WHE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE.

SERVICING•VIDEO.SATELLITE.DEVELOPMENTS DECEMBER $1996 £ 2.35$

A REED BUSINESS PUBLICATION
Servicing the Samsung P68 chassis

## Getting on the Internet

Hitachi's Digital Video Technology - Versafile video buffer amplifier SPECIAL OFFER Audio generator 20\% reader discoum

## The ESD Dange

Fault Reports TVs, VCRs, Camcorders and Sotellite/a

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## CONTENTS

DECEMBER 1996

Leader

## Teletopics

Daewoo acquires Thomson Multimedia, DVD launch, digital TV and Channel 5 latest plus trade news.

## Camcorner

Fault-finding notes on camcorders.
Satellite Workshop
Test Case 408


Controlling Electrostatic Discharges
Electrostatic discharges spell death to MOS devices, so don't take chances. Frank Harding on the precautions required.

## The Vision 97 Show

George Cole visits Hitachi's recent exhibition in Tokyo, where the company's latest digital video technology was presented.

Keith Cummins presents a versatile video buffer design for driving several monitors.
Help Wanted

Help Wanted

Channel 5 Reception
Bill Wright on how Channel 5 will affect communal aerial systems.

## Letters

#  



## Buffer Amp for CCTV Video <br> 98

TV Fault Finding

## Servicing the Samsung

 P68 CTV ChassisA guide to speedy fault diagnosis with these popular sets, plus a common faults listing.

## VCR Clinic

## What a Life!

Donald Bullock copes with the equipmeñt and people that cause problems.
Satellite Notebook 126

Internet Matters 130


Martin Pickering looks at what the Internet can do for you and the equipment you might need.

## Long-distance TV

DX conditions and reception, satellite news and sightings and news from abroad. Roger Bunney also gives guidance on receivers for sat-zapping.

## Test Report

 138Steve Beeching reports on the Caltek CM2700 DMM.

## CAMCORNER

We regret that because of a last minute printing problem the camcorner page was omitted last month. Service is resumed on page 86.


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| V59300. V59500, v59700. v59800. | F | , | 5300, 5350, 5000, 5500, 8000, | $\begin{aligned} & 88, \\ & 90 . \end{aligned}$ |
| . VP77 | FV | H5E17, 12. 18, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51. | o. | SUFF $100,150,950$, SLKBS, 95, SLO 1700 , |
| VS1, VS2, VS3, VS 4, VS5, VS6, VS8, VS9, VS12, VS15 | PNCH ROUL OOLSSTAR |  | ,20, 11, 21, 30, 31, 40, 50. | SLS550, SLTO, 30. 50 |
| 5 $112.115 .110^{120}$ | GHV51, 1227, 1232, 1233, 1240. 1241, 12 |  |  |  |
| 1266.1.15, 165, 205, 220, ,2i | 12 | 27, $30,33,34,353,36,37.377$,39, HSM380 | 310.3400, 3500, | VCR BELT KITS <br> AKA |
| VS247, 248, 250, 512, Vss 15. |  |  | VTC3000 | VF7 100. V59300, VS 9500 . VS9700, VS9800 |
| VSX9, ${ }_{\text {VS201, 301, 303. 304, } 003 .}$ | 1295. 1296, 1392. 1393. |  | VHR120. 130. 14, 141, 143, 14, 150, 151, 153. | $120 \mathrm{p}$ |
|  |  | 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 5600. HVF 125, HVF 150 , 303, B5, SVB900, 8530 | 154, 15, 16, 17 OVHR23, 235,2 | VS1, vS2, vSE VSS. VS 12, vS 15 , VP8891000 |
| vS 125. VS 155. vs165, vs720, vS240, vS25 | 84306GHP $1220.1241,1247,1248,1290$ | HS200, HS300, HS30, HS302, HS303. | 297, 310, 330, 335, 350, 350, प4184100, 4105. | VS10, |
|  | 1299. GHVP 1295, 12 | HS304, H5310, H5320. H5330, HS 560 , | 4150, 4200, 430. 4300. 4350. 4400. 474, 4770. | 155, 185, 205, $112,115,18,120,125,126$. |
| V522, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38, 53, 88, 75, 422. 425, $428,427,462.65 .467$, |  |  | 5000. VHFS5100. 52200.5350 .53350 .55500. |  |
| 428, 427, 462, 465, 467, | 4315, 4316,4320. $4321.4325,4388,4350$, | ${ }_{4}{ }_{\text {H }}$ | 5700, 8855, 71700. | $300 p$ |
| V6485, 765, 766, 767, 768, 885, 867, 965, 967. |  | HS338, HS347, HS399, HS400. HS410. |  | VS22. VS23. VS25, VS36, V537, VS38, V553. |
| VSF 10, 11, 12 15. 1800. | нItacha | T0. HSE20, 30, HSE 10. 20, | 825 |  |
| 221, 222 230, $2200,30.33$ | 19. 33, 34, 36, 350, 38. | 30.70 | . 4890, 6700, vhR5700165p |  |
| VSF330, 4, 500, 550, VSP88. VSR100, | 330,680. 4200, | national panasonic | VCR100 | VSSSS <br> $105 p$ |
| VSF260, 261, 262, 265, 270, 274, 275, 280, |  | NV100, 180, 300, 330PX, 332. 333, 340, 366. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VHF } \\ & 520 \end{aligned}$ | Nima |
| 290, 340, 350, |  |  |  | VCR40000 |
| V 5 F44, 4, 440, 450, 455, 480, 490, 497, 510, | VT9. 52. 57. 61, 62 69.64.65, 85, 86, 88, 100 | ${ }_{7450}^{\text {AG8010. } 8015,8100,8200.0400 .8800, ~}$ | VHRS700 | S000, VCA6000 ${ }^{\text {103 }}$ |
| 560, 580, 590. 599. 800. | 110 |  | PiNC |  |
| VSG20. 21, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33, 34, 35, 51, 54, 55.60 .64 .65 .70 .73 .74 .75. |  |  | H7R33 100. 3200. 3300, 3310, 3000, | VCR 3000 X, VCR4000, VCR $4000 \mathrm{X}{ }^{75 \mathrm{p}}$ VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000 VCR88001100 |
| S | 168. 170, 175, 220, 225. VT250, 255, $258,260,400$ | NV630, $650.730,770,780,810,830,850$, 1890, 2000, 2010,3000 | 3800 , VHRD500, 7000 <br> PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBEY |  |
| vS17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 27, 35, 37, 38, | 415, 416. 118 , 420, 275 | NVI000, 7200, 7800, 0050, B150, 8170. 8200. | SHARP | AMSTRAD |
|  | VT1225. $228,430,431,435$ | $6300,8400,6500,8800$ | VC200, 381, 388, 384, 38, | o. |
| PANCH ROLLER | 515. | NV |  | VCR5200 110p |
|  | VT5 |  |  | VCR7000 <br> VCR1000, 2000, $6000,6100,6200,8600,8602$ |
| 887, 965, 967, VSAA550, VS |  | AG 1000, 1050, 1200, 1500, 2100, 2200 6810.7500 .7510. | $\begin{aligned} & 838, \\ & \mathrm{VC9} \end{aligned}$ | V603, B600\%, 2000, 600, 6100. 6200, 8800, 8802, |
| 180. 190. 200. 2110.220 |  |  | VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, 481, 482, 483. | VCR8770, 8704, 8714, 8800, 8804, 9000, 9 |
| (21,222.230; 220. 30, 300, 30, | VTL30, 1000, 2000. VTI | NVG9. NVG120 165p | $485.488 .496,500,571 \text {, }$ | 924,9300. |
| VSR110. VSx 100.400. 450.4 | -622,625.628, 630.635 | ${ }^{\text {AG }} 68880.0 .6720$ | 573, 581, 582, 583, 534, 585, 8481, VCSF3. |  |
| PINCH ROLIER ASSEMAL | 727, 729, 730, 731, 735 . | 28. NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFS1 | VCSW20E, VCA1031 |  |
|  | VTM 736, 740, 745, | $\begin{aligned} & 28 . \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  | vS1004 |
|  | 8211, 822, 285, 830 |  |  | dLAUPUNKT |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | RTV200, RTV223, RTV23 S0p |
| VCR161, VCR222 |  | NVHD 100. NVHD101, NCHD90, NVSO30. |  | RTV202. RTX200 ${ }^{\text {PTV20 }}$ |
| VCR7000. VCR7800, VCR8000, | 3280, 500. VM57200 | NVSDSA |  | 322, RTV248 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1000 |
| VCRas60 |  |  |  |  |
| AMSTRE |  | A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 881 | 296,444. |
|  | VTM | NVFS1, 100, 200, 88, 90. NVG 19, 20, 21. | VC 2 | RTV324, RTV32 |
| 6100.6200 |  |  |  | . RTV316, |
| VCR8802. |  |  |  | RT |
| 888, |  | $N V$ | VᄃA37, 39, 40, 42, 454, 46, 47, 48, 50, 505. | RT |
| VCR9244 TVR1, 2. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} 11 \\ & 211 \end{aligned}$ | NINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY | ${ }^{51}$ | RTV426 |
|  | VTM $230.231 .235,284$. VTS 390 1859 |  |  |  |
| DDS9900, DDE990. VCR6000. 6100. 6200. | HINARI |  | 816. VCH80, 81, 865, 910, VCS 1000, VCT310. |  |
| ${ }^{86500.8502, ~ 8803 . ~ B 604, ~}$ | V20H. MXL5. | PVC2300. 2400, 740, 744, 748, 780, 764 | VCT410, $6110 . \mathrm{VCT}$ 1314.5313, VC790 183p | 8906. 8909, 8912 12922 |
| VCR87700. |  |  |  | 3v23.2923.9924.8929 65p |
| 9340 700p | Vx12 Vx13 | Dx1000, $1600,18000,2000,3000,1$ | 244 | 3V29, 3 $330,8830,8831$. |
| 15314 | VTV100. VXL10. VXL11. VLX9, | 9013. 9014, 9016, 9033 <br> N9034, 9053. 9054, 9055, 9056, 9066, 9096, | 815, VCH80, 81, 83. |  |
|  | vx190 700p |  | voc | , |
| VCR9500 P1NCH RO | PINCH ROLLER ASSEMELY | N9530, $9610.9 \times 1.1200$ | 410, 510, $810, \mathrm{VCT} 3$ |  |
| P1NCH ROL 2554966 | V20H, VXL5. VXL6 MOD KTT IV.c. | DS6000G. DX4000, N NS7000 | VCTS313 <br> PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY |  |
| D09900. 9904 , T $\times 36550$ | HR | OR | SAI | 8945, 8947, 8948 55p |
| VCR3000, 3002. 9500 VS 1004 VS 1104 | 77 |  |  | 3V58, 3V43, 3V44, 3V59, 3V64, 3ves. 8950, |
|  |  | VC150, 180. VH3, 33, 200. 201. $2055.212,250$. | YR350, 3650, 3000, VRS4400, VRS5000 16 |  |
|  | HRD110. 111, 120. 121. 140, 141, 142, 143. | VH4004, 555,700, | SAM |  |
|  | 150, 152, 156, 157, 188. | $3030,3$ |  | FV61L FVE2, FVGT, FV68, FV70. FV71. FV72. |
| 8912. 8922, 8923. 8924, 8925, e929 Te, | 445, 455, 565. | VHF2A. VP2948 |  |  |
| 3V29, 3V30, 3V31, 3V32, 3V52, 8930, 9931. | 566.725, 755. HR | COME 15000. 18000 | V910, V1510, 520, 611,618, 621, 626, 900. | FVa3H. FVALL, FVA6T, FVE7H 100p |
| 8933, 8940, 8981. 8942 ${ }^{\text {che }}$ 165p | BRS611.811 105p |  | 910, vx510, 520.616 . | ${ }^{\text {F3, }} 3$ |
| 3V35, 3V36, 3V39, 3V39, $3 \times 42$, 3V43, 3V64. | HRO520. 540. 550. 5800, 580. 600.610 .620. | VCP | vx617.619.626.627 | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{3} 52$ |
| 3V45, 3V48, 3V49, 3V5s, 3V5S. 3V55, 3V56. | ${ }^{637}$ |  |  | FVAIR FV |
| 3V57. 3V58, 3V59, 3V66, FV10, FVIII. FV12. | HRD870. 720. 730. 740. 770. 820. 830, 840. | VH530, 532, 535, 538, 600, 630, 635, 640, 666. | 750, 770. 971, 8220, v88225, v1710, 730, 750. | FIDEL |
|  |  | , |  | H0S200 |
|  | HRD980, HRDX $20,22,25$, HRJ $200,205,210$, 215, 300, 315, 316, 318 | VH800, 820, 850, 888, 893, 900, 930, 940, 942, | V $7720,730,750,770,790,825,8225,970$, |  |
| 221. $26 \mathrm{D}, 31 \mathrm{R}$. $32 \mathrm{LF} \mathrm{F} 33 \mathrm{H}, 39 \mathrm{~S}, 41 \mathrm{R}, 42 \mathrm{~L}$ | HRTi400. 406. 407. 110, 411, 415, 418, 507, | VH1080, 1070, VH1100, 1120, 1204, 1440. |  | VTR1000, VTR1001 1000 |
| 508.51R. 52L VC141L ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (163P |  | 150 |  | TX3350, VCR3000. |
| ${ }^{\text {FFV37\%, FVEAL. FV4ET, FV43H. }}$ |  |  | VPx | VCR9500 |
| $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{F} 575} \mathrm{H}$, |  |  | \} \times 1 8 | FISHER |
| 3V35, 3v36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8943 |  | 15. |  | vB |
| NC. |  |  | 3280. 3261, v5390.v>c30, 31, 32. 3560, 356 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HR } \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VP } \\ & \text { 2945 } \end{aligned}$ |  | FVHP520. |
| 3V55. 3v56. 3V57, 8945. 8947, 8948 13300 | HRS5000. $5500,8000,9000, \mathrm{BR7} 730.7900$, | $\underline{\mathrm{kx} 20,25,30}$ |  | 721,722, 725, 730. |
| PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBL |  | PHILIPS | PX990, 991, 992. S11230. 1240 , sVx4000. | FVHP830, 840 0, $75_{\text {P }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {PINO }}$ |  | VR6460 VR6920 185p | 503 | 16. |
| PINCH Ev31R | ${ }_{\text {HRSS }}^{\text {HRSOO, HRDI10, }}$, 111, 120. 220. | VR2020, vR22021. VR2022. VR2023. | SX1231, 1260, 1261, 1566, |  |
| FVi |  |  |  |  |
| PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY |  | VR6540 ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | SONY | vES3500 |
| 3V58, 3V59, 3V64, 3V65, FV10, 20.21, 22, 26, 30, 32,33 |  |  | SLC5, 6. 7, SL3000, $8000,80800,8200$, SL 10. | P10. |
| Ev39.vC14 | HRPS | 6785, 68B0, e948 VR445, VREM2. VRBSA2, vnccal , vncoul. | SLTGME. SLTMME | FVHD230, 250, 270, 370, ¢VHP1 100.1200. |
| PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY | PNCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY |  |  |  |
| PINCH ROLLEA ASSEMSLY | H2D 1520.510 600.610 .620. | OV484, 882, VR2220, 2300, 2324, 2330, 2334. $2340,2350,2414,192450,2495,2485,2490$ | SLF |  |
| FV61. FV62, FV67, FV69. FV70, FV71, FV72 | HRD650. 720, 830, $840,910$. HRJ 225. |  | SLKB8, 95, SLT2OME, SLT3OME. | 310. 320 |
| FV74, FV77 <br> PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY | HRSSS00 PINCH ROLEA ASSEMALY | VR8850. $6866.68861,68626.6883{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{165 p}$ | SLV201, 202, 301, 302, 401, 400 | 990 |
| FNHP420. 520.530 185p | 19 | 49 | SLV210. 270. 273. 275, 300. 353, 373, 410, |  |
| FVHP615. $818.620 .622 .710 .711,715,716$, | HRO230, 271. 300, 310. 320, 327, 330, 337 |  | 415, 474, 556 |  |
| 720, 721, 722, 725.730. | 35 | PRESSURE ROUER ASSE |  | V4004 1000 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & H R 1 \\ & E 50 \end{aligned}$ |  | SLv255 165p | V4007 800 |
| FYHP906. 906, 907. 9008.910 | 6500. 8000 UR ASSEMBIY | DV188, 190, VR211, 2115, 212 213, 229, 288. | SLVE75. 282, 315. 325. 353, 369. 373.410. | GOLD |
| 918, 970, 975, 990. 990, FVHP 5000, 5005. |  | 29 | 415, 418, 474, 625. 656. SLV715, 725. 727, | GHNV 122, 1232, 1233, 1240, 1241, 1242. |
| 5050, 5076, 5100 VBR $330, ~ V B S 3500,7000,7100,7500,7600, ~$ | HRO540. HRD550, HRO560. HRD660, HRD860, HRD960 | VF3210. 3219, 322, 3228. 323, 5358O. 486 471,562,582,571,769. |  | 12 |
| 9000.9500 |  |  |  |  |
| D, FVHP3. 210, | HRUBOO, HRJEO5. HR | 6182. 51855 , 6285. 6290, |  |  |
| 250, 300. 310. | HRS9200 8750 | VR6291, 6293, 6362, 6367, 6390, 6391, 8393. | 363EE, 373, 393. |  |
| FVHP 1200. 12550. | matsui |  |  | 4300.4301 |
| 1410, 1440, $1500,200$. FVHP320410, 420, 430, 440, 445, 470. | VS |  |  | VCPP4305, 4306, 4310, 4311, 4315.4320. 4321. |
|  |  |  | 75. | 4326.4326 |
| FVHD 100. FНO40, FVHO55, FVHP1, FVMP10. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vx1000, vx2000, V×2500, vx3000, , 180p } \\ & \text { v/66000A } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {SLIV }}^{\text {SLV }}$ | Grantada |
|  | mitsubishl | 20RW7. 210V1. 210V2, 25801, 258802. | SLLX 3 SAFF. SLVX50AS, SLVX55DH. |  |
|  |  | 2S811, 2S812. 30DV2. 310V1.310V2. 310V33S日02, 3S803. |  | WHSY42 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 87 F |  | 35805358113581235813 |  | Op |
| MOR | , | 512 | \$L | ${ }_{\text {P }}$ |
| NIOR | $0.16,170,190,210,23,25$, 35, 35, 37, 370, 380, 45, 450, |  | 335. 22.42 .427 PINCH ROUER | , |
| BA | 4,55,555,57, 58, 59, 88. , HSMSS2, 9. HSS 11. |  | SV6700..8750, 9700. VHA 3310.34000 3 | Op |
|  | F125, 150, 303, 85, SV8900, $8 \leftrightarrows 30$ | $2400,2300,2370,2500$, |  |  |

# TV and Telephony 

The cable TV industry in the UK has hardly been a success to date. Some £10bn has been invested by cable companies so far, and investment is continuing at the rate of $£ 2$ bn a year. Yet the penetration rate - the percentage of homes that take cable services of those able to do so - remains stuck at 20-25 per cent, while the churn (disconnection) rate is as high as 40 per cent in some areas. There has been little by way of profit from the operations to date. Why, and what can be done?

Poor marketing has been put forward as a major reason for the lack of success of the cable TV companies. It is alleged that they are better at cable laying than selling services. The companies rely mainly on leafleting, with a poor follow up. Another reason for the lack of success is the competition from terrestrial and satellite services. Most people seem to be reasonably happy with the existing four terrestrial services, shortly to become five, while BSkyB has turned out to be highly successful. The cable companies are rightly concemed about the likely effects of adding large numbers of digital channels to the existing off-air and satellite TV services.

The cable industry has been more successful at selling telephone services. One in three of the homes passed by cable has taken up TV or telecoms or both. Offering a cheaper alternative to British Telecommunications seems to have worked, and any substantial increase in Internet use should help. TeleWest, until recently the largest UK cable company. has adopted this policy successfully with its Teleplus TV-telephone package. According to the company's acting chief executive, Stephen Davidson, the package
has produced "a significant improvement in churn rates, of the order of ten per cent, higher penetration levels and customer satisfaction and higher revenues per subscriber". Teleplus has now been introduced in all TeleWest franchise areas.

TeleWest has now been overtaken in size by the entry of Cable and Wireless into the field. C\&W has approached the matter from the opposite standpoint. Seeking to strengthen its challenge to British Telecommunications in the telephony field, it has set up Cable and Wireless Communications, which brings together C\&W's Mercury telephone operation and three of the leading UK cable groups - all with North American parent companies - Bell Cablemedia, Nynex CableComms and Videotron. The result is by far the largest cable company in the UK, with a capitalisation of some $£ 5 \mathrm{bn}$. The deal has given C\&W management control of this major cable TV/telephony operation, with potential access to six million homes in several major franchise areas including London, Manchester and Liverpool. It will be interesting to see whether C\&W can make significant progress in getting the public in the UK to take and keep up cable subscriptions. C\&W executives point out that the new company is large enough to be able to provide marketing muscle, which was previously lacking.

The C\&W move has been overshadowed by the proposed merger between British Telecommunications and MCI, the second largest US long-distance telephone carrier. BT expects to pay over $£ 12 \mathrm{bn}$ for the 80 per cent of MCI it doesn't already own. The combined company, called

Concert, would be the world's fourth largest telecoms company by sales, after NTT (Japan), AT\&T (USA) and Deutsche Telekom (Germany). It would have annual revenues of more than $£ 25 \mathrm{bn}$, with an annual cashflow of around $£ 7.5$ bn.

BT first formed an alliance with MCl in 1994, when it bought a 20 per cent interest for $\$ 4 \mathrm{bn}$. This led to Concert Communications being set up, a joint venture to provide 'seamless' international telecoms services to multinational companies. The only problem is that BT will have to obtain clearance for the merger from the regulatory authorities on both sides of the Atlantic. This is expected to take up to a year.

In the fast-moving world of international communications, with all sorts of deals and interlinking interests. BT's move could have consequences in the TV field. The most obvious one initially is that MCI and News Corporation have a $50: 50$ interest in American Sky Broadcasting. MCI joined with News Corporation last January in making a successful $\$ 682 \mathrm{bn}$ bid for the last national satellite TV spectrum on offer in the USA. The idea was to take it into one of the fastest growing sections of the US entertainments market. Rupert Murdoch has a seat on the board of MCI, which has a 13.5 per cent stake in News Corporation.

As we have pointed out before. a feature of today's world of international communications is increased links between ever larger global corporations. This is probably inevitable, in view of the vast cost of providing the communications services the modem world expects. It nevertheless needs watching.

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## TELETOPICS

## Daewoo to acquire Thomson Multimedia

The French government has provisionally decided to sell the Thomson electronics and defence group to the defence and media group Lagardère, which in turn plans to sell Thomson Multimedia (TMM), the consumer electronics arm of Thomson, to the South Korean industrial group Daewoo. There are still one or two loose ends to the arrangements. Following public concern over the Daewoo deal - despite Daewoo's promise to preserve TMM jobs in France and expand the European operation based there - the French government has promised a full parliamentary debate before making "a definitive decision". This appears to be a formality however.
On the employment front, most TMM jobs are in the USA and Asia, only ten per cent being in France. Further, Lagardère and Daewoo plan to share control of Thomson's digital television
division, and also turn Thomson Broadcast Systems into a $50: 50$ joint venture
When, as expected, the takeover is finalised, Daewoo Electronics will become the world's largest TV receiver manufacturer, almost doubling its present production of 9 million sets a year to 17 million 15 per cent of the total world market. Thomson's brands include RCA, General Electric, Telefunken, Saba, NordMende and Ferguson. It has 16.5 per cent of the US market and 12 per cent of the market in Europe. Daewoo has 20 per cent of the Korean market, behind Samsung and LG
Electronics (until recently GoldStar). Daewoo will also acquire significant CRT production facilities.
Is Daewoo's strategy of making TV sets the centrepiece of its aim to become one of the world's top ten consumer electronics companies by the year 2000 wise?

TV sets and VCRs are low-profit businesses with mainly saturated markets. Global demand for TV sets is at present growing by only four per cent annually. But Mr Bae Soon-hoon, president of Daewoo Electronics, believes that there is considerable growth potential in countries such as China, India and Russia. He is also interested in developing and supplying dedicated terminals for Internet use.
Lagardère is to pay a symbolic FFrl for Thomson, but will have to take on Thomson's massive debts. The French government is to write off some FFrllbn to reduce the debt burden of FFr25bn. Daewoo will in turn pay a token FFrl for TMM and will take on $\$ 960 \mathrm{~m}$ of debt. Final financial details have still to be worked out, and will have to await the decision of the French govemment's privatisation committee. This is expected to take several weeks


## Latest JVC DVC

JVC's latest digital video camcorder, Model GRDVM1, differs from its initial model in incorporating a high-resolution (180,000 pixels) flip-out LCD colour monitor. According to JVC the 2.5in. screen is the first to use polycrystalline-silicon TFT technology. Its horizontal resolution is 400 lines. The monitor can be tilted through $270^{\circ}$ for highor low-angle shooting. The DVC should be available in the UK next spring.

## Digital TV

The ITC has called for applications to run four of the six 'multiplexes' to be used for terrestrial digital TV broadcasting in the UK - each will carry three multiplexed digital TV channels plus stereo radio programmes. Applicants will be expected to offer a diversity of programming, though individual channels can be devoted to a specific purpose such as films. They will also be judged on their ability to promote the sale of DTT black boxes. The applications have to be in by the end of January: the ITC hopes to be able to award licences this coming spring so that services can be started in 1998. Existing broadcasters will have the use of the other two multiplexes to launch digital services. All have indicated their intention of doing so.
NTL has demonstrated a complete end-to-end DVB-compatible digital terrestrial TV system. The purposebuilt transmitter used the Croydon site, and carried two half-multiplex services which were combined at the site. One half consisted of four
video channels from NTL's Crawley Court headquarters, the other half being provided by Channel 4 . Six video channels plus data services were multiplexed into a data stream running at $19 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. The transmissions included widescreen pictures, data services, a conditional access system for pay-TV and an on-screen Electronic Programme Guide (EPG). Teletext UK also demonstrated a data transmission service. Small integrated receiverdecoders were used for reception in conjunction with standard TV sets. NTL first transmitted experimental digital terrestrial TV pictures in 1993. This was followed by multichannel demonstrations in February 1995

## Trade News

SEME has been appointed an official spares parts distributor by Daewoo Electronic Sales UK Ltd. A range of technical books has been added to the products available from SEME. The 26 titles are from
publisher McGraw-Hill and include books on PC, computer monitor and laser printer servicing, building and upgrading PCs, VCR servicing and software programming. The range is featured in SEME's new 1996/7 catalogue. For further details contact SEME Ltd., Unit 2, Saxby Road Industrial Estate, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire LE13 1BS (telephone 0166465 392, fax 0166 463 976).
CPC has added the GoldStar OS5020P 20 MHz dual-trace oscilloscope to its range of test equipment. The economicallypriced, entry-level scope is ideal for general-purpose, servicing and educational use. It has a 6 in. CRT with internal $8 \times 10$ division graticule, high-sensitivity triggering and ten times sweep magnification.

