THE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE TEEDEDO SERVICING•VIDEO.SATELLITE.DEVELOPMENTS JANUARY $1998 £ 2.50$

## Special offer Audio signal generator

## Null-method

 dish alfignmeniServicing guide for the Panasoila NVL20/25/28

## Monitor faulis

Servicing digital sutellite receive


Fault Reports TVs, VCRs, Camcorders and Satellite


## Quality Replacement Heads at Competitive Prices!

Comprehensive range available from stock covering thousands of models from hundreds of brands. Rotary and camcorder types available

Easy to use catalogue for instant identification
We supply one of the largest ranges of replacement heads in Europe:
Phone us NOW for more details
For further information on Philex products and our distributifon netreark please contact us now on 0181202191 or fax us on 018120200115.


# CONTENTS 

January 1998

## Oriental Conundrums <br> 155

## Teletopics

Latest on the digital TV front, UK monitor production capacity dramatically increased, a fuse warning and other news

## Camcorner

Camcorder servicing hints and fault reports

## Book Review

163

## Satellite Workshop

Jack Armstrong's column on satellite feceiver servicing.

Test Case 421165
Null-method Dish Alignment 166 John Pitt-Francis finds this technique better than the use of a meter and provides guidance on suitable equipment.

## Monitor Fault Reports



TV Sound Systems
170
Nicam transmissions enable Dolby Pro-Logic to be added to TV, giving us home cinema sound. A number of speaker arrangements have been devised to take advantage of the possibilities. Alan J. Roberts surveys the current scene.

## Letters

## Introduction to Digital TV

In this final instalment in his current series J. LeJeune takes a look at digital satellite receiver fault finding.


Vol. 48, No. 3


## What a Life!

This time it's all camcorders. S on Steven gives Donald Bullock some guidance on basic camcorder servicing。

## TV Fault Finding 182

Help Wanted ..... 186
VCR Clinic ..... 200
Satellite Notebook ..... 202

Solutions to problems with satellite equipment and installations.

## Servičing Panasonic NVL20/25/28 series VCRs

204Brian Storm provides a quick-check guide to common faults experienced with these popular machines.

## Trade Memoirs

What was it like to be part of the TV servicing trade in the Fifties and Sixties? Derek Townsend has some vivid recollections.

## Pace PRD800/900 PSU

## Repair

208
Pete Haylor on how to tackle the common problem of na dead PRD800/900 power supply without tears

## Long-distance Television

Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception, news from broad, Band I allocations, causes of SpE propagation and other DX matters.

## Next Month in Television <br> 215

## SPECJAL OEEER

The AG 2601 is a portable mains-powered instrumenf covering 10 Hz to 1 MHz in five overlapping decades. Its dimensions are $150 \times 250 \times 130 \mathrm{~mm}$ and weighs 2.5 kg . Available to Television reades at an inclusive price of £129. For ordering details see page 163 .

# AயORLD 

## SPARES

## CD-Rom Revolution

The updated CD-Rom catalogue now contains even more information

## 587,000 Descriptions 351,000 Part Numbers 300,000 Products 3,000 Pictures

Now with interactive COPLINK giving up to the minute information and availability


TECHLINE is always available. Should you require any technical help or advice on 0891615915. (*all calls charged at premium rate)

DE-ZINE-LINE, Willow Vale's FREE planning service designing your professional sound and communication system. Phone or Fax
Gerry Bevan on 01635254218.
C.O.P.S. computer ordering parts system via our 'viewdata' based order/enquiry system.

Call willow vale 01189876444

Fан willow Vale 01189867188

# Oriental Conundrums 

Over the past thirty years the UK electronics industry has depended more and more on investment by overseas firms. In fact without this investment there would be virtually no consumer electronics, semiconductor or computer industries in the UK today. Whether this overseas investment is a good or a bad thing hasn't mattered too much to date. It has continued to come in, often encouraged by govemment action of various sorts (grants, tax benefits etc.). Plants have been established and jobs created: thousands of them. Now alarm bells have suddenly started to ring, because of financial problems in East Asia.

Fortunately many of the current batch of plants are now in operation - for example production started recently at Korean manufacturer LG Electronics' computer monitor plant at Newport in South Wales. Far Eastem investment in electronics in the UK started with the Japanese back in 1974. In more recent limes Taiwanese and Korean firms have appeared on the scene. It is Korcan investment that's causing most of the current concern.

Hyundai has decided to put a hold on its $£ 3$ bn investment in two semiconductor plants in Scotland. Samsung has postponed the start of the next phase of its u 450 m development in the North East - semiconductor and PC manufacture were to have been added to its colour TV and microwave oven plants at Wynyard Park. Daewoo has announced that its overseas investments are being reviewed, including its VCR plant in Antrim, Northern Ireland.

What's behind all this? There is, in Eastern Asia, a far greater tendency to save and invest than in the West. Because of the savings, banks have moncy to lend. Large companies borrow and invest. Everything is just fine so long as the economy remains in an expansionary phase. But no economy continucs to
expand indefinitely without pausing for breath. What happens when the rate of economic expansion decreases? Excess capacity then becomes evident, firms start to make losses, loans may cease to be serviced, the banks come under pressure, confidence in the economy is lost and a sort of self-feeding collapse can set in.

Traditional business practices in East Asia have made the problem far worse than it might otherwise have been. Banks have not been entirely open in reporting on their activities, auditing is olien poor, and the banks and major firms tend to have rather too close relationships. So banks don't ask too many questions and continue to provide loans against collateral that they see is appreciating in value - even if only in paper terms. Any bad debts are simply shunted aside instead of being written off. This is asking for trouble when economic expansion slows down. Increased losses and bad debts can soon destroy confidence. In Korea the result of all this has been a full-blown economic crisis, with the International Monetary Fund having to be called in to try to save the situation.

There are many consequences of this sort of situation. Firms cease to invest both at home and abroad: hence the decisions by many Korean firms noted above. Investors may try to sell overseas assets to pay for loans that are called in, thus exporting their problems. Or they may try to.move funds abroad when the domestic currency loses value, making the currency problem worse. This is why so much depends on that vague quality confidence. When a currency loses value, the country's exports become cheaper for others. You can thus try to export your way out of the problem, but this damages the economies of other countries. It is very difficult to assess the balance of all these effects, which don't show
up in an expansionary cconomic context. But once they appear they do no one any good.

A major contributory factor in the current situation has been asset inflation, which occurs when the price of assets - houses, shares, whatever - increases rapidly because there is more money available than there are opportunities to use it. This can lead to excessive investment because paper collateral is generated and loans are extended against it: this is the real bubble economy condition, the basic cause of situations like the USA in 1929 and the East Asian problems today. Central banks and intemational banking operations then have to do their best to sort out the problcm.

It is always clear enough in hindsight what has caused an cconomic upsct. It is not so easy in day to day banking and business to do anything about it. A bank that refuses to lend will simply lose business to others. Central banks try to impose some order by altering interest rates, but this is not a precise weapon. We have to live with business cycles, and to hope that excesses in some countries do not plunge us all, as a result of increasing internationalisation of trade and banking, into economic difficulties.

It is a pity that some sort of middle way cannot be established between the reluctance of many Westem firms to invest and take chances and the tendency of East Asian firms to invest and plough on regardless, sceing increased production and market share as their aim rather than a reasonable profit margin. We all have a lot to leam - and one problem is that each generation tends to make its own mistakes instead of learning from past experience. What can be done is to ensure adequate financial supervision, which may or may not work. In time it all blows over, but a lot of people can suffer in the process.

## COPYRIGHT

© Reed Business Information Ltd., 1998. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form or by any means without the written permission of the publishers.
All reasonable precautions are taken by Television to ensure that the advice and data published are reliable. We cannot however guarantee it and we cannot accept legal responsibility for it.

## CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence regarding advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "Television", Reed Business Information, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Editorial correspondence should be addressed to "Television", Editorial Department, Reed Business Information, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

## INDEXES AND BINDERS

Indexes for Vols. 38 to 47 are available at $£ 3.50$ each from SoftCopy Ltd., who can also supply an eight-year consolidated index on computer disc. For further details see page 215.
Einders that hold twelve issues of Television are available for $£ 6.50$ each from Television Binders, 78 Whalley Road, Wilpshire, Blackburn BB1 9LF. Make cheques payable to "Television Binders".

## BACK NUMBERS

Some back issues are available at $£ 3: 00$ each. For further details see box on page 167.

## SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES

| Telephone: | 01444445566 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fax: | 01444445447 |
| Credit card orders: | 01622778000 |

Address: Television, Subscriptions Dept, PO Box 302,
Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 3YY, UK.
Make cheques payable to: Television
Subscription rates:

## UK

Airmail Eire
Airmail Europe
Airmail Rest of World
£30.00 per year
£34.00 per year
£43.00 per year
$£ 56.00$ per year

NEWSTRADE ENQUIRIES
Distributed by MarketForce
Telephone: 0171261 ไु704
WEB SITE
For a full list of RB1 magazines:
http//www.reedbusiness.com
ISSN 0032-647X

REED
BUSINESS INFORMATION

## You! <br>  ECONOMIC

 Thousands of semiconductors I.C's etc. of video parts, heads, belt kits etc. of remote controls. etc. etc. over 100,000 database records to help find the difficultvideo parts quickly. Stock availability \& price in seconds
We compete on QuAMITY - We compete on SIERVICE We will not compromise and yet our prices are often less.


# hfip://www.telepart.co.uk 

Possibly a FIRST AGAIN, you can search our www site for video spares, semiconductors, remote controls, satellite gear, line output transformers and CCTV components. Its simple and will only cost the price of a local call. You can order parts, enquire about parts, or simply send a message. All at the cost of a local call. If you don't have the gear to access the internet get straight in touch with your local computer supplier or ask us for 2 fact sheet.
* Economic supply TV \& Video paris wever werey Fast Our experfenced staf, wiNr WMIT WANT to help you
We can give you an instant answer from our database which contains over 100,000 references and we can give that answer IN SECONDS If we can't find it immediately, we wil FIA SSLE \& FIASSYE our supplier, FIASSVE the manufacturer. We will make phone call after phone call, and Fax after Fax on your behal. WE WILL DOALC WFIIS FOR YOU. We do it willingly and for ERES YOUU NESD ECONCOMIC? ??

