early 1989. Models that use it have 9 as the second digit in the model number, e.g. TT8906. The various versions of the chassis are as follows: 19014 in . without remote control; 19120 in . without remote control; 19514 in . with remote control; 19620 in with remote control; 19721 in . with remote control
Fig. 1 shows the power supply circuit, which features an FET chopper transistor (TR801). In most versions the h.t. is 115 V . In the 197 however it's 109.5 V . This version also uses a different line output transformer.

## Power Supply Faults

If the set is dead with a blown mains fuse (F801, 1-25AT), check the mains filter capacitor C801, the BY133 mains bridge rectifier diodes D801-4 the the BUK454-800 chopper transistor TR801 for shorts. The TDA4605 chopper control chip IC801 is another possibility. It's best to replace TR801 and IC801 as a pair. Whenever you find TR801 short-circuit, check the value of R811 (470k $\Omega$ ) - it can go high. It may be worth checking TR801's heatsink insulation. You may find that the surge limiter resistor R801 has gone open-circuit as well at F801.
If the set is dead and F801 is intact it's likely that the fault is with the start-up resistors R802 and R803 ( $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ). Check them both for being high in value or open-circuit. In later production sets $16 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.6 \mathrm{~W}$ metal-film resistors were used in these positions. Other possibilities are TR801 going short-circuit gate-to-source, C803 being low in value or open-circuit and IC80I. If there's no h.t. on the primary side of the chopper transformer T801, check for dry-jointed connections. The connections can also go high-resistance, the result being intermittent loss of the sound and picture.

If there's no h.t., disconnect L403 and connect a 60 W bulb as a dummy load across C814 to ascertain whether the fault is in the power supply or the line timebase. If the bulb lights, the fault is in the line timebase. If it doesn't, check whether the BA159 h.t. rectifier diode D809 is open- or short-circuit Alternatively its reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 814(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ could be short-circuit.
Tripping is likely to mean a short across one of the power supply's outputs.

No results can also be caused by failure of the components in the 10 V rectifier circuit, D810 and C812. The 10 V output supplies the 78 M 05 CV 5 V regulator IC804. This provides the 5V supply for the HD401220 microcontroller chip.

If necessary check the components in the 17 V rectifier circuit, D811 and C813. The output from this circuit is used by the audio output chip and the line driver stage, and also goes
to the LM317T 12V regulator IC803 which in turn feeds the TDA4505 multi-function chip IC101

## Line Timebase Faults

The first check to make in the line output stage is for h.t. at the collector of the S2000AF line output transistor TR403. This transistor, the BY133 efficiency diode D401 or C407 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V})$ could be short-circuit. The cause of line output stage failure could be shorted turns in the line output transformer T402. Also check for open-circuit or dry joints at pins 3 and 5 of the scan coil connector PL401
If there's no line drive, check for 17 V at the collector of the BC337 lnne driver transistor TR402. If this voltage is missing, check whether R413 ( $18 \Omega$ metal film) is open-circuit and the driver transformer T401 for open-circuit or more likely dry joints. Alternatively TR402 could be short-circuit or leaky.
If R413 is open-circuit, check whether its associated smoothing capacitor $\mathrm{C} 412(470 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ is short-circuit. R 413 can also go high in value. This can result in loss of line drive, lack of width or ragged verticals.
Retuming to loss of line drive, if TR402 and its associated components are o.k. check for the presence of line drive pulses at the base of the preceding BC547 emitter-follower transistor TR401. If these are present, check TR401 by replacement. If they are missing, check back to pin 26 of the TDA4505 multi-function chip IC101. Before replacing this chip, make sure that its 12 V supply is present at pin 7 and that R114, R115 (both $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), Cl 16 ( 22 nF ) and C 111 ( $2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{nF}, 1$ per cent) are o.k.

## Field Timebase Faults

Field collapse is the most common field timebase fault. The usual cause is failure of the TDA3653B field output chip IC301. If it has gone short-circuit, R411 (10 2 ) will be opencircuit. If IC 301 is dry-jointed the result may be intermittent field collapse.
If IC301 is o.k., check whether D403 (BA157), R411 ( $10 \Omega$ ) or R119 ( $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) is open-circuit. Check for open-circuit or dry joints at pins 1 and 2 of the scan coil connector L401. Then check for a field drive output at pin 3 of the TDA4505 multi-function chip IC101. If this is missing, check IC101 by replacement.
$\mathrm{C} 306(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the flyback boost network can go open-circuit to cause field collapse. In this case there will probably be intermittent failure of the field output chip. It may be necessary to replace IC30I, IC101 and C306 to restore normal operation.