CPC has also considerably extended its range of cables and connectors more than 450 different cable types have been introduced and over 1,500 new connector lines added. For further details contact CPC PLC, Component House, Faraday Drive, Fulwood. Preston PR2 9PP (telephone 01772654455 , fax 01772654 466).
The 1997 Wizard Distributors catalogue is now available. New features include Tatung spares (Wizard is an appointed distributor), computer accessories and Wizard's range of HQ universal and replacement handsets. For a copy of the catalogue apply to Wizard Distributors, Sales Department, Empress Mill, Empress Street, Manchester M16 9EN (telephone 0161872 5438, fax 01618737365 ).

## DVD Launch

Representatives of the electronics, film, music and computer industries have reached provisional agreement on the encryption system to be used for prerecorded digital video discs (DVDs). The encryption system is based on Matsushita technology, adapted with contributions from IBM and Intel.
The agreement was followed by initial announcements about launch dates for DVD gear. Matsushita is to introduce its first DVD players in Japan by the end of the year. Its first European players should be available in Germany next February. They will sell for DM1,300-DM1,400 (about $£ 570=$ £610). Wamner Home Video has
announced that DVD versions of Warner Bros films will be released as part of an internationally coordinated introduction of DVD software and hardware. Feature film discs will sell for about $\$ 20$ each in the USA, a few dollars more than a prerecorded video cassette. Sony and other consumer electronics firms are aiming for a launch next spring.
TDK has developed a rerecordable DVD that can be erased and reused at least 1,000 times.
The disc, which can store
$2 \cdot 6 \mathrm{Gbytes}$ of data, uses an alloy of silver, vanadium, indium, antimony and tellurium. Further research is aimed at increasing reuse to 10,000 times.

## Channel 5 News

The ITC has formally confirmed Ch. 5's plan to delay the start of its service. The new date is "by March 30th" - Ch. 5's chief executive David Elstein says that the official start-up date will not be announced "for some time". He wants to avoid "aggressive scheduling" by the existing terrestrial broadcasters. The main reason for the delay is the extra frequency (ch. 35) that has been released for Ch. 5 use. It means that Ch. 5 's retuners will have to visit an additional three million homes.
The first Ch. 5 transmitters to use ch. 35 will be Bilsdale, Hannington, Ridge Hill, Sudbury and Waltham. A further technical point is that some relay transmitter channel allocations will have to be changed to avoid interference problems. Six stations are involved to date. Each will have one channel allocation changed. Details are as follows:

| Black Mountain | C4 moves to ch. 41 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Blackbum | C4 moves to ch. 31 |
| Edmonton | BBC-2 moves to ch. 42 |
| Galashiels | BBC-1 moves to ch. 68 |
| Jedburgh | BBC-1 moves to ch. 68 |
| Middleton | C4 moves to ch. 37 |

New wideband aerials will be required in the Blackburn, Edmonton, Galashiels and Jedburgh service areas. Retuning will be undertaken by companies under contract to Ch. 5. They will also supply and fit wideband aerials where necessary, free of charge to householders.
The first full-scale Ch. 5 test transmission was carried out on October 13th, using the Cambret Hill transmitter. The ITC gave approval for the test after the equipment in more than 50 per cent of the 37,000 or so homes in the area had been retuned. Ch .5 claims that interference was lower than expected. Initial results suggest that interference was experienced in less than twenty per cent of homes yet to be retuned. Ch. 5 deployed a team of researchers to call on homes and check on this. A publicity drive alerted the public to the test.

## Flat Screen TV

Sony is to launch the first Plasmatron flat-screen TV set in Japan this month - see photograph above. The set, Model PZ2500, has a 25 in . screen and a price tag of around $\mathrm{Y} 900,000$, which works out at about $£ 6,500$. It is 132 mm thick ( 242 mm with the base stand) and is designed for both TV and computer applications. The receiver and display system can be operated separately, enabling the screen to be wall mounted.
Features include a built-in satellite TV tuner, composite video and RGB sockets and phono audio sockets. The fivespeaker system also uses flat technology. Power consumption is 225 W . No UK launch details are available.
Japanese component manufacturer Hosiden and Philips Flat Panel Display, a Philips subsidiary, have agreed to set up a joint venture to manufacture liquid-crystal display panels. When established next April the venture will take over Hosiden's LCD operations in Japan.


Reports from
David C. Woodnott,
David Corcoran
and Simon Bodgett

## Panasonic NVS20

The reported symptom was no zoom or autofocus operation. Our first step was to check the relevant ribbon cables carefully. Everything seemed to be OK. Checks around the autofocus processor IC702 were not helpful, but we decided to replace it as other tests were equally inconclusive. Thankfully this cured the fault. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR45

The complaint was of noise lines that rolled down the picture. Playback was OK with one of our own tapes, so we checked the customer's tape and found that it had diagonal crease lines across it. As the tape path alignment appeared to be all right, we checked the mechanism in the fast forward and rewind modes and found that in the latter the supply reel stopped rotating intermittently. A new backtension string assembly and supply reel base cured the problem. D.C.W.

## Canon E30E/E50E etc

Colour balance problems with this range of camcorders can usually be cured by replacing the six surfacemounted electrolytic capacitors on the Process PCB. It's advisable to clean the PCB ultrasonically. D.C.W.

## JVC GRS707

This middle-aged S-VHS model's camera E-E pictures were OK but there were no mechanical functions. The cause was simply that CP203 (F20) on the main PCB was opencircuit. Inspection showed that it had been replaced on a previous

## Camcorner

occasion. As no cause of its failure could be found we replaced it, reassembled the unit then tested it. When we discussed the matter with the customer he said that it had been bought new and had never been repaired. Oh well! D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMD6P

The report which came with this camcorder said that playback was marred by a colour fault and flashing white lines, the E-E pictures being OK. X9101 on board CA-I was the cause of the colour fault. Because of its failure the phase locked loop couldn't be set up correctly, the result being several no-colour bands on the picture. C1210 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ on the main VTR PCB was the cause of the white flashing. It had gone low in value. D.C.W.

## Canon E60E

One of these camcorders came in with the usual faults you get with this range, i.e. intermittent power up, no playback colour etc. When we'd replaced the 31 capacitors previously mentioned in these pages, playback and all mechanical operations were OK. But there was a further fault we'd not had before no E-E pictures. Yet another electrolytic capacitor was leaky, this time C1036 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) on the camera process PCB. D.C.W.

## Ferguson FC27

This unit was permanently powered up and there were no functions. The cause was electrolyte leakage from C 317 on the main PCB. When it's leaky this capacitor can be the cause of various diverse symptoms, such as erratic tape ejection during play or record - this is quite a frightening occurrence! Another symptom is failure of the mechacon chip to carry out deck functions in accordance with the position of the mode encoder. The mechanism can lock-up in the laced state and become jammed. A new capacitor and a PCB clean up in the ultrasonic tank usually provide a lasting cure. D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVM10

All functions apart from zoom worked correctly. The cause of the fault was traced to R763 (27 $\Omega$ ) on the autofocus board being opencircuit. When you get this fault, the first thing to do is to check connectors P705 (to the lens unit) and P706 (to the zoom switch). D.C.

## JVC GR303

Failure to record because of loss of one of the power supplies is a fairly common fault with this model.
What happens is that connectors CN5 and CN14 break their bond to the print when the PCBs mounted on the deck assembly are subjected to stress as a result of an impact. It's good practice to remove these two connectors, resolder them, then bond them with a hot-glue gun. Also check CN9 and CN3's connections. I place small pieces of bonding around the connectors then melt them with a fine hot-air jet. S.B.

## JVC GRAX5

According to the fault report this camcorder produced negative pictures. They were not really negative however: loss of a substantial portion of the luminance signal, leaving mainly the chroma component, produced the effect. The cause of the fault was the MSM6819MS luminance delay line chip IC4. It's used in a wide range of models and the fault can occur with any of them.
In one case we thought we'd cured the fault by replacing the chip, but it returned when the camcorder had been left for a while. This time the cause was the decoupling capacitor C 49 , which is connected to pin 5 of the chip. To save time and prevent subsequent problems, it's as well to replace both components. S.B.

## Grundig VSC70

After eject the cassette housing would sometimes fail to close. The cause was the loading motor, which had a dead spot. S.B.

# VCR BELT KITS/VIDEO LAMPS \& SWITCHES 

| Model Price | Model Price | Model Price Model | Price Model Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 323. 535, VA200V1, 200V2, 20RW7, 210V1, 210V2, 21D. V3. 25801, 25B02. 11, 12, 302, 303. 305, 31DV1, $31 \mathrm{DV} 2.31 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{V} 3,35 \mathrm{3} 11$. | Models \& Description Order Price | ONOFF MAIN SWITCHES |
|  | 35812, 35813.72588. VR300V2, 35802. |  | GRUNDIG |
|  | 35803. 63587, 71584, 71585. 71588 . VRE65E2, 91582, 92583. VRE180, 8182, 8185 . | UNIVERSAL VIDEO LAMP 9V VL01 | PART NO: 29703. 29102 |
| VHSYJ2 | 6285. 6290086291, vR8299, 6302. 636\%. | 80 mV ( 310 mm WIRES) | USED ON: C7500,C7500 TT,C8500,C8502, |
|  |  | PANASONIC VIDEO LAMPS VL02 30p | C8712,C8714,C8894,M68-190, |
| VHSFG4, VHSFG3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 1800 | 6772. 8870, 8970, 8975, VR68SS4, 865881 , |  | 40-345, |
|  |  | SHARP VIDEO LAMPS VL02 30p | ST66-1602,T55-340,V7722 |
|  |  | HITACHI 5381682 (VT63, VT64) VL04 135p | PRICE: 140p |
|  |  | VIDEO LAMPS |  |
| 1800, 2000, 2080. 2200. 2280. | VRRG850, VKR6855 70 |  | MATSUI/SAISHO |
|  |  | AIWA, AKAI, ALBA, AMSTRAD,VL05 100p | USED ON: MATSUI-2190, SAISHO- |
| vss 110, 311, 315, 320, 328, 340, 345. 380.380 | SE4104, VR231, 2310, 2319, 231, 232, 2329, | BL | PST21 30TX |
| ${ }_{\text {VSI50 }}$ | 237, 23, 241, 2410.2419, 242, 24, 24, 245. 2469, |  | PRICE: 140p |
|  |  | FUNAI G.E. G GOLDSTAR, | PHILIPS |
| L000.4001. $\mathrm{GV} 4002,400,401,40100,402,403.406,405$. | 3469, 347, 3479, 35. 1, 352, 357, 356, 422. |  | USED ON: K30, K35, K40, KT3, KT4 |
| (e) |  | GRANADA, GRUNDIG, HINARI ${ }_{5}$ | PRICE: $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K} 30, \mathrm{~K}, \\ & \mathrm{f} 0.95 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | HITACHI, ITT, JVC [HRD |  |
|  |  | SERIES), MATSUI, MITSUBISHI, | SONY |
|  | VAROOO, VHLS Sop | SERIES), MATSUI, MITSUBISH, | PART NO: (POWER SWITCH + REMOTE |
| 5104,5106, TVR97001 | VR3300, 3200, 3300. 3500, 3600, 3650. | NEC, ORION, NATIO |  |
| Hixalt | VRS4400.5000 ${ }_{\text {VR3400 }}$ | PHIUPS, SAISHO, SALORA, | USED ON: KV1612, MK1, KV1612, MK2 |
|  | SAMSUNG | SAMSUNG, SANYO, SHARP, | V1614, KV2052, KV2056, |
| ${ }_{200} \mathbf{V}$ |  | SIEMEN, SONY, TELEFUNK | 062, KV2068, KV22 |
| (100 |  | THOMSON TOSHIBA | 16, KV2252, KV2256, |
| V×L3, $\times 1.200$ | V8520, 510, $610,616,617,619,620,628,627$, 829, V1530, 520, v1511, 618. 621, 826 , | THOMSON, TOSAIBA | 4 KV2705,KV2706, |
|  | $\checkmark \times 510,511,520, v 7320,5600$ 1000 | AKAI, GRANADA (VHSTJ2), VL01 25p | 2PE3, KX20PS1, |
|  |  | HITACHI (VT3000). ITT (VR3912, | X20PS2, KX27PS 1 |
|  | 319,322 VB750, $70,8220,18225$, V1770, 790 . | VRP3833), JVC (HR2200, 3300, | PRICE: 1.50p |
|  | 8220, 2225. VK8220, VPX31, Vx750, Vx770 | VRP3833), JVC (HR2200, 3300. | PART NO: (POWER SWITCH + REM |
|  |  | 3330, 3660), MITSUBISHI | PART NO. (POWER SWITCH + REM |
| VT32, VT57, VT61, VT62, VT63, 64, 85, 85, | v1710, 730, 750, 970, vx710. 712, 720,73 | (HS200), TELEFUNKEN (VR510, | CH |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}970.971,972 & \\ 0 \times 9880 \\ & 1100 \\ \\ \end{array}$ |  | USED ON: KV2022, KV2024 |
| V7100.110. 111, 113, 115. 118, 120, 126, 128. | (1) | 519, 610), THOMSON (VK300, | 200p |
| Vilis, i50, 189, 70, 175, 270, 225, 250, 255, | SANYO | 305, 306, 3301). FERGUSON | PART NO: (POWER SWITCH 26 mm ) |
| 258, $260, \mathrm{VTL30}$, VM500 VM600 |  | (3V00, 16, 22, 24, 3292, 8900. | USED ON: KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, |
| J.v.c. | VTC5330, VTC5350. VTC5400, | 8901, 8902, 8903, 8909, 5912; | 1206 |
|  |  | 8501, 892 | PRICE: $125 p$ |
|  |  | 8922, 8925) | PART NO: (POWER SWITCH 21 mm |
| ${ }_{\text {HR7 }}^{\text {HR755 }}$ | VTC 1100, 1300, 1500, VAR $1100,1110,1150$. 1200, 1300 . | BLAUPUNKT,ORION (VH1, 2A),VL02 30p | MOTE SWITCH) |
|  | VHR 1500. 2370 . MNR220 Sop |  | USED ON: KV2020 |
| ${ }^{\text {PPS5000 }}$ | VHR2100, VHR2300, VHR2500. | NATIONAL (NV200,2010,3000, | ¢ $£ 2.00$ |
|  | VH1R2720 $W H R 3100,3130,3150,3300, ~ 3310,3400 . ~$ | 7000, 8150, 8200, 8400, 8600, | AT NO: 2 PIN (FUNCTION SWITCH) |
|  | 3500.37700 .3880, VHADS00. 700, TLS 1000 | 8610, 8620), SHARP (VC2300, | USED ON: KV1612, MKK, V1612, MK2, |
| 320. 321, 330. 37\%. HRO350, 370. 400. 430, | VHR 120, 130, 14. 141, 143, 14. $150.151,153$, | 6000, 6200, 6300, 7300, 7700. | KV2052, KV2056, KV2212, |
|  |  |  | KV2215, KV2216, KV2252, |
|  |  |  | KV2256, KV2704, KV2705, |
|  |  | AKAI IVS 10$)$,GRANADA VL06 40p | KV2706, KV275PE3, |
|  | 7400. 75000.7520 .7530 .7530, vHR7540. | (VHSXJ3), $T$ (VR3993,3994). | KV2756PE3 35p |
| H70840, 550. 580, 580, 5890.640. 6600.570. | 7700. $774,7800.7810 .88900 .81900,8200$. |  |  |
|  | $8250,8500, V H R 88800,8301, ~ V H 2904400,4410 . ~$ 4500.4500. | JVC IHR2650, 7600, 7610, 7650, | REPLACEMENT IDLER TYRES |
|  |  | 7655), TELEFUNKEN (VR530, | AKAI M132773 M32773 IT01 |
|  | VTR 1000  <br> VTC8010  <br> chep  | 535, 539, 550, 630, 650), | MZ366960J2 IT02 |
| HRU500 |  |  | GOLDSTAR VXP0521 |
| Locik | VC200, 381.384, 385, 386, 388. 390. 393.638. | THOMSON (V309, 316, 357. | HITACHI 6861471 |
| matsu | 9100, 9300. 9500. VC9700 100 P | VK309, 411,TX8000), | 6861482 |
|  | VC7300. VC7700, VC7750. VC7800. 110 p | FERGUSON (3V31. 8941, 8942) | 6886971 |
| vx1000, v×2000, vx2500, vx3000. | vc8300 ${ }^{\text {che }}$, 115p |  | JVE/ PU 48967B IT06 |
|  | $\mathrm{Vc} 300,387,471,473,483,482,483.488 .488 .1$ | AUTHENTIC (N850), DECCA VL07 40p | JVe/ Pu 48967B 1106 |
| mitsumishi | VC402, 500, 571, 573, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, | (VR8300),GRANADA | PU 51380 |
|  | VCSF3, VCS581, | (VR8300),GRANADA | PU 51402A IT08 |
|  | VC198, 405, 4098. 550, 600, 851, 874, 881, 692. | WJ1, WJ3), ITT (VR3913, 3914, | PU 55373 Tr09 |
| ${ }^{30,70}$ |  | 3963) JVC (HT7200, 7300, 7350. | PU 55374 IT10 |
|  |  |  | NATIONAL VXP0329 |
| ${ }_{\text {H5S318. H5319. }}$ HS410 | $787,793,800 . v C 7810.7882$. VCAA $100,102$. <br> 103104 <br> 131 | 7700) TELEFUNKEN IVR450. |  |
| HSM1000.16. HSM23, 25, 33, 34, 35, 37. .5s. | 103, 104, 131, 140, 170, 202, $03, \mathrm{VCA234}$ $501,502,802,5011, \mathrm{VCB311} 361,, \mathrm{VCD801}$, | 520, 529, 540, 549, 620, 640, 920, | PANASONIC VXP0343 IT12 |
| $\frac{55,57,56.59,68}{\text { N.EC. }}$ | $802, \mathrm{VCHE51}, \mathrm{852}, \mathrm{882}, \mathrm{vCCN73}, \mathrm{VCT72} 750$ | 0), THOMSON (V4100 | VXP 0344 |
| N830, N831. N832, N833 | VCA A0, 103, 105, 108, 113, 11013, 211. 234. |  | VXP 0401 IT1 |
| N895 <br> PVC2300, PVC2400 <br> 1800 <br> 1800 | 244, 254, 30, 33, 36, vca36, 37, 40, 43, 454, | VK308, 309, 312, 410), | VXP 0433 IT15 |
| Dx1000, 1800, 1800. 2000, 3000, N500 22 | VCA60, 605, 015, 67, 69, 1031, VCB320, | FERGUSON (3V23, 29, 30, 8923, | VXP 0463 IT16 |
| 9013, 9014 , 9016. N9033, 9034, 9053, 9054. 9055. 9056, 9068. 9090, 9130, 9120 , | VCBS97. VCDEOS, VCDP08, 810, 815. VCHBO, 81, 85, 865, 930 , VC51000, | 8924, 8929, 8930, 8931, 8940) | VXP 0521 TT17 |
| N9510, 9520, 9530, 9810 | ${ }_{\text {V/ }}$ |  | XP 0581 IT18 |
| NATONAL PANASON4C NV300, NV330PX NV332. NV333 NV340. | 313. VCC790ET vCCTO | GRANADA (VHSAY3), SHARPVL08 45p | SANYO 1430662T15620 IT19 |
| ${ }^{\text {NV3366 }}$ NT77 | Sccior | (VC200, 381, 384, 385, 386, 388, | SHARP NIDLOOSGEZZ IT20 |
| ${ }_{\text {NV2000, NV2010, } \mathrm{N} 3000}$ | SLCE, SLIIO. SLTEME 140 P |  | NIDL0006GEZZ IT21 |
| NV7000. NV7200. N77800 | SLCS, SLCT. SLS. SLIM. SLTMME ${ }^{1400}$ | 390, 393, 9300, 9500, 9700) | NDLON06GEZZ |
|  |  |  | NPLY0107GEZZ |
| 470. 650, 730. NVT0, 810, 870, 890, 970, AG | SLV255. 125, 213. 225. 262. SLVx1. |  | PRICE |
|  | $\begin{aligned} 20,3 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ $95 \mathrm{p}$ | PDE SWITC | EACH |
| NV830, NV950 | тозн䢒 |  | 16p EACH FOR A PACK OF 5 FOR EACH MODEL |
|  | V55, V57, v3, v51, V52, vE3, v9800. | NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048) | 13p EACH FOR A PACK OF 10 FOR EACH MODEL |
|  | ${ }^{39660}$ | NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300,4300 £3.50 |  |
|  |  | NV230, 260, 430, 810,870, 2300,4300 £3.50 |  |
| NSVM 2 , NVM 3 , NVM5 | OV800. DV'800, V71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 87, 83, | (VSS0110) £2.25 |  |
| Prillips | V108. 109, 110, 120, 130, 100,199, 209, 210. | NV830 (VSS0091) £2.10 | RA |
| VRPA80. VRas20 VR5540 |  |  | cl: 0181-900 2329 |
| VR342. VR5542 | $\begin{array}{ll}660.711,880 \\ \text { v91 } 6, \mathrm{~V} 95 & 1200 \\ 1150\end{array}$ | NV300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778 |  |
|  | V212, 213, 22-2, 312, 322, 403, 412, 413, 610. | (VSS0060 ¢3.75 | Fax: 0181-9036126 |
|  |  | NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A) £2.00 |  |

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

AMSTRAD
VC:700
BELT. SET. PINCH ROLIER REEL IDLER. VIDEO LAMP
Order Code: SK41
FERG
$3 \mathrm{~V} 42 / 43$
HRO455/HRD725
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Contants } & \text { Ecooony Kirn Confpots } \\ \text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER. } & \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER } \\ \text { CUTCH MECHANISM. TENSION } & \text { SUPPIY CLUTCH, TAKE UP }\end{array}$
Order Coda: SK3 CLUTCH

3V58/59164/65
HRD $17 \times 180 / 210 / 230 / 300 / 320 / 370 / 400 / 430 / 530 / 700750$ HRSS000

BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. IDLER ARM, TENSION BANO Order Code: SKW

## 3V29/3V30

HR7200/7300/7350
Conera
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER, TENSION BAND, IDLER TYRES
Order Codo: SKes
3V35/36, 38/39/49
HRD11W111/120/225
Cootren
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER, TENSION BANO, iDLER TYRES
Order Code: SKO4
3V31/3V42
HR7800/761076507655
comban
BELT SET, T/U REEL TABLE
TrRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL
IDERR. T/U CLUTCH. TN IDLER.
NS BANO. VIDEO LAMP
Economy Kit Contertis
EELT SET TN REEL TABLE
ELT SET, TN REEL TABLE
TYRE PINCH ROLIER. REEL
OLER TYRE TN IDLER TYRE
TN CLUTCH
3V35/38;38/33/49
HRD110/111/120:121/225
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BELT SET. T/U REEL TABLE
TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE
TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. T/N
CLUTCH. T/NIDLER. REEL
IOLER. TENSIDN 8
Order Code: SK3s
$3 \mathrm{~V} 29 / 3 \mathrm{~V} 30$
HRD7200773007350
Contents BELT SET. T/U REEL TABLE
TYRE SUPPIY REEL TABLE
TYRE. PINCH ROUEXR REEL.
IOLER. T/U CLUTCH. T/N IDLER.
TENSION BAND VIDEO IAMP
Order Code: SK31

## 3V4/45/48/53/54/55/57

HRP5Q HRDT40/150/158/160
HRO250:257/565/566/755
COEIOATI BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER. CUTTCH MECHANISM. TI

Econongy Kit Contents BEIT SET. T/U REEL IDLER TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE. PINCH ROLER. REE IDLE TYRE. TN IOLER TYRE TN CLUTCH
Economy Kit Contem
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510.00 OROER CODE SKOC

E5.00


NVG7/NVG9/NVG1QNVG11/NVG12/NVG14/NVG15/NVG16 NVG 18/NVG30/NVG12G/NVG130/NVG400/NVH65 (PX/ACY AG1810 IPRK
Elontonts $\quad$ Econony Kit Contents LOADING BELT. CAPSTAN BELT. PINCH ROLLER IDLER BEIT. PINCH ROUER IDLER.
TENSION BAND Ordor Codo: SKZT E6.00 DRDER COOE: SKZ9 $£ 3.00$ NV332
Contants Economy Kit Contonts
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, } & \text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER } \\ \text { PLAY IDLER FF/REW IOLER } & \text { PLAY IDLER TYRE FF/REW }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { PLAY IOLER. FF/REW IOLER } & \text { PLAY IDLER } \\ \text { TENSION BAND. FF/REW TYRE } & \text { IDLER TYRE }\end{array}$
Order Code: SKZ3 E12.00 ORDER CODE: SK30
NV230/250/250/280/430/450/450/40/650/810/890/ AG1200PK/AG1500PK

| Contents <br> BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER. <br> IDIER. TENSION BAND <br> Order Code: SIES | E6.00 | Economy Kit Contants BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER iDLER TYRE ORDER CODE: SK24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| NV600/NV688 |  |  |
| Comtents |  | Economy it Contents |
| BELT SET, PINCH ROLER, |  | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER |
| PLAY IOLER FFIREW IOLER |  | PLAY IDLER TYRE. Ff/REW |
| TENSION BAND |  | IDLER TYRE |
| Order Code: SK25 | ¢1200 | ORDER CODE SKZ\% |

## UNIVERSAL TRIPLER Price: $£ 5.00$ each

AMSTRAD MODE KIT Price: $\mathbf{£ 2 . 7 5}$ each

## SEE OTHER PAGES

 FOR MOREGRANDATA BARGAINS
FISHER
Contrants
IOI RETE PINCH ROLLER.
CLER. GEAR IDLER UNIT.
TENSION BAND
cononty Kit Contants ELT SET. PINCH ROUER.
213.00 ORDER CODE: SKSS

FVHP615/618/620/622716711//15/716/720721/722/725 $730 / 830 / 840$

| Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROUER |  | Economy Kit Contants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER, |
| IOLER GEAR IDLER UNIT. |  | IDLER TYRE |
| TENSIUN GANU |  |  |
| Drder Codes SKEt | E11.04 | ORDER CODE: SKEg |

## HITACHI

VT11/NT3
Cootsists
Order Code: SKO9

## nVTBONVTIT

Contont $\quad$ Econony Kit Contonts
SLOT IN BELT. LOADING BELT SLOT IN BELT. LOADING BELT. PINCH ROLIER. OLER UNIT. PINCH ROLLER. IDLER TYRE
TENSION BAND
NV370/NV380/489/63078Q830/850/AG2100PK/AG2200PK