| 1 N 4001 | 0.03 | $2 \mathrm{SC2274}$ | 0.35 | AA119 | 0.36 | BC557 | 0.09 | BT151500R | 1.12 | 8ZX6122 | 0.19 | Max232CPE | 4.70 | TA7281P | 3.20 | TDA3654Q 2.82 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1N4002 | 0.04 | 2SC2335 | 1.12 | AC127 | 0.71 | BC557B | 0.18 | B7151800R | 1.15 | BZX612V4 | 0.07 | HC13002P | 7.69 | TA76984P | 5.97 | TDA4500 4.66 |
| 1N4003 | 0.03 | 2SC2458 | 0.84 | AD162 | 0.96 | BC5588 | 0.18 | BU208A | 1.46 | $82 \times 6133$ | 0.19 | MC7812CT' | 0.77 | TA7778P | 5.11 | TDA4501H 9.57 |
| 1 N 4004 | 0.11 | 2 SC 2482 | 0.35 | AF 127 | 2.48 | BC558C | 0.09 | 8U2080 | 1.61 | BZX6136 | 0.19 | M H 5003 | 2.23 | TA8205AH | 4.50 | TDA4503 4.00 |
| IN4005 | 0.06 | 2SC2570A | 0.38 | AN5265 | 1.76 | BC5598 | 0.14 | BU2508AF | 1.58 | BZX613V9 | 0.14 | MJ2955 | 0.77 | TA8210AH | 0.00 | TDA4505E 7.35 |
| 1N4006 | 0.06 | 25C2655 | 0.31 | AN5512 | 1.76 | BC560C | 0.11 | BU2508DF | 1.58 | 8ZX615v6 | 0.11 | M H 802 | 2.91 | TA8210H | 4.79 | TDA4505M 11.97 |
| IN4007 | 0.04 | 2Sc2705 | 0.35 | AN5515 | 2.79 | BC635 | 0.23 | BU326A | 1.36 | B2X6168 | 0.11 | MJE13005 | 0.86 | TA8215H | 4.79 | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { TDA4510 } & 2.74 \\ \end{array}$ |
| 1N4148 | 0.06 | 2SC2785 | 0.36 | AN5521 | 1.66 | BC636 | 0.14 | B4406 | 0.69 | 82X610V2 | 0.11 | 1HE18004 | 2.05 | TA8215H | 8.01 | TDA4580 10.05 |
| 1 N5062 | 0.14 | 2 SC 3225 | 0.60 | AN5601K | 9.74 | BC637 | 0.11 | B44262 | 0.86 | BZX61698 | 0.19 | HLUE3055T | 0.45 | TA8221H | 0.00 | TDA4600 2.14 |
| 1 N540] | 0.14 | 2SC3330 | 0.52 | AN7171K | 5.56 | BC639 | 0.21 | 84500 | 1.41 | 8ZX61705 | 0.09 | hate 340 | 0.45 | TA8403K | 2.31 | 1044500/2/3 2.82 |
| 1 N5402 | 0.14 | 2SC3400 | 0.17 | AN7190K | 11.11 | BC640 | 0.11 | Bu500S | 2.05 | BZX618Y2 | 0.19 | WHF18004 | 2.05 | TA8427K | 3.76 | TDA4601 1.46 |
| 1N5404 | 0.13 | $2 \mathrm{2SC3423}$ | 0.60 | BA157 | 0.09 | BC8468 | 0.52 | Bu508A | 1.29 | BZX619V1 | 0.09 | M.F18204 | 6.07 | TA8718N | 7.69 | TDA46010 1.46 |
| 1N5408 | 0.09 | 2 SC369 | 0.06 | BA158 | 0.07 | BC8488 | 0.35 | BU508AF | 1.32 | BZX61C22V | 0.11 | MN650 | 1.71 | TA8739p | 6.01 | TDA4605 4.10 |
| 1N6263 | 0.20 | ${ }^{2 S C 3807}$ | 0.91 | BA159 | 0.11 | BC848C | 0.41 | BU5C8APH | 1.99 | B2X7910 | 0.30 | MPSAOE | 0.35 | TAA550B | 0.31 | TDA46052 1.97 |
| 1 N914 | 0.02 | 2 SC 3953 | 0.72 | BA3910b | 6.99 | BC8568 | 0.21 | B 45080 | 1.56 | BZXT912 | 0.11 | MPSA13 | 0.18 | TBA120S | 0.89 | TDA4950 1.76 |
| 1544 | 0.11 | 2SC4517A | 3.14 | 8 A5406 | 2.14 | BC858C | 0.19 | Qu5080F | 1.88 | BZX7936 | 0.10 | MPSA63 | 0.18 | TEA120U | 0.47 | TDA7240A 2.57 |
| 2N2222A | 0.23 | 2SC458 | 0.18 | BA5412 | 2.48 | BC875 | 0.33 | 80508V | 2.40 | 82X793v9 | 0.09 | MPSA93 | 0.11 | tBA8zohf | 0.35 | TDA8138 $\quad 3.59$ |
| 2N3055 | 0.50 | $2 \mathrm{SC4742}$ | 5.11 | 846209 | 1.18 | B0131 | 0.26 | BU536 | 1.65 | 82X795v6 | 0.09 | MR8556 | 0.11 | TDA1013A | 1.56 | TDA8140 4.62 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3055 \mathrm{H}$ | 1.29 | 2SC4769 | 4.02 | B46209N | 1.27 | BD132 | 0.26 | B4806 | 1.03 | 828796V2 | 0.08 | NE555 | 1.03 | TDA1015 | 1.37 | TDA8145 1.97 |
| 2N3773 | 1.52 | 2 SC536 | 0.30 | B462198 | 1.76 | 80137 | 0.46 | 84908 | 1.68 | 80879C33 | 0.11 | NE555N | 0.43 | TDA1035T | 4.27 | TDA8170 4.70 |
| 2N3904 | 0.32 | $2 \mathrm{SC945}$ | 0.11 | B46222 | 1.70 | B0139 | 0.31 | BUA5150 | 2.14 | 87x79C5V1 | 0.11 | P600A | 0.33 | TDA1044 | 1.43 | TDA8172 2.65 |
| 2 N 4401 | 0.11 | 2SD1207 | 0.57 | 8 86247 | 1.95 | 80140 | 0.24 | BUK4445008 | 2.40 | $82 \times 853 \mathrm{V9}$ | 0.11 | P6KE130A | 2.55 | tDal050 | 1.08 | TDA8175 6.41 |
| 2 N 555 | 0.12 | 2 S01246 | 0.30 | BAT 43 | 0.52 | 80233 | 0.23 | BUL 54AR | 1.27 | BZY8812 | 0.09 | P6KE180A | 4.65 | TDAIOS5C | 2.74 | TDA8178FS 5.95 |
| 2 SA1013 | 0.35 | 2 SO 1275 | 1.41 | BAT85 | 0.96 | B0234 | 0.36 | BUT11 | 0.65 | BCY882V7 | 0.23 | PIC16C8404S | SO4.50 | TDA1170 | 1.82 | TDA8180 4.87 |
| 2 SA1015 | 0.11 | 2 SD1276 | 1.39 | Qav21 | 0.21 | 80237 | 0.31 | Butlia | 0.95 | BZY883v0 | 0.11 | R2KL | 0.77 | TDAl170N | 2.57 | TDA8190 3.59 |
| 2SA1020 | 0.44 | 2 SD1292 | 0.64 | BAX14 | 0.17 | 80238 | 0.24 | Bursilif | 1.18 | B2Y884V7 | 0.09 | R2M | 0.84 | TDAII70S | 2.05 | TDA83500 5.56 |
| 2SA1029 | 0.26 | 2 SD1330 | 0.31 | $\mathrm{BCl}^{1078}$ | 0.20 | B0243 | 0.45 | BuT12A | 1.17 | B2Y885V1 | 0.13 | R4050 | 3.04 | TDA11809 | 2.48 | TDA8380 2.53 |
| 2SA1048 | 0.19 | 2 2SD1397 | 2.31 | $8 \mathrm{Cl108}$ | 0.24 | ED243A | 0.60 | BuT12AF | 1.87 | B2Y88C12V | 0.09 | REGRABY10 | 13.00 | TDA1516Q | 3.59 | TDA9503 2.13 |
| 2SA1145 | 0.36 | 2501398 | 2.14 | BC109A | 0.00 | BD243C | 0.44 | BUT18AF | 1.37 | CD4001 | 0.24 | RG2 | 0.64 | TDA1518Q | 4.27 | TEA1039 2.11 |
| 2SA1286 | 0.60 | $2 S 01426$ | 3.51 | BC141 | 0.36 | BD244A | 0.34 | BuT55A | 1.19 | C04017 | 0.47 | RGPIOG | 0.26 | TDA1519A | 2.74 | TEA2018A 2.29 |
| 2SA1370 | 0.43 | 2501427 | 2.91 | BC147A | 0.24 | ED244C | 0.43 | BUN48A | 1.97 | C04049 | 0.35 | RGP15G | 0.26 0.33 | TDAL5208 | 4.50 | TEA2029C 7.04 |
| 2SA1706 | 0.50 | 2501432 | 5.04 | BC148A | 0.35 | B0245C | 0.94 | BuSVIİ | 1.32 | CD4052 | 0.29 | RGPISJ | 0.17 | TDA1524A | 7.52 | TEA2031A 4.26 |
| 2SA733 | 0.18 | 2SD1439 | 5.86 | 8 Cl 1488 | 0.11 | B0433 | 0.29 | BUW418 | 1.39 | CO4053 | 0.61 | RGP15M | 0.44 | TDA1553Q | 4.79 | TEA2164 3.40 |
| 2SA872A | 6.10 | 2SD1441 | 5.98 | BC1588 | 0.12 | B0434 | 0.31 | BUW84 | 1.03 | CNX62A | 1.29 | RGP3OM | 0.30 | TDA15540 | 8.12 | TEA2260 $\quad 2.48$ |
| 254933 | 0.36 | 2 2S1453 | 3.85 | BC168 | 0.04 | B0436 | 0.52 | 8UX84 | 1.03 | CNK82A | 2.10 | \$2000A | 2.57 | TDA15570 | 4.23 | TEA2261 3.68 |
| 2 SA940 | 0.82 | 2 2S1497 | 4.74 | BC182 | 0.14 | B0437 | 0.52 | BUZ71A | 1.03 | CNX83A | 2.55 | \$2000A3 | 3.59 | TDA15580 | 7.69 | TEA5101A 6.48 |
| 2SA950 | 0.18 | $2 \mathrm{SD1541}$ | 4.96 | BC1821 | 0.14 | B0438 | 0.38 | 8U280 | 3.52 | CNY758 | 0.52 | \$2000AF | 1.46 | TDA167CA | 2.98 | 7161050 |
| 254966 | 0.41 | $2 \mathrm{SD1548}$ | 5.95 | BC184A | 0.12 | B0581 | 0.47 | BUZ80A | 4.15 | DTAI14ES | 0.31 | S2055AF | 1.46 3.74 | tDal675A | 3.85 | TC2460 1.54 |
| $2 \mathrm{SA992}$ | 0.31 | 2501554 | 3.25 | BC184L | 0.06 | 30826 | 0.43 | BUZ90A | 3.40 | DTC124ES | 0.77 | SAAl29302 | 1.46 10.37 | TDA1904 | 1.63 | TICP1060 0.60 |
| 2581010 | 0.35 | 2501555 | 2.65 | BC187 | 0.47 | 30839 | 0.57 | BUZ90AF | 3.30 | DTCI 44 ES | 0.19 | SAB3035 | 1.71 | TDA1908A | 5.61 | 71 P 110 TP112-1 |
| 2581066 | 0.82 | 2501556 | 5.11 | BC212 | 0.09 | 80901 | 0.52 | BY127 | 0.18 | FR605 | 1.90 | SG264A | 12.88 | TDA2002 | 1.12 1.83 | T1P112\% 0.77 |
| 2 S8I143 | 0.77 | 2 2S1651 | 2.38 | BC2128 | 0.19 | 80902 | 0.60 | BY133 | 0.08 | FXT749 | 0.43 | SGSif 344 | 10.70 | TDA2005 | 1.83 | TP120 0.40 |
| ${ }^{2 S 81243}$ | 0.60 | 2SD1858 | 0.43 | SC212L | 0.18 | B0911 | 0.52 | BY206 | 0.20 | HA13001 | 0.43 3.85 | SL. 1430 | 10.70 1.92 | TDA2006 | 1.06 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { TP122 } \\ \text { TP2955 } & 0.40\end{array}$ |
| 2 2SE560 | 0.43 | 2 2SD1877 | 2.14 | ${ }^{\text {BC237 }}$ | 0.12 | ${ }^{\text {S0764C }}$ | 1.18 | BY227 | 0.13 | H413119 | 3.85 2.05 | SL1431 | 1.92 2.82 | TDA2O3OH | 0.91 1.46 | TP2955 0.89 |
| 258643 | 0.29 | 2SD1878 | 2.63 | BC2378 | 0.19 | 80165C | 1.68 | Br228 | 0.26 | HA13151 | 2.05 13.20 | SN74141N | 2.82 0.17 | TDA2030V | 1.46 4.56 | TP29E 0.77 <br> $7 \times 3055$ 108 |
| $2 S B 647$ | 0.57 | 2 SO1879 | 3.16 | 8 C 238 | 0.11 | BF194 | 0.22 | BY2291000 | 1.31 | HA513385P3 | 7.69 | STK4132:1 | 10.17 10.00 | TDA2050 | 4.56 12.08 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 P 3055 & 1.08 \\ 79314\end{array}$ |
| 2SB649A | 0.77 | 2SO1884 | 3.35 | BC2388 | 0.16 | BF195 | 0.07 | BY255 | 0.14 | HM6251 | 14.32 | STK4141\% | 10.00 10.23 | TDA2270 | 12.08 | TP31A 0.36 |
| 2 2SE688 | 1.61 | 2501887 | 3.56 3.56 | 8C307 | 0.06 | BF197 | 0.18 | BY299 | 0.14 0.18 | CH281 | 14.32 0.26 | STK4142I | 10.23 9.40 | TDA2540 | 1.29 | $7 P 32 C$ 0.40 <br> $7 P 35$  |
| 259698 | 0.35 | 2 SO 288 | 0.85 | ВС3078 | 0.15 | BF199 | 0.18 | BY397 | 0.20 | IR9594 | 15.79 | STK41521 | 10.95 | TDA2541 | 1.12 3.45 | TIP35C 1.82 <br> $7 P 41 \mathrm{C}$ 0.65 |
| 2S8716 | 0.43 | 2S0350A | 1.97 | BC308 | 0.09 | BF258 | 0.04 | BY398 | 0.16 | RPBC40 | 15.79 5.98 | STK4192\% | 10.95 14.64 | TDA2577A | 3.45 | TP41C 0.65 |
| 2SB772 | 0.50 | 2 SO381 | 1.66 | BC308A | 0.09 | BF420 | 0.21 | BY399 | 0.12 | KıA6210AH | 6.15 | STK5332 | 2.82 | TDA2578A | 3.20 | TIP42C 0.52 |
| 2SB774 | 1.61 | 250400 | 0.34 | BC308C | 0.26 | BF421 | 0.24 | BY448 | 0.30 | LA4270 | 6.15 2.73 | STK5342 | 2.82 4.07 | TDA2579A | 4.91 | TPL761A 1.85 |
| 258891 | 0.60 | 2 SD401A | 0.77 | BC3098 | 0.10 | Bf422 | 0.19 | BY014] | 0.35 | LA4280 | 2.73 3.12 | STK5372H | 4.07 6.84 | TDA2581Q | 2.57 | TPL791A 1.25 |
| 2SB892 | 0.35 | 2SD468 | 0.28 | BC327 | 0.10 | BF423 | 0.14 | BYD33D | 0.12 | LA4282 | 3.12 5.11 | STK542! | 6.84 9.52 | TDR2582 | 3.85 | R2072CP 1.03 |
| 2SC1008 | 0.24 | 2SD667 | 0.38 | BC328 | 0.14 | BF459 | 0.43 | Bro33J | 0.16 | LA4445 | 3.11 | STK5421 | 9.52 8.12 | TDR2593 | 1.12 | TMP47C432AP8189 |
| 2 SCl 124 | 0.48 | 250669A | 0.64 | 日C337 | 0.14 | 8F471 | 0.37 | Bro33m | 0.26 | LA4460 | 3.45 2.50 | STK5481 | 8.12 7.69 | TDA2600 | 7.69 | 15.19 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1318}$ | 0.19 | 2 SO718 | 1.90 | вC338 | 0.06 | BF487 | 0.57 | $8 \mathrm{~V} 10-40$ | 2.55 | LA4700 | 2.50 4.27 | STK7253 STK7308 | 7.69 | TDA2611A | 0.64 | TMP47C434N3537 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1473}$ | 0.21 | 2S0756 | 0.47 | BC368 | 0.18 | BF491 | 0.41 | BW958 | 0.21 | 146324 | 4.27 2.05 | STK7308 STK7348 | 6.41 5.74 | TDA2611AQ | 1.32 | 15.22 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1573}$ | 0.52 | 2S08378 | 1.12 | BC369 | 0.18 | BF494 | 0.12 | BW95C | 0.28 | LA6510 | 2.05 2.94 | STK7348 STRI 1006 | 5.74 7.37 | TDA2653A | 4.70 | TMP47C43AN3555 |
| 2 2S1675 | 0.14 | 2 SD856 | 0.79 | BC372 | 0.53 | BF759 | 0.38 | BY960 | 0.27 | 447830 | 2.94 1.88 | STR11006 | 7.37 9.40 | IOA3190 | 2.05 | 16.63 |
| 2SC1685 | 0.21 | 2SD882 | 0.43 | BC546A | 0.11 | BF869 | 0.38 | BY96E | 0.27 | LA7832 | 1.88 2.40 | STR4211 | 9.40 | TDA3330 | 14.21 | TPU2732 10.05 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1740}$ | 0.16 | 2S08988 | 6.41 | BC546 | 0.12 | 8 887 | 0.41 | BYW56 | 0.31 | 47835 | 2.40 | STP50020 | 9.38 | TDA3505 | 2.40 | U28298 $\quad 3.40$ |
| 2SC1815Y | 0.11 | 250965 | 0.67 | BC547 | 0.11 | BF959 | 0.18 | BWY ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 0.31 | L47835 | 2.99 | STR50103 | 4.48 | TDA3560 | 6.13 | UC3842 1.46 |
| 25c2001 | 0.23 | 2S0965R | 1.05 | BC547A | 0.04 | BF960 | 0.30 |  | 0.21 | L47837 | 4.19 | STR50103A | 5.56 | TDA3561A | 3.85 | UC3844 1.20 |
| $25 C 2023$ | 3.18 | 2SK1117 | 3.40 | BC5478 | 0.11 | Br970 | 0.43 | BYY55600 | 0.50 | LC7132 | 4.70 | STR54041 | 5.15 | TDA3562A | 4.62 | UC3844N $\quad 1.91$ |
| 25 C 2073 | 1.03 | 2SK1118 | 3.40 | BC548 | 0.11 | arR90A | 0.68 | B7X55600 | 0.23 | LED3G | 0.10 | STR5412 | 4.02 | T0^3565 | 2.74 | UPCI318AV 3.85 |
| 2SC2078 | 1.00 | 2SK30A | 0.35 | BC548A | 0.11 | Bry51 | 0.39 | BZV85C5V1 | 1.34 | LED3R | 0.10 | STR58041 | 3.42 | TDA3566 | 6.41 | UPC1365C $\quad 1.70$ |
| $25 C 2120$ | 0.23 | 7407 | 0.69 | BC5488 | 0.06 |  | 0.18 | BZX6110 | 0.15 | LED3Y | 0.10 | STR59041 | 8.11 | TDA3576B | 10.31 | UPC1378H 1.71 |
| 2562229 | 0.31 | 74 HCO 4 | 0.88 | BC548C | 0.14 | BRIO3 | 0.62 | 82X66111 | 0.16 | La317 | 1.29 | STR6020 | 6.07 | TDA3592A | 4.60 | LPC1394C 1.92 |
| ESC2230 | 0.55 | 7805 | 0.78 | BC5498 | 0.11 | BRX44 | 1.02 | $82 \times 6112$ | 0.13 |  | 1.48 | STRD1816 | 7.69 | TDA3640 | 5.98 | LPC1488H 2.99 |
| 2502235 | 0.36 | 7806 | 0.60 | BC5508 | 0.16 | BRX49 | 0.43 | $82 \times 61120$ | 0.28 | M49481 | 0.50 11.85 | STR04420 | 10.64 1.35 | TDA3650 | 11.04 | LPC1498H UPC574 |
| 2 Sc 2236 | 0.36 | 7809 | 0.69 | BC550C | 0.09 | BPY55 | 0.28 | B2X6:13 | 0.11 | M5218L | 0.69 | T9064V | 1.87 | TDA36533 | 1.54 2.82 | UPC574] <br> $\times 24029$ |
| 35 c 2240 | 0.21 | 7812 | 0.52 | BC556A | 0.11 | ESX20 | 0.35 | BZX6116 | 0.19 | M54544L | 2.04 | TA7120P | 0.66 | TAA3653CQ | 2.57 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { X2402P } & 5.78 \\ \text { ZTK338 } & 0.28\end{array}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2271}$ | 0.67 | $78 \mathrm{LO5}$ | 0.35 | BC5568 | 0.14 | Br139600 | 1.29 | BZX6120 | 0.19 | . $158655{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 4.96 | TAT280P | 2.74 | TDA3654 | 1.44 | 27X550 0.28 |