IC101 can also be responsible for top foldover with exces-

sive height. Before condemning it, make sure that its 12 V supply is correct at pin 7. If this voltage has risen the 12 V regulator chip IC803 is probably faulty. If the supply is low there will be reduced height.
Top foldover can also be caused by $\mathrm{C} 409(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$. This is the reservoir capacitor in IC301's supply circuit.

## No Sound

The first check when there is no sound should be for 17 V at pin 14 of the LM380M audio output chip IC601. If this supply is missing, check whether L602 (if fitted) is open-circuit or dryjointed, or C606 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) is short-circuit. The loudspeaker LS601 or the audio output coupling capacitor C610 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 V ) could be open-circuit. If these things are all o.k., check IC601 by replacement.
IC601's input comes from pin 12 of IC101 via C603 ( $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). Either of these items can cause loss of the sound.

## No Colour

For no colour, first check that the TDA3565 colour decoder chip IC501 is receiving its 12 V supply at pin 1 . If this voltage is missing, check whether L501 is open-circuit. If not, check IC501 by replacement.
Other possible causes of no colour are the 8.8 MHz crystal XL501 being faulty or dry-jointed, or the reference oscillator preset R521 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) faulty or misadjusted.

## Grey Scale and Brightness Faults

Grey-scale faults are likely to be caused by the load resistors in the RGB output stages. Each transistor has three $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load resistors which are connected in parallel. They can change value or go open-circuit, and the outcome can look like a poor tube.

For uncontrollable brightness check whether R201 (8.2 2 ) in the h.t. feed to the RGB output stages is open-circuit. Alternatively the sandcastle pulses at pin 7 of IC501 could be incorrect. They come from pin 27 of IC101, which also receives a pulse feed from the line output transformer.

## The Tuner and IF Strip

If there are no signals, check that the tunes is receiving its 12 V supply at pin 2 .
The TAA550 33V regulator chip IC001 can be responsible for a snowy display, no vision or drifting. Check it by replacement.
If there is no picture, just a snow storm, check whether IC001 is short-circuit or $\mathrm{R} 009, \mathrm{R} 010$ (both $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ), R004 or R 771 (both $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) is open-circuit.
If there is a halo effect on the picture, check the SAWF (FL101) for dry-joints.
IC101 can also be responsible for signal faults.

## Remote Control Faults

If there is no remote control operation, check first whether the handset's batteries are low or the connections are corroded or broken. Then check for dry-joints at the LED (D790) or a faulty or dry-jointed crystal (XL $790,455 \mathrm{kHz}$ ). If necessary check the SAA3008 remote control transmitter chip IC790 by replacement.
If only one handset function operates incorrectly it may be necessary to replace the unit.
If the remote control handset is operating correctly but there is no remote control, the TFMP2380 IR receiver chip IC703 (labelled C1703 on the circuit diagram) is suspect. Check it by replacement. Before doing so, ensure that there is 5 V at the junction of R767 and R768 and that neither R767(3.3k $\Omega$ ) nor $\mathrm{R} 768(220 \Omega)$ is open-circuit, also that $\mathrm{C} 715(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ is not short-circuit.

Fig. 1: The chopper power supply circuit used in the
Tatung 190 series chassis. In remote control versions the on/off switch S801 has an extra, momentarymake contact. The h.t. is 115 V with most versions of the chassis: the exception is the 197, where the h.t. is 109.5 V .

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[^0]:    GRANDATA LTD
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[^1]:    Sony CCDTR805
    There was a rather worrying symptom in the E-E mode: the screen was covered with white spots (CCD failure?). Over the course of a minute or so however the spots would gradually disappear, leaving a normal picture. Playback and all other functions were o.k. If the machine was switched off then on again, the spots would reappear.
    When a bench power supply was used instead of a battery the symptom was slightly different: any adjustment of the supply voltage around 6 V either increased or decreased the picture's 'spottiness' and the length of time the spots remained. This led us to the power supply PCB, where the MC4600FU switch-mode drive chip IC231 was failing to regulate its output and produced severe hash on the camera supplies - hence the variable white spots. A replacement chip and power supply set up cured the trouble. D.C.W.

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