## Contents

PINCH ROLIER Economy Kit Contemts
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER IDLER. TENSION BA

NV777/NV788
Contants IOLER TYRE

BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER.
Ecoasmy Kh Contonts
IDLER UNIT. TENS
Order Code: SK17

BELT SET,
IDEER TYRE
6.00 DRDER CODE: SK18

VT11NT33
BELT SEI. TUP REEL TABLE
TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABIE TYRE PINCH ROUER FF/REW IOLER. CLUTCH PLATE.
IENSION BAND
Order Cade: SK45
15261/62/63/64/65/85/86/540
BEIT SET, PINCH ROUER,
FFIREW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE.
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK\&
$10 / 520 / 25 / 26 / 530 / 35 / 36 / 540 / 545 / 46 / 48 / 570 / 5 / 5 / 48 / 450 / 48 \mathrm{~B}$

## Contents

TIMING BELT. PINCH ROUFR. FT/REW ARM. CLUTCH BASE tension band
Order Code: SKSZ
VT100/110/11//113/115/118/120/125/128/130/135/138/145/50 175/220/225/250/255/258/280NT130
Contonis
GELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. FFREW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE. ENSION BANO

Ecoanomy Kir Comtents BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER FF/REW IDLER TYRE, T/UP REEL TABLE TYRE SUPPLY REEL 300 ORDER CODE: SK46 E3.75

Econony Xh Contents BELT SET, PINCH ROLER FF/REW IDLER
eder Cose: SK51 E14.00

SHARP
VC381
BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER.
REEL IDIER TENSION BAND
REEL IDLER
VIOED LAMP
Ontar Cade: SK4
Ecomonry Kit Contents
Economy Kir Contants
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER REEL IDLER TYRE

VC500~TC571 NC581/NC582NC583 VC584 VC5F3
Contents Economy Kit Contents
SELT SET. PINCH ROLER BELT SET. PINCH ROUER
Onder Code SKE0 BAND REELIDLER
VC781NC7810NC7822NC785NC786NC793VC800. VCA100NCA102NCA104VCA202
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Contonts } & \text { Economy Kit Contents } \\ \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER. } & \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROU }\end{array}$ REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE BAND
Order Code: SKE4 E1350 ORDER CODE: SKES 83.75
VC581/VC682NC684, VC685/VC693/NC699/VC6F3/VC700
COMTANOTS ECOnoary Kir Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE
BAND
Order COde: SKGZ 513.50 OROER CODE: SK53 ESOO

## FOR MORE DETAILS OF OVER 5QO TYPES OF SERVICE KITS PLEASE RING US!

## BACKUP BATTERIES

## REPLACEMENT PHILIPS NL-CAD BACKUP BATTERJES

 Replaces Ferguson Part No. 00E6-067-001, used on TX10, Replaces Philips Part Nos:138-10138, 138-10313. 1.2V-90mAh 750

Replaces Philips Part Nos:
138-1229, 2.4V - 90 mAh

REPLACEMENT
LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

| Description | Price | Order Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HITACHI 2433752 | 1500p | LOT01 |
| ORION 3714002 | 1500p | LOT02 |
| FIDELTY ZX300 | 1500 p | LOT03 |
| FE TX100 90 DEG | 1500p | LOTO4 |
| SABA 490007182 | 1500p | LOT05 |
| FE TX90 WHITE | 1650p | LOT06 |
| ITT D307/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT07 |
| BLAUPUNKT 210 | 1600p | LOT0s |
| GRUNDIG 2922010 | 1600p | LOT09 |
| ITT CVC800/1/3 | 1500p | LOT10 |
| $17 \mathrm{CD} 218 / 37$ EO | 1600p | LOT11 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT 12 |
| SABA 81000200 | 1600p | LOT13 |
| SALORA T236 EQ | 1650p | LOTI4 |
| SABA $817-50-24$ | 1600p | LOT15 |
| SABA 770223500 | 1600p | LOTIG |
| TELEFUNKEN AT 1 | 1450p | LOT17 |
| TELEFUNKEN EQ | 1400p | LOT18 |
| SALORA FM0218B | 1600p | LOT19 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT20 |
| ITT CVC 1150/1 | 1500p | LOT21 |
| ITT COMPACT 80 | 1500p | LOT22 |
| FE TX100 GREEN | 1400p | LOT23 |
| HINARI CT4/5 5113 | 1500p | LOT24 |
| SELECO 6320410 | 1600p | LOT25 |
| BLAUPUNKT 8667 | 1600p | LOT26 |
| $1 T \mathrm{COMPACT}$ B1 | 1450p | LOT27 |
| ITT CT3326 MUL | 1500p | LOT28 |
| ITT D066/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT29 |
| ITT 3546 EQ | 1500p | LOT30 |
| LUXOR 5810110 | 1600p | LOT31 |
| SABA 849380920 | 1600p | LOT32 |
| HITACHI 2434141 CP | 1200p | Lorss |
| FE TX100 110 D | 1500 p | LOT34 |
| HANTAREX 28021 | 1600p | LOT35 |
| SHARP C3700 EQ | 2600p | LOT36 |
| HITACHI 2432981 CP | 1300p | LOT37 |
| FERGUSON 0003-508-002 | 1650p | LOT38 |
| Fits Chassis TX99 $41 \mathrm{~cm}+51 \mathrm{~cm}$ |  |  |
| Used On: 51K2, 51 J8, 51 J7, $41 \mathrm{H3}$. |  |  |
| $41 \mathrm{H3}, 41 \mathrm{H2}, 51 \mathrm{~K} 3$ |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14567F | 1850p | LOT39 |
| Used On: TC2043, TC2243, TX300 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14568F | £15.00 | LOT40 |
| Used On: TX2231, TX2244 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14584 | 2000p | LOT41 |
| Used On: TC2210, TC2160, |  |  |
| TX1752, TX2112 |  |  |
| TX2112, TX2162, TXC22 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TEF14586F | £18.00 | LOT42 |
| TC1651, TC2051, TC2067, |  |  |
| TC2253, TC2263, TX5500 |  |  |
| HINARI | 1600p | LOT43 |
| Used On: CT75 |  |  |
| HITACHI 2434274 | 1250p | LOT44 |
| CPT2174, CPT2176, CPT2178, 2434274 |  |  |
| We stock line output transformers for over 100 different models. Please ring 0181-900 2329 for more information. |  |  |



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

| MAKE \& MOOEL | ORDER CODE | Phice |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRDES0, PRDS90 | SATPSUI | 850p |
| PACE $\$ 595000,9200,5010.9210 .9220$ | SATPSU2 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD510. SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 6500 |
| AMSTRAD SRLS00 | SATPSU4 | 650p |
| AMSTRAD SRX340. SRX365. SRX350 | SATSPU5 | ${ }^{850} 0^{\text {p }}$ |
| PACE DIOC150 | SATPSUS | 650p |
| CHURCHHL DZMAC | SATPSU7 | 650p |
| PACE MSS 100 | SATPSUB | 730 p |
| PACE MSS200300 APPOLL | SATPSU9 | 6500 |
| PACE MSS500/1000 | SATPSU10 | $12300^{1}$ |
| FERGUSON SRDA | SATPSU11 | 8350 |
| ECHOSTAR SPSs50 | SATPSU12 | 1735 p |
| ECHOSTAR E5500 7 TOMST0 | SATPSUI3 | 3125p |
| AMSTRAD SRD600 | SAIPSU14 | 31230 |
| MIMTEC (Supenseni | SATPSU15 | 775 |
| AMSTRAD SRDTOUSROSSWSAX100/301 SRYS01/10022001/SRD2000 SAT250 | SATPSU16 | 730 p |

PACE 9000 SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMER ORDER CODE: PACE9000 PRICE 800p
SATELITE TUNERS
PACE PRD800/MSS200 2 Ghz
Order Code: TUNER 01 Price: $1650 \mathrm{p}+$ VAT
PACE PRDS00/MSS1000 2Ghz
Order Code: TUNER 02 Price: $1650 \mathrm{p}+$ VAT

JUST ARRIVED $\star \star \star \star$ POWER SUPPLY REGULATOR

ALBA CTV10 TRAVELLER NIKKAI BABY 10 ORDER CODE: BABY 10 PRICE: 1200 p + VAT
Audio Control Head
AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, 4600MKII, 4700, FUNAI VS2. VCR4600, 4800. 5200, 5600, 8800, VPP3000,5000 Also fits: FDELTTY, FUNA, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE AHOI PRICE: 1350
AMSTRAD OAIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600 8802, 8803, VCR8804, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, 9005, 8244 Also fits: ANTECH. BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MAROUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX. SCHNEIDER, 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 stc | 875p |
| VBROESO | NV300, NV340 ote | 875p |
| VBRA08i | NVIT7 etc | 873p |
| VBROIO3A | NV250. NV450 ent | 525p |
| VBROt25 |  | E25 |

8 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote Control A single remote control to operate Televisions. Videos and Satellite Receivers. Plus Auxiliary Options!
Replaces up to 8 remotes with one - Simple 4 digit sotup routine Controls 1000 of models . Teletext functions with Fsstext Clear tlarge keyl layout - Code Search Facility

- Stylish and asay to operate - Replaca broken or lost remotes Original remote not required
Cassette DC Motors

| MOTOR TYPE | PFICE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 V MOTOS | 170p |
| SV MOTOR | 1700 |
| 12 VCW MOTOR | 170 p |
| I2VCCW MOTOR | 870p |
| 13.2 CCW MOTOR | $230 p$ |


| Replacement Video Cassette Housings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35. VS53. VS55. |  |  |
|  | VS56, VST5 | CHI 18 | 3200 p |
| GRANADA | VHSDP1 | CH05 | 1100p |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CHOI | 28000 |
| GOLDSTAR | GHV1290P, $1291 \mathrm{P}, 1225 \mathrm{P}, 9400$. 73401, GSE1295P, GSE1891P. 20001 Q 20051 Q VCP 2200.4300 , 4301,4305 VCP $4306,4311,4315$, 4316, 4320, 4321, 4325 | CH2S | 20000 |
|  | 6HV51, 1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242 1244. 1246, 1244. GHV8000, 8200 | CH 28 | 29000 |
| FERGUSON \& 」 V.C. | $3 \sqrt{38} .3739$. 8943.844 .8951 , $3 V 35,3 V 36,3$ V49. HRD 110.111 . 120, 121, 225 | CH01 | 2800p |
|  | 3V42. 3V43. 3V4, 3V45. 3V48. $3 \sqrt{53}, 3 \sqrt{54}, 3 \sqrt{55}, 3 \sqrt{57}, 8945$. 8947, 6940 . HRD 140. $141,150,157,158,160,250$. HRD257, 455, 565, 566, 725, 755 | CH02 | 2800 p |
|  | $8948,895 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{FV} 10 \mathrm{~B}, 12 \mathrm{~L}, 13 \mathrm{H}, 14 \mathrm{~T}$. 208, 21R, 22L 26. 395, HRO220. 430,530 | $\mathrm{CHOS}^{2}$ | 2800p |
|  | 3V58. 3V59. 3 V 54.3 V 55 . FVIIR, 8950. 8551, HRD170, HRD180. HRD370 | CH04 | 28000 |
|  | FV31R | CH19 | 4300 p |
|  | HRO5 $55,520,527,540.550,580$, 600, 610. $520,660,670$. HRD830. $840.850,850,6050,5600, \mathrm{~F} 377 \mathrm{H}$ | $\mathrm{CH2O}$ | 22000 |
|  | HRD540, 580, 880. 850. 910, 980 . hROSTO. HRDX20, FERGUSON FV57H | $\mathrm{CH2}$ | 2400 p |
| І.т.T. | VR360S. VR3SO5 | CH01 | 2800 p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, $3948,3976$. 3586, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CHO2 | 28000 |
|  | VR2316. 3928, 3946 . 3348.3978 . 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CH02 | 28000 |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NV730 | CHOS | 43000 |
| N.EC. | NBEOEG. NB31EG. N831EG, NE32 NES3EG | CHOI | 2800p |
|  | Negs | CH02 | 28800 p |
| PHILIPS | CASSETIE UFT ASSEMBLY (6912 DVIB5. 190. 285. 471,562. 761. VF6180. 6182.6185. 6275. VR6230, 6291, 6293, 6362 63897, 6353,5467 , 6468, 6470, VP65661,6670, 6750, 8781, 6870.6970 | CHO5 | 11000 |
|  | VR643 | $\mathrm{CH2} 2 \cdot$ | 29000 |
|  | VF6\% 4 | CH23 | 25000 |
|  | 49586 | CH24 | 25000 |
| SHARP | VCA100, VCH85t, VCH852 | CH22 | 29000 |
|  | VCA103, 1036V. 106, 106GVM. 2546 VM | CH23 | 2000 |
|  | VCS211, 24, 5055, 805. VCB230. VC0806G, 810G. VCT212, 310. 4106,810 | CH24 | 25009 |
| TEEEINKEEN | VF2970 | CH02 | 28007 |
| THOMSON | 1320.322.323.326, 4200. 43300 | Ci01 | $2800 p$ |
|  | VBA2, 343, 352, 353, 360, 364, 358. $4210.4230 .4280,4400$. 55500 , 6000.8540 | CH08 | 28000 |
| TOSHIBA | V55. V7 | CHOI | 20000 |
|  | VE5, vE6 | CH02 | 28000 |

## Service Aids

| descaiption | volume | CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIDEO HEAD CLEANER | 751/L | SPOI | 1800 |
| SWITCH CIEANER | 176ML | SP02 | 170p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200011 | SP03 | 2100 |
| FREEZE IT | 170032 | SPPH | 310p |
| FREELE IT | 400:AL | SPI6 | 8000 |
| FOAM CLEANER | 40081 | SP05 | 180p |
| ANTI-STATIC | 150ML | SP06 | 1900 |
| AEROILEANE | 135ML | SP07 | 2200 |
| AERD DUSTER | 150ML | SP08 | 3100 |
| AERO DUSTER | 400 ML | SP17 | ${ }^{3} 50$ |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200 ML | SP09 | 250p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250ML | SP10 | 1509 |
| COLDKLENE | 250ML | SP13 | 2200 |
| EXCE POLISH 80 | 250ME | SP18 | 1500 |
| ADHESNE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 180p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200Mt | SP20 | 240 p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 240 p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SPII | 2:0p |
| TU8E SILICON SEALANT WHTTE | 75ML | SP22 | 280 p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAA | 75ML | SP23 | 2800 |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150p |
| DRIVE CLEANER | 200 ML | SP24 | 1500 |
| SCREEN CLEANER | 200 ML | SP25 | 1500 |
| COMPUTER CARE KIT | - | SPZ | 2100] |

All the above items are menufactured by Servisol
if you purchase more than one Servisol Product, postage \& package will be charged as followe:
300 p for 5 cans $\mathbf{4 5 0 p}$ for more than 5 cens

## CD Pick Ups

SONY OPTICAL PICK UP
PART NO: KSS210A SONY CDPC 301M. CDPC 305 M 2200p
Fits most Sony. Akei \& J.V.C. Portable Hiff and MIdil Systems

## PART NO: KSS210e

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

## Cassette Tape Heads

| HEAD TYPE. |  | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONO HEAD |  | 900 |
| STEREO HEAD |  | 110 p |
| MINITHEAD |  | 150 p |
| AUTOREVERSE HEAD |  | 200 p |
| Soldering Accessories |  |  |
| OESCRIPTION | ODE | PRICE |
| ANTEX SOLDERING IROAS |  |  |
| 25 WATT 240 VAC (XS2FW 240V) | S101 | 900 p |
| 15 WATT 240 VAC (XSI5W 240 V | \$102 | 9000 |
| 2SVATT SPARE ELEMENT | S103 | 450 p |
| 15 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | S104 | 4500 |
| SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES |  |  |
| SOLDERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX) | S108 | 350p |
| SPARE SPONGE | S109 | 55p |
| SOLDER |  |  |
| 18 SWG 500 GRAMMES | \$110 | 500 p |
| 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S111 | 650 p |
| 22 SWG 500 GRAMMES | \$112 | 700 p |
| DESOLDEANG ADS |  |  |
| SOLDER MOP STANDARD GAUGE 1.2MM X 1.5M | S107 | 800 |
| SOLDER MOP 12 MMX TOM | 5113 | 400p |
| DESOLDERING PLMP | \$105 | 3300 |
| SPARE NOZTIE | \$106 | 80p |

## FAULT FINDING GUIDE BOOKS

Satellite Fault Finding Guide Issue 1.
Listing about 1,000 faults for over a range of 24 different brands.

Order Code: BOOKO5.
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Lists more than 4500 faults for 43 different brands Price $£ 21.75$ - No VAT. Order Code: BOOK01

## TELEVISION

## Edition 5

Lists more than 6,000 faults with 306
pages covering 58 different brands Price: 1450p only - no VAT. Order Code: BOOK02

Satellite Repair Manual Edition 3
A comprehensive guide to receiver reviewing, featuring stock faults and installation tips.
Price 1400p Only No VAT Postage 100p Order Code: BOOK03

## SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1996

Listing more than 29,000 Semiconductors with suitable altemative complete with descriptions and base information.
Price: $\mathbf{f 1 4 . 5 0 - N o ~ V A T . ~ O r d e r ~ C o d e : ~ B 0 0 K 0 4 ~}$

## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

Order Code: SP14
Price 17p each 15p each pack of 10pcs 13p each pack of 25pcs

VIDEO MAINTENANCE TOOLS Set of 8 Allen keys packed in a plastic wallet Order Code: TOOLS Price 125p
Specifically designed for video maintenance
UNIVERSAL HEAD EXTRACTOR TOOL Hand tool designed for extracting hard to remove heads without damage to either the head or the mounting assembly. Adjustable so as to suit various brand heads. PRICE -600p



Jack Armstrong
Our picture
shows part of the BT SVS300 satellite receiver

A y local chip shop owner is Italian. The other day he called me to complain that the receiver I sold him four years ago had failed "under guarantee". Now I don't know the legal situation in Rome, but in the UK the usual guarantee pcriod is twelve months! Anyway, I agreed to go along to investigate, and promised not to charge for the call out.
"It's verra pecoolyar" he told me. "When I walk-a across-a da floor-a, da satellite she changes a channel by herrself!"
Now Mario lives in an old thatched cottage, and the floorboards creak as you walk. Sure enough as I approached the JSR3300 receiver it changed channel before my eyes. I checked the external connections and removed the batteries from the remote control unit, but tapping the receiver still produced erratic behaviour. So it had to be a workshop job.
Back at the bench I soon discovered that the connector plugs from the front panel to the main board no longer made good contact. A squirt of switch cleaner on each

# WORKSHOP 

plug cured the problem.
I eamed myself a nice sack of potatues!

## Echostar SR7700

I've had several of these receivers in for repair recently. The latest belonged to a couch potato who asked me to collect the unit because he wanted to remain at home to watch the football on terrestrial TV
As is often the case, there were hum bars on the screen. All was well when I'd replaced the $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 'Gloria' capacitor in the power supply. If you catch this problem too late, Gloria tends to expire and can often melt the copper tracks beneath her. In this case track repair and replacement of the UC3844 chip will be required. The capacitor and, occasionally, the BUZ80A transistor will have to be renewed. Sometimes repair is not economic because the damage is so extensive.
Earlier problems with spares and service information have now been resolved, and these are now generally available. Agents include Satellite Solutions (01604787888), JD Electronics ( 01787880328 ) in Sudbury, Express TV ( 0181881 0764) and Protel (0181 445 4441) in London, and GT Satellites (01792 897 600) in Swansea.

## Ferguson SRD4

These receivers produce a good picture when working. Although they are not Astra 1D compatible, many owners are still happy to have them repaired. So when a lady phoned and asked me to collect and repair her SRD4 I didn't argue - I simply mentioned my standard charge. She thought that this was reasonable, as it included collection and delivery, so the job went ahead.
The receiver had apparently produced very poor pictures for some weeks before it finally gave up during a thunderstorm (I love lightning, don't you? I stand at the window and clock up the rise in my bank balance with each flash. . .).
A repair kit from Economic Devices soon had the power supply working, but the pictures were very
sparkly. It was not difficult to pinpoint the culprit - the tuner unit. Sometimes the cause is dry-joints inside, but not this time. A tuner module lifted from an SRB1 did the trick. Since l'd had this BSB receiver given to me for nothing, I could justify charging only my standard rate. Without the SRB1 module, the repair would have been uneconomical.

## The Amstrad SRD700

I mentioned my first impression of this model in a previous article. Now that I'm seeing more faulty ones I feel that my comments were wholly justified. During the course of last month I received a couple from a dealer for repair.
Unfortunately the installer had removed them from his customers' houses without attaching a fault report label to each one. The first worked for twelve hours on test without displaying any sign of a fault. If there was anything wrong, it certainly wasn't obvious. The dealer will incur a nominal charge for my time.
The second one failed after half an hour. The symptom was a crackling noise that became steadily worse until it drowned the audio. Use of freezer quickly traced the cause to one of the three TDA61305 X 4 surface-mounted chips on the combined tuner/video/audio module.

Unfortunately the chip is not available from Amstrad as a separate spare part. Other distributors produced various reactions that ranged from "it's been withdrawn, I think it's obsolete" to "we can get it from Germany but you have to order $300^{\prime \prime}$. Since Amstrad stopped supplying direct to dealers, there's no such thing as a cheap Amstrad part. The tuner module for the SRD700 has been superseded by part no. 242842, which costs around $£ 40$ from approved distributors. Note that this is not the same as the SRD950's tuner assembly.
I took the plunge and ordered the complete tuner module. When It
arrived I was horrified by the length of time that was required to fit it. In addition, the service manual gives alignment instructions that include the use of a frequency counter.
When I eventually got the receiver back together the audio was even worse: the new tuner had the same fault! To cut my losses and avoid wasting more time, I removed a good IC from the new tuner and fitted it in the original one (so that I didn't have to carry out the realignment procedure). Once this had been done the receiver worked properly.
Naturally the dealer refused to pay me the cost of the tuner plus four hours' labour. I didn't even charge for the ten telephone calls, three faxes and four e-mail messages it took to establish that the chip was effectively unobtainable!

## The BT SVS300

I suspect that this BT receiver is manufactured in China and is based on a design which has been sold in Europe as the Houston 1002. It's remarkably similar to some Amstrad models. A power supply from one of them arrived in the mail recently. Apparently another dealer
had attempted to fix it without success. Several repair kits had been tried, but all had resulted in loud bangs.
The cause of the trouble was not hard to find. Someone had removed the chopper transistor complete with its heatsink and the copper land. On replacing it they had failed to notice that the heatsink land is required for continuity between two halves of the circuit.
I repaired the broken track and fitted another complete kit, in case the bangs had degraded any of the components. The supply then tried to work, but 'ticked'. It took me ages to trace the cause of the fault to a combination of a faulty transformer and a shorted 2SB1143 transistor inside the little metal can.

## Pace Problems

A customer posted me a Pace MSS300 receiver that displayed some intermittent fault symptoms after a warm-up time of about fifteen minutes. A row of zeros would appear at the top left corner of the screen, though the front panel display was not affected; sometimes a whistle could be heard from the TV set's speaker; and sometimes

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:

## jackarm@netcentral.co.uk

One model per message - state make/model and fault symptoms. If you hove no e-mail facilities you can write to him c/o Television, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two stamped envelopes.
the audio would disappear entirely.
I've had similar problems with the MSS500. They have usually been caused by a bad connection in the microcontroller socket. But this MSS300 had a masked micro that was soldered to the board.
A call to Pace produced the suggestion that the audio processor chip was faulty (hence the sound problems) and was affecting the I2C bus (hence the incorrect graphics display). This diagnosis was correct, as a new MSP3400 sound processor chip confirmed. I knew the answer all the time of course, and was just testing them.

## Test Case 408

Sage was sunning himself on a Greek island last month. He's now back: the tan has worn off, the chilly winds rattle the workshop windows, and our leading light has wasted half an afternoon on an Hitachi Model VT250 VCR. It's an interesting story however.
The symptom was simple enough: no go. When the machine was powered there was a brief flash from the on LED but no clock display. Sage investigated the power supply section of the machine, expecting to find something wrong with the voltage regulator chip. The situation he discovered was as follows. Although the power supply was working properly, its switched outputs were not being produced because the necessary command from the main microcontroller chip IC901 was missing. IC901's power control pin 6 remained obstinately stuck, whatever was done with the control keys. Its supply voltage, clock oscillator and reset were all OK , but there seemed to be a lack of commu nication between IC901 and the display/timer microcontroller chip IC751 on the front (timer) panel.
Time to take off the front cover then and go in with the scope. As with its companion IC901, the 5 V supply voltage was present and correct, there was a reset pulse and the oscillator was throbbing away. But there were no drive pulses to the fluorescent display panel, no strobe pulses to the twenty five control keys, and no buzzes from the little buzzer. The machine was not dead then, but sleeping. Why?
The voltage-synthesis tuning system, which lives on a subpanel, is tightly bound up with IC751's operation and communications. Sage vaguely remembered having had trouble there before, so he moved into this third section of the machine. The main items are a small microcontroller chip, an EEPROM and a dogsbody chip,
plus some voltage stabilisers. The circuit protector IC804 was OK, and everything else that Sage checked with his scope maintained its electrical innocence. The micro's 5 V supply was correct, its reset pulse at pin 26 was also OK and the 4 MHz oscillator was running. This microcontroller chip did seem to be able to do something however: for about half a second after powering up about the same period as the on LED's illumination time - it had a quick chat with its assocaited M58657P memory chip, via its clock and data lines (pins 4 and 13). It also hailed the timer chip IC751, but received no reply at all.
Sage returned to the front panel, convinced that the trouble was something to do with IC751. On closer examination he saw that there was a little corrosion around some of the key switches - the legacy of some earlier liquid spillage. To save a lot of weary testing for leakage in the individual switches, Sage isolated pins $38-44$ of IC751 inclusive. This took out all the switches in the affected area. The VCR still refused to come on or produce a display, though the operate key pulled down pin 34 surely enough. Sage rechecked all the important pins of this 64 -pin chip. which normally doesn't give any trouble. All the basic services appeared to be present. Sage wished he was dealing with a Sidari steak instead of this recalcitrant VCR.
So many microcontroller chips are replaced unnecessarily. Our wise one was not yet prepared to take the soldering iron and braid to the big IC, even though question marks rather than pulses were coming out of it. There wasn't an HD614045SE34 in the stores anyway - we must have just run out of them. In the event a new chip wasn't required, and the actual fault was amazingly simple. Which vital input was missing, and why? Think before you go to page 139


Modern electronic equipment is very much more reliable than that of twenty years ago. When I started in the trade, twenty six years ago now, the average TV receiver had a call-out rate of 1.5 times a year. It now seems that after delivering a TV set you will in most cases not see it in the workshop for quite some years.
An ex-engineer I was talking to recently had left the trade because of what he called the "junk and plastic rubbish", particularly of Far Eastern origin, with which he had had to deal. His main gripe was about unreliable microcontroller chips and chips used in tuning circuits. He was a few years older than me, and had been brought up on valves. Whilst I can sympathise with him on some counts, I cannot agree that modern microcontroller chips are unreliable.
When I discussed the matter with him further it transpired that he had never bothered to use an antistatic mat or wrist strap when replacing these chips. He thought that their use was "questionable", and that "chaining yourself to the bench with a wrist strap" was absurd.
The fact is that you have to keep up with change in this trade. The techniques used twenty years ago will not always be appropriate today. This applies particularly with microcontroller and similar chips that use MOS technology. Manufacturers have invested millions of pounds on installing antistatic equipment in their factories. It follows that the same care should be taken in the workshop if reliable repairs are to be carried out.