# TELETOPICS 

## Progress with Digital TV

Agreement on a standard decoder specification for digital terrestrial TV (DTT) was reached in early November. Several groups were involved, including the Digital Multiplex Group (DMUX) which represents the main UK terrestrial broadcasters, also British Digital Broadcasting (BDB) which has the DTT franchise. Broadcasters, setmakers and semiconductor manufacturers have all been involved.

The decoder is to be sold at a subsidised price of around $£ 2(0)$. BDB has invited twenty or so manufacturers to tender for initial orders, including Pace, Philips. Toshiba and Grundig-Hyundai. The decoder will offer a number of standard features, including selection between $4: 3$ or 16:9 aspect ratio displays, a quarter-screen picture with text information, enhanced teletext and data services, an electronic programme guide and stereo sound. Interactive operation is not included in the initial basic specification. Viewers will be able to receive pay-TV channels by taking out a subscription with BDB, a smart card being used for access. For access to BSkyB's digital satellite TV service an additional module and subscription will be required. A further module will be
needed for Audio Described sound tracks, which are designed for those with sight problems.

SGS-Thomson Microelectronics (STM) and Philips have developed a four-chip decoder design which is to be jointly marketed by the companies and is now in the sample production stage. Motorola has also been supplying sample production chipsets to manufacturers.

At much the same time as the DTT decoder announcement, a reference set-top box design for digital satellite TV was announced by BSkyB, which has reached an agreement with SGS-Thomson Microelectronics to provide the chips for the basic operation of the initial set-top boxes. These chips include STM's ST20-TP2/TP3 32bit microcontroller, STVi119 PAL/NTSC encoder, STi3520L MPEG-2 decoder and other microcontrollers. The software to be used was jointly developed by SGS Thomson and the OpenTV venture between Sun Interactive and Thomson Multimedia. Pace, Matsushita, Sony and Nokia have already entered into agreements with BSkyB to produce the set-top boxes.

Sony has announced that it will be launching digital TV receivers
in the UK next year: no specifications or price details have been released.

BSkyB and Cable and Wireless Communications (CWC) have agreed to co-operate on the launch of digital TV services, with joint promotion and marketing. Under the agreement CWC will offer its subscribers BSkyB's pay-per-view services in both analogue and digital form. A fibre-optic link will connect BSkyB's Isleworth studios to CWC's digital head-end. This is not a technology agreement: CWC will use its own decoder, EPG and conditional access system.

The European Broadcasting Union (EBU) and the European Association of Consumer Electronics Manufacturers (EACEM) have called for an open, unfragmented digital receiver market, both set-top boxes and TV sets. The organisations want to see standard software and hardware interfaces in all receivers. On the software side they consider that Java or a combination of Java and another system represents the most promising basis of a generic standard for use with digital broadcasting. They also want patent royalties to be "reasonable, fair and non-discriminatory".


## Monitor Production

Production of computer monitors has started at Korean manufacturer LG Electronics' new plant at Newport, South Wales. It took just over a year from the initial announcement of plans to the start of production. When the plant reaches full capacity it will be able to produce 2 m monitors a year, creating 6,100 jobs - 500 staff are already working at the factory. Our photograph shows Mr Oak Mo Lee, LGE's director of finance and administration, af the production line.

Lite-On Technology of Taiwan, of present the world's fourth largest manufacturer of computer monitors, plans to increase production by over 50 per cent, from 3.5 m to 5 m units, during the present year (1998), with new plants in the UK and Mexico. The UK plant in Scotland was opened late last year and is expected to produce $\mathbf{1 . 2 m}$ monitors this year, building up to $2 m$ a year by the end of the century. Most of Lite-On's monitors are sold to computer manufacturers, including IBM, Compaq and Hewlett-Packard. The company expects to be manufacturing $8-10 \mathrm{~m}$ monitors a year by 2000. Tofal world production of monitors in 1997 was estimated of 75 m . The other manufacturers currently in the top four are understood to be Samsung, Philips and Acer.

## Business/Trade News

CPC of Preston has entered a distribution agreement with Grundig and is now an officially approved distributor from which authorised Grundig dealers can obtain warranty spares. Products available include spare parts for all Grundig manufactured TV sets, music systems, car stereos and satellite receivers. CPC has set up a database, containing over 100,000 part numbers, dedicated to Grundig spares. The company's partfinder service enables parts to be quickly identified in cases where the customer does not know the part number : staff can then immediately provide the relevant order code, price and availability. CPC can be reached on 01772654455.
Satellite equipment supplier Longreach Supervision Group has added a new depot at Borehamwood, Herts to its nationwide network. The company now has nine depots and stocks more than 400 satellite product lines. It offers
same-day collection, free technical assistance and free training. Longreach's head office is at Bath, Avon (01225 444 894).
The distributor of BASF and Memorex brand audio and video products in the UK has̃, from January 1st 1998, changed its name to EMTEC Magnetics UK Ltd. The change follows the purchase by Korean group KOHAP of BASF's worldwide magnetic tape business early last year. EMTEC Magnetics UK Ltd. can be reached on 0181 9088203.

Matsushita is to expand its operations in Wales with a $£ 15 \mathrm{~m}$ investment programme. A new research and development centre is being set up at the company's Cardiff base, creating 160 new jobs. Satellite TV decoder manufacture is also to start. At present the company employs more than 2,000 staff at the site producing colour TV sets and microwave ovens for the European market.

## Fuse Warning

The Electrical Installation Equipment Manufacturers' Association (EIEMA) has issued a warning about certain mains plug fuses, manufactured in China, that carry the BS1362 approval mark. Based on many years' experience, EIEMA members have identified the following three factors as being vital for safe fuse performance:
(1) The ceramic tube must be com= pletely filled with an appropriate material, usually quartz sand. The purpose of this filling is to absorb the enormous energy released when a short-circuit fault occurs. Without $i t^{\text {t }}$, the fuse could explode.
(2) The fuse element must not touch the tube's inside wall. If it does, the element will not be completely surrounded with energy= absorbing material.
(3) The tube must have sufficient
strength to withstand the high temperature and pressure generated during fuse operation, after which it must comply with the test require $=$ ments of the standard. This is to ensure that the fuse remains intact after operation.

EIEMA members routinely test their own and other manufacturers products. During recent tests certain Chinese-made fuses were found to have seriously inadequate quantities of arc-quenching material, and fuse elements that touched the inside wall of the tube. The result was critical rupturing of the fuse tube, producing an explosion within a type BS1363 approved plug whose cover sheared off and flew across the test bay. This, in an everyday situation, could cause injury and be a fire risk.

The Association does not suggest that all Chinese-manufactured fuses are unsafe.

## DAB News

Three UK radio companies, Emap Radio, Capital Radio and DMG Radio; have signed an agreement with cable operator NTL to bid for a national commercial DAB licence. The Radio Authority is to advertise licences this spring. Services are due to start in 1999.

Great Western Radio, parent company of Classic FM, is to bid for a licence but would like to see the rules relaxed on the extent of the data services that DAB can offer: at present the limit is ten per cent. GWR is running a series of multimedia radio test transmissions in the London area in conjunction with BT, the BBC and others.


Texas Instruments has introduced two new video encoding and decoding chips that enable a PC to be linked to an analogue video source such as a camcorder, VCR or TV set.

The TVP6000 encoder converts digital video into analogue form in either the NTSC or PAL format. It incorporates a filter to eliminate the flicker associated with displaying fine-lined computer imagery on a TV screen, and overscan compensation to scale the imagery so that the entire image is displayed.

The TVP50 10 decodes analogue signals in formats such as NTSC or PAL from a VCR, camcorder or other device, producing a digitol output that can be fed to a PC's graphics processor. It incorporates comb filfering for both colour and luminance: the dual comb filters reduce distortion without sacrificing image content. The TVP5010 also has a genlock feature that can be used with a compatible encoder to resolve timing differences, ensuring accurate colour even when the video comes from a non-stondard or unstable source such as a VCR. It can provide an output in any of several digital video formats.

Both devices come in an 80-pin TQFP (thin quad flar pack).

## Internet TV Service

NetChannel UK, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the US company NetChannel Inc., has launched its Internet TV service in the UK. This is intended as the first step to providing the service throughout Europe. The idea is to offer subscribers easy access to internet e-mail and the web (selected sites) via a NetStation set-top box which is connected to the TV set and a phone line, with remote control. There is no need for a PC. The box costs $£ 299$, a monthly subscription $£ 14.95$. Access is controlled by a smart card that plugs into the NetStation. Over thirty channels are available. Users are offered a selection of "best internet" sites and can personalise their own service.

Sharp has launched a Mini hi-fi system, Model MDX811, which can be linked to a PC to enable music to be downloaded from the internet and recorded on a blank Mini Disc. Suggested price is about $£ 700$.


## Reports from

David. C. Woodnott

## Samsung VPU12

We were told that the tape would "run on" all the time when the unit had been switched on. The cure was a replacement capstan motor the FG sensor had failed. It's becoming a common problem with units that use this mechanism. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR55E

Intermittent monochrome playback was the complaint with this machine. The loss of colour appeared to be related to the length of time the machine had been in operation. Capacitors C203, C204 and C206 on PCB VS37 were the culprits. They were all leaky, and

## Camcorner

had contaminated the print with electrolyte. A clean up and three new capacitors cured the fault. The luminance signal level had also been affected, but the customer had apparently not noticed this. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR50E

No viewfinder picture was the fault with this early Handycam model. The cause was C924 on the EVF PCB. Not a surface-mounted type this time: it's a $68 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ radial electrolytic capacitor. A service completed the repair. D.C.W.

## Canon UC15E

This camcorder would power up and produce E-E pictures, but wouldn't operate mechanically? Loading/unloading was possible when the loading motor was powered from an external source. The MPC1720 loading drive chip ICl006 was faulty. It's on the power supply PCB at the rear of the unit and is thus unusually easy to get at. A replacement restored normal operation. D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMD6P

The fault report said "playback marred by a noise band at the bot tom of the picture and flashing white lines". Tracking faults are
generally very rare with this Sanyo mechanism - except when there has been an impact of one sort or another. The drum assembly is sprung, and if knocked can assume a curious 'angled' position that gives rise to the noise-band symptom.
A small amount of corrective pressure will usually release the assembly so that it returns to its normal position. The 'flashing lines' were dropouts caused by failure of $\mathrm{C} 2106(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ on the main PCB. D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVM7B

This old timer worked in all modes but wouldn't record pictures on tape (sound was OK). Everything seemed to be all right when record was selected - the mechanism operated correctly and 'REC' appeared in the EVF - but nothing was recorded. The cause of the trouble was open-circuit print, as a result of which there was no 9 V REC supply at the emitter of Q026 from the collector of Q6003 ( 9 V switch) in the syscon PCB area.

A wire link cured the trouble. The PCB was cleaned in case there had been capacitor leakage problems the exact location of the break couldn't be determined. D.C.W.

## JVC GRAX7E

There was a mechanism problem with this unit. It had failed because the supply side guide rail base was broken. After fitting a replacement assembly I checked the mechanism by powering the loading motor from an external source. It seemed to work all right, but when the unit was powered up normally and a tape was inserted it loaded half way then a clicking noise came from the mode motor. I dismantled the motor and found that there was a damaged plastic gear in its attached gearbox. So, with growing confidence (misplaced!) that all would be well, a new motor unit was fitted.

When an attempt was made to load a tape it once more stuck at the half-way position, then unlaced - this time, thankfully, without the gearbox noise. The cause of the trouble was this time found to be the M54543 loading drive chip, which behaved in a very unusual way. It would drive the mechanism correctly until the point of maximum torque was reached (as the pinch roller assembly began to move). It would then fail to produce the drive current required and abort the
sequence. Once a new chip had been fitted all was well - except for the estimate, but you can't always get it right!

The unit was finally serviced, tested and returned to the customer, who immediately took in on holiday with him . A few weeks later he called to say that the unit had worked well on his holiday and that he was pleased with the repair. Good, I thought - but?! Well the only problem was that the tape remaining display and counter occasionally "did funny things".

On test I found that the counter would intermittently stop, miss a few counts then continue. The tape remaining data was also erratic. The cause of this problem was the supply reel which, during the previous trouble, had scraped the deck, damaging its alternate reflective/black surfaces. There was a circular scratch that exposed more reflective surface than was required. This was a bit confusing, as the mechacon didn't register a faulty reel pulse train and stop the normal tape transport operation. A new reel cured this final (I hope!) problem. D.C.W.


## MANOR SUPPLIES

QUALITY TV \& VIDEO SPARES SUPPLIED FOR ENGINEERS BY ENGINEERS
LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS p.p. $£ 2.50$


## Book Review

Guide to Satellite TV, by D.J. Stephenson, B.A., I.Eng., F.I.E.I.E., published by ButterworthHeinemann under the Newnes imprint. Fourth edition, 383 pages, $£ 18.99$.

A welcome to the fourth edition of this excellent book, which has become firmly established as an essential guide to satellite TV techniques and a reference source for all those concerned with installation, reception and repair. This latest edition contains a new chapter on digital satellite TV, also new sections on fixed dish systems capable of reception from two or more satellites, universal wideband LNBs suitable for analogue and digital reception, and simplified downlink budget calculations for specifying digital receiving equipment.
Naturally the first thing I looked at was the chapter on digital satellite TV. It clarifies what is involved in this complex subject and provides a helpful, practical guide to what you need to know.

In his preface the author says that the book is pitched "between a simple installation guide and an inyolved theoretical textbook". That sums it up. You won't find that you get bogged down in unnecessary theory: you will find clear explanations of what is involved in satellite reception, practical information on installations of various types including IF distribution systems, and a lot of relevant reference data. In short, it's a book you will need if you are in any way involved in satellite TV.
The book can be obtained from the Customer Service Department, Heinemann Publishers Oxford, PO Box 382, Halley Court, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8RU. Phone 01865314301 for any further details you require. J.A.R.

## 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 available 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 LE 18 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 | $<0.05 \%, 500 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 50 kHz |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $<0.5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 500 kHz |
| 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 $\quad 10 \mathrm{~V}$ rms
Supply
$115 / 230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| Physical data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dimensions | 150 by 250 by 130 mm |
| Weight | 2.5 kg |

*Test leads supplied as standard


AG2601 is a portable mainspowered instrument covering 10 Hz to 1 MHz in five overlapping decades. Sinewave distortion between 500 Hz and 50 kHz is just 0.05\%.

## Use this coupon to order your AG2601

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

Name
Company (if any)
Address

Phone number/fax
Total amount £..........

Make cheques payable to Vann Draper Electronics Lfd
Or, please debit my Master, Visa or Access card.
Card type ${ }^{\text {(Access }}$ /Visā)
Expiry date
Card No
Please mail this coupon to Vann Draper Electronics, together with payment. Altematively fax credit card details with order on 01162773945 or telephone on 01162771400 . Address orders and all correspondence relating to Ihis order to Vann Draper Electronics at Unit 5. Premier Works. Canal Street, South Wigston. Leicester LE18 2PL.


Fig. 1: The position of transistor Q58 in the Pace Model MSS1000.

## Pace MSS1000

Why do people put their receivers inside closed cabinets? The man who brought me this Pace receiver told me he was a "computer engineer". I think he had something seriously wrong with his firmware: the receiver was, apparently, installed in a narrow gap inside his 'Hi-Fi' cabinet, with a VCR beneath it and a D2-MAC decoder on top!

Now, surprise, surprise, the decoder was intermittent "except", he said, "with the contrast set at 8 , and even then it comes and goes". Usually the receiver won't work with the contrast set at maximum, so I guessed that the video level must be low.

As the fault was now permanent it took very little time to trace the cause, using my oscilloscope, to the surface-mounted transistor Q58 (see Fig. 1). A BC856B cured the trouble. Must remember to order some more!

Interestingly, I get lots of calls from repair 'engineers' who complain about decoder faults, low video levels, interference from the

# WORKSHOP 

power supply and so on, but when I ask how far they got with scope checks to trace the cause I hear "oscilloscope?!" I'm beginning to think that I am the only person in the world who even owns one let alone knows how to use it! Maybe I should set up a basic training course.

I explained the overheating problem to the "computer engineer". These receivers will run happily for years if they are installed on an open shelf. When they are inside a cabinet they really need a fan. Unfortunately he was not won over by my salesmanship - he told me that he'd already found the supplier of the fan kit "at the web site" and would order one himself. Damn these experts!

## Amstrad SRD2000

You don't see many of these receivers, though they rivalled the Pace MSS 1000 with their Surround Sound connections and other nice features. They have been sold off at ridiculously low prices recently.
This is a worry to me - because the owners will be less inclined to pay me lots of money to fix them!

A dead one was brought to me from a town about ten miles away. It was not too difficult to repair, as the TOP204 chopper chip had failed. You need a really hot soldering iron to do this job, because the the chip's TO220 case is soldered to a broad area of tinned cop per on the underside of the power supply board.

The first time I repaired an SRD2000 it fooled me. 1 fitted a TOP202 chip by mistake. This has a lower current rating than the TOP204, and as a result the receiver would work only when the audio board was disconnected. Guess who wasted an hour looking for a fault on the audio board!

## Galaxis Digital

Wow - my first digital receiver! This one is really neat inside. At $£ 525$ it ought to be, but I was impressed. The gentleman who brought it in was less impressed
"Loop-through won't work" he announced.
"What, E to E?" I asked, then added "I mean TV aerial loopthrough?"
"Nah, analogue receiver loopthrough. You know, you connect your digital receiver to the dish, then your Amstrad through the dig? ital. The signal goes through except it doesn't any more."

I thought I understood, so I had a poke around. As the nature of the problem wasn't immediately obvious, I rang Satellite Scene at Derby Technical Director Mike Hancox suggested that I check a diode next to the tuner. Sure enough, it had a dry-joint. A quick dob of solder and all was well

But I told the customer to come back next week because "I wanted to soak test it to make sure". I'd never come across this loopthrough feature before. It seemed that the Galaxis receiver had to be "parked" in standby on a vertically polarised channel, so that it sent 13 V to the LNB. The analogue receiver could then control the LNB. Interesting. No need for a twin-output LNB or an additional cable.

## Pace MSS 1000

Pace MSS500 and MSS1000 receivers are beginning to come in more often. It's the usual problem: the customer has kept his pride and joy nice and warm for two years, and the electrolytics are now drying out.

The symptoms can be wonderfully varied however, and it can be quite a challenge to work out why a capacitor might have caused a particular fault. I now replace a set of capacitors that come in the Relkit 6 kit from SatCure (phone 01270753 311). If the fault persists. I then start to hunt down the cause using conventional methods. But the kit usually fixes the problem.

An MSS 1000 arrived by carrier last week. The customer's lucid description of the fault was all of two words long, "intermittent dekodering"! There was no sign of any fault during a two-hour soak test, but the diagonal, dashed lines that swirled across the picture indicated that the electrolytics had
passed their 'sell by' date. I fitted the power supply capacitor kit and, for good measure, replaced C208 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) which is next to the PTV111 sync separator chip on the decoder panel - it's often the cause of decoder 'dropout' when it has been cooked.

There were now no decoder messages, and the channel name and on-screen menus drifted gently from right to left. Oh dear! After spending a fruitless hour with an oscilloscope in one hand and a helpful Pace engineer at the end of a telephone in the other hand 1 had to give up. There comes a time when "you can't see t' wood fer t' trees".

I packed the unit carefully and sent it off to Ian at Satfix, Swansea He spotted the cause of the problem immediately of course, and phoned me to gloat.
"A tiny thread of solder, isn't it. You left it across a surface-mount capacitor. Want me to post you the magnifying glass, do you? Or perhaps new spectacles are required? And by the way you always complain that I leave the screws out. So why was the Dolby board hanging loose inside?"

I wondered where those extra screws on my bench had come from!

## Nokia SAT800

The nice blonde girl who brought this receiver along said that it displayed a blank screen when warm and had been "looked at" by Wossname up Church Street. Fearing the worst, I began to remove the screws. But the young lady interrupted me.
"He said there's nothing wrong with it" she volunteered, "so he didn't even look inside. But it's still faulty."

I put my screwdriver down and breathed a sigh of relief. "In that case, madam. it will be ready this time tomorrow" I said with a smile. A few years ago I wouldn't have let her go as quickly as that. I left it on the soak test bench while other matters were receiving attention.

Once the SAT800 had warmed up nicely the picture vanished. Sound was still present - my TV set doesn't mute when there is no video - but the screen was blank. Out came the hairdryer and freezer. With these aids the culprit was


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:

## jack@netcentralsco.uk

One model per message - stafe make/model and fault symptoms. If you have no e-mail facilities you can write to him c/o Television, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Suiton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two first class stamps.
soon located. It turned out to be a surface-mounted transistor, RE101

Since I don't have a service manual for this receiver I checked the transistor and found that it was a pnp device. A BC856B restored normal operation and will, I hope, last as long as the original transistor.

When the young lady came to collect it I told her to keep it cool. She told me to "stay cool".
Strange. I wasn't even wearing my pullover!

## Test Case 421

Sage was in a bad mood, for two reasons. First, Television Ted was grumbling about the cold, as he always does in winter. Secondly, Sage had a VCR with a nasty fault on his bench. There's no known cure for Ted's trouble, other than to run the heating at about $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. There was, finally, a cure for the Sony SLV315 that was troubling Sage so badly. See if you can do a better diagnostic job than he did!

The Sony VCR's symptom was noted down as "keeps switching itself off". What it actually did was to auto-eject the cassette, either immediately after tape threading or after playing for anything up to two minutes. The machine would then go to standby or the on/stop mode. There are several possibilities for this sort of thing. Sage began by checking the various monitoring inputs to the syscon microcontroller chip. He found that the supply and take-up spool sensor pulses were present and correct right up to the moment when the cassette was ejected. Likewise with the endsensor inputs: they stayed at the logic-low level until the cassette shell had come up. Remembering a Sony VHS machine in which hash from an end sensor had caused obscure problems, Sage connected the microcontroller chip's end-sensor pins (IC501, pins 21 and 22) to chassis. This had no effect on the fault.

A thought occurred to Sage. Although he could find no mention of it in the service manual, he believed that this model has an error-code readout. To check, he shorted out the take-up reel sensor pulses. After deck shut down, the fluorescent display panel came up with code L 3001 all by itself. He next tried stopping the drum by hand, and was rewarded with code L 3003 . Leaving the deck to itself, Sage watched as the play mode came to an end and
the tape was unthreaded. There was no error code on the display panel however. What to do next? Sage decided to replace the mode switch - this item can be responsible for some very odd faults. The original one must have been OK however, since the machine continued to play its tricks with the new switch installed.