## Basics

Static electricity (an electrostatic charge) is generated when two materials are rubbed together. With plastics and other nonconductive materials the charge remains, hence the name 'static'. We humans are the main source of static. The clothing we wear, the common plastics we use, the carpets we walk across - these all contribute to an electrostatic build up. You can sometimes feel this when you touch a car door or a filing cabinet.
The car is standing on rubber tyres, which form a wonderful insulator. Its bodywork is safely insulated from earth until we touch the door and the static is discharged
through our fingers. This might make you jump, or you might just hear a faint click. That faint click probably represents a discharge of about $3,000 \mathrm{~V}$ however, at an extremely low current. Imagine what 3 kV can do to a delicate, and possibly expensive, microcontroller chip! Only 60 V or less is required to damage many semiconductor devices.

## Effect on Components

Electrostatic discharges (ESDs) can damage delicate semiconductor devices in all electronic equipment. Sometimes the damage is minimal - perhaps nothing more that a disturbed clock pulse train that results in the microcontroller 'hanging up'. In this case all that is required is to press a reset button or switch off, wait a few seconds, then switch on again, thus activating a softwarecontrolled reset to restore normal operation. At its worst however an ESD can cause catastrophic failure, by creating semiconductor material 'punch through'. This obviously means total failure of the device.
The strange fact however is that in most cases the component appears to be undamaged but then degenerates in such a way that failure occurs at a later date. There is a term for this, 'latent failure'. It may happen quite quickly, or after say several weeks. The important thing is to avoid the initial discharge.

## Controlling ESD

Static electricity cannot be eliminated but can be controlled. This is done by providing adequate earth paths between any components likely to be affected and the person or objects that may come into contact with them. If the items involved are all at the same potential, no damage will be done. Hence the earthing wrist straps etc. Anyone working on products that could be affected should be aware of the possible dangers. If static-sensitive components are purchased, they should be kept in their protective packaging until they are required.
I run only a small part-time business, so I cannot justify the expense of a static-free area. I can and do however take adequate precautions when handling static-sensitive components.

I was able to obtain a conductive floor mat from a bankrupt stock sell off. As it was much larger than I required, a section was cut from it to act as a bench mat. I can remove this if I want when working on 'standard' equipment/devices. When the bench mat is in use I clip an earth lead to it, with the other end connected to the floor mat. Large bulldog clips are used for this purpose.
1 obtained some conductive gloves from the same bankrupt stock. They are very thin but remarkably strong. So I wear one of these with a similar clip to the floor mat when working with static-sensitive devices.
In all, the total cost of these items was around $£ 15$. But I was very lucky! I've used this arrangement for some time now and have had no problems. I keep all the conductive foam inserts and conductive boxes used in semiconductor packaging: any sensitive chips are stored on these foam inserts.
For a more professional and permanent set-up, use something like the arrangement shown in Fig. 1.

## In Conclusion

These brief notes give just an idea of what can happen if static is allowed to build up. and the ways in which it can be controlled. Our friend mentioned in the opening paragraphs seemed to have difficulty in accepting that new technology brings with it new problems. He didn't seem to appreciate that if an original chip worked for five years and its replacement broke down after a few months, there was probably something wrong about the way in which the new chip was fitted.
Many suppliers now provide antistatic service aids. They are worth the investment required.


Fig. 1: For full ESD protection in a permanent workstation, something like the above set-up is required. It is best to wear a cotton overall. Use conductive compartment frays for all ESD-sensitive components. An electrostatic voltage sensor such as the Mini-meg fouch tester from CPC is helpful for checking that in use a wrist strap operates as intended.

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## Future products

 on display at Hitachi's recent Vision 97 show in TokyoThe Vision 97
Show

Hitachi recently held its Vision 97 show in Tokyo. The company unveiled a varicty of new digital technology, including Data VHS. DVD, digital satellite TV and digital cameras. Little doubt was left about the company's view that much of today's analogue technology will soon be superseded by digital technology. In particular Norio Ogimoto, senior engineer in Hitachi's consumer AV products division, described the MPEG digital video standard as the "English language of the digital world". His view is that it will form a common link between various digital technologies.

## MPEG Camera

One of the highlights of the show was a digital camera that records both moving MPEG-1 video images and JPEG still images on a PC card - formerly known as a PCMCIA card. The camera, tentatively called the MPEG1A, fits snugly into the palm of a hand and weighs around 540 g . It uses a type III PC card, which is about the size of a thick credit card. This contains a 260 Mbyte hard disc that can store 2,800 JPEG images, three hours of sound or eighteen minutes of MPEG-1 video. In practice a mix of still and moving images, some accompanied with sound, will be stored.
The camera has been made possible by a newly developed Hitachi LSI chip that contains both MPEG and JPEG codecs (coder-decoders). Other features of the camera include a 380,000 -pixel CCD image sensor, a $1 \cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. LC display and a swivel lens with $\times 6$ digital zoom. A lithium-ion battery provides an operating time of around forty minutes. For playback the hard disc card is inserted in a computer with a PC card drive, or alternatively an ISA serial interface board is used to connect the camera to a PC. There will also be a composite video connection for playback via a TV set.
Hitachi plans to launch the camera next year, at a price of around $£ 1,300$. It will be aimed at PC users initially, in particular people who need to take pictures when out of the office, such as surveyors and cstate agents. In the longer
term the camera will also be developed for the consumer market. One suggestion is that the camera could be used to make up Internet pages. In time Hitachi considers that the price of video printers will fall to a level that will make them affordable in a mass market. When this happens the user will be able to hook a digital camera to a PC, select the best shots and print them out.
Various accessories are planned by Hitachi. They include an AV cable, an AC adaptor and a CD-ROM that will store relevant software such as programs for editing and retouching photos on a PC screen and an MPEG decoder in software form. This would enable an MPEG picture to be displayed by a computer without the need for an add-on board.
Demonstrations of the MPEG camera were impressive. The first thing you see on a PC screen is a menu that shows file numbers (each of these represents a shot), along with icons that tell you whether these are still or moving images and whether there is any audio. Click on a file and you sce the recording date. Another click and you see the image or video clip.
Hitachi plans to talk to PC and consumer electronics companies in an effort to get the system accepted as a new standard for digital imaging. But there are already digital still cameras that record images on a PC card, though most of them record only dozens of images. Hitachi's system also faces competition from the digital video cassette (DVC) system, which records still and moving images on 6 mm tape. DVC cameras are also designed to be connected to PCs and TV sets. Mr Ogimoto contends that DVC is simply an improvement on analogue tape systems. He points out that PC cards don't wear out and offer faster access, though Hitachi acknowledges that DVC offers a longer running time and better picture quality. An MPEG-2 version of the camera is being developed however:

## D-VHS

Data VHS is the digital version of the VHS format. It has the same basic specification as standard VHS (drum size, tape width etc) but there is one important difference - a D-VHS machine can play and record in both analogue and digital modes. The D-VHS system uses Super VHS type tape on which MPEG-2 video can be recorded.
Hitachi demonstrated a D-VHS machine that displayed.
images from an American football gamc. They looked very impressive. There was also a demonstration of the differences between analogue and digital noise. Whereas the former looks like snow on the screen, digital noise produces a mosaic effect - the image breaks up into small blocks.
With the move towards disc technology, why bother with D-VHS? Hitachi points out that there are vast numbers of VHS decks in use (around 360 million world wide at present), and that tape is very cost-effective as a storage medium - the cost is about $£ 10$ for 40 Gbytes of storage space.
Hitachi has a three-stage plan for D-VHS. The system will go on sale next year in North America and Brazil, where digital satellite services are in operation. Users will be able to record the digital transmissions on tape. Bit-stream recording will be used initially: the digital programme from the satellite is fed to an integrated receiver-decoder (IRD), then stored on D-VHS tape. The VCR doesn't process the data, i.e. no decoding or decompression takes place within the D-VHS recorder. In order to play the stored digital programmes, the data has to be returned to the IRD for processing, after which it is fed to the TV set. There will also be a direct link between the D-VHS recorder and the TV set for playback of VHS tapes and, should they be introduced, prerecorded D-VHS cassettes.
Stage two is planned for 1997/8, when D-VHS decks with built-in IRDs will be launched in Japan, Europe and other countries. Another D-VHS use would be as a visual streamer or giant data store. Data from satellites, the Intemet, optical discs or digital cameras could be stored.
Finally, around 1999. D-VHS decks with built-in MPEG2 decoders are planned, enabling users to record from analogue and digital sources. Hitachi is currently developing an MPEG LSI chip for this purpose.

## DVD

Hitachi is one of the leading members of the DVD group. So it was no surprise to find the company promoting the system at Vision 97. DVD Video players (for ordinary home use) and DVD-ROM drives for PC applications were demonstrated. The take up of DVD Video is uncertain (see DVD Forum report last month) but many believe that DVDROM will be a great success in the computer market. Hitachi believes that we will see a decline in CD-ROM drive sales as the price of DVD-ROM drives, which can also read CD-ROM discs, approaches the mass market level.

## Digital Satellite TV

By the time that this is read the Japanese digital satellite TV service PerfecTV should have been launched - current Japanese satellite TV systems transmit NTSC or MUSE analogue HDTV programmes. PerfecTV is to use a communications satellite (CS) positioned at $128^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, with an output power suitable for reception with 45 cm dishes. There will be around fifty channels initially, but by the end of next year this should increase to over seventy TV and a hundred audio channels. Subscriptions are to range from $£ 24$ to some $£ 227$ a month.
Hitachi showed a PerfecTV receiver, Model CS-DP60S, that includes a 2,400 modem for two-way data transmission via a telephone line (for future interactive services). It weighs 3.5 kg , measures $43.5 \times 7.4 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ and has a price in the region of $£ 590$, including a dish and smart card. Hitachi also showed a PerfecTV multiscreen set, able to display one live TV picture plus eleven others held in a buffer memory ideal for seeing what's on the other channels.

## Display Technology

Hitachi is developing a number of flat-screen TV sets. One has a 25 in. plasma display that's designed for both PC and

TV use. In the TV mode it produces a $16: 9$ widescreen image for NTSC and PAL systems. In the PC mode is produces a 4:3 XGA graphics display. The set is just 10 cm deep. It's to go on sale next year. There were no price details - but don't expect it to be cheap.
There was also a $13 \cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. TFT LCD set, Model MMX133X, that's due for launch in Japan. The pictures were sharp and clear, with a wider viewing area than with standard LCD screens ( $140^{\circ}$ compared to $60^{\circ}$ ). It can also handle compute VGA, SVGA and XGA graphics. The drawback is its price - the equivalent of about $£ 4,000$. You can buy an awful lot of 14 in . CRT sets for that amount!

## Internet Products

Another new system, the Interdisc, is designed for TV and PC users wanting to explore the Internet. The snag with the Internet is that access is time consuming and the phone bill can mount up, even when using a 28,800 modem and local call rates. The idea of Interdisc is to put large data files such as photographic images and MPEG-1 video on to a CDROM, along with Web pages and Web browser software for logging on to the Internet. In this way the user can browse off-line, and go on-line for the latest news or to place an order. The system is similar to Philips' CD Online service,

which was launched last year but has not been a commercial success. CD Online used CDi discs, with Philips hardware and software. Interdisc uses CD-ROMs and information from various companies. The Interdisc also contains MPEG1 playback software, so that PC users don't need a computer equipped with an MPEG video card.
Examples of its use shown by Hitachi included a system for reserving a hotel room. First you browse through pictures of various hotel rooms and facilities. When you've picked the hotel you want, you log on to its Web site and make a booking. Another example enables users to select a car from four car manufacturer Web sites. Once online, you can find the nearest dealer and book a test drive.
Hitachi also showed Internet players that hook up to a TV set, and Sega's Satum 32-bit games console under the Hitachi brand name - Hitachi makes many of Saturn's custom chip sets.

## Role of the PC

Hitachi sees the PC becoming a dominant home entertainment product by the end of the century. This doesn't mean that we will all have a PC and keyboard sitting in our living rooms. Rather, smart sets that can receive data from satellite and terrestrial sources, connect to the Intemet and play back data from optical discs and digital tape devices are likely to become a part of the household furniture.

Hitachi's DVD-ROM drive unit.

# Buffer Amp for CCTV Video 

## Keith Cummins presents a video buffer amplifier design for driving up to four monitors



Irecently purchased a small security camera of a type that has been advertised in several electronics magazines. It's a monochrome camera, with all the required sync generation circuits included. There are three connections, +12 V , video output and 0 V (earth). The output impedance is the usual $75 \Omega$, so the camera's output will drive a coaxial cable and monitor directly.

## The Requirement

Being an awkward so and so, I naturally wanted to do something different, i.e. use the camera to drive two monitors. This meant that I had to design a buffer amplifier. The general arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 1. It's straightforward, consisting of a unity-gain amplifier with a high input and a very low output impedance. Note that when the camera's output is terminated in a high impedance instead of $75 \Omega$, its output rises to 2 V peak-topeak. The amplifier's video output is 2 V peak-to-peak at an impedance of less than $5 \Omega$. It's a simple matter to match up to four $75 \Omega$ coaxial cables to the amplifier's output by the addition of series terminating resistors, one for each cable. These terminating resistors raise the output impedance to match each line, at the same time attenuating the signal level so that it's at the normal IV peak-to-peak level.
This article describes the design of a simple yet effective buffer amplifier which can be connected directly

Fig. 1: Basic
buffer
amplifier
arrangement.
Up to four
video outputs
can be provided.

between the camera's output and the coaxial cables that feed the monitors.

## Design Details

The main objective is to obtain as low an output impedance as can sensibly be achieved to enable several line terminating resistors with values as near $75 \Omega$ as possible to be connected. At first a basic emitter-follower would seem to be a good idea, but a low-value emitter resistor would be required to obtain a really low output impedance. This implies heavy current flow and the use of a hefty transistor.
A more attractive approach is to use complementary emitter-followers. This provides plenty of pull-up and pull-down current capability with negligible quiescent current flow. A complementary compound emitterfollower is an attractive proposition, because the Vbe voltages of the npn and pnp transistors are of opposite polarity and therefore 'cancel out', the output voltage being the same as the input. If you use two complementary compound emitter-followers you get the circuit shown in Fig. 2.
This configuration is particularly attractive for several reasons. First, it's simple and predictable. Secondly any drift in the Vbe of the complementary transistors in theory cancels out, and the DC output is virtually the same as the input. Thirdly, under static conditions the standing (quiescent) current is zero, provided the transistors are members of the same complementary family. Lastly the output impedance is very low.

## Circuit Description

The buffer amplifier is run from the same regulated 12 V supply that feeds the camera, so the transistors have to be biased for 'half-rail' working, i.e. to a nominal 6 V . R1 and R2 set the bias. As it is unterminated, the camera's
video output is 2 V peak-to-peak. This signal is coupled to Tr 1 and Tr 2 by the DC blocking capacitor $\mathrm{C} 1 . \mathrm{R} 3$ and R4 form emitter loads for $\operatorname{Tr} 2$ and $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ respectively.
I found that the emitters of $\operatorname{Tr} 3$ and $\operatorname{Tr} 4$ could be connected together. But, bearing in mind the possibility of differential thermal drift, it would take a brave man to do this permanently! So it seems prudent to include R5 and R6 to provide local feedback at the output. Even with these components added, the output impedance is a little less than $5 \Omega$. I measured this by loading the negative side of C2 with lower and lower value resistors until the output was reduced to half the unloaded amplitude.
R8 and R9 are the line source impedances, fed from the low output impedance of the buffer amplifier. R7 enables C2 to charge if power is applied with no lines connected to the outputs.

## Line Amplifier

While I was designing this amplifier I realised that there could be cases where a buffer amplifier would be useful farther down the line. When the line is correctly terminated the input will be the standard 1 V instead of 2 V peak-to-peak. We thus need a non-inverting amplifier with a gain of two ahead of the buffer emitter-followers.
Fig. 3 shows a suitable circuit. The earthed-base amplifier stage based on Tr5 provides a gain of two and is biased so that the standing voltage at Tr5's collector is nominally 6 V , which is what is needed to bias the emitterfollowers.
Note that the input impedance, at the emitter of Tr 5 , is low. R15 sets the standing current, but compared with the emitter its impedance is high. R10 and R11 in parallel terminate the signal from the line. The ratio of R14 to R11 determines the gain provided by $\operatorname{Tr} 5$ - because of the low emitter impedance, R15 hardly enters into this equation. So, to be on the safe side, the gain is a little over two.
If necessary you can lift the HF response and sharpen the edges in the pictures by adding capacitance across R11. I have used 33 pF in one case to provide a useful improvement.

## In Conclusion

The advantage of these circuits is that they are uncomplicated, non-critical, do the job well and use components that cost pennies, not pounds. You need to include time in your personal reckoning, but it's easy enough to knock up a circuit on stripboard and box it in half a day. Keep capacitance low, as a matter of course, by cutting and isolating unused lengths of strip. Layout is otherwise non-critical.

| Component details |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1 | 4.7k $\Omega$ | R6 | $2.2 \Omega$ | R11 | 1ks |
| R2 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R7 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R12 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R3 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R8 | $68 \Omega$ | R13 | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R4 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R9 | $68 \Omega$ | R14 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R5 | 2.28 | R10 | $82 \Omega$ | R15 | 820 |
| All 0.25 W |  |  |  |  |  |
| C1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| C2 | 1,000 | F, 16 V | C4 | F, |  |

[^0]

Fig. 2 (above): Complementary compound emitter-follower video buffer amplifier with two ouputs. The number of outputs can be increased to four.

Fig. 3: Non-inverting amplifier for use with the circuit shown in Fig. 2 to enable it to act as a down-line amplifier. This circuitry takes the place of the camera module shown in Fig. 2 when fan-out from an existing $75 \Omega$ cable is required.


# SERVICING THE FUIURE 

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# HELP WANTED 

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

Wanted: Operating instructions for the Grundig Model A7400 (CUC200 chassis with teletcxt). F. Nedza, 40 Brynhyfryd, Glynneath, Neath SAll 5BA. 01639720 429.

Wanted: Service information for the Mitsubishi VS360B projection TV receiver. W.J. Whatley, 5 Woodcroft Lane, Lovedcan, Waterlooville, Hants. 01705592862.
Wanted: Any user/technical information, service sheets or a circuit diagram for the Falco 5600 terminal monitor. Photocopies OK. M. Robertson, Karibisha, Horsell Rise, Woking GU21 4BG. 01483765959.
Wanted: VM6101/1 teletext decoder board for the GEC Model C2269H, working if possible. H.J. Wade, 8 Greyfriars, Deben Rise, Woodbridge. Suffolk IP12 4EY.
Wanted: Remote control unit for the Mitsubishi HSB21 VCR. R. Sedge, 25 Furfield Close, Maidstone, Kent ME15 9JR. Wanted: One memory and tuning 1 C (MN15245FEK) for the Nikkai Baby 10. D.G. Jennings, 4 York Drove, Bitterne, Southampton SO18 5SA. 01703490174.
Wanted: Sony SL3000E or SL3000UB portable VCR, with or without power pack. for use with the Sony HVC3000P camera D.H. Brown, Chapel Housc, Broadwood, Lifton, Devon PL16 0ES.
Wanted: Service manual (photocopy OK) for the Mitsubishi VS415B 46in. rear projection TV receiver. Also source of any spares or repair information. Richard Gifford,
15 Fairfax Gardens, Needham Market, Suffolk IP6 8AZ. 01449720304.
Wanted: Circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Telequipment DM6 dual-beam storage scope. A. Robinson, 68 Greenridge Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham B20 1JP. 01216865361.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Action ACN7200 5in. monochrome TV set or information on the AN5151N chip it uses. John Imperato, 118 Heol Uchaf. Rhiwbina, Cardiff CF4 6SS. 01222623734.
Wanted: Docs anyone have any information and/or spares to assist with the repair of a Ricoh FAX 240 fax machine? Andrew Tebbutt, 34 Coronation Road, Loftus. Saltbum by sea, Cleveland TS13 4SL. 01287 642820.

Wanted: Spares source/manufacturer's name for the Otake Model 14VP CTV. It has manual tuning with push buttons, two fuses FS501/2, four ICs IC201/401/601/602
and a plastic power transistor marked D402. The tuner is marked TUO10, the LOPT FB401. G.B. Lowther, 3 Southfield Lane, Thurnscoc, S. Yorkshire S63 ORW. 01709 895402.

Wanted: ITT telctex conversion kit RFK200 for the Cinevision 200. R. Cavalla, 74 Wendling, Southampton Road, London NW5 4QU. 01718130060.
Wanted: Set of tuning pots. tuner and circuit for the Crown TV36. The set is of Japanese manufacture and 1 believe bought in Germany. Anyonc know of a source of spares? A. Tomkinson, 10 Lodge Cour, Station Grove, Wembley, Middx HA0 4AP. 01819035574.

Wanted Service manual for the Philips N4520 reel-to-reel tape recorder, also help with a speed control problcm - machine is
for the Fidelity ZX3000 chassis (22in.), also pinouts and voltages for the STK4913 chipphotocopy circuit will do. R.E. Norgan, 24 Hankinson Road BH9 1HJ. 01202778069. Wanted: Set of membrane button switches for the Bush Model 2714, also a remote control unit. N. Childs, 30 Chobham Road, Knaphill. Woking, Surrey GU21 2SX. 01483 472011.

For disposal: Ferguson TX100 chassis, 20in. working Ferguson 405/625-line TV set, working Ace Telcom Viewdata decoder, colour TV project 1972/73 with cabinet, all parts and relevant issues of Television. Also various semiconductor devices, valves and miscellaneous items. Minimum cost to anyone who wishes to remove any or all of these items. M. Duffy, 7 Cranboume Drive, Chorley, Lancs PR6 0LJ. 01257273081.
stable at 3.75 but not at 7.5 or $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$. Roy Caley, Moongold, Springfield Road, Woolacombe. N. Devon EX34 7BX. 01271 870549.

Wanted: Complete drum assembly for the Toshiba Model V110B. Mick Henry, 197 Carr Lanc, Acomb. York, Yorkshire YO2 5HQ. 01904797810.
Wanted: Television magazine issues from 1985-1992 inclusive to complete service library. Also, cash paid for best suggested new use for Luxcrypt decoders. John Stacey, 3 West Park. South Molton, N. Devon EX36 4HJ. 01769573382.
Wanted: Good tuner/IF panel for the B\&O TV Model 3384. Bob Knight, 3 Hastings Road. Kcmpston, Bedford MK42 7EZ. 01234851277.

Wanted: Opcrating instructions for the Hameg HZ65-2 component tester, also a chopper transformer for the Wang Mon 1428 colour monitor. R. Morris. 24 Wooton Green Lane, Balsall Common. Coventry CV7 7EZ. 01676533060 ).
Wanted: User's handbook for the Siemens FM720 VCR. R.J. Phair. 10 Queen's Road, Everton, Liverpool L6 2BZ. 01512649100.

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> In this follow-up to last month's feature Bill Wright considers problems with communal aerial systems and adds a note on test equipment

Most TV distribution systems are simple affairs that consist of an aerial, a broadband amplifier and a distribution system serving perhaps fewer than fifty dwellings. In places where Channel 5 will be received satisfactorily using an existing aerial, such systems will in most cases handle the new channel without the need for any alterations. The only major exception to this will consist of systems that incorporate a four channel-pass filter. This may have been included to equalise the signal levels, or to exclude interfering signals. It will be necessary to replace the four-channel unit with one that handles five channels. The input option will depend on whether the new channel is to be received using the same or a separate aerial.

## Wideband Aerials

Where the new transmission is outside the existing aerial's channel group but all five signals come from the same direction and are at more or less the same strength, use of a wideband aerial would be an option. As I mentioned last month however simple replacement of a grouped aerial with a wideband one might cause problems. This is especially so when the aerial is at the front end of a communal system. It will often be better to install an additional aerial. Ensure that work done to provide Channel 5 reception does not affect reception of the existing channels adversely - this is essential.
When an additional aerial is installed for Channel 5, its output will have to be combined with the existing signals in some way - unless channelised amplifiers are used. This was covered last month. Everything previously said applies to broadband communal systems, except that quality counts for more and cost counts for less (usually). Take particular care to obtain the correct signal levels, and ensure that masthead amplifier noise does not defeat the main function of the combiner by affecting the channels from the other port.

## Equalisation

Signal losses within a distribution network worsen as the
frequency increases. For example the loss per 100 m of Raydex CT100 cable is 1.4 dB in ch. 21 , rising to 1.85 dB in ch. 68. This doesn't sound too bad, but in a large system the cumulative differential loss in hundreds of metres of cable and a succession of splitters and tap-off units can be serious.
The answer is to use equalising filters. These attenuate the lower frequencies more than the higher ones. The slope is chosen to compensate for the unequal system losses. Normally the equalisers are fitted at the inputs to the repeater amplifiers.
When a system carries a standard four-channel group, in which the highest and lowest signals are only ten channels apart, equalisation is not really an issue. It's usually enough to slope the head-end outputs slightly. But the Channel 5 signal could be 35 channels farther up the band.

Consider a system that previously carried channels 21 . 24,27 and 31. It's a large installation serving 400 bungalows and low-rise flats. Overall signal loss in ch. 31, from the aerial to the last subscriber connected to each line, is about 80 dB . This is made good by using 40 dB of amplification at the head end and two repeaters each providing 20 dB . There are actually ten repeaters, in five lines.
The system was carefully planned, and it was known at the time of the installation that the signals would be in group A. So losses were calculated on this basis. Along comes Channel 5 on ch. 67. Without equalisation, end-toend ch. 67 losses will be 110 dB . This sounds bad. It means that a subscriber who has been receiving a comfortable $5 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$ (good picture) at the bottom end of the estate will get only $-25 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$ (virtually no picture) with the new channel. In fact the situation is even worse, because both repeaters will have a Channel 5 input which is well below optimum - the input at the second repeater will be 20 dB down. Noise from the repeaters will mean that a subscriber signal at even $-15 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$ will be quite unwatchable.
So you can't just go along to a large system, fix a
wideband amplifier on the roof and saunter off to the next call. The idea of locating and gaining access to every repeater is not attractive, never mind fitting equalisers and extra amplification when you get there. Extra amplification? Remember that the equaliser merely attenuates the lower channels until they match the higher ones, so that every every equaliser requires compensating amplification. There must be an alternative. Thank heavens there is. Given the situation outlined above, I would consider the use of a channel changer very seriously indeed.
With a small system it will often be possible to get away without channel changing. If the head-end amplifier will allow it, launch Channel 5 at a few dB higher than the other signals. If there are only one or two repeaters, it's not too bad to find them, add equalisers and turn up the gain. If the installation is more complex, use a channel changer. It will cost money, but so do equalisers and so does your time.