Back to square five! If there was no error code, perhaps the microcontroller chip was receiving an instruction rather than responding to a distress call. Where could a false instruction come from? The front panel (MF125), Sage guessed. There's a second microcontroller chip here, IC001, which processes commands from the remote control system and from the front panel keys. But everything looked OK, and the front control keys and the zapper worked correctly. No liquid spillage or corrosion was evident, and no electrical leakage could be detected in the power or the eject tact switches. Nor were there any spurious pulses or hash on the SIRCS (remocon) control line to the chip. The connections between boards MF125 and MF126 were good and tight. Sage got the deck going in play and tried disconnecting board MF125 altogether. This was no good. There was instant shut down, as the main microcontroller chip seemed to miss its friend up front.

Sage tried resetting the front microcontroller chip with the key provided. This didn't help. He felt that its oscillators and supply voltage must be OK, as it was operating and producing the front panel display. But the cause of the fault had to be somewhere, and it seemed likely that a stop/eject command was being sent along the bus from the front panel to the main microcontroller chip. Sage eventually got to the bottom of it all. Can you, without going first to page 215?

# Satellite dish alignment meters can be tricky to use. The null-method is a reliable alternative that requires no measurements. John Pitt-Francis shows how to go about it and the equipment required 

# Null-method Dish Alignment 


do a lot of satellite installation work and have a small dish alignment meter that was bought for the purpose. It sits in its little case however, with its original batteries unworn. I dislike using it because the reading jumps about too much as I home in on a satellite transmission. And as it's not channel specific, I wonder whether I have the right satellite - there are two strong sources of signals within $6^{\circ}$ of Astra. To me, there is nothing as reassuring as picking up Sky News or CNN.
The reading also jumps about in response to body radir ation, giving my reflexes conflicting signals. So how do I know that the azimuth and elevation settings are at maximum? The alternative null-method of dish align=
ment described here solves these problems It's not difficult once you've got the hang of it.

## Theory

The theory is simple enough. Fig. I shows a comparison between the polar responses of a typical UHF Yagi aerial and a 60 cm Ku -band dish. The main difference is that the response of the dish is much sharper. Whereas the half-power points $(-3 \mathrm{~dB})$ are at a beam width of $15^{\circ}$ with the UHF aerial, they shrink to a beam width of $1.5^{\circ}$ with a Ku-band dish.
When a dish is swung through its forward acceptance range there are two sharp thresholds at which the sound disappears into the background noise. This applies with both elevation and azimuth adjustment. Since the polar response of a dish is symmetrical, it follows that the optimum alignment position is half way between the points at which the sound is lost.

## Method

In practice, the null-method is as follows:
(1) You need a satellite receiver which has been pretuned, using an aligned rig, to a channel that's unique to the satellite you are after, for example Sky News with Astra. Use an independent cable between the LNB and your receiver. Connect its UHF output to a small monochrome portable.
(2) Fit the dish with its adjustment screws just slack enough to allow movement of the dish. Find the satellite required - usually Astra. The adjustment is not precise at this point.
(3) Tighten the elevation nuts, then swing the dish slowly through $3-4^{\circ}$. The sound will cut in then out again. While doing this, note the position of the LNB in relation to the objects behind it: you must keep your head still. It's now a simple matter to find the mid-point
bctween the two null points. With the adjustment in exactly this position, tighten each nut half a turn at a time in rotation.
(4) Slacken off the clevation nuts then repeat the above procedure, this time for elevation. As before, tighten the nuts half a turn at a time in rotation.
(5) You can repeat steps 3 and 4. but if reception was good at step 3 this is not really necessary.
(6) Don't forget to skew the LNB (about $-20^{\circ}$ for Astra).

The dish is now set at its optimum reception point without making any measurements!

## Alignment Receiver

I use an old Ferguson SRBI which has been converted for PAL with a 'Trac' conversion. It provides a useful menu with which to identify the required channel, without the irritating mute arrangements used in more modern receivers. The null method is not really practical unless such muting has been disabled. The AFC must also be disabled or switched off.

## Audio Amplifier

By fitting a small AF amplifier and a mini speaker within the receiver you can do away with the need for a TV set for monitoring. An AF signal can be picked up at pin 1 of the scart socket with the SRB1. Use a suitable supply line and make a chassis connection.
There are plenty of AF modules about but I use a home-built one. Fig. 2 shows the circuit diagram. It's made up on a small piece of Vcroboard and sits in the


Fig. 1: Comparison between the polar response of a UHF Yagi aerial (a) and a $60 \mathrm{~cm} K u-b a n d$ dish (b). Because of the sharp beam width ( $1.5^{\circ}$ ) of a dish, the sound disappears into the noise af welldefined points on each side of the optimum reception position. Prior to this sparklies appear with a strong signal.

Fig. 2: Suitable $\boldsymbol{A F}$ amplifier circuit using a TBA820M chip. The circuit can be built on a small piece of Veroboard. Use an $8 \Omega, 0.1 \mathrm{~W}$ 1.5in. speaker.

## BACK ISSUES

We have available a limited stock of the following back issues of Television:

1994 January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December

1995
January, April, May, June, July, August, September and December

1996 January to September inclusive, November and December

1997
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December

Copies are available at $£ 3.00$ each including postage. Send orders to:

Reed Business Information,
Television Back Issues,
Room L302,
Quadrant House,
The Quadrant,
Sutton,
Surrey SM2 5AS.
Make cheques/postal orders payable to Reed Business Information Litd.

## EARN EXTRA MONEY



PC/TV Test Pattern, Audlo \& RF Signal Generators


Fax: 01202877271 (Overseas Tei: +441202877270 Fax. +441202 877271)
OZAN: 37 Haviland Rd, Ferndown Ind Est, Wimborne, BH21 7SA. UK New web site: www, teletest.co.uk
Call now for your FREE INFO PACK

FREE Info Pack Credit Card Sales Technical Help


## Reports from

Adrian Spriddell and I. Field

## MTC EM1428

If you get one of these monitors with a dead power supply, the chances are that the IP38421 chopper control chip has failed. Check or, better still, replace C512 at the same time. A.S.

## Unisys PWM100COL

This monitor was dead. We found that the $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ MOX resistor in the secondary switch-mode power supply was open-circuit. There is no component reference number for it. A.S.

## GoldStar 1505

This monitor had an EW fault. To restore normal operation we had to replace the TDA8172 field output chip and the GN324N EW amplifier chip. A standard LM324 IC was used to replace the latter device. To check whether TDA8172 chip is the cause of the fault, disconnect pin 3 and measure the voltage. If it's positive, the chip is faulty. A.S.

## Hewleft-Packard 700/41

If one of these terminals is dead with a blown BUWIIA chopper transistor, check the four metalglaze resistors for damage and replace them if necessary before powering up. There are three $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 3 W metal-glaze resistors and a $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ one.

The power supply and timebases are silent, so if you are attempting to repair the unit without a keyboard it is useful to know that a green cursor will appear at the top, left comer of the screen when all is well. A.S.

## Monitors

HIT KT81-144C/8M
HIT stands for High Tech International Trading GmbH. One of these monitors came in because it was dead. The screw that secures the 2SK1118 chopper FET had been driven in at an odd angle and had jammed before it tightened the FET to its heatsink. R826 ( $0.22 \Omega$ ), the source resistor, was open-circuit and the 18 V gate protection zener diode ZD809 was short-circuit. Surprisingly there was no other damage, but I replaced the transistor to be on the safe side.

Don't make assumptions about the optocoupler in this power supply. It's for "green control", not regulation. Release of the optocoupler biases a transistor that shorts out the 3842 control chip's $C R$ network, thus disabling the supply. Regulation is implemented by monitoring the 3842 chip's chop-per-transformer derived supply. I.F.

## KD1430

We had to rebuild this monitor's power supply - it arrived in a state of severe neglect. When we'd completed the repair we found that there was patterning on the screen. We were suspicious about the floating heatsink and damped this with a $C R$ network. This improved matters considerably.

Subsequently the patterning got worse and the monitor was brought back. The culprit turned out to be a $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic on the secondary side of the chopper transformer. I.F.

## Samtron SC428PSL

-The ticket said "flashed and died". At some stage the spring clip on the heatsink had been fitted clumsily. In fact it had dug into the cop-per-foil EMC shield on the chopper transformer. The stressed insulation on the windings had eventually broken down and arched to the copper board. Fortunately our cus-
tomer had sent along an identical, damaged monitor to break up for parts. I.F.

## Mitac AM4037R

"Pulsing and smokes" it said - possibly the most accurate fault description I've ever seen on a job card. This was another victim of brown glue! The line output transistor's collector pad had tracked across to the driver transformer's earth pad. Some work was required to file a guard ring and remove carbonisation from the PCB. The solder on the transformer pin's winding wrap had been oxidised by the heat, and a fair amount of soot had to be cleaned off.

Take care when remaking the transistor's connections. It's on a heatsink away from the PCB, with fly leads - and the collector wire is not in the middle! I.F.

## Atari Pattern Monitor

This is a monochrome model: the ones we ve had in have a badge on the front saying System Solutions and a label at the back saying SM14 Target Model X-1448T. Several have had blown power supplies. It's a simple self-oscillating arrangement with a bipolar chopper transistor, similar to that used by Wyse Technologies. The square ceramic $3 \cdot 9 \Omega$, 4 W resistor that feeds the bridge rectifier blows - this may save the fuse. You are likely to find that the 2SC3150 chopper transistor Q101 is shortcircuit and its $1 \cdot 5 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ emitter resistor is open-circuit.

It is as well to replace any resistors that look well done. R102 and R103 (both $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) should be replaced to ensure reliable starting. They are high-voltage types. R106 ( $100 \Omega$ ) should be upgraded - it limits the current flowing in the LOPT's sync overwinding. Check the value of R105 (120ת, 1 W ): if it goes high the chopper drive will be weakened. Although the opto-
coupler is protected by a BA157 diode (D105) I tend to replace it to be on the safe side.

The basic cause of power supply failure seems to be the HT rectifier on the secondary side of the circuit. Being unable to find any data on the type fitted, I have used a UF5408 which seems to be suitable.

The proflem I had with one of these monitors was loss of video drive. A short length of coaxial cable runs from the video amplifier/contrast control to the CRT base panel. The solder joint to the inner conductor looked fine, but a gentle tug pulled it clean from the solder fillet.

Another thing to watch with these monitors is the resistor and diode that are mounted on the track side of the PCB between the chopper power supply and the frame output stage. The resistor gets hot: if it springs away from the PCB it can touch the plastic case and cause untidy melt damage. Secure it to the PCB with a blob of silicone rubber. Place a couple of ceramic ICs clipped together beneath the board to push the resistor against it while the unit is being soak tested.

This will ensure that the resistor is set firm, away from the plastic, when the unit is cased up. I.F.

## Taxan MV788LR

This monitor came in dead with the line output transistor short-circuit. The unit worked when a replacement had been fitted, but a more careful examination showed that there was a bulge in $\mathrm{C} 433(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V non-polarised) and that R416 ( $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ) was scorched. I replaced these items then put the monitor through its paces.

Sometimes, when it switched to a higher-resolution mode, a flash was seen in the line output area of the chassis. Careful observation brought me to the BY329-1200 diode D405, whose heatsink had not been deburred properly. As a result, the silicone rubber washer was punching through intermittently at the point of stress. I.F

## Samtron SC428PSL

"Screen pincushioning" was the complaint with this one. Actually the scan was excessive - the "pincushioning" was an incidental effect (loss of EW control). D407, the lower of the two EW modulator
diodes, was short-circuit. It's type UF5404. Don't bother trying anything else - it must be a UF type. I.F.

## Samsung CUM4967T

This monitor had a blown mains fuse. As the STR 58041 chopper chip was OK, a long search for the cause began. The degaussing posistor didn't rattle, but I cracked it open to make sure! I'd drawn out most of the power supply circuit while working on a previous repair, so I decided to lift each diode in turn to get the number for my diagram, at the same time checking the diodes and going over the soldering.

While refitting D609, which is next to VR601, I impaled my finger on a substantial solder sliver that jutted sideways from one of VR601's lugs. It's my guess that this must have made contact with one of D609's leads. This would have shorted VR601, reducing the regulated voltage to a minimum, but if the contact had been intermittent the failure would not have been so surprising.

The monitor was given a threeday soak test. I.F.



## TV Sound Systems

0ver the years all sorts of electronic tricks have been used by manufacturers to improve picture quality. Black-level clamping and flywheel sync were early advances. Then automatic contrast control came with some sets: the contrast was varied to adjust for changes in ambient light level. How many of you can remember the photocell fitted in some Pye 405line sets? Personally I can't remember whether the system actually worked. Now of course you can get 100 Hz


Fig. I: A listener in the centre hears the full sound. Those to the left or right hear a greater proportion of the relevant channel, producing the 'hole-in-the-middle' effect.


Fig. 2: Adding an independent centre channel enables listeners at the left and right to hear correctly balanced sound, with voices emanating from screen centre.

> Nicam transmissions have made it possible to add the full Dolby Pro-Logic system to TV, making home cinema sound possible. This has led to a profusion of TV speaker arrangements. Alan J. Roberts surveys the current scene
scanning, scan-velocity modulation, digital noise reduction and other improvements with top-of-the-range models.
It is only fairly recently in the history of TV that manufacturers have made a real effort with audio quality. It started with Nicam stereo sound which, in the late Eighties, made true hi-fi TV sound possible. Now, with Dolby Pro-Logic, home cinema sound is a reality. It's all a far cry from 2 W of mono sound from a 4 in . loudspeaker driven by a class A output pentode. This article explains some more recently adopted techniques.

## Stereo

The most basic improvement is ordinary stereo. In the UK, and a number of other countries, we can enjoy digital sound quality brought to us via the Nicam system. The results can be very impressive when stereo outputs from a TV set or a Nicam VCR are fed to a good hi-fi system. With most TV sets the problem is that cabinet size imposes restrictions: the internal speakers are too small and too close together to give good results at normal viewing distances.
One trick that has been in use for many years is Spatial Stereo. By adding a proportion of the left channel to the right channel and vice versa. with a phase shift, you get an apparent increase in the distance between the speakers. There is usually a trade-off however, in the bass response and a general sound 'thinness'. This is not too much of a problem when the internal speakers are on the small side and have a limited frequency response.
If the TV set has external speaker connections, normal hi-fi speakers can be linked up and placed farther apart. This gives a worthwhile improvement to the overall
sound, limited by the fact that basic TV sets usually have low output powers.
Some TV receivers have a 'surround sound' provision. By connecting an extra pair of speakers to the 'rear' outputs, passive surround sound can be obtained with stereo material. This is not proper Surround sound, as the effect is achieved by feeding out-of-phase information, with delay, to the rear speakers. The results with a well-balanced system can be extremely good however.
One problem with widely-spaced speakers is the "hole-in-the-middle' effect. Even with correctly-phased speakers, a listener sitting more to one side will not be able to resolve the centre image properly. Fig. 1 shows why. A centre channel is required to overcome this deficiency.

## Three Channels

The addition of a centre channel enables a properlydefined centre image to be provided. In its simplest form, this centre channel can be generated by adding left and right information. But it's far better to provide an independent third channel. Speech (dialoguc) can then be properly centralised, and can be clearly heard by a listener sitting towards the left or right, see Fig. 2.

## Dolby Pro-Logic Sound

The Dolby Pro-Logic system includes a true centre channel and a separate rear channel. Although two speakers are used for the rear (surround) sound, they are usually connected in series, comprising a single channel. Fig. 3 shows the sound distribution with a typical system.
Thus the Dolby Pro-Logic system has four audio channels: left, right, centre and rear (surround). The two extra channels, centre and surround, are encoded within the left and right stereo channels and are decoded by a Dolby Pro-Logic proccssor. George Cole's excellent article in the September 1997 issue explains in detail how the Dolby systems work. Readers can refer back rather than going over the same ground here. What we will do is to take a look at typical sound systems used in stereo TV sets.

## Speaker Arrangements

The simplest arrangement is, obviously, to have two speakers at the front or side of the TV set. Except in the most basic models, a widely used approach is to have two front-facing, full-range speakers in bass-reflex enclosures within the cabinet, at each side. Reasonably good fidelity is possible with this arrangement, depending on the size of the speakers used. Side-facing speakers can improve the stereo image, but this restricts the position of the TV set as the sides of the cabinet must be kept well clear: building the set into a wall cabinet would not be possible unless the set is provided with external speaker sockets.
Many setmakers now provide a rear subwoofer speaker, which is set into the rear of the cabinet facing upwards. This is usually a fairly powerful speaker that's mounted in an acoustically-designed chamber which forms part of the set's rear cover. It's fed with only the low bass signals, and is nommally driven by a separate output amplifier. As it is fed with left and right signals, only mid-range speakers need be fitted at the front (or side) of the set to provide mid- and high-frequency reproduction and stereo separation. The theory behind this is that bass tones are far less directional than midand high-frequency ones. so having all the bass coming from a single, central source makes no difference to the overall sterco effect. Furthermore an upwards-facing
speaker provides an omni-directional effect, so the bass response is less affected by positioning. Fig. 4 shows the basic idea.
This practice of having a large sub-woofer at the rear with mid-range speakers and tweeters at the front means that the audio output power can be increased significantly. Some top-range models handle 70W or more per channel without extension speakers.
Fig. 5 shows a slightly more elaborate arrangement. This features surround sound, with two series-connected rear speakers driven by their own output amplifier. There is also provision to connect extemal left and right speakers. When these are used they are fed with fullrange sound - the high-pass filters in the left and right channels are simply shorted out. In addition the subwoofer is disconnected. The rear (surround) sound remains as before.


Fig. 3: With Dolby Pro-Logic the listener receives left, right, centre and rear (surround) sound.


Fig. 4: Use of a sub-woofer speaker fed via a low-pass filter.


Fig. 5: A more elaborate arrangement with surround saund and provision for the use of external left and right speakers.

Fig. 6: The full Dolby ProLogic set-up used in Philips GFL series TV receivers.


KEF claims that its Home Theitre system produces a uniform sound stage without the usual 'sweet-spot' localisation of other speaker arrangements. It says that, unlike conventional systems, its Uni-Q technology creates a highly detailed sound stage over an exceptionally wide area - and, with identical Uni-Q drivers for all five channels, the same high-quality sound is heard throughout the room. KEF says that it is compatible with virtually all quality receivers and hi-fi systems. The compact, discreetly stylish cabinets are flexible to position and easy to install.

## Philips GFL Series Receivers

The final arrangement, shown if Fig. 6, is a full Dolby Pro-Logic set-up. This is a simplified representation of the circuitry used in the Philips GFL series of TV sets, which incorporate Pro-Logic sound. Four separate amplifiers are used, for left, right, centre and surround. Note however that the sub-woofer is driven by the left and right amplifiers. You will see that an inverter is present in the left audio channel. This is present because if two in-phase signals were to be fed to the sub-woofer they would cancel out and there would be no sound output from it. For the same basic reason the left- and right-channel speakers have to be connected out-of-phase relative to each other

to produce in-phase sound for the listener.
When external speakers are connected, once again the full-range sound is fed to them. The left-channel inverter is bypassed so that ordinary hi-fi speakers will operate normally. The TV set then drives the centre and surround sound speakers.
There are a number of options within the sound set-up menu of GFL series sets. These enable the viewer (listener?) to customise the sound to his own preferences. It's possible for example to connect an external stereo amplifier to the left and right output sockets then adjust the TV set to produce a normal or wide centre output. In the normal mode, centre sound is fed to the set's centre speaker and bass sound to its side speakers: in the wide mode, centre sound is fed to the set's centre, left and right speakers. Alternatively the centre sound can be fed to the left and right speakers: this is the phantom mode, which is the preferred one when using an external stereo amplifier for the left and right sound.
Further possibilities are Dolby Three and Hall Surround. The first one is useful where surround speakers are not fitted or the surround channel carries no information: only the left, right and centre channels are used. The Hall mode is designed to produce a surroundsound effect with non-Dolby material: the centre channel is off, the left and right channels provide full-range left and right audio, and a separate L-R signal is generated for the surround speakers - the delay between the front and rear speakers is set at 120 ms .

## In Conclusion

So there you have it: from the days when TV sound was AM mono, then FM mono then digital stereo to full-blown Dolby Pro-Logic, which enables us to enjoy the full home cinema experience if we want to. In less then ten years TV sound has come a long way, mainly as a result of the introduction of digital techniques (Nicam).
What of the future? When hang-on-the-wall TV sets that use flat plasma displays become cheap enough for mass production, virtually any screen size may be possible. Then we may be able to experience true home cinema.


## WIND EENERATORS 380 WATT

1.14 metre dia blades, carbon matrix biades, 3 year wananty, 12 vic output, 24 v version available, control electronics included, brushless neodymium cubro curve alternator, only two movng parts, mantenance free, simple roof top instaliation, start up speed 7mph, max output
(30mon) 380 w, \& 499 ref AlR1 ( 30 mph ) 380 w . £499 ref AIR1

## PLANS

PORTABLE X RAY MACHINE PLANS Easy to construct plans on a simpte and cheap way to build a home $X$-ray machine Elfective device. X -ray sealedassemblies. can be used for experimental purposes. Not a toy or for minorsl £E/sel Ref FJXP1.
TELEKINETIC ENHANCER PLANS Mystify and amaze your friencts by creating motion with no known apparert means or cause Uses no electrical or mechanical connections, no special gimmickz ye produces positive motion and effect Exceltent for science procets magic shows. party demonstrations or senous' research \& development
of this strange and amazing phychic phenomenon. at this strange and
ELECTRONIC HYPNOSIS PLANS \& DATA This data shows several ways to put subjects under your control included is a full volume reference text and several construction plans that when assembled can produce highly effective simuli This matenal musi be used cautiously. It is for use as entertainment at parties etc only, by those expenenced in ts use. $£ 15$ /set Ref $\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{HH} 2$
GRAVITY GENERATOR PLANS This unique plan demonstrates a simple electncal phenomena that produces an anti-granty effect You can actually butd a small mock spaceship out of simple materials and without any visible means-cause it to ientate $£ 10 / \mathrm{set}$ Ref F/GRA1. WORLDS SMALLEST TESLA COIL/LIGHTENING DISPLAY GLOBE PLANS Produces up to 750,000 voits of discharge, expeniment with extraordinary HV eflects, 'Plasma in a jar. St Elmo's fire, Corona, excetlent science project or conversation piece. St Elmo's fire, Corona, ex
COPPER VAPOUR LASER PLANS Produces 100 mw of visibie green light. Highcoherency and spectraiquality similar to Argon laser but easier and less costly to build yet far more efficient This particular design was developed at the Atomic Energy Commsion of
NEGEV in israel $£ 10 /$ set Ref F/CVL.
VOHCE SCRAMBLER PLANS Minature solid siate system turns speech sound into indecipherable norse that cannot be understood without a secondmatching unit Use ontefephone to prevent third party listening and bugging, $£ 6$ /set Ref FNS9
PULSED TV JOKER PLANS Little hand held device utilises pulse techniques that wil completely disrupt TV pucture and sound works on FM toot DISCRETION ADVISED. £\&/set Rel F/TJS
BODYHEAT TELESCOPE PLANS Highly directional long range device uses recent technology to detect the presence of liming bodies, warm and hot spots, heat leaks etc Intended for secufty, law enforcement, research and development, etc. Excellent secunty device enforcement, research and cevelopment, ect. Excellents
or very interesting scrence project. fisset Ref FiBhti
BURNING. CUTTING CO2 LASER PLANS Projects an invisible beam of heat capable of burning and melting materials over a considerable distance. This laser is one of the most efficient. converting $10 \%$ input power into useful output. Not only is this devce a workhorse in welding, cutting and heat processing materials but it is also a likely candidate as an effective directed energy beam weapon against missites, aircraft, ground-to-ground, etc Particle beams may very well utilize a laser of this type to blast a channel in the atmosphere for a high energy stream of neutrons or other particles the devce is eastly applicable to burning and etching wood, cutting, plastics, textiles etc
E12/set Ref F C .
DYNAMO FLASHLIGHT Interesting concept, no batseries needed just squeeze the trigger for instant light apparently even works under water in an emergency aithough we haven't thed it yefl 6699 ref SC152 ULTRASONIC BLASTER PLANS Laboratory source of sonic shock waves Blow hotes in metal. produce 'cold' steam, atomize iqquides. Many cleaning uses for PC Doards, jewtiery, corns, small parts etc. E6/set Ref FIULB1
ANTI DOG FORCE FIELD PLANS Highly effective circuit produces time variabie pulses of accoustical energy that dogs cannot toterate $£ 6$ /set Ref F/DOG2
LASER BOUNCE LISTENER SYSTEM PLANS Allows you to hear sounds from a premises without gaining access $£ 12$ /set RefF) LLIST1
PHASOR BLAST WAVE PISTOL SERIES PLANS Handhed, has large transducer and battery capacty with extemal controls $£ 6 /$ set Ref F/PSP4
INFINITY TRANSMITTER PLANS Teiephone line grabber/ room monitor The uthimate in home/office security and safetyl simple to usel Call your home or office prone, push a secret tone on you telephone to access erther. A) On premises sound and voices of B) E7 Ref FTMELFGRAB.
BUG DETECTOR PLANS is that someone getting the goods on you? Easy to construct device locates any hidden source of radio you? Easy to construct device boates any hidden source of radio
energy! Sniffs out and finds bugs and other sources of bothersome energy! Sniffs out and finds bugs and other sources of bothersome interfer
901

## 301

ELECTRCMMANETIC GUN PLANS Projects a metal obyec a considerable distance-requires aduit supemsion $£ 5$ ref FIEML2.

ELECTRIC MAN PLANS, SHOCK PEOPLE WITH THE TOUCH OF YOUR HAND! ESISet Ret F/EMA1
PARABOLIC DISH MICROPHONE PLANS Listen to distant sounds and voces qpen windows sound soufres in 'hard to get o $o$ hostile premises Uses satelife technology to gather distant sounds and focus them to our ultra sensitive electronics plans also show an
optional wreless link system $\overline{\varepsilon 8 / \text { set ref f/PM5 }}$
2 FOR 1 MULTIFUNCTIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY AND HIGH DC VOLTAGE, SOLID STATE TESLA COIL AND VARIABLE 100,000 VDC OUTPUT GENERATOR PLANS Operates an $9-12$ vac. many Dossible expenments $£ 10$ Ref



## COLOUR CGTV

 VIDEO CAMERAS,BRAND NEW AND, CASED, FROM E99 Works with most modern video's, TV's, Composite monitors, video grabber cards etc
Pal, 1 v PP. composite, $75 \mathrm{hm}, 1 / 3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{CCD}, 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ F2.8, $500 \times 582,12 \mathrm{vdc}$, mounting brăcket, auto shutter, $100 \times 50 \times 180 \mathrm{~mm}, 3$ months warranty, 1 off price $£ 119$ ref XEF150, 10 or more $£ 99$ ea $100+£ 89$


## SUPERWIDEBAND RADAR DETEGTOR 360 dag COVERAGE

Detects both radar and laser. X. K. superwide KA bands LED signal strengtn display Audio and visual alerts, Alert priorty, Rear and from facing optical waveguides, Inplecheck verification, city mode, tutorial mode, dark mode, aux jack, volume contror These may be illegal to use in certain countries
$1.1^{\prime \prime} \times 2.7 \times 4.6$
Superband $£ 149$ ref RD2


BULL ELECTRICAL
250 PORTLAND ROAD. HOVE, SUSSEX. BN3 5QT. (ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS). TAIL ORDER TERMS: CASH, PO OR CHEQUE WITH ORDER PLUS $£ 3.50$ P\&P PLUS VAT.