## Channel Changers

There are many ways of moving a TV signal from onc channel to another, and many reasons for doing so. This is a large subject. I will confine myself to what is relevant here: simply downconversion of one signal in the communal system to avoid equalisation problems.
This is best done by straightforward RF-RF conversion. One possible arrangement is shown in Fig. 1. Most of the specialist manufacturers and importers list suitable equipment. Expect to pay about $£ 150$ for a converter, input filters, output filters and a power supply. Specify the input and output channels when ordering.

Channel changers have their viccs, the main one being spurious outputs, i.e. unwanted signals and noise across the band. An incorrectly installed converter can wreak havoc in a distribution system, with patteming on every channel including its own. If the converter is correctly installed, the results will be perfect.
The obvious thing to do is to make sure that the output is well filtered. Three tuned stages is the minimum. Be prepared to follow this with a notch filter to remove a specific interfering signal. Less obviously necessary, but just as important, are input filters. The converter itself is a broadly-tuned device, so it will cheerfully convert other channels above and below the one you require, producing unwanted signals at each side of the output. Two tuned stages at the input are the minimum. If there is a very strong signal in a channel near the desired input, it will be unavoidably downconverted, appearing in the same relative position near the desired output. Select your output channel so that this unwanted signal won't interfere with anything else. A notch filter at the input is a possible solution.
The other source of spurious output is the converter's local oscillator. The answer here is to make sure that the input signal level is correct. There isn't much leeway here, so direct RF conversion should not be used if the input signal level is likely to vary - unless a device with AGC is used. If the input signal level is too low, the output will be low relative to unwanted local oscillator output. Kecp the input at no more than 6 dB below the point where obvious signal distortion occurs because of overloading.

## Output Channel Selection

Some thought should be given to the choice of output channel. It should obviously be well down the band - if possible just above the existing group A channels. The accompanying table shows commonly used four-channel


Fig. 1: Use of a channel changer to convert the incoming Channel 5 from a high channel to one just above the other four (example shows Sheffield channeis).
The first, two stage channel-pass filter is in most cases not strictly necessary, but will ensure that the other channels don't reduce the preamplifier's cross-modulation threshold and will give good general protection against interference. The Taylor TCFL1 is suitable. A notch filter could also be used here if there's a very strong transmission two or three channels away from the wanted signal.
The preamplifier is used to bring the signal up to the correct level for the channel changer. If the latter has a built-in variable attenuator, set this to near maximum gain and use a preamplifier with sufficient gain to suit. This will avoid unnecessary amplification.
The two-stage channel-pass filter at the input to the channel changer is essential. It's built into the Taylor TCFLIII unit.
The following notch filter is needed only if local oscillator noise gets through the final channel-pass filter and then coincides with another channel.
The five channel-pass filter/leveller (e.g. Taylor TCFL5) is used to combine the channels. It incorporates separate, variable attenuation for each channel. The output from the channel changer is likely to be at a higher level than the other channels: this is where they are equalised. If the other channels are at a much lower level, it's better to use a preamplifier to lift them prior to the TCFL5 rather than increase the amplification after it.
sets, each with the next four available channels that avoid $\mathrm{n}+9$ and $\mathrm{n}+5$ clashes.

Four-chaninel set

| 21 | 24 | 27 | 31 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | 25 | 28 | 32 |
| 23 | 26 | 29 | 33 |
| 23 | 26 | 30 | 33 |

This is a starting point. There are other things to consider. Despite Channel 5's own cavalier attitude to the 'VCR slot', I don't think I would want to have the output on channels 35,36 or 37 . Ch. 35 will soon be used for digital TV, so that's another reason to avoid it. Don't use a channel which is occupied by a locally available broadcast that's not carried by your system - there is a possibility of direct signal pick up, which will cause patterning.

## Other Needs for Downconversion

Downconversion to avoid the need for cqualisation is the main reason why we might use a channel changer, but there are other reasons. Many systems carry signals that come from a modulator - for distributing satellite TV,

VCR and surveillance pictures for example. These may well coincide with Channel 5 broadcasts. The cause of interference will be obvious where the Channel 5 transmission is a local one, less obvious where it is a distant signal.
In the latter case the use of channel-pass filters for all aerial-derived signals should solve the problem: direct pick-up by a receiver will be unlikely. If the local Channel 5 signal is the cause, a decision will have to be made: change the frequency of either the Channel 5 signal or the signal affected. If the latter is derived from a tunable modulator, a chcap and effective solution is obvious. Retunc it, feed the output through a new channel-pass filter and use the old filter to add Channel 5 to the system.
If the affected signal is not easily retunable - for example a distant ITV station on an adjacent channel to the local Channel 5 - one or other of the two signals will have to be frequency converted. To avoid direct pick-up problems, it will normally be better to distribute Channel 5 at its off-air frequency and move the other signal.
Where Channel 5 is on a channel adjacent to one already in use, either of them could be moved and one of them will have to be moved. There won't be a direct pick-up problem, but it is no good distributing two signals on adjacent channels.

## Test Equipment

Virtually evcrything I've said in these articles has been 'mcasurement related'. Thus if you wish to employ the techniques described, good test equipment will be required. The cost of test gear has never been much of an excuse for not investing in it, hecause good gear will pay

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you back over and over again in time saved, better work and professionalism that lead to recommendations. There are also intangible benefits - less frustration and greater job satisfaction. You will go home each night a nicer person!
If you are contemplating a purchase, I suggest that you think carefully about your requirements. What sort of work do you do? What sort of work would you like to be doing this time next year? Don't buy something with features that you will never need. Instead, go for quality, in particular accuracy. Don't consider a meter or analyser unless it is properly calibrated, with a quoted accuracy figure.
I have been particularly impressed by the Promax range, which is available from Alban Electronic Ltd. (01727832 266). There is something in this range for every installer, from straightforward TV signal level meters for the man who confines himself to simple domestic jobs right up to the all-singing, all-dancing Model MC944, an astonishingly versatile device that will enable you to approach the most complicated RF systems with contidence.

## In Conclusion

The money men and the politicians have insisted that Channel 5 should go ahead, despite the problems that technically qualified people have pointed out. The transmission plan will be unsatisfactory for both the broadcaster and the viewer. Nevertheless Channel 5 will be made to work by hook or by crook. All sorts of reception problems, great and small, will be fudged, ignored or swept under the carpet.
There will in fact be quite a mess to clear up. I expect that lots of customers will ring up wanting a teensy little favour. "The retuners came round and we couldn't get the video to play back in the bedrooms when they'd gone, but they won't come back. And now that Channel 5 has started, the satellite pictures have wavy lines on them. Could you just call round when you're passing and sort it out for me?" 'Call round when you're passing' is of course code for 'spend an hour at my housc and not charge a cent
In my opinion we should make it clear right from the start that we will not subsidise Channel 5 indirectly by making free or cut-price service calls. by replacing channel-pass filters for less than the normal price, or by retuning TV sets and VCRs in children's bedrooms for nothing.
After the initial fuss has died down, there might be some money to be made. Apart from the obvious aerial rigging, there will be a lot of work to do on distribution systems, both private and commercial. I cannot imagine what retuners will make of a large domestic system that returns the outputs from two satellite receivers and a VCR to a head end in the loft for filtering before being combined and distributed. I suppose the best tactic will be to let them have a go, to help convince the customer that the problem is not as slight as all the publicity has suggested. In some cases the customer will be in for a nasty surprise, because the bill for new filters. a new aerial, a new modulator (for the displaced channel) and rctuning every TV set and VCR in the house is going to be well into the hundreds of pounds.
In the aftermath of the Channel 5 start up, our industry will have plenty to do. I have no doubt that there will be exasperating moments, but for the most part Channel 5 should provide some opportunities to make money. I hope that these articles will help contractors to prepare for the problems and opportunities that next year will bring.



We welcome letters from our readers and try to publish as many as we can. You can send them typed, handwritten or on disc. Address them to the Letters Edifor, Room 1302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sufton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

## Sky's Satellite Repairs

Last week 1 advised a customer to purchase a ncw satellite system from onc of the local multiples rather than pay me $£ 40-£ 50$ to repair his old system which will not receive Astra 1D. On Monday he phoned me back to say that the new systems are not available unless you are a first time subscri-ber to the Sky channels. He decided to cancel his card and wait until he could afford to spend some of his hard earned cash.
When my customer telephoned Sky on (099() 102030 and told them that he wished to cancel the card,

Letters
because he could't afford to have a repair done, they offered to stop the card immediately and send a serviceman to do the repair free of all charges and only restart the card when the repair had been completed.
On Tuesday I received another satcllite receiver for repair and advised the customer of this new service from Sky. Sure enough he was offered the same free of charge repair.
Now it may be hard for most of you out there to understand why I don't keep quiet about this, and I might even have trouble explaining it to myself, but in these days of hardship and recession I think it is the right thing to do. When the ordinary people of this world get back on their feet, they will still come back to me to spend their millions. In the meantime I will have the repairs from those who can't afford the subscriptions. Of course I could be totally wrong and become bankrupt as a result of this.
Television is a trade magazine - I would imagine that very few people choose it as casual reading matter so this letter will not hurt the majority of repair firms. Anyway I am sure that many of you will find this information helpful. But why do customers have to threaten to withdraw their subscriptions before Sky will inform them that this service exists? One of my customers, when phoning to ask if he had a card problem, was abruptly

## JVC AA-V2EK

In the October camcomer page David Woodnott refers to failure of the thermal fuse TF4 in the JVC AA-V2EK AC adaptor. There arc several important points to note about this.
First. the fuse is a $130^{\circ}$, not $150^{\circ}$, type.


Fig. 1: Modified mounting (right) for thermal fuse TF4 in the JVC AA-V2EG/EK AC adaptor.

A substitute fuse should not be used as it is a specified safety component. the JVC part no. being PQ10243-311. Whenever TF4 has failed, it is cssential to replace the MAA 4150 M zencr diode D 15 with an MAA4180M type. Finally fuse mounting must be rearranged as shown in Fig.1: the lead lengths are increased to provide heat shunting and are bent over to give better contact with the transistor. Don't forget the thermal heatsink compound.
Becausc TF4 is a safety component. there could be legal consequences should an accident occur as a result of fitting an incorrect replacement.
Steve Beeching, I. Eng.,
Newark, Notts.
told that he would have to call a service engineer!
Come on Sky, it's a great service. Don't keep it quiet in the hope that not too many people will ask for it. Publish it - many people think you charge far too much for the mediocre programming you offer. You can be sure that all my customers who subscribe will be calling you when their receivers go wrong. John Hopkins,
Felixtowe.

## Mains Problems

With regard to Hugh Cocks's problem in Portugal, I have done a few repairs out there and the mains supply is. shall we say, not as reliable as in the UK. Allegedly part of the problem is the overhead poles. which are not planted firmly enough causing broken wires and unbalanced phases. Apparently the mains voltage can rise to over 300 V , and this excessive pressure can exist for typically twenty minutes or so. It may, working on the principle that it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, be worth fitting mains transient suppressors in vulnerable equipment.
My home in the UK is fed by overhead cables (two wire) but the system is PME (protective multiple carthing). a system where the neutral and protective carth conductors are bonded at the fuse board. The house water pipes are also bonded to this point, and the main earth is a copper spin drier tub in a disused well. All valued electronic equipment has VDRs fitted (I necd a great many Maplin HW13Ps). In fifteen years almost nothing has gone wrong.
Incidentally, I am quite close to the pole transformer and the mains supply is a fairly constant 245 V , though in bad winters there have been numerous breakdowns.
There are several techniques available to incrcase equipment reliability, but these all boil down to two - protection and cooling. VDRs have already been mentioned. With regard to cooling, it is often possible to improve the heatsinks. Just sandblasting the heatsinks and spraying them matt
black helps. Hot rectifiers can often be replaced with larger types. Pigtailing the leads of an axial rectifier and standing them up on ceramic beads will considerably improve the cooling.
The effect of transients can be tiresome to say the least, but there are still many people who think that the mains supply is simply a sine wave.
Some years ago a colleague told me of trouble experienced by a manufacturer of thyristor-controlled welding machines. The thyristors kept blowing, and the manufacturer was told that they were faulty. In the end it was found that the problem was caused by spikes on the mains, 6 kV being the highest spike recorded! Although it lasted only a few microseconds, the spike caused damage.
The thyristor problem ended when transient suppressors were fitted. Everyone was then happy. Don't let spikes chisel you silicon!
D. Benyan,

Bude, Cornwall.

## Test Case 406

I was very surprised to read in the October Test Case that Technosupersleuth had measured the DC resistance of the erase head in a VCR. This practice is not to be recommended with any tape head, as the head will become permanently magnetised.
Residual magnetism of any item in the tape's path will lead to erasure of some part of the recorded material, beginning with attenuation of the higher frequencies. The greater the magnetism, the greater the depth of the frequencies permanently removed from the tape. Have a look in the next el cheapo cassette recorder that comes your way - you will find that a permanent magnet mounted on a swivelling bracket masquerades as an erase head!
As an aside, a small carefully controlled bias/erase current can be applied to audio tape in an attempt to reduce print through, but the trade off is a corresponding reduction in HF response. Ingenious ways of magnetizing a tape head - apart from measuring its resistance with your meter include the handy magnetic screwdriver that retrieves those wayward screws, and power supply interference caused by loose or arcing mains plugs or switching other equipment on or off. Dodgy relays in the bias oscillator circuit are not that common these days, but
somebody moving metal objects near the equipment is. I'm sure we've all had occasion to remove toy cars and Lego axles deposited in a VCR by an aspiring young postman. The piece de resistance though is - wait for it - moving the equipment itself! We've all seen the effect of the Earth's magnetic field on a CRT when the degaussing circuit packs up!
So what's the fuss about? Isn't all this just a load of flux? Simply demagnetise the head and go home, right? Not quite! It depends on what you are using to do the job. If the head is sufficiently magnetised an ordinary degausser, whether of the hand-held or in-cassette type, is not up to the task. In fact I've experienced cases where an audio head has been so highly magnetised that the only solution has been to use a heavy-duty bulk tape eraser the type that erases half-inch tape on a ten-inch metal reel at one pass! It seems that those degaussing wands could be put to further use!
Demagnetization of the tape path and erase/control head is not on every engineer's agenda when a VCR/cassette/tape machine comes in for service, but it can be necessary.

If, in those rare instances, you really must find out whether a head is open-circuit or not, enter record and measure the AC flow or, even simpler, use an inductance meter. Remember to demagnetize the hcad afterwards. Tape heads, like loudspeakers and moving-coil microphones, take great exception to having DC applied to them! Peter Graves, London E5.

## The Internet

I found your article on the Internet system in the September issue interesting, in particular the mention that fcw people are making much money out of shopping sites on the net.
I have experience of only one Internet service provider-AOL. But if AOL's "conditions of service", as they call it, are typical nobody will ever make money legitimately out of the Internet (except the ISPs of course!). Why? - because AOL specifically prohibits the "transaction of commercial communications over the Internet". Therefore I am not permitted to buy anything via the net from any company. Even asking about products could be construed as a commercial communication. There is nothing to prevent me
reading product advertising material of course, but what's the point? I can do that in a magazine or newspaper without paying an ISP to get it to me.
One consequence of this is that as soon as I realise a sitc is trying to sell me something I normally go elsewhere.

## A. Jaques,

Manchester.

## Channel 5 Refuners

Channel 5 retuners? Don't make me laugh. We've just had a phone call from a Ch. 5 retuner who pretended to be a customer and tried to pick our brains on how to retune a Mitsubishi colour receiver. There have been reports of excuses being given such as "the set must be faulty", also "a six-year old TV is too old to tune to Ch. 5, madam". Service Department, George Heapy, Knaresborough, N. Yorks.

## Aerial Riggers

While I respect Bill Wright's outstanding knowledge of aerial matters, I must say I don't think the use of an aerial aliznment meter is always necessary. Having the gear is one thing, having the knowledge is another. A friend of mine used to call in my shop to collect names and addresses of customers needing acrial work done. He was paid for his labour, and I got sales of aerial gear. Together we sorted out many reception problems that the local aerial 'specialist' couldn't, even with his meter.

As Bill Wright will be well aware, many of the aerial boys think that all you need to be a rigger is the nerve to go up on a roof. We found that we were getting plenty of recommendations to sort out aerial problems in difficult areas, simply because we knew our stuff and didn't rely on the attitude that 'a masthead amplifier will cure it' or 'a 12 dB attenuator will cure it' when neither may have been required. (I tricd to explain to one local 'aerial specialist' how -6 dB was another way of expressing a 50 per cent reduction in signal level, but it was like talking to a brick wall. He couldn't grasp that 60 dB is double 54 dB , so what good was his meter to him?) Most of these guys just fit standard 10 -element aerials and don't seem to know of the existence of such things as the Antiference XG range or bowtie aerials, grouppass filters or what the specification of an amplificr means. So they fit lousy el cheapo wideband amplifiers with no filtering, or they don't know exactly what an attenuator is. A local electronics shop is forever getting people sent to it to buy attenuators to cure ghosting. They are sent by a local rigger who doesn't even carry an attenuator with him. He obviously doesn't really know what it does.
I do appreciate that a meter is necessary to cure some of the problems that Bill has reported in his excellent and informative articles in previous issues, but for our run of the mill work we have never needed one and have had a 100 per cent success rate. John Hepworth,
Peterlee, Co. Durham.


## Hitachi G6P Chassis

This set was dead, though the fuses were OK and there was 320 V at the collector of the chopper transistor. But there was no power supply activity at all. The three $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors were OK , so resistance checks at the power supply outputs seemed to be the next step. The 110 V supply read $20 \Omega$ to chassis the line output transformer was faulty. P.B.

## Philips G90AE Chassis

This fault had developed during a thunder storm. Therc was no sound or raster and the 95 V HT supply was low at 30 V . The HT was still at 30 V with the line output stage disconnected and a dummy load in its place, so there was a power supply fault.
With the set fed via a variac, the HT was correct at 120 V AC input but fell back to 30 V as the mains input was increased. A check at the collector of Tr 7656 showed that there was no protection active. The voltage at the cathode of D660) (normally 8.2 V ) was high however This should be the situation in standby, but checks in the standby circuit showed that it was not being triggered. Resistance checks in this area revealed that the BAS32 diode D6653 was short-circuit. Normal operation was restored when this diode had been replaced. P.B.

## TV <br> Fault Finding

## Ferguson T68N (TX92 Chassis)

When teletext was selected the screen went blank. Checks around the SAA5281 chip showed that it was producing RGB output pulses, but at a low level. The manual doesn't give a voltage for the chip's RGB reference pin. but resistance checks showed that the BC848C transistor TT01 was short-circuit base-to-emitter. A new BC848C brought the text back.
TT01 is shown incorrectly in the circuit diagram in the manual - the emitter and collector are reversed. In the set the collector goes to +5 V and the emitter to CT13. P.B

## Mitsubishi CT2227BM

Field collapse was the problem with this old timer. The $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ field scan coupling capacitors C412/3 are often the cause of this, but were blameless on this occasion. Voltage checks showed that the supply to pin 12 of the timebase generator chip IC401 was missing. C403 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V ) was short-circuit. P.B.

## Sony KVM19

Field collapse was the initial problem with this set. After attending to dry-joints on the field output chip IC501 and the horizontal shift potentiometer RV801 we were left with EW distortion. The cause of this was the EW modulator coil L804, which was open-circuit. Fortunately it was only the wire which connects to the pin that had fractured and we were able to carry out a repair. M.Dr.

## Philips GRI-AX Chassis

Intermittent tripping at switch on was the complaint with one of these sets. When we tested it we found that the overvoltage crowbar thyristor fired at switch on, though the HT was correct at 100 V . So I removed and tested the three zener diodes D6638, D6639 and D6640
that are connected to the thynistor's gate, using my zener diode tester (see Television, July 1996). D6638 broke down at 30 V , though the manual said that all three should be 36 V types, giving a trip threshold of 108V. D6638 was marked 30V however. Maybe the wrong one had been fitted from new. M.Dr.

## Hitachi C14-P2 16

If the set is stuck in standby, replace R902 and R903. They are both $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. M.Dr.

## Decca 120 Chassis

The power supply would pump at switch on from cold. After about ten minutes the supplies would become steady and no amount of cooling would bring the fault back. The set had to be switched off and left until next day for that. The culprit turned out to be the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 804(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 385 V ). It was open-circuit. M.Dr.

## Hitachi NP6C Chassis

This very elderly portable came in dead. The tip here is to use a $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 10W wirewound resistor to bridge C910 in the power supply start-up oscillator circuit. This will keep the power supply running while you look for the cause of the fault. We eventually discovered that the line hold potentiometer was opencircuit. In fact when it was removed one leg fell off. M.Dr.

## Akura CX 12

The power supply in this set was making a zinging noise. Our first check was to disconnect the feed to the line output stage, but this made no difference. We then connected a scope to the 112 V HT rail and found that it was oscillating. C828 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$ was open-circuit
If you get any strange intermittent faults with this digital chassis, resolder all the through-board wire links, both underneath and on top of
the chassis. Akura had a problem with the links not taking to the solder. M.Dr.

## Samsung CI5332T

The sound was at maximum and couldn't be turned down, though the on-screen display said that the volume was low. We found that R625 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the volume DC voltage integrator network was open-circuit. M.Dr.

## Ferguson 3787

This very old (1978) colour portable suffered from intermittent field jitter. Fortunately we still had the service manual. The sync pulses at pin 16 of the field module were distorted. Replacing CD22 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V ) on the IF PCB cured the problem, but for good measure we also replaced the supply decoupling capacitor CD27 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ).
M.Dr.

## Panasonic TX24A1 (Alpha 2W Chassis)

We've recently had a run of these sets, all with the same fault: squealing from the power supply and the 2SD1441 line output transistor short-circuit. The cause is a dry-joint, sometimes barely visible, on the line driver transformer. M.Dr.

## Sony KV2 153MT

This multi-standard set from Japan produced a raster with faint snow visible. There was no sound except for a slight crackle at switch on. The controls had no effect, and the tuning line was stuck at 32 V . As there was no 5 V supply at pin 42 of the PCA84C640P-016 microcontroller chip we traced the source back to IC001, a 5 -pin regulator with power failure management. It had no 14.5 V input because ICP PS652, which is next to the chopper transformer, was opencircuit. It's rated at 1A, so we were pleased to measure just 0.09 A flowing through the replacement, rising to 0.11 A in the standby mode. G.C.

## Matsui 1435B

The sound was OK but there was only a plain raster. The AN8659AN chip IC401 carries out many functions, including colour decoding, brightness, contrast and colour control and generation of the line and field drive signals. There was a video input at pin 59, but the RGB outputs at pins 41-3 were missing. IC401 also carries out teletext/external video switching,
the control being at pin 53 where $0 \mathrm{~V}=$ tuner. This was correct.
The next possibility was muting as a result of the action of the TA875IN tube biasing chip IC951 on the CRT base panel. It sets the tube's colour drives automatically. Several transistors around IC951 assist with the control and signal muting. When Q969 was renoved temporarily, the correct 9.9 V was restored at pin 53 of IC401. The cause of the trouble was that R981 ( $8.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), in the emitter-base circuit of Q967, was open-circuit. R.M.

## Ferguson A59N (ICC7 Chassis)

A few minutes after this set was switched on the on-screen graphic for volume would appear and the sound could be seen and heard to reduce to zero. The remote control no longer had any effect. Removing the batteries from the remote control unit didn't stop the sound muting, but withdrawing the main panel or unplugging the lead from microcontroller chip to the front control panel did.
This model has a membrane, which is rather like those used in older remote control units, on the front panel. When the membrane is heated by components on the main board the tracks inside it can short together. The design of the membrane makes volume down a good candidate for this to happen. The cure is as follows. Unplug the ribbon cable from the front panel PCB, then carefully prize out the membrane from the outside of the set. The replacement membrane has a sticky pad to attach it to the set. R.M.

## Finlux 9670RC

Field collapse was the problem here. Being unable to buy a circuit diagram made fault finding difficult. The field circuit is similar to that in the Hitachi CPT2050/Salora J chassis, but pin 13 of the TDA2653A chip is connected to a diode network.
Temporarily removing the diode and adding a $680 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor to chassis restored the raster, but there were flyback and teletext lines. A check through the circuit brought me to a plug-in board to the right of the tuner. It deals with system operation. The BC547B transistor Tt 4 on this board had developed emitter-collector leakage. R.M.

## Ferguson TX9 (PC1044)

The set was-dead apart from a low ticking. Various components can cause this symptom, for example

R173 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). But in this case
L105, which is in the collector circuit of the chopper transistor TR62, had had an argument with link LK100. The result was mutual damage and flash marks on the casc of C136. All this was hidden from view by TR62's heatsink. Replace LK100 with insulated wire. It may be possible to save L105. R.M.

## Ferguson 51K4 (ICC5 Chassis)

Intermittent Nicam was the complaint with this set, which uses board PC1253-001. When it was first switched on there was usually no Nicam stereo sound. Then, after a while, the Nicam would come on and go off, with sound muting. Disturbing the boards would sometimes bring on the Nicam sound, sometimes it wouldn t .
Many connections had to be resoldered before the intermittent behaviour stopped. All the pins of IS01 (TA8662) and IS08 (ADC2300) required attention. Most troublesome were the connections to earth print next to the frames of screening cans. Also check the connections on the motherboard. R.M.

## Grundig CUC3850 Chassis

Although the HT voltage was correct the line timebase wasn't working. In addition the front panel display was corrupted, with various segments alight but making no sense. I found that the LM317 regulator IC656, which supplics 12 V to the timebase circuitry, was permanently switched off by the SDA2080-A003 microcontroller chip IC850. A new micro restored the correct display and brought the line output stage to life. Almost immediately the tripler put on a firework display and I quickly switched off. I now knew why the chip had failed. A new tripler restored correct operation. J.E.

## GoldStar CIT2068F

This set was stuck in standby. If the power switch was held in, the timebases would start up and a snowy raster would be produced. But there would be no sound and no manual or remote control. A check at pins 31 and 32 of the microcontroller chip IC701 showed that the 10 MHz oscillator signal was not present. So, with no engine the set wouldn't run! A new crystal enabled the microcontroller chip to do its stuff, and the set worked normally.
Holding the power switch in had
provided the HT relay's driver transistor with bias via the switch's pulse contacts. So the power supply had been able to feed the line output stage. But there was obviously no action from the microcontroller chip. J.E.