24 HOUR SERVICE $£ 5.00$ PLUS VAT.
OVERSEAS ORDERS AT COST PLLSS 23,50 (ACCESS,VISA, SWITCH, AMERICAN EXPRESS)
phone orders : 01273203500
FAX 01273323077
E-mail bull@pavilion.co.uk


## H째IOS PNB-2 RUSSIAN BORDER GUARD OBSERTATION BINOCUKAR E1799

Intended for the medium to long range ooservation of ait and ground targets and the determina tion of ther angular co-orcinates. These giant binoculars are a inoute Russian optical ingenuity, with a performance that simply has to be seen to be befreved A large ext pupit diameter of 7.33 mm proudes exceptorial light passing power, which When combuned with ts high
magnification of xis allows the user to new over vast distances with delightfully bright, cnsp, high resolution images Robust and able in construction incorporating an uncomplicated yet thoughtully designed mechanical layout ensuring ease of operation and quick precise targeting. These binoculars have a vide variety of applications and ate suitable for use by coastguards, law enforcement organizations. cus toms, farmers eic
Specrications
x 15 magnification, 110 mm objective, 6 deg angle of view, Field at $100 \mathrm{~m}=105 \mathrm{~m}$. focusing 10 m -int, fully coated precision ground optics. orange and neutraifiters, rubber lens caps, rapdtergetting hand grips. padded headrest. screw in stitca gel cantidges, wooden triped, operating temperatures -40 c to $=50 \mathrm{c}$, weight 25 kg . ( 15 kg without tripod), supplied in wooden carryng case. Border guard binoculars $£ 1799$ ref PNB2


## TZS4 INFRARED NIGHT SIGHT

One of our top most selling nigit sights is this Russian TZSA. This sight erable yous to see $m$ very icruligh leveis, or with the aid of the bull in infra sed illuminator- in total darkness in $1 / 4$ moonlight you would spot a man at 150 m , in total darkness at 75 m Magnification 2.3 X $240 \times 65 \times 190 \mathrm{~mm} .09 \mathrm{~kg}$. focusing range 15 m -nninity. M 42 camera mount included. runs on $2 \times$ AA batteres, 100 mm focal length, 8 deg illumnator divergence, 50 hrs continuous (no illuminator) 10 hrs with caryingcase and strap
JZS4 Nightsight $£ 199$ ref BAR61


## TV Faults

A Ferguson T10R mains-battery portable came in for repair twice with the 8A fuse FD702 on the DCDC converter board blown. I subsequently discovered that Ferguson has available a 'protection module' which can be added. It seems that the cause of the problem can be excessive converter board current consumption when the receiver is used with a partially discharged battery. The protection module ensures that the receiver will not switch out of standby when the battery voltage falls below safe working limits, and that the converter doesn't discharge the 12 V battery beyond these safe working limits. The module's part no. is 20666690 . Fitting instructions come with it.

In another case recently a Bush 1452 T was brought in because of loss of field hold. On investigation 1 found that the field hold control VR304 had risen in value from $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $60 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. I replaced it with a $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ preset which provides a better range.
M. Della Verita,

Langley Park, Co. Durham.

## Channel 5 and Cable TV

1 have read with interest the recent letters (August and October) on Channel 5 and cable TV modulators - especially as I live in the same area as Mike Harris and have also experienced interference problems.

A Nynex technician told me that ch. 69 and any channel below 40

Letters
cannot be used for the cable service. Instead, he altered the modulator in the cable TV box to ch. 44. This cleared the interference to Channel 5 and the image-frequency patterning on BBC-1. The cable input is also much improved, but isn't perfect because of weak reception from a local ch. 44 relay station. This results in slight Venetian bars.

The +5 and +9 spacings are also occupied by weak signals, but the signal-to-noise ratio of the wanted-to-unwanted carriers appears to assist with spurious signal rejection. A filter would further improve matters.

This is just a foretaste of the problems that will have to be resolved when terrestrial digital TV starts. The broadcasters will be responsible for maintaining samequality analogue TV reception by carrying out a vast programme of retuning and aerial alterations. It's a patently absurd situation, since the govermment has under consideration analogue transmitter switch off within five years. It would cost no more to provide every viewer with a free digital set-top box!

## Peter Litler,

Stockport, Cheshire.

## S-M Aluminium Electrolytics

The October camcorder page contained a reference to leaky surfacemounted aluminium electrolytic capacitors, C945 and C946. in the Sharp Model VLC690H. I recently had the same problem with one of these camcorders. It wouldn't initialise properly because the excessive load caused by the electrolyte leakage had led to the failure of the chopper transistor Q940. After replacing these items and C947, which was also leaky. the machine powered up normally. But the viewfinder image had severe patterning when the machine attempted to focus, and the focusing was very laboured and erratic. Further investigation revealed that several similar electrolytics on the SIP/autofocus board were leaky. They could be identified by the soldered joint appearing to be crystallised, more usually at the negative pad, or the presence of liquid just beneath the plastic bases.

The more closely I looked, the more of these leaky electrolytics I found. Certain values were more badly affected than others. I repeated the exercise on all the PCBs, and found a total of 35 leaky electrolytics. The worst affected value was $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$. All fifteen of these were faulty. Others were eight faulty $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytics, four faulty $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytics, three faulty $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytics, two each $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ and $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolitics and one $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic. By no means all of these are directly connected to the supply rails, so I can't believe that the power supply fault could have been responsible for their failure. I have never seen such a catalogue of unrelated failures before.

The camcorder is only about five years old and is otherwise in immaculate condition. I wonder how long it will be before the other capacitors of this type suffer the same fate? I don't rclish the idea of replacing all the other surfacemounted electrolytics in the machine. Any thoughts on how to tackle the problem would be appreciated.
Arthur Coppock, B.Sc., Stockport, Cheshire.

## Internet Group

In the March 1997 letters page I asked if anyone would like to contact me on the internet to exchange information. gossip, etc. I was subsequently contacted by a couple of dozen people who were interested in chatting about the TV trade in general. We have gradually built up a group of about forty members who regularly communicate. Many of the group members have web sites that offer help and information for the trade.

The general opinion is that we get tremendous bencfit from the group, as we can often help each other by providing information on fault diagnosis, spares sources and news - to name just a few things. We would now like to enlarge our group.

We are not, strictly speaking, a newsgroup, just a bunch of elec-tronics-orientated people from Britain and around the world
(including Australia, Spain and South Africa) who like to keep in touch. If anyone is interested, please send me an e-mail and I will be happy to include you in our group. Eddie Branch.
e-mail address:
BranchTV@Clara.net

## Low-ESR Electrolytics

The use of low-ESR electrolytic capacitors was mentioned in Jack Armstrong's Satellite Workshop column in the November issue. Readers might like to know that Farnell Components of Leeds (01132 636 311) has available an extensive range of specialist electrolytics. Capacitors with effective series resistances as low as $0.018 \Omega 2$ and ones with temperature ratings up to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ can be supplied, thus ensuring ultra long life and reliability. Michael Dranfield,
Buxton, Derbyshire.

## Sony KVX2902U

The symptom description in my fault report (November) on one of these sets (BE3B chassis) may not have been wholly clear. The set would not respond to local or remote control commands when a locked picture was being displayed. Otherwise it was OK, so we were able to note down the EVR settings. The cure was a new microcontroller chip.

## Richard Flowerday,

Harborne, Birmingham.

## Satellite TV Polarisation Checker

Many thanks to Michael Dranfield for his satellite TV polarisation checker design which was featured in the June 1997 issue. I have found this very useful but added a $100 \Omega$, 10W resistor across the F connector to load the satellite receiver's power supply. Beware - this resistor will run hot!
Pete Haylor, Billesley Satellite, Billesley, Birmingham.

## Minimum Order Charges

In a letter in the October issue L. Jones discussed minimum handling charges for spares and components dispatched by spares distributors, and mentioned that one distributor appears to ask for a larger order at certain times in order to qualify for carriage-free delivery when its viewdata ordering system is being used.

At CHS we offer carriage-free delivery of all orders over $£ 10$ (excluding VAT) that are received via our CHESS viewdata system.

Any order under $£ 10$ received via CHESS has a $£ 2$ handling charge added to help cover costs.

As with most distributors, we apply handling charges on a sliding scale on all orders received by telephone, fax or post. Our charge levels are $£ 3.99$ on orders under $£ 10$, $£ 2.99$ on orders between $£ 10$ and $£ 20$ and 99 pence or orders between $£ 20$ and $£ 30$. Orders above $£ 30$ are dispatched carriage free.
lf we are out of stock of an item, the back order will be dispatched carriage free when it becomes available from our suppliers.

So it pays to place your small orders by the CHESS viewdata system. We offer this low carriagecharge facility to all our customers. Freddie Whipp,
General Sales Manager, Charles Hyde and Son Ltd., prospect House, Barmby Road, Pocklington, York YO4 2DP.

## 35 Years in the Trade

It's a mystery to me how anyone can run a successful business charging the prices quoted in your What a Life! feature. In my opinion the TV trade has been busy cutting its own throat over the past twenty years. My business provides a firstclass service: but we charge well for it and we, not the customer, run the business.

Those who advertise free estimates etc. cannot be very confident of their ability to trade. We give nothing away yet our very large workshop, 2,000 square feet, is always full.

Neverthcless we always enjoy the What a Life! articles. With reference to Vic Rummery of Bodmin - best of luck to him - if we sell an article and for some reason the customer asks for his money back we reply that the money we have taken is ours, the goods are his, otherwise the customer is in effect only lending us the money!

No other business is so chaotically run as the TV game. I say run it fair to make a good living. We are skilled people and deserve it.
E.R. Webh, KTV Electronics,

Camborne, Cornwall.

## Electrical Safety

I read with interest C.N. Cory's observations on two-wire mains cables (letters, November 1997). As 1 understand it, for equipment to carry the double-insulated concen-tric-squares symbol there must be at least two insulating materials between mains voltages and the 'outside world'. Clearly this rule is
not being enforced.
A poor example of double insulation I came across recently was a Kenwood DP990D CD player that required a new laser. The mains supply is present at a pair of pins that protrude vertically from a PCB at the rear of the unit, just millimetres below the non-earthed metal lid. If the lid had been bent downwards by an excessively heavy unit on top, or because of mishandling, the whole hi-fi system to which it was connected would have become live. Because of the price of a replacement laser, the unit had to be written off. The world became a safer place.

A problem can occur with equipment that has a live power supply and a floating main circuit, with a chopper transformer or line output transformer used to provide isolation. To prevent the floating side of the circnit floating off to a dangerous potential, the manufacturer uses a high-value resistor and a lowvalue capacitor to bridge the isolation barrier. The set's sockets therefore float at 110 V , sometimes with a surprising current capability.

Two cases of this sort have caught me out. One was a 14 in . Boots colour set that produced a big spark when the aerial input was connected to an earthed aerial amplifier. The set didn't like running in this way either - there was a thin hum bar on the picture. This was not a faulty set: they all do it. I actually own one of these sets, but I run it from an isolation transformer! Personally I don't consider this set to be safe, and I would not sell one.

The other surprise I had was when I was up a ladder in the pouring rain connecting a dual-LNB feed for a friend. When I connected the second LNB cable my eyes lit up and I got a belt. Both satellite receivers were switched off, but one of them was connected via a scart cable to a cheap TV set that was in standby. Amused I was not.

It's important that we are all aware of the possibility of voltages being present at the sockets of some equipment, and of how dangerous this can be when the equipment is connected to a non-earthed metal object such as a hi-fi system. The current should not be enough to be a serious threat, but a shock could blow you off a ladder or make you drop something - not to mention what members of the public might feel about getting a shock from something that you have installed, Colin McCormick,
Plymouth, Devon.


## Introduction to <br> Digital TV

## What will you be looking for when faulty digital TV receivers start to appear on the bench? It's early days so far, but J. LeJeune is able to provide some preliminary guidance

I
n the absence of any UK digital satellite receiver models - in fact the receiver specification has only recently been confirmed - this article is simply an introduction to the black art of servicing Pace digital satellite receivers. The receivers seen so far have a family likeness: they look like the familiar analogue Models PRD900 and MSS200. But once the covers have been removed the inquisitive engineer is in for a shock - even with the mains supply disconnected!

## The Pace PCB

The printed circuit board looks substantial. This is not surprising, as it consists of four layers of copper print on fibreglass substrates. The top layer carries mainly sur-face-mounted ICs. The second layer provides screening, to prevent crosstalk between the top layer and those beneath it. The third layer provides interconnections. The bottom, or underside, layer carries more surfacemounted discrete components, with connections to wirc-ended, top-mounted components such as electrolytic capacitors and power semiconductore devices.
In terms of worry factor, the only layers that are likely to provide grounds for suicide are the buried ones. And as one of these is simply a screening plate, the one area that could cause the heart to beat a little faster is likely to be the third, interconnection layer. By now you will have realised that it can be investigated with the aid of a continuity tester. But don't use an old-fashioned buzzer: the back-EMF generated can cause a lot of damage to the 3.3 V logic chips.
I have already seen some Dutch receivers with inter-connection-layer faults. Problems of this sort are rectified simply by adding a jumper wire to make the required connection. Interconnection-layer failures are
most likely to be caused by contamination during board manufacture: small quantities of the etchant used can be trapped when the four individual boards are fused together. In service, the board heats up. This activates the etchant, which eats its way through the copper track.