## Matsui 1480

If there are no signals and no channel indications. just a display of snow, you'll probably find that the primary winding of transformer T101 is open-circuit. J.E.

## Hitachi C21-P228 (G8Q Chassis)

The tuning point would vary widely. If ch. 21 was selected for example it would sometimes be found while at other times it would register some way up the scale. The basic trouble was incorrect tuning voltage, because R 1501 ( $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ ) was high and varying in value. It's in the feed between the HT supply and the 33 V regulator (our circuit diagram shows this as being a $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 1W resistor - Ed.). N.B.

## Panasonic Z3 Chassis

This set was dead apart from a buzz from the power supply. It was an unloaded buzz as opposed to an excess load whine. Checks showed that the HT was present but there was no line drivc. It was being killed by the X-ray protection system in IC101 (M51407SP). As cold checks around the nastics failed to reveal any faults I shorted pin 15 of IC101 to chassis and tried again. The set now worked normally.
So the thing to do was to find out what was triggering the protection system. When the base of transistor Q502 was disconnected the protection stopped. This suggested a beam current fault, but the picture was clearly OK. In fact Q502 was being incorrectly biased because R560 ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was opencircuit. N.B.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

One of these sets had no EW or width correction. D701 (SK4G4/04) on the little EW modulator PCB was the cause. It was open-circuit - in fact it was split wide open. A replaccment restored full width. M.M.

## Goodmans 2175

Apart from the standby circuit this set was dead. We found that R102 and R103 (both $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) werc opencircuit. For good measure we also replaced the two $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors R104 and R105. All these resistors
are associated with transistor Q101, which carries out standby switching. M.M.

## Grundig 3500 Chassis

The fault with one of these sets was no tuning. The tuner, prescaler and IF section are all in one module. Fortumately the tuning voltage is available at pins 13 and 15. A quick check here showed that it didn't budge from 30 V . Tuning pulses are generated at pin 18 of the SDA3202 chip, but it wasn't producing an output. Replacing this and the SDA2516 memory chip cured the fault. M.M.

## Sony KVA2512U (AE1C Chassis)

There was intermittet loss of colour - in fact usually no colour at all. 1 checked for dry-joints in the IF can, but everything was OK here. So attention was turned to the video processing board: dry-joints on the screening can are sometimes the cause of this fault, but again everything was OK. But the cause of the fault wasn't far away. TCl on this board was dry-jointed. Resoldering it restored reliable colour. M.M.

## Alba CTV744

This set appeared to be dead. The power supply was working however and there was HT at the collector of the line output transistor. But there was no drive at its base. Coil L404 in the line drive circuit was found to be open-circuit. M.M.

## Samsung Cl3312Z

"Arcing then dead" it said on the ticket. When we switched on we found that the line output stage was in distress, with the HT low at 70 V . I then saw that R412 was overheating. Disconnecting it brought the line output stage to life. The KA2131 field output chip was found to be leaky. probably as a result of the EHT arcing. Replacing it brought the sct to life, but with the HT at 180 V ! R807 ( $11 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which is in series with the HT preset control had risen in value. G.D.

## Salora M Chassis

This was actually an Hitachi set, Model CPT6608. We found that the line output transistor was shortcircuit but, after replacing it and checking for the usual dry-joints on the large capacitors, the line output stage was still clearly in distress. The new transistor was overheating, there was a defocused picture and hum on the audio. Time to ask Mr

Hitachi. He suggested replacing RB532, RB533, RB535 and RB536
(all $1 \Omega$ ) in the line driver stage.
This improved matters, but in the end TB522 (BC307), TB523
(BC368) and TB524 (BC369) all had to be replaced, as well as the usual BS208 FET in the EW circuit.
The line driver stage in this chassis doesn't use a transformer. If all is well in this stage, the line output transistor will have between -1.4 V and -1.7 V at its base. When resoldering dry-joints on the polystyrene capacitors in this part of the set, the print must be scraped shiny and the leads bent over before soldering. This will prevent recurrence and possibly severe PCB damage. G.D.

## Hitachi NP81CQ Chassis

When standby was pressed the HT only dropped to 70 V . As a result there was a haze on the screen. Someone had already replaced the STK441 regulator chip, but had not replaced Q901 (2SA787) and ZD901 (2.7V). Replacing these two items cured the fault. G.D.

## Sony KV2 1 XMTU

The complaint was that the picture disappeared, leaving only the channel number. Since there was nothing obviously wrong I soldered the IF coils then sent the set back. Wrong! When it returned, I left it on test for some hours. It then went off, as described.
In this state the set would tune back in, but wouldn't memorise. This gave me a clue. I found that the -30 V supply to the memory chip was low at -15 V , because L807 $(10 \mu \mathrm{H})$ in the feed was going open-circuit intermittently - there's a parallel resistor that maintains the supply at -15 V .
Resoldering the high-wattage resistors with HMP solder and fitting a mains switch kit completed the repair. G.D.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

We are so used to the 'death rattle', meaning a faulty line output transformer, that it's easy to get caught out. In this case the transformer was innocent. The cause of the trouble was C119 $(22 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the start-up circuit. It had gone low in value. G.D.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

There was a very loud humming noise and the picture was almost obscured by a massive hum bar. This fault is often caused by the BD839 transistor in the power
supply or the mains rectifier diodes, but a scope check showed that the ripple on the HT line was acceptible. The cause of the fault was the 12 V regulator chip IC105, which was almost short-circuit. Fortunately no other damage had occurred. G.D.

## Akura CX35

A name to cause panic! No sound was the problem. As it is a Nicam set this was not as easy a fault as I'd hoped, especially as the Nicam board is impossible to work on in situ and is soldered in. A helpful man at Akura suggested that I replace the EPROM chip first - it stores all the settings, this being a digital chassis. He was right! G.D.

## Salora L Chassis

This chassis is used in the Hitachi Model CPT2658. We've had two of them in recently with the TDA4505 chip faulty. the symptom being no sound or a blank raster. Depending on the make of the chip, adjustments to the line and field hold presets may be necessary after fitting a replacement.
Before condemning this chip, try disconnecting the text panel (if
fitted). If the picture then returns, replace the wire links (about eight in all) that connect the upper and lower tracks on the panel and resolder the other components that link the two print patterns. If the text panel is still faulty, the DPU2540 chip is usually the culprit. G.D.

## Bush 3114T

This set was stuck on channel 3 with no tuning or remote control functions. We found that the main 5 V supply was missing because circuit protector ICP401 was opencircuit. The correct position for this had been shorted out: after a search it was found hiding behind the chopper transformer pretending to be a resistor! G.D.

## Hitachi CPT2024 (NP82CQ Chassis)

The fault here was field collapse. The chassis uses a discrete component field output stage, which checks showed was working correctly - not surprising, as the field scan coils were open-circuit. A rummage through the scrap sets failed to produce a replacement, but
by carefully stripping the yoke we found a break that could be repaired. These coils are no longer available. G.D.

## Decca 120 Chassis

There was a dull picture and the contrast control had virtually no effect. When the beam limiter line was disconnected (at the CRT base) the contrast was restored, albeit with no black-lcvel clamping. We found that the two beam limiter biasing resistors R425 and R426 (both $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) were open-circuit. When they had been replaced the contrast could be set up correctly. G.D.

## Hinari CT14

There was no sound or raster though the relay could be heard, as could a momentary squeal from the line output stage. The HT was correct, and the EHT and the line output stage secondary voltages appeared for an instant. The X-ray protection input to IC301 comes from pin 4 of the line output transformer, via the 9.1 V zener diode D485. This was leaky, a replacement restoring normal operation. G.D.

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# Servicing the Samsung P68 CTV Chassis 

John Coombes provides a guide to speedy fault diagnosis with these popular sets

The Samsung P68 series chassis was used in a group of models that were on sale in the 1992-3 period. They include the CI3352, CI3352XT, CI5052X and Ci5052XT. Some incorporate teletext. It's proved to be a good chassis, though the faults mentioned in the following notes do occur from time to time.
Much of the circuitry is incorporated in the 52-pin TDA8362 chip IC101, which includes the vision and sound IF strips and preamplifiers, the luminance delay line, the inputs and switches for external audio and composite video signals, the sync and timebase generator circuits, X-ray protection and a PAL/NTSC decoder. There is only one preset associated with this chip, the tuner AGC control VR101. Provision is made for adding a SECAM decoder chip.
The chopper power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 1. Note that the standby switching transistor Q803 controls the B4 and B6 supplies. With the B4 supply switched off, the timebase generator stages (in IC101) are inoperative. B6 is a start-up supply for the line driver stage - during normal operation this stage is supplied by D403/C419, via D405 and R411. There's a fusible resistor in this supply, R418.

## No Results

The first thing to check is the the 3.15A mains fuse F801 (quick-blow type, part no. 34709-084-730). If it has blown, the degaussing posistor P801 (part no. 32189-609402) or the mains spike suppression varistor D800 (type ENC431D, part no. 32169-401-040) could be shortcircuit. Note that D800 can sometimes blow itself apart, with the result that a replacement fuse will restore normal operation: always ensure that D800 is physically complete. The BU508 chopper transistor Q801 can also go short-circuit, blowing F801.
If the fuse is OK , check for about 300 V at the collector of Q801. Then check the voltages at the pins of the SDH209B chopper control chip IC801. The voltage at pin 4 should be about 0.145 V . If this voltage is missing, check the start-up/biasing resistors R803 and R804 (both $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) which can go high in value or open-circuit. If the voltages around IC801 are low,

IC801 could be faulty.
If everything is OK so far, check the HT voltage ( $\mathrm{Bl}_{1}$, $125 \mathrm{~V})$. If this is high $\mathrm{C} 852(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$, which is the reservoir capacitor for the 8.6 V supply to pin 6 of IC801, is likely to be faulty. In this case the 2SD1651 line output transistor Q402 could be short-circuit and the fusible resistor $\mathrm{R} 826(1 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W})$ in the feed to the line output stage open-circuit.
If the HT supply is correct, check the various LT supplies. First check the B3 voltage ( 20 V ) - across C856. If this voltage is missing there will be no B4 (8V), B5 $(5 \mathrm{~V})$ or B6 (16V) supplies. Should the B3 voltage be missing, check whether R817 ( $0.47 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ fusible) or R812 $(2.7 \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W})$ is open-circuit.
If the B3 supply is OK but there's no 5 V supply (B5), check whether R818 ( $3 \cdot 9 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ) is open-circuit or IC803 (MC7805) short- or open-circuit.
If the B4 (8V) supply is missing check whether C383 $(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ or IC802 (MC7808) is short-circuit.
The cause of no results may lie in the line output stage of course. We have already mentioned failure of the line output transistor, with the HT supply high and R826 open-circuit. Other possibilities in the line output stage are a short-circuit flyback tuning capacitor (C411, 7.2nF $1.6 \mathrm{kV}-6.3 \mathrm{nF}$ in 21 in . sets) or shorted turns in the line output transformer T444.
If necessary, check the voltage at the collector of the KSC 2331 Y line driver transistor Q401. If this is missing, R411 (68 $2,0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) could be open-circuit or T401 dryjointed or open-circuit.
The line drive is generated by the TDA8362 chip IC101, which also incorporates the IF section, the colour decoder and the field generator stages. It could be responsible for loss of linc drive. First however check that its 8 V supply is present at pin 10 . If this supply is missing. check whether R204 (1 2 ) is open-circuit and/or C206 $(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ short-circuit.

## No Raster, Sound OK

First check for HT at the collector of the line output transistor Q402. If this supply is missing, check as under no results in the previous section (Q402, R826, C852).


Fig. 1: The chopper power supply circuit used in the Samsung P68 chassis.

Then check the LT supplies derived from the chopper circuit (B2-B6).
If the tube's heaters are not alight, check for dry-joints at pins 3 and 6 of the line output transformer T444. then check whether R924 or R925 (both $1 \Omega$, IW) is opencircuit. If these points are OK, the tube's heaters are probably open-circuit.
Check that the tube's first anode supply is present (400600 V ), and that the B8 supply ( 12 V ) is correct. This is derived from the line output transformer via IC402. If the supply is low or missing, check IC402 (MC7812) which could be open- or short-circuit.
If all these points are OK , chcck the DC conditions at the red, green and blue output transistors $\mathrm{Q} 901 / 2 / 3$. Check the TDA8362 chip (IC101) by replacement if necessary.
Finally, check the operation of the brightness and contrast controls. Incorrect operation could be caused by a fault in the SPM-109B PCA84C640 microcontroller chip RIC01 or the X24C02P data latch chip R1C02. Before condemning either of these chips, check that the 5 V supply (B5) is present and correct and that crystal RXO1 at pins 31 and 32 of RICOI is operating at the correct frequency $(10 \mathrm{MHz}$ ).

## Field Faults

In the event of field collapse, check that the 24 V supply (B7) is present at pin 9 of the AN5512 (or KA2131) field output chip IC301. This supply is derived from the line output stage. If it is missing, check whether R412 (1 $\Omega$. 0.5 W fusible) is open-circuit or D401 (ERB43-04) openor short-circuit. If D401 is open-circuit, check whether its reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 414(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ is short-circuit. If the B7 supply is OK, check whether the flyback boost capacitor $\mathrm{C} 307(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ is open-circuit. If C307 is OK, the field output chip IC301 is suspect. When C307 goes short-circuit, IC301 and the field generator in IC101 (TDA8362) can be ruined. So you may have to replace IC301, IC101 and C307.
Chcck the waveform at pin 6 (input) of IC301. If incorrect. check whether $\mathrm{C} 311(0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ is short-circuit then IC101 by replacement.
A further possibility for field collapse is open-circuit scan coils.

## Tuner/IF Faults

If the picture and sound are noisy, check that the aerial socket is correctly sccured. The socket can brcak away

## Some Common Faults

## Lack of height with the standby LED still

illuminated: D403 (ERB43-04) is leaky and R418 (1 $\Omega$, 0.5 W fusible) open-circuit. This removes the B8 (12V) supply.

Excessive HT: Usual cause is C852 (470 $\mathrm{F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ).
Intermittent or permanent very low gain:
Replace $\mathrm{C} 104(0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which is connected to pin 47 of ICl 01

Intermittent shift to right: Replace D4 1] (IN4 148) and check R416 $(47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W})$ which is connected to pin 2 of the line output transformer.

Excessive blue: Check R903 (1.5ks) on the tube base PCB.

Poor sync in the text mode: Replace TICO4 (TEA2014). It can severely reduce the sync pulse amplitude at its output.

> Randomly goes into the search mode though this has not been selected: Check/isolate the 1N4148 option diodes RD03/4. Intermittent random functions can be a problem. The thing to do is to opencircuit pins 13-20 of RICO1, thus isolating all the front switches and option diodes, then operate the set via remote control during a soak test. The tact switches can cause various intermittent problems - search, cleared, fine tuning etc.

Our thanks to Mike Stevenson for the above information.
from the case, and the inner core can brcak.
The tuner can have a faulty RF amplifier, which will result in a snowy picture.
Ensure that the tuning voltage is correct at pin VT of the tuner. It's obtained from pin 1 of RIC01 via RQ01, whose collector is fed from the 33 V supply. This is obtained from the HT line via R822 ( $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ) with DZ824 (KA33V/574J) for stabilisation. The memory chip RIC02 (X24C02P) can affect the tuning. Check its 5 V supply, at pin 8 , and if necessary the chip itself by replacement.
Check that the AGC output is correct at pin 47 of IC101. If this is incorrect, suspect C104 or IC101. The LA7910 band decoder chip IC102 is also suspect.
If there is no snow on the picture, just a blank raster, check Q201 (KSC815Y) and RQ12 (KSA539Y). IC101 is also suspect for this fault. Check by replacement.
An intermittent blank raster can be caused by failure of the tuner to oscillate. We have also known IC101 to be responsible.

## Loss of One Colour

Loss of one colour can mean that the relevant tube heater is open-circuit. The RGB output transistors are type 2SC2068 - Q901 red, Q902 green, Q903 blue. Dry-joints at these transistors can cause loss of the relevant colour. This also occurs when the relevant transistor goes open-

## PC68 Chassis Supply lines

125 V (across C854)
33 V (across C857)
16 V (across C856)
8 V (across C837)
5 V (across C858)
16 V (across C859)
Other LOPT derived supplies are some 175 V between the junction of C424/D402 and chassis for the RGB output stages (note that the negative side of this reservoir capacitor is connected to the 125 V rail), and 17 V across C419 - the rectifier is D403.
circuit. If necessary check the TDA8362 chip IC101, which should produce RGB outputs at pins 20, 19 and 18 respectively. Check for dry-joints in this area.

## Sound Faults

If there is no sound, check that the 16 V supply ( B 3 ) is present at pin 3 of the TDA1013A audio amplifier chip IC602. If the voltage here is low or missing, check C617 $(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$. If the voltage is correct, replace IC602.
There arc a couple of other things that can cause loss of sound. The loudspeaker can go open-circuit, and the earphone socket can be dry-jointed or open-circuit.
If there is some sound but the volume control action is incorrect. check Q602 (KSA539Y) and if necessary the microcontroller chip RIC01 - check the DC voltages very carefully before replacing the chip.

## Remote Control Faults

If only one or maybe two channels cannot be changed using the remote control handset, the button unit is probably badly worn. I's not listed as a separate part, so replace the handset or retune spare channels at the TV set.
If there is no infra-red output from the handset, check the battery connections, check for dry-joints at the PCB connections and check the batteries themselves. Other things to check are the LED (XD01) which may be dryjointed, the crystal XZ01 which could be dry-jointed or have broken legs because of tight fixing to the PCB, and the DC conditions around the SAA 3010 chip XIC01. If there is no voltage at pin 28, check for dry-joints at XR04 (100S2). The final suspect is the chip itself.
If the remote control handset is OK. check the SR5CP IR receiver PR01. There should be 5 V at its $\mathrm{B}+$ input. If this supply is missing. RR58 ( $47 \Omega$ ) could be open-circuit. If necessary check back to its source at IC803.
To prove that the IR receiver is working, scope its output. This goes to pin 35 of the microcontroller chip RIC01. If there is no data, PR01 is suspect. If there is data at pin 35 of RIC01, check it by replacement (type SPM109B PCA84C640).

## Supply Lines

We have come across circuit diagrams in which it is impossible to read the supply line voltages. To assist readers, these are listed in the accompanying table.



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[^1]

## Reports from

Eugene Trundle,
Brian Storm,
Nick Beer
Michael Maurice,
Adrian Spriddell, John Coombes,
Graham Thompson and
Graham Richards

## Sanyo VHR291E

After service work and reassembly you may find that Nicam sound reception is accompanied by a whining noise which disappears when you switch to mono-FM TV reception. The cause is incorrect dressing of the long, white flat ribbon cable that comes from the right-hand side of the front control panel. Fold and dress it clear of the Nicam decoder board. E.T.

## Tatung TVR7121

This note is likely to be relevant to other VCRs that use the same Sharp manufactured deck. The problem is occasional deck shut down when the reverse search (review) mode is selected. Its cause is the mode switch, part no. QSW-R0026 GEZZ. The same part number can be used when ordering from Tatung, Sharp or Willow Vale. E.T.

## Sharp VCA49HM

The deck used in this machine is also used in some Tatung and other models. We have sometimes found that the pinch roller has seized solid on its shaft. The symptoms you get are deck shut down after a few

## VCR Clinic

seconds, during which there is a squealing noise and, if play is selected, a tom-up still picture. The part no. for the pinch roller/lever assembly is MLEVF0281GETZ. E.T.

## Panasonic NVF55

This machine's mechanism operated at a frighteningly fast speed. Checks showed that there were no FG signals from the capstan motor to the systems control chip IC6001. The cause of the trouble was soon traced to L2001, which was opencircuit. It filters the 12 V supply to the capstan stator. B.S.

## Panasonic NVFS 100

There was a problem when recording with this machine. Although the recordings were good, the real-time counter didn't work and, when it appeared, the 'write' signal was frozen on the display. The real-time counter worked in the playback mode, but the index function didn't. After some checking around in the servo circuitry I found a section of opencircuit print between D2306 and pin 12 of IC2201. The cause of the print problem was corrosion because C2311 had leaked on to the adjacent copper track. B.S.

## Panasonic NVF75

This machine's operation was very unreliable. It would power-down frequently and ignore all operational requests. When the machine could be induced to show some life the multi-function display produced all kinds of random indications. After much hair tearing I enventually discovered that the $1,000 \mathrm{pF}$ capacitor C6011 at the base of the serial data inverter transistor QR6017 was open-circuit. Replacing this surface-mounted capacitor cured all the problems. B.S.

## Pansonic NVHD100

This machine's mechanism kept jamming. Usually the tape would stick in the half-loaded position. with the machine powering down. As everything seemed to work normally when the mechanism was manually operated I suspected the loading motor. A replacement restored correct operation. The cause of the trouble was evident when I inspected the faulty loading motor - a plastic drive shaft pushed on the motor's metal shaft had split, with the result that it slipped under pressure. Unfortunately these drive shafts are not available separately from the loading motor assembly, which is part no. VEM0427. B.S.

## Sanyo VHR274E

I'd not seen one of these machines before. It was dead with the mains fuse blown and the chopper transistor short-circuit. For good measure I replaced the three other transistors in the power supply as well as the chopper transistor and the fuse, and resoldered the dry-joints on the chopper transformer. At switch on everything was fine. N.B.

## Panasonic NVFS90

I've had several of these VCRs with varying degrees of no playback luminance and weak record luminance. The cause of the problem is signal loss within the thick-film hybrid chip IC303, which incorporates surface-mounted can electrolytics. They leak - as they do in Sanyo camcorders. N.B.

## Matsui VX2500

The complaint with this machine was that it didn't respond to remote control commands. I found that the handset was transmitting, while labels showed that the machine had recently been to another repair
centre! A scope check showed that data appeared to be reaching the timer microcontroller chip. When I took another look at the handset I noticed a reset button beneath the battery cover. Aftcr actuating this and fitting new batteries everything worked correctly. N.B.

## Panasonic NVJ35

A common symptom now is noisy (lumpy) capstan motor operation when it's running slow, i.c. during play/record and loading. The cause is loss of capacitance in C1122 $(330 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. As a result the supply is affected by noise. N.B.

## Sanyo VHR7200

Severe wow and flutter on sound was the problem with this machine. The customer didn't appear to have noticed the awful din it made while rewinding. The cause of both these conditions was a very dry capstan bearing. It had been getting so hot that the capstan itself was discoloured. Without too much hope I decided to strip the motor then clean and lubricate it. After reassembly I checked with the wow and flutter meter and to my delight the results were pretty good. A soak test confirmed that everything was OK. A lot cheaper than a new motor! N.B.

## Panasonic NVFS90

This S-VHS machine produced a very poor playback picture in both the $S$ and VHS modes. Its recordings were fine when checked with another machine. Many readers will be aware of the luminance problems that arise when the hybrid chip IC301 fails, but visual inspection showed that there were no signs of leakage from the aluminium can surface-mounted electrolytics in the module.
The luminance varied with temperature, from being virtually non-existent through no field sync to being almost OK but with tearing on highlights. When I traced through the playback path everything was fine up to the sub-YC pack. Everything was OK within it up to the luminance feed to the 1 H delay pack, at pin 12 of P3504. But there was complete loss of the sync pulses at the output. The incoming luminance signal passed through FL3504 within the 1H delay pack, but was being lost at the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic C3501. N.B.

## Panasonic AG7500

This is an industrial S-VHS edit deck, the sort of thing most home
movie and amatcur wedding filmers would die for! There was a very intermittent fault with the audio on longitudinal track one. Hi-Fi was finc, longitudinal track two finc, but the sound on longitudinal track one would intermittently be recorded at low amplitude, distorted or not at all. When the fault occurred, a scope check on the output to the head showed that the bias level fell dramatically. The cause was oscillator transistor Q10 (2SD639) going open-circuit.
An interesting point is that there are separate oscillators for full erase and for channel one and channel two bias. Dry-joints are a common problem with these transistors. N.B.

## Sony SLVE40

This VCR had a very intermittent fault. The customer's complaint was that at times it wouldn't go into play, would make a funny noise, would show ' $L$ ' in the display and leave loops of tape in the machine when ejecting the cassette. Although I couldn't instigate the fault, I suspected that the mode switch was responsible. Fitting a replacement and checking with the customer three weeks later confirmed the diagnosis. The part no. is 3-946-958-01. M.M.

## JVC HRFC 100

Occasionally you will find that the power supply in these dual VHS/VHS-C machines blows up. The usual cause is the chopper transistor Q1 going short-circuit. I replace QI with a BUT11AF and Q2 with a BC637. After that the power supply runs normally. M.M.

## Toshiba/Ferguson VCRs

The latest machines from the IVC factory in Singapore often cause confusion with customers, especially over setting the timer whether using Video Plus or not. It's not enough to tune the VCR to the stations on installation. You also have to set the 'channel mapping'. Otherwise the machine won't accept timer commands. M.M.

## Panasonic NVJ30

I bought this ex-rental machine untested from a wholesaler. It came with a bag of bits that contained the pinch roller, a new unwrapped tuner/booster and the demodulator PCB. The tuner was fitted to the PCB which was then fitted to the main board. On switching on however the machine was dead. A new $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor in the power supply cured that. When a
tape was inserted the solenoid clicked but the capstan wouldn't rotatc. The cause was excessive clearance between the capstan's rotor and stator. After setting this up I had a working machine. M.M.

## Ferguson 3V55

This machine came from another dealer who said that the drum rotated very fast. This was an understatement. It not only ran fast, it also ran backwards! Checks in the servo circuit brought me to the 5.1 V zener diode D408 which was shortcircuit. This is where things went wrong.
After removing the diode the machine was tried again: the drum rotated in the right direction but at the wrong speed. Whilc morc checks were being carried out the power supply died. Q3 and F2 had failed. Rcplacing these two items cured the power supply fault while replacing D408 made the drum rotate at the correct speed, though a tweak on the drum discriminator was required.
The final test was to record something. But nothing could be tuned in - the TD6359P PLL tuning chip was roasting. Replacing this restored tuning control and a new back-up battery enabled us to store the channels. The machine now workled correctly. M.M.

## Memorex VR 1950

This Sanyo-based machine wouldn't rewind or wind fast forward unless you tried it several times. When it didn't work the motors whirred but the clutch wouldn't engagc. A replacement mode switch restored normal operation. M.M.

## Goodmans SD 1600

The problem with this machine was that it failed to load fully in the play mode. With older machines this can be caused by a stretched loading belt. but this is a fairly recent model. Removing the bottom cover revealed all: the loading motor's pulley had split in half and the belt was sitting on its shaft. A new pulley put matters right. M.M.

## Hitachi VT64

There was no display, no channel changing and very erratic tape transport. Sometimes the machine would load, sometimes it wouldn't. The wind functions were not available, though play could sometimes be sclected. The tape could be ejected all right nine times out of ten. After spending hours
looking for a logic/mecha-state type fault we stumbed across C609 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which was lcaky. It decouples the 5.6 V supply to the drum servo. A.S.

## Tałung TVR7211

Fast forward and rewind were intermittent. The cause was traced to crratic operation of the wind solenoid. Replacing the cam switch provided a complete cure. A.S.

## Toshiba V703

If the machine is dead or operates intermittently, replace all the small electrolytics in the power supply with $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ types.
Now here's a real puzzle. The last one of these machincs we had in for repair with the above symptoms had another fault in addition to the power supply problem. The system would crash when a new E180 cassette was loaded with the record protection tab intact. If the tab had been removed, the tape would go into auto-play and all would be well until a wind function (fast forward, rewind, cuc or review) was selected. The system would then crash. If the tape was wound in another machine until only thirty minutes or so of tape was left on the supply reel, and this cassette was then inserted, the machine would behave normally with all functions selectable. Once it was accepted, the tape could be rewound to the start and played normally. C 60 tapes would not play regardless of how little tape remained. The rotation sensors were OK. and the tape-remaining readout was always correct.
Here's the solution. The customer had decided to help the flagging mechanics along by removing the top and bottom covers - "to give it a bit of a push". In doing so he had broken off the master cam's first opto blind. Fitting a new cam cleared all the symptoms. Is there anyonc out there who can explain why the machine reacts in this way? A.S.

## JVC HRD520

The cause of tape ejection when in the half-loaded position is usually the mode select switch. It can also be responsible for no play or no reverse search. J.C.

## Panasonic NVSD30

Tape chewing was the complaint with this VCR. With the machine in the playback mode we saw that the tape was bcing chewed at its bottom edge. The back tension was very high, while the supply reel was very
stiff. A careful deck inspection showed that the end of the take-up brake arm unit was broken. A replacement restored normal operation. J.C.

## Toshiba V55

The causc of intermittent rewind/review turned out to be the capacitor across the start sensor. It was short-circuit. J.C.

## Panasonic NVSD40

Poor playback/visual search was the complaint. When we checked the machinc in the playback mode the performance was very poor. A further check showed that the upper and lower drum asscmblies were both badly worn. There were just lines in the forward search mode, as if the scanning wasn't locked. The cause of all this was excessive back tension because the take-up brake arm unit (part no. VXZ0313) was broken. To restore good playback we had to replace this item and the complete drum assembly. J.C.

## Logic VR960

This machine wasn't completely dead - the display was alight, and standby was operational. But it wouldn't work. Circuit protector ICP201 was open-circuit. J.C.

## Panasonic NVG7

The cause of the capstan motor running at the wrong speed was faulty CTL pulses. C 248 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) had failed. J.C.

## Akai VSF30

If therc's no display and no operation, check whether the $0.72 \Omega$ safety resistor FR4 is open-circuit. If a new one fails, suspect D5 and/or D10 - check them by rcplacement. J.C.

## Akai VSF440

This machine wouldn't accept tapes. On investigation we found that the lead to the supply side end sensor had snapped off the PCB underneath the deck. G.T.

## Fidelity VCR4000

There was an awful grinding noise in the fast forward and rewind modes. A replacement capstan motor cured the problem. G.T.

## Samsung VIK326

There were power supply problems with this machine. It would start up, then trip. If any load on the secondary side of the circuit was disconnected the power supply would run. The cause of the trouble
was C35. Thank you Samsung
Technical for help with this one. G.T.

## JVC HRJ600

Very occasionally this machine would lock up totally. If it was switched off then back on it would work normally for quite some time. We eventually traced the cause of the trouble to the back-up capacitor C608 which was dry-jointed at one end. G.T.

## Alba VCR7000

Tuning drift was the complaint with this machine. We noticed that there was a hum bar rolling through the picture. The cause was C501, which was dry-jointed. Resoldering restored normal operation. C501 is the smoothing capacitor for the 12 V regulator Q503. G.T.

## Goodmans 3400

Channels could be changed only by remote control. Trying to change channels using the on-board controls had no effect. The cause of the fault was the non-volatile memory chip IC702. We've had this fault on several occasions. G.T.

## Grundig VS5 10

This machine was totally dead. I removed the power supply and soon found that there was just 2 V at the 12 V output. Moving to the primary side of the circuit. I connected the scope to C1326 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and found that excessive noise was present. C1326, which dccouples the 10 V fced to the TDA4605 chopper control chip, was in fact open-circuit. A replacement brought the power supply back to life. I also replaced C1325 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ ). After refitting the power supply the VCR worked perfectly. G.R.

## GoldStar D17 Mechanism

For tape creasing/snapping tapes. caused by the take-up lever not catching the tape. fit modified takeup lever and cam assembly part no. 333-206A. The cam is modified so that the tape take-up arm is left in the parked position when inserting a cassette. The mechanism is used in the Matsui VCP550 player and Soundwave VCRs. G.R.

## Goodmans TX1 200

This machine would intermittently die because of loss of the 6 V supply. Checks showed that when the fault was present RD00's base voltage was missing. There was a hairline crack between the base of RD00 and R808 (220 ). G.R.

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VCRS200 SWITCH PANEL
VCR5200 TIMER DOOR
VCRS200 HANDSET
VCR6000 CABNET FRONT ASSY VCR6000 CABINET FR
VCR6100 MAIN PCB VCR6100 AUDIO PCB VCR 6100 MAN PCB (EXCL AUDIO PCB) VCR6100 CHROMA HYBRID
VCR6100 LUMINANCE HYBRDD VCR6 100 SERVO HYBRID VCR6100 CÁBRET FRONT ASSY VCR6100 BARCODE INDEXER HANDSET VCR 200 CABINET FRONT ASSY VCRTOOO CABINET FRONT ASSY VCR8900 DISPLAY PCB
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# What a Life! 

## An answering/fax machine, VCRs, satellite receivers, TV sets and people give Donald Bullock łrouble

Steven has become indispensable to me. I can't repair half the stuff that comes in nowadays. It's not that I'm technically incompetent - any more than I ever was. that is - it's that I cannot operate so many of today's household electronic items. As Steven can work most of them, I need him to make sure that the dead set I'm trying to repair is dead because of a fault, not because it uses some quirky switch-on technique.
The present obsession for remote control doesn't help either. Half the time the customers don't bring the remote control units in with their sets, and when they do I've got about as much hope of working them as I have of piloting a Boeing plane across the Atlantic.
It seems that we are suck with all these gadgets that bristle with features people don't want. Is it simply becausc the technology is there and the designers feel they have to incorporate it, or are the marketing people responsible? Whatever the answer, there's something wrong when a chap who fully understands the theory and practice of say colour TV can't switch one on. Why can't we have proper rotary on-off switches, and ordinary brightness and volume controls? Oh to see the back of flashing displays and masses of incomprehensible foreign symbols!

## The Fax Machine

I rue the day I spent $£ 600$ on my fax-cum-answering machine. It too looks like an aeroplane flight deck, and is a pain in the neck if I want to record telephone messages while I'm out. Although the machine is the biggest one I've ever seen, it uses a tiny tape about the size of a domino and has control buttons like tiny pills that live recessed under a flap.
Whichever button you find and press, the tape starts to race in one direction then the other, while the
machine bleeps and hoots like a demented canary. Its makers stumbled across a chip which stores a fleeting travesty of the sound that goes into it. When I record an answer message, which for my $£ 600$ mustn't last longer than twelve seconds. it goes (I think) into the chip then from the chip on to the tape. The tape dances around for a while, then the machine plays back what l've recorded. Twice. And despite my wonderfully clear diction, I end up sounding like Jimmy Durante in his cups.
I keep this machine as far away as I can - in Spain, where power cuts are frequent. Some last for only a second, but that's enough for the answering machine. While we're all wondering where the lights went, it plays my message back to us. I'm tired of this and of the machine! Will someone swap me a simple fax-cumanswering machine with two tapes, no voice chips, no all singing and dancing exhibitionism and controls that I can see and work? There's only one condition: I shall never want to see or hear of it again.

## No E-E

Yesterday we had three power cuts. As my message was played for the third time a grinning blob plodded up the drive. He was earrying a dismantled VCR.
" Ah , the man with all the answers!" said the blob.
"I don't even know the questions" I replied. At that he handed me a bottle of whiskey and I began to find him tolerable.
"All I did was to move it to another room" he said. I waved him away and decided to try the whiskey. The machine was an Amstrad 4600 Mk. 1, with no E-E pictures. Sound and playback were OK.
"Nice man" said Greeneyes, "do it cheaply. It can't be much if he only moved it to another room."
"But it's all in bits" I said, "some joumey!"
I headed for the signal stages and spied a nasty-looking $1.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor, C817. Was it a coupler? I set the machine to record and touched one side of the electrolytic with my scope probe. There was a nice, dancing waveform. At the other side there was nothing. A capacitance check showed that the electrolytic's value had fallen to $2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. A new one restored the $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{E}$ pictures.

## A Pair of PRD800s

When the blob returned he was carrying a Pace PRD800 receiver. Intact, too.
"You won't believe this Mr Belcher" he bawled.
"I do believe it" I replied. That shut him up.
The trouble with the PRD800 was the usual power supply failure. 1 soon got it going. then found that while it produced unscrambled programmes it wouldn't produce the scrambled ones - nor even the nasty little order to insert the card. I got the manual out, felt a migraine attack coming, put it away then homed in on the decoder. Everything looked OK at first glance. Then I noticed that link L20, which sits proud of the PCB, was leaning over slightly. When I straightened the link it seemed to be loose. One end was dry-jointed. Soldering it properly cured the trouble.

## Deceptive BUTIIA

When Mr Blob came to collect the PRD800 he had another one under his arm. It was identical. "This 'un's dead too" he announced.
I made for the BUT11A chopper transistor. which read all right. So did the mains fuse and the mains bridge rectifier. I then tested some of the parts I distrust. R14 (100 2 ) and R8 (1 $\Omega$ ) were open-circuit
while C5 $\left(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}, 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ had fallen in value to $3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Just to be on the safe side, I also replaced the TEA2018 control chip. Then I plugged the machine in again, switched on and the fuse blew.
I sat back and reflected. Why hadn't I been a traffic warden or a social worker?
I looked at the BUT11A. Just the chap to blow fuses. So I checked it again, very carefully. It was apparently perfect. But I decided to replace it. Then I fitted a new fuse and plugged in again. This time it worked a treat.
Later I sent Steven a riddle. "When is a perfectly good BUTIIA not a perfectly good BUT11A?"I asked.
"You've had Pace trouble" he replied. "I know. It seems to happen only with Pace receivers. The BUT11A reads perfectly but blows fuses. I always replace it regardless."

## Desoldering Braid

"By the way" he added "have you noticed how expensive desoldering braid is? $£ 22$ plus VAT for 100 feet! That's $£ 66$ for a 100 yards. And it's only fine screening wire impregnated with resin flux. You can buy 100 yards of heavy coaxial cable for less than a third of that."
"You can always make you own" I said. "Buy a 100-yard reel of light screened wirc and a half litre of resin flux. It's not much of a job to strip the screening off to make your own."

## An Akura VX150

Harry Hogwash is a likable chap. It's just his silly manner. He called in yesterday with a VCR that didn't produce a clock display - an Akura Model VX150
"Only got back from Mexico last week" he said. "Wife dropped dead yesterday, and my daughter's just run off with an Eskimo."
"I suppose this recorder thing's troubling you as well" I said.
The video looked new but was out of guarantee. Being a budget machine. I could work it. The VCR accepted a tape, then immediately returned it.
I opened the machine and removed the top PCB. This took longer than it takes to say, because all the plugs and sockets have to be parted. Having won. I found that the cause of the trouble was obvious. Safety resistor R601 $(2.2 \Omega)$ had been located in its holes but left unsoldered at one end. As a result it was making intermittent
contact. Resoldering it did the trick.
Harry, pleasant as ever, collected it the next day. "Must trot along" he said after paying up, "my father's had a heart attack, our garden wall has just fallen down and my boss has gone mental. Just one thing after another, innit?"

## Flighty's ITT TV

Then Mr Flighty pranced in with an ITT TV set. Greeneyes likes Flighty. I don't.
"Ha ha, Donny old chap. You're looking older, my boy. What is it now? Scventy? How's that lovely wife of yours? Never could see what she saw in you!"
Greeneyes appeared, smiling nicely. "Ooh hello Mr Flighty" she cooed, "nice to see you again.
What's new?"
"I'm glad you asked that" he began.
I interrupted. "What's up with the KB - I mean ITT, Flighty?" I asked.
"Whining" he bawled, waving his arms. "Well it would here, wouldn't it? Har har har!!" And off he skipped. I gave Greeneyes a dirty look and she clopped off.
The set was one fitted with the CVC803 chassis, and the squeal was coming from the power supply. The HT voltage was very low. I've had this on several occasions. The cause is $\mathrm{C} 757(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 350 \mathrm{~V})$, the smoothing capacitor at the HT output from the series chopper circuit. This one had fallen in valuc to $3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. A replacement restored normal operation

## A Gentleman?

Our next customer looked normal enough. And well dressed too. I felt grateful. He came in, smiled and raised his hat. Then he waved to another fellow to bring the set in from his car.
"Pleased to meet you Mr Bullock" he said. "My name is Hodd. My set has been very good but has gone all snowy. Mrs Smith recommended you. I'd be glad if you would have a look at it."
"With pleasure" I replied.
The set was a Grundig C7500 (CUC731T chassis). There was no picture or sound, just a snowy raster. I made for the large tuner/IF can, opened it and found a burnt spot on the panel. After removing the carbon I bridged the print and up came a picture. But it was juddering, and there was no teletext. Two extra faults, field and text? As this seemed unlikely, I stayed with the tuner/IF unit.
After a thorough visual

examination I adopted my usual approach in such cases. I carefully removed the electrolytics, starting with the lowest values, and checked them on the bridge. Some were low and were replaced. When I switched on again I was rewarded with a good picture and perfect teletext. Just as I'd boxed the set up, Greeneycs came in with the tea.
"We need more customers like that" I said. "It's a treat to deal with a normal, tidy gentleman for a change. Makes you feel the job is almost worth doing."
Mr Hodd's big car showed up again next day. He came in. smiling, and raised his hat. Then Greencyes came in and he raised his hat to her. A perfect gentleman.
"Ah, I see it's ready! Very good of you Mr Bullock" he said. "I hope it wasn't too much trouble."
I smiled, said it wasn't and reached for the bill.
He called his man in to carry the set to the car then, after a few moments' pleasant conversation, buttoned up his coat.
"Watch this, Mr Bullock" he said.
With that he walked out to his car. got into it and closed the door. The engine fired into life and the car purred smartly away.
Greeneyes watched it disappear, then turned to me. "Did he pay?" she asked.
"No" I said.
She looked me up and down and shook her head. "So he's a normal gentleman and you want morc like him?"
'I didn't know he'd turn out to be Hodd" I said, "I mean, er, odd."

Our picture shows a section of the Amstrad SRD510 <br> \section*{\title{
Satellite Notebook
}} <br> \section*{\title{
Satellite Notebook
}}


Weak Signal Problems
It's well known that the larger the dish the sharper its beamwidth/ acceptance anglc. Alignment is thus twice as critical with a 1.8 m dish as a 90 cm one. Quite a few of our customers watch the BBC Prime service via Intelsat $601\left(27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$. To receive reasonable pictures from this satellite here in the Algarve the minimum dish size is 1.8 m - and the dish usually has to be fixed to a concrete base in the garden.
We were recently called to check a system where the signal had deteriorated to the point at which the the MAC decoder was switching on and off. Normal causes of such problems can include insects in the feedhorn and receiver mistuning, but neither of these was to blame. The only other vertically polarised signal available from this satellite is Country Music TV, which looked very weak - thus absolving the MAC decoder. The dish was a fixed one and showed no signs of having moved in the wind.

When we connected the signal strength meter to the output from the dish we found that its clevation needed to be reduced fractionally. What often appears to happen is that the soil beneath the basc dries out in the dry, summer weather. As a result the base moves a little. Unfortunately a 1.8 m dish is a very good detector of such movement! Repeaking the dish produced excellent results.
To add to the difficulty of the already low signal strength, on rare (fortunately) occasions the strength of BBC Prime can fall by $1-2 \mathrm{~dB}$. possibly because of uplink site maintenance. This is enough to stop a MAC decoder doing its job. Unfortunately with MAC the
rcception doesn't just become sparkly. Apart from some graininess with a weak signal, if its strength declines the decoder stops. This is infuriating, and leads to anxious phone calls from customers. You could say "get a larger dish". But if there's already a 6 ft monster with a good LNB in the back garden, how much larger would you go?
Surely it would be quite simple to provide an on-screen indication when the power is reduced? Years ago this used to be done with terrestrial transmissions. H.C.

## Corroded Scart Plug

The reported fault, in a holiday villa, was "no sound". The picture was apparcntly perfect. I told the owner to ensure that the switch at the back of the Panasonic TV receiver wasn't in the "external speakers" position, as this disables the internal ones, but the setting was correct.
When I called I found that the sound could be restored by pushing very hard on the scart plug. This suggested poor scart socket connections within the set. After removing the plug however I saw that the pins were all badly corroded. The obvious thing that sprang to mind was that water had been spilt on the TV set. but it was working perfectly and there was no evidence of any spill elsewhere.
The back of the set was highly polished, as was the table on which it sat. It transpired that spray polish was regularly used on the back of the set as well as the front. It had leaked into the scart plug, causing the corrosion! H.C.

## Pace SS9000

The problem with one of these
receivers was loss of sound after it had been on for a while. "It just hisses", the owner said. The link to the TV receiver was at RF, so there could have been either UHF modulator or audio demodulator trouble.
We took the receiver back to the workshop and gave it a prolonged soak test. The fault seemed to be very reluctant to show up but eventually, after several hours, the recciver did indeed hiss - with a scart as well as an RF connection. This exonerated the modulator.
No audio at all could be heard. But when we went into the mono variable mode and tuned through the station we found that the hiss varied with the tuning voltage applied to varicap diode D19, which sets the local oscillator frequency. Flexing the board a little made no difference.
My first thought was that no baseband signal was arriving at the NE612N oscillator/mixer chip U18, but the scope said otherwise. Replacing the chip restored normal operation. It appeard to be oscillating all right, but didn't produce a 10.7 MHz output. H.C.

## Palcom 650 IRD

According to its owner this receiver "would occasionally switch off". Switching on again would restore normal opcration. The incoming mains supply was at around 215220 V and, judging by its weight. the receiver had a conventional power supply.
When I removed the top I found a small subpanel by the mains transformer. It housed a $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ reversible plug/socket assembly, the transformer being connected via the 240 V tap. There was no label about
this anywhere - it simply said "220240 V AC " on the outside. I reversed the plug and the receiver has so far worked all right. The voltage must have been going just low enough for the receiver to switch off. We have a lot to thank switch-mode power supplies for regulation for one thing, and the repair work they create when they go wrong for another!
It was also impossible to store channels. This was a problem because a new dish and an Astra 1D LNB had just been installed and all the channels had to be retuned. The only way to do this is by using a recessed button in the remote control unit. But the button had succumbed after being prodded over the years and now wouldn't work, though the remote control unit was otherwise OK. The remote control PCB 'store' area had slight marks/scratches, but appeared to be intact.
The solution to this problem was simple: I turned the remote control unit's rubber pad through $180^{\circ}$. As a result a normally sized rubber button was situated above the 'store' PCB area. I had to do some cutting out on the metal front to enable the button to protrude, but at least the channels could now be stored.
The remote control unit worked normally after this operation, though button eight was missing as this was now the damaged store button. The receiver lives in a bar, and remote channel change was not required. H.C.

## Coble Problems

We've had a spate of poor picture complaints recently as a result of the use of a particular type of coaxial cable between the dish and the receiver. Water seems to get in between the outer sheath and the braid during winter storms, though the pictures arc not greatly affected at the time. Come the high summer temperatures however and the picture degradation is very rapid. Sometimes all frequencies are equally affected, suggesting that the LNB might be responsible, but more often the top end of the IF band is affected first, with sparklies on CNN and Disney.
The particular type of cable concerned has a solid inner conductor and copper foil/braid. Apart from slight braid tarnishing, the cable appears to be OK. What gave the game away was a badly corroded Belling-Lee coaxial plug connected to an early Grundig
receiver with a coaxial input socket. All the installations involved were elderly, and some had selfamalgamating tape on the LNB connection. After a few years this becomes hard and brittle. With heavy rain, water can get in.
To cap this story, we've recently taken delivery of a quantity of Spanish-made coaxial cable. This works all right apart from a notch, about 20 MHz wide, centred at $1,410 \mathrm{GHz}$. If you don't mind not having Sky Sports 2 (or Pro 7 with an old 10 GHz type LNB) it's just the cable for you! Previous batches of the same cable were OK. An interesting point is that even a short length of the stuff will notch out the signal. H.C.

## Amstrad SRD400

There were a number of complaints with this receiver: weak pictures; ragged verticals; intermittent sound; fast vertical jitter; and no on-screen messages with encoded signals. The intermittent sound was caused by TV receiver muting when the signal was poor. We've disabled the audio muting in our workshop monitors as it can be misleading.
We suspected the power supply, but its outputs were all correct and free of ripple. Checks in the video stages then showed that the unclamped signal was poor. Tracing the signal path back towards the tuner we came to coupling capacitor C704 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which was almost open-circuit. Fitting a replacement cleared all the symptoms.
It's hardly surprising that the capacitors in these receivers fail: they heat up because people lay TV guides and such like on top. C.W.

## Amstrad SRD5 10

There was no picture though the sound was OK. Checks showed that there was no video input to the UHF modulator. The correct amplitude video waveform was present at pin 19 of the scart socket, and at pin 4 of the 4053 switching chip IC 9 . There was no signal at the base of TR17, but the signal was OK at the other side of R57 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). Cold checks around transistors TR12 (2SA933) and TR17 (2SC1740) showed that they were both leaky. Replacements restored the modulator's video output. C.W.

## Tape

We were called to a system that has an 80 cm dish with two LNBs, one for Astra and one for Eutelsat. Astra


Fig. 1: The foctory test display that appeared on
a Pace
M55500
offer a power cut.
reception was OK, but Eutelsat was very poor, with MCM only just visible. A check at the dish, which was at a low level in the back garden, showed that nothing was loose and nothing had moved. But the tape on the LNB was not the self-amalgamating type originally fitted. So we removed it and checked the F connector.
There was a white powder around the threads. When this had been cleaned off normal reception was restored. It appears that this oxidation had occurred within about two months. So beware! P.H.

## It had to Happen!

There's always an argument about who should pay when equipment fails to work after a power cut. It has finally happened to me! Contractors working in the street outside cut the supply. The first thing I knew about it was when I returned to the workshop and noticed that the clock was flashing. I tried all the items that were in daily use. As they were all OK I forgot about it until several days later, when I switched the bedroom satellite recciver (a Pace MSS500) on and was greeted with the display shown in Fig. 1.
A call to Pace Technical revealed that this is a test pattern used in the factory and should not be obtained in normal service. If a general reset didn't provide a cure, it would be best to return the receiver to the factory. So each micro on the reset line within the receiver was reset, to no avail. A trip up north was looking likely. But the receiver was left on the shelf for later.
Later was several days after, when I switched the receiver on so that I could take an exact note of the fault symptom. Guess what? It had cleared! The picture was back to normal. Any ideas? P.H.

## Tip of the Month

Ferguson SRD6: To adjust the LNB's oscillator frequency, press menu then 4 then 9 and hold for four seconds. This puts you into the LNB set-up menu. P.H.

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# INTERNET MATTERS 

## Why should I want to use

 the Internet? Martin Pickering helps you to find out if this new technology is for you. . .t's estimated that by the year 2006 everyone in the developed world will have an e-mail address. Not having one will be a little like nailing a board across your letter box! E-mail is already taking over from conventional mail in many ways. While it can never replace the parcel post, it will inevitably replace most letter post. Apart from the convenience of being able to send and receive letters, the Internet is also an unparalleled source of information. It's like living next door to a vast library that never closes. So, if you want to be able to send mail or have access to information of almost any kind, the Internet system is for you.

## What is the Internet?

Various organisations around the globe (mostly universities and other educational establishments) have set aside parts of their computer systems for use (free) by anyone. These computers are interlinked by a network of fast telephone lines so that they can send messages to each other continually.
Other organisations have set up smaller systems in cities and towns. These smaller 'Internet Servers' are connected into the main global computer network, acting as local access points - rather like your local post office. By means of a local phone call, most people can make a connection to one of these Servers and use it for access to

the entire facilities that the Internet offers. The service is not free. You have to pay a monthly fee (usually around £10) to the Service Provider, and you also pay your telephone company (BT, Mercury, ACC, Hull Telecom or whoever) for the duration of each phone call.
Bear in mind however that most business users spend rather more than $£ 10$ a month on envelopes and stamps, so there is actually an enormous cost saving to be had. Private users will not usually see a cost benefit for e-mail alone, but might justify the cost on the basis of convenience (not having to go to the post box or post office) and access to information (not having to go to the reference library or make endless long-distance phone calls to obtain travel information - trains, buses, air flights, for example).

## What equipment do I need?

You will need a computer, a modem and a telephone connection, which you will use only occasionally while you are linked to the Internet facilities: for the rest of the time it will be free for other use, so your normal home telephone line is adequate. The computer should ideally be a Macintosh or one which supports some sort of 'Graphical User Interface' (GUI) such as Microsoft Windows. The limiting factor is that Intemet software must be available for the one you choose. Many makes of computer, such as Atari, are quite well supported in terms of software availability, but it's wise to check on this if you intend to buy one specifically for Internet use.
In fact for e-mail purposes you don't need a GUI since e-mail is purely text-based. For ease of use and for providing access to other facilities however you would be well advised to buy a moderately fast computer that has some sort of Graphical Interface. I use a Macintosh because, historically, this has always been the standard for writers and publishers. Virtually any Macintosh model will cope adequately with Internet access. For IBM and IBM clones using Windows, you will need as a minimum a 386 with adequate memory or, preferably, a 486DX or faster to make it easy to use.
Beyond that a really fast Macintosh or Pentium machine will give very little advantage, because your modem speed is the limiting factor.

## The modem

A modem is a little box that translates your computer messages into tones which are fed down the telephone line. For e-mail use you could manage with a modem that runs at a speed of 2,400 baud, but this would be useless for anything other than e-mail. Ideally you should use at
least 14,400 baud. If you are buying new, the extra cost of a 28,800 -baud modem is worth considering. You can sometimes save money by buying an 'internal modem' that fits inside your computer. If your computer has no facility for this, you must use an external modem and connect it to the appropriate socket (usually the 'modem' socket on a Macintosh, though some use the 'ADB' keyboard socket). With other computers it's likely to be the serial port. Be absolutely sure, when you buy a modem, that it has the correct instructions and connecting cables for your computer. If it has no BABT Approval sticker (green circle) you might find it has an American telephone socket and will need an adaptor.
If you get a fax-modem you will also be able to send and receive facsimiles by computer. This is another consideration that comes down to cost and convenience. For example, although I have a dedicated fax line in my office, I use it mostly for receiving. Orders and fax messages are easier to send direct from my computer via the normal voice line.

## How do I get connected?

I would astrongly recommend that a newcomer signs up with CompuServe or America On Line (AOL). Provided you are using either a Macintosh or Windows, they will supply you with free software. It contains everything you will need, and installation is much easer than anything else available.

CompuServe and AOL will provide you with e-mail facilities and access to 'forums', where you can type questions and receive replies - rather like a bulletin board. There is a forum for just about every subject imaginable. It will cost you around $£ 6$ per month subscription, plus some additional charges for forum access plus your telephone charges. Note that unless you are a company and can get a monthly credit account CompuServe accepts subscriptions only by credit card. You can cancel at any time - there's no minimum commitment of twelve months or other frights in store!
If you find that CompuServe or AOL does not give you the facilities you want you can subscribe to a local Service Provider. In this case you will probably have to rely on 'shareware' program software, which is not as easy to set up. Some Service Providers are more helpful than others, and provide this software plus any technical help without charge. Others either don't provide software or else charge for it. My advice is to ask your friends about their experiences. Read Internet magazines to get comparisons of the performance of Service Providers, also their telephone numbers.
Macintosh users will need to obtain copies of 'ConfigPPP', 'MacTCP' and 'PPP'. This is to enable the modem to communicate with the Service Provider's computer. For e-mail you will need something like 'Eudora' (free) or 'Claris Emailer'. For other types of Internet services you will need 'NetScape', which is currently at version 3.0 (but version 2.0 is fine). NetScape is also available for Windows. For e-mail you might prefer 'Free Agent' to begin with (free), or you could buy 'Agent'. 'Pegasus' is another. There are many other software choices available for both platforms, so ask your friends and get a demonstration if possible.

## What should I buy?

Im not going to consider the cost of the hardware: you have a choice of buying new or second hand, and the variety of equipment is enormous. If you've never used a computer previously, my advice would be to buy a Macintosh. This is not the cheapest option initially, but it is easier to set up and use and you won't need to buy a lot


Hi Martin,
Thanks for your note. No I had not known of a town called P Yorkshire but have certainly visited
Yorkshire and have fond memories of my visit to Mother Shipt Knaresborough? as a boy. (19?1)

I was born in Welwyn Garden City in Hertfordshire in 1963 an Australia with my parents in 1966.
We came to Australia voluntarily which as you point out is $s$ the origins of the Pickering name! (Which by the way I was

Relatives on my mother's side are mainly from Lancashire whi not far from Yorkshire. My

```
father's side originate from Whitburn which I think is near
```

of extra hardware later on. Make sure that you get the supplier to 'bundle' as much Internet software as possible with the computer.
If you are a real 'techie' you've probably already got a Windows machine with additional 'sound blaster' cards, memory SIMMS and the knowledge to get it all to work!

## Is e-mail easy to use?

Once the software has been installed and the appropriate information added, you should find e-mail no more difficult to use than the simplest wordprocessor. The initial setting up is the most frustrating time. There are a few terms, such as 'IP Address', that are quite baffling and require you to type in a series of numbers. You will probably want or have to use a password. All in all, you can expect to spend at least an hour on the telephone while somebody from the Service Provider talks you through the setting up procedure. It took me about a week of telephone calls to CompuServe before I could get email to work. If you can find someone locally who has the same type of computer and Intemet access they should be able to guide you.
You will also have to set up your Intemet software to control your modem. Again, there's a baffling series of

characters to type in. If you are in doubt, my advice is simply to use 'AT' as the modem initialisation string. This is often sufficient to get it running. You can always 'fine tune' it later.

## What can I use e-mail for?

Look at the letterheads and business cards of friends and acquaintances. If any of them include an e-mail address, you can contact them immediately. Otherwise you will have to write to them by conventional 'snail mail' to ask if they have an e-mail address. Once you begin to use the forums in CompuServe or AOL you will rapidly make contact with other users, and the danger is that you will end up with too many friends!
With e-mail you can type your message off-line (i.e. without being connected to a telephone), just like a fax. You can type several messages, then connect to the Service Provider and 'post' them all with a single, short duration, low-cost local call. If you are sending faxes you will probably have to make several separate telephone calls, some of which will not be local. In fact if you fax

America or South Africa from England it can be quite expensive. A further advantage of e-mail over fax is that you can send copies of a message to a large number of recipients. This is an extremely cheap way to carry out a mail-shot! You type the message once and 'upload' it to your Service Provider via one local telephone call. Afterwards, while you are no longer connected, the Service Provider's computer sends your message to each recipient.
A word of caution here. You must not send advertising mail shots to people who might not wish to receive them. Not only is this frowned upon, but it could result in your incoming 'mail box' becoming swamped with complaints. For sending information bulletins to colleagues or friends however it's ideal.

If you have friends or relatives abroad, keeping in touch suddenly becomes much easier.

## Next time

In a follow-up we'll look at other facilities that the Internet provides.

## 20\% reader discount Audio signal generator

The AG2601 audio signal generator spans 10 Hz to 1 MHz in five overlapping ranges and features floating output and low distortion. This stable sine and square-wave oscillator is being made ovailable to Television readers at the fully-inclusive special price of $£ 129$. Its normal selling price is $£ 129$ excluding VAT and delivery.
Please use the coupon to order your signal generator, and address all correspondence relating to this order to Vann Draper Electronics at Unit 5, Premier Works, Canal Street, South Wigston, Leicester LE18 2PL, fax 01162773945 or tel. 01162771400.

## AG2601 audio generator - specifications

General
Frequency range Frequency stability
Output waveforms
Output impedance
Accuracy
O/P floating voltage

10 Hz to 1 MHz
within $\pm 2 \mathrm{~Hz}$
sine, square
$600 \Omega$
$\pm 5 \%+2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}-1 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\pm 3 \%+2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 100 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$
within $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$

Sinewave characteristics

| Distortion | $<0.05 \%, 500 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $<0.5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to |
| Output voltage | $8 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}, \max$ |
| Output flatness | $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{~dB}(1 \mathrm{kHz})$ |
| Output impedance | $600 \Omega$ |
| Squarewave characteristics |  |
| Output voltage | 15 V pk-pk, min |
| Rise time | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |

Synchronization input

| Input impedance | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maximum input | 10 V rms |

Supply
$115 / 230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

## Physical data <br> Dimensions <br> Weight <br> 150 by 250 by 130 mm <br> 2.5 kg

*Test leads supplied as standard


## Use this coupon to order your AG2601

Please send me ....... AG2601 Audio Generator(s) at the fully inclusive special offer price of $£ 129$.

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Please mail this coupon to Vann Draper Electronics, together with payment. Alternatively fax credit card details with order on 01162773945 or telephone on 01162771400 . Address orders and all correspondence relating to this order to Vann Draper Electronics at Unit 5, Prëmier Works, Canal Street, South Wigston, Leicester LE18 2PL.

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# Long-distance Television 

## DX conditions and reception. Satellite sightings and news. Receivers for sat-zappers. Roger Bunney reports

## PALplus 16:9 aspect ratio fest pattern <br> transmitted by Nozema Ned 2 and displayed by a Sony Trinitron receiver.

Thhe beginning of October brings us to the quietest time of the year for DX-TV reception. Prior to this there had, in contrast with earlier expectations, been a remarkably poor Sporadic Eseason. Those with experience in this field have come to expect excellent SpE conditions when the sunspot cycle is at its minimum. This particular solar cycle presented us with the opposite.
Autumn often brings settled, highpressure weather conditions, which produce good tropospheric reception conditions. We are still waiting. In all, it has been a very poor year.
Here are the sparse SpE loggings for September:

8/9/96 RTP (Portugal) ch. E3; TVE (Spain) E2.
23/9/96 RTS (Serbia) E3; HRT (Croatia) E4; TVA IA and Video E2 (both Italy). 29/9/96 TVE E2.

There was a slight lift in tropospheric conditions on September 15th, giving Band


III/UHF reception from France and the Benelux countries in the south and south-east of the UK.
George Gaskin reports that reception in Gibraltar has been very poor.
Todd Emslie (NSW, Australia) has been using an Icom R7000 scanner with a 14 -element wideband Yagi array to listen out for Band $I I$ meteor scatter signal pings in chs. 6,8 and 11. It enables weak troposphericscatter video carriers just above the noise level to be detected at up to 450 miles. Band I is relatively clear at his location. The few 49 MHz cordless phones there mainly use vertical polarisation. The problem they cause is largely eliminated by using horizontal aerial polarisation.
The 50 MHz amateur radio magazine Six News reports that the first solar spots in cycle 23 were seen on May 10th. It concludes that "the minimum between cycles 22 and 23, and the official start of cycle 23, may not occur until May 1997'. A US source suggests that the solar spot minimum will occur between May 1996 and January 1997 however.
There's general agreement that the 1996 SpE season got off to an excellent start during late April, continued through May into early June then simply faded away.

## Satellite Sightings

There have been many analogue TV signal feeds via Orion 1 at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ in recent weeks. IBM leased a large chunk of transponder time on September 25 th, and at 1500 hours launched a presentation on the company's new OS-2 software package. The launch, in San Francisco, started early in the moming, with live street scenes, vox pops and the use of a large presentation theatre. A pity that there was a
complete lack of lip sync, with the audio leading the video by perhaps half a second. This was undoubtedly caused by the use of several in-line field stores and standards conversion. IBM should buy its facility house an audio delay unit before the next commercial launch!
Another transatlantic offering that day consisted of a live mid-moming space presentation, with interviews between NASA (Earth) and the MIR/Shuttle space vehicles - Dr Shannon Lucid was retuming from MIR to terra firma after six months in orbit.
As the leaves fall from the neighbouring trees here, the signals from Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ are clearing of mega sparklies. September 24th produced a feed from RTL Bucharest back to Luxembourg, at 2215 , with the Newsforce UKI 71 truck providing the uplink facility.
The Pope's 1996 Tour de France was carried live via Telecom 2C at $3^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ on the 21 st. It was a moving and remarkable occasion. Coverage continued on the following day, culminating in his departure via Air France, complete with guard of honour.
There's been much for golf enthusiasts, with the Loch Lomond championships on the 20th via Orion, at 11.58 GHz vertical, for the BBC. The Sarajevo uplink was used by UKI 148 to provide a feed to Reuters TV, London, which now uses Intelsat $\mathrm{K}\left(21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ - this is a very strong signal. During the war period the Sarajevo uplink had usually been via Intelsat 603 at $34.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.
There have been several reports of reception of test pictures from the new Arabsat 2 A craft at $26^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The signal level is very low, considerable
threshold extension being required to lock the picture. Quatar-TV has been seen at 12.521 GHz horizontal and ARS-TV at 12.536 GHz vertical. The satellite has at least 12 Ku band transponders plus 132 medium- and 7 high-power C band transponders.
Julian Redwood (Christchurch) is now monitoring both the Ku and C bands. He has improved his Corotor 2 Chaparral feed by fitting a locallymachined feed holder - it's made of a tough plastic called Delrin. This has resulted in a slight improvement in band C but a considerable enhancement in band Ku . There has been comment about the Corotor 2's reduced efficiency in band Ku: it looks as if Julian has overcome the problem. New signals he mentions include a Russian channel, M49, via the satellite at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ (frequency 3.992 GHz ), and the TVM feed to Madagascar via Express 2 at $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ (frequency 3.818 GHz ).
Dave Hawkley (London) has provided information on the sound-in-sync (SIS) system, which was invented by the BBC in the late Sixties. While Dave was working in the industry on the ' 88 Olympics, he took in a clean stereo feed from Seoul with the audio digitally encoded into the field blanking period, a system called VIMCAS. When a standard SIS OB feed also carries conventional subcarrier audio it should be possible to recover both signals easily. You sometimes get this with the Eutelsat II F4 feeds (at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ). The SIS decoder is inserted to extract the SIS audio, while at the same time taking the conventional carrier. Often the two audio signals are a mix of commentator and effects, the audio carrier being just for effects.
John Locker (Wirral) reports that the autumn Solar Outrages occurred over October 10-16th, with a partial afternoon eclipse of the sun on the 12th. The Solar Outrage period occurs twice a year, when the sun tracks east-west across the sky directly behind the satellites in geostationary orbit. As the sun passes behind each satellite, dishes are aligned with both the satellite and the sun. Thus solar radiation is picked up, adding noise to the signal.

## Terrestrial News

UK: Channel 6 is the name of a proposed low-power text/audio based TV service planned for Edinburgh. The free transmissions would consist of a local radio programme plus hundreds of text information pages, using ch. 34. A licence is being sought from the DTI.

The five-year allocation of ch. 35 for the Channel 5 service will enable more higher-power transmitters to be used, particularly in the south where output powers are restricted in ch. 37 because of possible interference on the Continent.
It seems that the Restricted Service Licences (RSLs) used for temporary 28-day low-power MW/FM transmissions may be extended to TV use - there would be potential for DXTV RSL chasing! The FM radio transmissions usually operate at up to 25 W with an aerial no more than 20 m above local ground level. So users select a high hill for the remote transmitter and as a result coverage can be extensive.
Now that there is a PMR (private mobile radio) allocation in Band 1, Diplomat Communications has introduced fixed/mobile VHS transceiver Models SX-T and SX-S, which include operation at 55.75 67.5 MHz , offering 19 or 95 channel options, trunking etc. Band I PMR is likely to become active early next year.

Slovakia: A new national commercial service, TV Markiza, has opened. Initial coverage is over sixty per cent of the population.

Finland: Widescreen transmissions have started from Tampere. The MTV-3 service has applied for the fourth national TV franchise. CityTV has applied for a licence to operate in Helsinki.

Lithuania: For the record, Baltijos Televizija is using PAL and Secam transmissions at different times of the day!

Azerbaijan: The new 310 m high TV tower at Baku has opened, carrying radio as well as TV transmissions.

## The Netherlands: The Rotterdam-

 Waalhaven ch. E49 transmitter, aerial and all equipment have been removed: the ZH-TV service will not be resumed.Australasia: The ABUN Glen Innes ch. 0 transmitter in NSW has closed, moving to ch. 50. Very few ch. 0 transmitters are still in operation in Australia - but new Band I transmitters continue to be opened in New Zealand.

## Satellite News

John Womersley (Yorkshire) tells us that in the new year AFRTS (the American Forces Radio and TV
Service) is to drop B-MAC and adopt


MPEG-2 compression. At least one UK firm has been selling B-MAC decoders for AFRTS, so be warned.
French Telecom's 2D satellite has been successfully launched. It will take up position at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, alongside 2B.
Music channel VHI is expanding its coverage across Europe, with a Scandinavian service via Sirius at $5 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and a service to eastem Europe via Hot Bird 1 at $13^{\circ} E$. These services will be free initially, dependent on advertising revenue.
There has been some confusion recently about the Intelsat slots for

## A Chaparral LNB fitted

 to a prime-focus dish. Amalgam tape is used on the $F$ cannector and the knuckle bend to prevent moisture ingress. Tape the cable to the LNB support orm, then use a plastic tie. It's essential that the tape and tie hold the cable without crushing or pinching it, otherwise signal lass and standing waves will be experienced.

[^2]

A washing-up liquid bottle can be adapted to provide a cheap yet effective weatherproof housing for an epensive LNB used with a prime-focus dish.
coverage of the Atlantic region Intelsat is in the habit of shifting its satellites around. John Locker has checked via the Intelsat Web site and reports that, as of late August, the situation is as shown in the box below.
Intelsat VIIIA (not included in our table) is listed as being at $56^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and $40.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ! The organisation has announced its intention to position a high-powered Ku band satellite at $65^{\circ}$ E to provide DTH services in SE Asia, Australasia and the Pacific rim.

| $56^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | Intelsat VII | $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ Intelsat 601 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $53^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | Intelsat 706 | $245^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Intelsat 605 |  |  |
| $50^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | Intelsat 709 | $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Intelsat K |  |  |
| $40.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | Intelsat 512 | $21.3^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Intelsat 515 \& VIII |  |  |
| $34.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | Intelsat 603 | $18^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Intelsat 705 |  |  |
| $31.4^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | Intelsat 506 | $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | Intelsat 707

News Corporation plans to start a 12-channel JSKY service for Japan in mid-1997, via the JC-SAT-3 craft, expanding to 100 channels by 1998 with the prospect for more.
A Star TV DTH service is planned for India early next year, via PAS-4. AsiaSat-3 is to be launched during 1997 at $105.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, replacing AsiaSat-1 which will move to $122^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. AsiaSat4 is to be launched in 1999, with C, $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Ku}, \mathrm{Ka}$ and X band transponders. Apstar-1A is now in position at $134^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and is at present downlinking six Chinese TV channels.
Yousuf Ebrahim has sent us a copy of his authoritive newsletter Satellite Search. He also runs a satellite supply/installation company called Xpert Services. The newsletter covers Asian channel developments and orbital positions. Readers in this part of the world can contact Yousef at 15-C, Ittehad Lane \#2, Phase II

Ext., Defence Housing Authority, Karachi, Pakistan. Phone 588.0285/fax 589.3963.

## Guide to Sat-zapping - 4

There remains the receiver itself to consider. You can of course go for the most expensive type available, with all the add-ons, but this is not necessarily the best approach. A simple manual receiver will give you as much pleasure. I've long favoured manual receivers of the Echosphere SR1000, SR50, RR50 type from Benjamin/Winersat. Many other manual receivers are available on the second-hand market, often at very cheap prices. They are still produced in vast quantities for the Asian markets.
Manual receivers are easy to use. You will often find that variable IF and audio bandwidths are available as front controls. Such receivers are generally simple to modify, say with a threshold extension board to change a typical 7 dB threshold to 34 dB . But perhaps the most important point is that the whole FSS band ( $10.95-11.7 \mathrm{GHz}$ ) can be checked from one end to the other in about ten seconds for say the verticallypolarised channels, then checked back for a further ten seconds to cover the horizontally-polarised channels. A current remote-control receiver will, if it displays frequency, take up to a hundred seconds for a single sweep.
Manual receivers rarely indicate frequency, though one Benjaminsourced, Turkish-badged receiver was calibrated in IF. The standard coverage of manual receivers is 950 $1,750 \mathrm{MHz}$, never with enhancement. The second IF is usually 70 MHz , which can cause image problems (2 $\times 70 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) if you use a large dish (1.5m) with say Hot Bird. Few manual receivers seem to have decoder looping, so the descrambled video must go to a TV receiver's scart socket or a VCR video input socket.

New manual receivers can be obtained from Aerial Techniques (see advertisement on page 135 for the address etc.). Being special imports they tend to be expensive: Satellite dealers or the 'for sale' section of What Satellite TV are the best places to go to for a secondhand manual receiver.

Current models that feature on= screen menus, IR remote control and hundreds of memory channels are used by many DXers. Some have a low threshold as standard, say around 5 dB , with extension reducing this to under 3 dB .

As a guide to successful satzapping, you need to be able to tune/scan quickly and display the frequency, preferably on the receiver's front panel when there is no OSD output option to the TV set (often via a scart lead). Normal functions - polarisation/skew, bandwidth, audio tuning, threshold (if available), IF extension and decoder looping - should be readily accessible, also such options as filtered. clamped/unclamped baseband video, $14 / 18 \mathrm{~V}$ LNB switching and, if you are into C -band operation, video polarity inversion etc. Speed is the vital point, so that when you find that rare, exotic feed from say the Cook Islands you don't have to get involved with menu hunting for parameter changes.
In addition to my favourite manual machines I use two remote-control receivers. The Echosphere LT730 is an easy receiver to operate. It has a front panel frequency/parameter readout, no OSD and all the basics except, oddly, no decoder looping, and is still available for around $£ 240$. The relatively new Chaparral M60e is a menu-driven receiver that works very well for the price, about $£ 210$ retail (it's actually a badged unit tha comes from Taiwan). You'll find that after an hour or so of practice it is simple to use - there are only three short menus to skip through (plus sub-menus) and all the facilities you need. Decoder input selection (BB/PAL/MAC etc.) is by means of intemal links, which is rather inconvenient. A disadvantage is that the chopper power supply radiates MW/SW interference. Neither of these receivers has an internal positioner.
I've also been using a current Provision V receiver that comes from Korea and has a price tag of about $£ 280$. This is a more formidable - and beautifully made - unit with an internal positioner. It's heavily menu driven: though the parameters available are very extensive, I find it laborious to use when quick results are the main aim But I know many enthusiasts who have bought these receivers, operale them successfully and are more than happy with them.
Another sat-zapper enthusiast I know uses the latest SCT Monterey receiver. It has all the add-ons, is combined with domestic entertainment and costs over $£ 2,000$.
The choice is yours and depends on your home and personal needs. If $\mathrm{f}^{3}$ any readers wish to write in to comment on their experiences with particular receiyers, please do.

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# Caltek CM2700 

## Test Report

## Steve Beeching examines an inexpensive digital multimeter that's ideal for the cash-strapped engineer or workshop

Lack of funds is something we are accustomed to in the consumer electronics servicing industry. One consequence of this is that engineers are not known for their enthusiasm for purchasing new gear. So a new digital multimeter from Caltek is welcome. Why? Because it's good, and cheap. Known as the CM2700, it does not sacrifice performance for price.


## Specification

The display is of the $33 / 4$ digit type, with the fourth digit restricted to displaying 1 or 3 (because of the ranges - see below).
DC voltage ranges are $320 \mathrm{mV} .3 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$, $32 \mathrm{~V}, 320 \mathrm{~V}$ and 600 V . AC ranges are from 3.2 V to 600 V . Accuracy is within 1.2 per cent plus two digits - with the 320 mV range it's 0.8 per cent plus two digits.
DC and AC ranges are $320 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 3 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~mA}$. $32 \mathrm{~mA}, 320 \mathrm{~mA}$ and 10 A . There's a separate connector for the 10A range, which has a limited measurement period of 15 seconds - the meter may be damaged if this is overlooked.

Resistance ranges are $320 \Omega, 3 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, $32 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 320 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 3 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and $32 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. For most ranges the accuracy is given as 1.2 per cent plus five digits. With the $32 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range it's 3.5 per cent plus five digits. This is substantially more accurate than required to check whether a high-value resistor has gone even higher, as they tend to do.
The same rotary switch position selects a continuity test or diode check. At switch on you get the continuity test: the centre pushbutton at the top switches over to the diode check, toggling between the two.
Take care when carrying out continuity checks: the drive voltage can be as high as 1.2 V , which could damage an IC. If the loop resistance is above $18 \Omega$, the continuity beeper may not sound. In the diode test mode, forward
voltage between $0.4-0.7 \mathrm{~V}$ can be measured. Not much use you may say, but more and more VCRs are using diodes as voltage droppers from a 6 V line to obtain the more critical 5V microcontroller supply. The meter cannot measure diode reverse leakage.

## Plus Points

I particularly liked the bar graph below the reading, to indicate where you are within the measurement range. This is useful when the expected reading is not known. Ranging is automatic, but you can set it to manual and then step up or down, using the bar graph as an under- or over-range indicator. The meter reverts to auto operation when the selector switch position is changed.
There are two voltage test conditions. I wasn't sure why until I read the small print. The first provides automatic AC/DC selection. Under certain circumstances however the meter can be fooled, for example when a high AC ripple is present on a DC voltage. To overcome this problem the second position is used, with the centre, top push-button giving manual selection of AC or DC . The current ranges are all automatic.
I've saved the best feature until last - the hold button. How many times have you carried out a measurement then, after removing the probes, forgotten it? So you have to check again. By storing the measurement until you relcase it, the hold button saves you from these memory lapses. I have to admit that with two hands holding the probes in a difficult position it can be tricky pressing the hold button - think about it!

## Verdict

Overall it's a nice, accurate little meter. There's an optional rubber boot that can be fitted on to provide protection when the meter is slung about in the workshop or toolbox. Price? Just $£ 34 \cdot 50$ plus VAT - about half the usual price of a basic digital meter.
The Caltek CM2700 is available from Willow Vale Electronics Ltd., 11 Arkwright Road, Reading, Berks RG2 0LU ( 01189876 444, fax 01189867 188) under order code 12270 CM . My thanks to Willow Vale for providing the sample to play with.

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## Answer to Test Case 408 - See page 93 -

Microcontroller faults can be difficult to deal with, especially when there are three separate processors that have to work together before anything can get going properly. But surely Sage can handle this sort of thing? After all, he's supposed to be the bee's knees when it comes to technical conundrums. But we've seen where his real interests lie: in the pleasures of the flesh, it seems, rather than the delights of digital fault diagnosis.
Sage's quest finally took him to pin 23 of the timer chip IC751. A 50 Hz squarewave input derived from the mains supply should be present here, perhaps to pace the real-time clock. Perhaps, but whatever it does it's certainly vital to the functioning of the chip. In fact pin 23 was stuck at 5 V , because transistor Q754 in the feed to it was cut off. There was no discernible activity at the base of this transistor, though a healthy 50 Hz feed from the power supply was trying to get through the coupling capacitor C756.
Downstream from C756 one comes to the 1SS 133 diode D753, which was the culprit. It was leaky - the meter produced a reading of about $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
A new diode brought the whole shooting match back to life, notwithstanding the signs of corrosion on the front panel. When these had been cleaned off the machine went back to the customer, with a bill for labour that was about a thousand times the price of the diode.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Servicing the Philips G90AE Chassis

The G90AE was introduced in 1989 and proved to be a popular and reliable chassis. As in other chassis introduced at the time, extensive use is made of surface-mounted components. Faults are mainly restricted to the power supply, for which Philips has introduced a repair kit. Richard Newman on the best way to tackle these sets.

## Substitute for the Sanken STR442/453

The Sanken STR442-STR453 series of three-terminal chopper ICs have been obsolete for some time. As a result, prices have soared. This can be a problem with the wide range of models in which they were used. Michael Dranfield provides an economical solution: an easy-to-build, discrete-component plug-in substitute module.

## The TV Forum

The video/TV trade faces many problems today, a lot of which are just left to solve themselves as best they can. Some feel that this isn't good enough. So we are opening our pages to views and suggestions. Michael Maurice kicks off with a look at the current situation and some proposals for improving the service offered to the public - and the rewards to those in the trade.

## Digital Discoveries

Hugh Cocks has been experimenting with the Pace DVR500, a digital satellite receiver-decoder. In the course of his tests he discovered quite a lot about digital reception. Read all about it!

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