## The Power Supply

The Pace digital satellite receiver uses a chopper power supply based on the now familiar TOP202 device. The circuit seems to be quite reliable, though the reservoir capacitor for the mains rectifier seems to have caused a few problems.
As power supplies are, for obvious reasons, less reliable than the rest of a piece of equipment, my guess is that most of the receivers that will eventually come into the workshop will have simple power supply failures rather than logic or other faults.

## Servicing Requirements

To deal with anything other than DC faults your test equipment armoury will need to have suitable weapons, specifically a 60 MHz oscilloscope, a frequency counter and a good digital multimeter. Without these items, and good eyesight, faults in the processing sections of the receiver are going to create problems.
There's a likelihood that a PC test program will be made available. It will interrogate the receiver via an RS232 port - this is a standard interface between a PC and a peripheral device, with a 25 -pin D-type connector - and then provide an indication as to where the cause of the fault lies. Such a system would be invaluable for speeding up fault diagnosis.
UK receivers are likely to incorporate a fast modem as part of the specification, to provide interactive use.

Some means of testing this will also be necessary.
One very important clock signal is the 27 MHz one (see Fig. 2), which is linked to the transport stream demultiplexer and is synchronised by data in the transmission. High accuracy is a basic requirement here. Even a small inaccuracy will result in loss of the picture and sound.

## Repair

Once the faulty component has been located, repair has to be undertaken. The devices used in the DVR500 and DVR501 models supplied to the Netherlands are mostly of the surface-mounted type. Thus those who have serviced camcorders and subminiature audio equipment will have a head start when it comes to digital receiver repair.
Those who are new to surface-mounted devices are in for some surprises - mainly in terms of the cost of the desoldering/resoldering equipment required. Basic tools should include a strong magnifying glass, tweezers, a good bench light, a hot-air soldering tool with suitable nozzles to cater for the ICs used in the recievers being serviced, and a fine low-wattage soldering iron. You will need antistatic bench mats - and a steady hand.
If you are to carry out scrvicing on any scale, a proprietary surface-mounted component soldering/desoldering station is an almost essential investment. Some stainless steel probes that can be modified to produce a variety of hooks and spikes are worthwhile. For the sake of your eyes, don't attempt to service digital cquipment in a broom cupboard lit by a fly-blown 40 W bulb. Good lighting is a primary necessity. A thorough visual

(a)

(b)

Fig. 1: Desoldering a surface-mounted ic. Start, as shown of (a), by using a small-diameter hotair gun nozzle and a circular motion to warm the chip. Then, (b), fit a rectangular nozzle to direct heat to the IC's legs. Hold the nozzle about 2 mm above the device.
inspection can sometimes save an hour's probing with test equipment.

## IC Replacement

Once you have located the faulty component, and you are absolutely certain that it is the IC with over 100 legs, begin by warming it with a small hot-air soldering tool. Use a circular motion to heat its body - see Fig. 1. Then fit a rectangular nozzle to the hot-air tool to direct the heat to the IC's legs. Hold the nozzle about 2 mm above the legs: the solder will soon melt. When bright beads appear between the IC's legs, use the tweezers to grab one corner and lift the device off the board. It all sounds quite easy, and is after some practice.
Remove the excess solder and burnt flux from the vacant copper pads. Solderwick and the hot-air tool will soon complete the first part of this operation, then use a solvent to remove the bumt flux and leave the contact area clean, ready for the replacement chip.
Check the replacement chip for possibly misaligned legs, and if necessary straighten out any irregularities


Rear view of the Pace DVR500 digital satellite receiver.

before you solder the device to the PCB. Check also that the legs are tamish free and bright looking. Prepare the PCB's solder pads by painting a thin strip of solder paste along them, on all four sides where the IC is to be mounted. Note that solder paste does not have an indefinite shelf life - keeping it stored in a refrigerator at between $3-8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ will help to prolong its life. Soldering the IC to the PCB should be a one-step operation, so make sure that the solder paste is OK by testing it on a scrap board.
Place the IC on the solder pads accurately, and make sure that it doesn't move. A level surface is best, but this is not mandatory. Fit a small nozzle to the hot-air tool and begin to circulate the hot-air stream steadily over the IC's legs at a height of about $5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ (a quarter of an inch). Lower the height of the nozzle gradually. Take care not to dwell on one spot for more than a couple of seconds, as this would burn the PCB material and cause electrical leakage. Do not go nearer to the IC's legs than $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$.
At some point the solder paste will melt, forming bright solder around the IC's legs. Remove the heat at this stage. Allow the work to cool naturally: this will avoid heat-stress trouble, dry-joints and IC damage. Once the repair has cooled, check it for solder bridges. These can be removed by careful use of a fine-tipped soldering iron or reapplication of the hot-air gun and the use of solderwick.
Go carefully at all times, and remember that the ageold golden rule of good soldering is absolute cleanliness.

## Clues

The following general outline is based on the block diagram shown in Fig. 2. The signal from the LNB, with QPSK modulation, enters the receiver at a satellite (first) intermediate frequency. Within the receiver, the tuner first converts the selected signal to a second IF of 480 MHz , which is synchronously demodulated to provide separated I (in-phase) and Q (quadrature-phase) outputs. These are passed to a converter chip which produces outputs in 6 -bit digital form. It operates at a sampling rate of some 60 MHz , under the control of a crystal oscillator which is voltage-controlled by an output from the following QPSK processing section. This delivers 3 -bit data to the forward error correction block. Some quite elaborate data processing is carried out here. The output consists of the MPEG-2 data packets we mentioned in previous instalments.
Three chips carry out most of this processing in the Pace receivers. in what is referred to as the channel decoder. The form of this decoder will vary with the transmission medium - satellite, cable or terrestrial offair. The end result however will always be an MPEG-2 data stream.
In the event of a no-signal fault, indicated in these Pace receivers by flashing of the two bottom segments of the front panel display and the on-screen message "searching for default frequency", check the Manual Tuning Data menusbefore delving into the electronics. The data should be set to correspond with the service
you want to receive, i.e.:
LNB: Local oscillator frequency; polarisation; LNB power on.

Tuner: Tuner frequency; symbol rate; FEC (forward error correction) size.

These parameters must be set correctly for the receiver to lock to the incoming signal. If the parameters cannot be set, use a scope to check for activity on the bus lines from the microcontroller chip to the channel decoder chips when the remote-control handset is being operated. Also check that the remote-control receiver is OK.
To be more specific than this is impossible at present, because the only receivers seen in the UK have been brought in by Dutch or Belgian viewers for temporary use here. UK models promise to be different. But successful operation depends on good communication between the chips used in the channel decoder. A 60 MHz scope can be used to check the clock and data signals.
The MPEG-2 data that emerges from the forward error correction chip in the channel decoder in the Pace Models DGT400, DVR500 and DVR501 is fed to a very large chip called the transport stream demultiplexer. This 160 -pin monster has a useful pin which indicates whether the incoming data is good enough to process or is still so full of errors that it cannot be deciphered: pin 11 goes low when the FEC chip has been unable to correct the errors. Pin 14 is also very useful for diagnosing where the cause of problems lies. It goes high when the demultiplexer chip cannot synchronise with the incoming MPEG data, indicating that this is corrupt. The chip is clocked at 25 MHz (pin 58) by a crystal oscillator which is also connected to the MPEG-2 audio decoder chip.
The demultiplexed signals are then checked to determine whether they need to be sent to the conditional access module. When a clear (unscrambled) signal is present the receivers will work without the CA module being plugged in. With a scrambled signal and no CA module, you will get a message telling you to insert it. You also need a viewing card, which fits in a slot in the receiver's front panel, behind a door.
Fault finding in the MPEG decoder section of the receiver is largely a matter of checking that data and clock signals are present. Good video with poor or no audio indicates that the demultiplexer is OK and that the problem is within the audio sections. But remember that the 25 MHz clock for the demultiplexer chip is controlled by the MPEG audio processor chip. If the latter fails there will thus be no activity - no sound and no picture.
As usual, checks for activity on the interrupt request (IRQ) and data strobe (DSTRB) lines can be helpful in establishing where the cause of a fault lies.

## Start-up

At power up the 68306 microprocessor chip used in
these Pace sets runs the software contained in the flash memory. Assuming that all is OK and that no corrupt data is present, it instructs the NEC microcontroller chip to operate the front-panel display. Faults such as dryjoints around the flash memory or corrupted data within it. or dry-joints around the microprocessor chip, are likely to result in the receiver being stuck in the standby mode. The power supply will be operational - so beware of the nasty high voltages that will be present here.
In these receivers, as in their analogue counterparts, standby is a matter of switching off the modulator and muting the vision and sound at the rear sockets. The power supply itself is a sort of combination of the MSS100 series chopper circuit with the sensing circuit used in the MSS 1000 to provide feedback for regulation.

## Processing Power

Digital technology takes radio and television broadcasting into the computer age. The processing power within a digital satellite TV receiver is equivalent to that in many a desk-top computer, fast processing being a primary requirement.
Exactly which processing blocks will be contained in which chips will depend on developments in IC technology. With later developments of the original Model DVR500, like the Pace DSR200 frce-to-air receiver, the audio and video MPEG processors are integrated and there is no external 55 MHz clock. It appcars that the 25 MHz audio clock is used, possibly doubled 1050 MHz within the processor.

The introduction of a Pace tuner for the company's digital models extended the frequency range - there was a problem in that the original Philips tuners covered only $950-2,050 \mathrm{MHz}$. Tuner failures were common with early receivers, but later ones with second-generation Philips tuners or the Pace tuner seem to behave better in this respect.
Teething troubles are to be expected with early production receivers, and the delay in the start of digital broadcasting in the UK may be all to the good - though you could argue that early troubles provide experience for service engincers.

## In Conclusion

Training in digital broadcasting techniques, particularly in receiver scrvicing, is likely to be a hot topic in the coming months. With some notable exceptions, the training provided by technical colleges has rapidly diminished over the last few years. Training provided receiver manufacturers such as Pace has been available to the trade, and more is expected as the actual launch of services gets nearer.
The arrival of digital broadcasting represents an opportunity for engineers to promote their services. Many less capable engineers will probably opt out, and there will be a great deal of ignorance and confusion amongst viewers and the public in general when the transmissions start. Answering their questions, giving them reassurance and repairing their quipment when faults arise will provide your business with a muchneeded boost.

# DO YOU OFFER A RADIO DECODING SERVICE TO YOUR CUSTOMERS? 

If not, you could be losing out on a very lucrative additional source of income - especially if you already service car audio equipment.
The Joule $\mathrm{A}-400$ radio decoding system has now proven itself as the most cost effective solution to all your decoding requirements. This CE approved, easy to use computer based system is now being sold overseas to Service Departments and Police Forces. It can now be supplied with the software to decode most of the latest RDS radios that contain their security codes within the main processor chip, as well as the more familiar eeprom based models.
Purchase the Starter Kit which includes bundled software to decode over 100 models for $£ 375.00+$ vat (additional software is available separately). Or, the Index Reader version which includes ALL available software for $£ 275.00$ + vat and covering literally hundreds of models (codes are supplied by phone or fax and cost $£ 5.00$ each or $£ 10.00$ for the Blaupunkt RDS models). You may also opt for a combination of the two systems tailored to suit exactly your requirements which can lead to even more profitability.

Contact us now for a free brochure and demonstration disk (please state $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ or $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ ), or visit our Internet Web Site at http://www.elecsys.com. You can download info, price lists and demo software from this site.

Electronic Sound Systems

Hilton Road, Aycliffe Industrial Estate<br>Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham DL5 6EN<br>United Kingdom<br>Tel: 44(0)1325 307442 Fax: +44(0)1325 300189<br>Email: elecsys@elecsys.demon.co.uk

## What

## Donald Bullock gets some lessons on common camcorder problems from son Steven. So this month it's a load of camcorders

"We haven't been getting any camcorders in lately" Steven said the other day. "Perhaps they've all been put away for the winter."
"Good thing too" I replied. "I scarcely know anything about them, and can't generate much curiosity."

## A Handycam

As we spoke, Cyril Sidgeworth popped in with a Sony Handycam, Model CCDF330E
"Liney picture" he squeaked. "Picture all liney. Sort of made of lines, like. Liney, you might say."
"OK, OK" I said, waving him out. As Steven plugged it in, I asked "what's the cause of that then?"
"Dud parents I suppose" he replied.

I looked at him. "The camera" I said.
"Oh. Loose guide poles on the tape arms I expect. Usually is."

He's got long, thin fingers, like Greeneyes. Not short stubby ones like me. So he had it open in no time. Sure enough the guide poles were loose. Each pole is secured by a tiny screw. But there was still a problem when he'd tightened them.

For the first two minutes after switching on the control pulses seemed to be weak and, with a standard play recording, the tape speed kept switching between long play and standard play. After the two minutes however the camcorder worked perfectly. It continued to do so whenever we tried it for the rest of the day. We decided to put it aside until next day.

## And another

This was as well, since Pete Porter bowled in at this point with a bagful of shopping.
"Can you mend this, Mr Buglock?" he asked, peering at his bag of shopping. I noticed an old screwdriver poking out of his top jacket pocket.
"No. Who would try? How is a chap supposed to mend a bag of shopping?"

He pulled out a pound of sausages, a box of eggs and a bag of pork chops and laid them out on our counter. Steven rucked his hair like Stan Laurel as I stood in indignant disbelief, like Ollie. Then out came a Sanyo VMPS120P camcorder.
"E's about a year old. Yest'dy he jammed up. All by hisself. I never touched 'im, 'onest. Cross me 'eart and wish to die."

He then departed, leaving his sausages. Steven displayed his expertise by rapidly opening up the camcorder. The tape carriage had been forced so brutally that it was quite unrepairable.

While I was wondering about it Steven was on the phone to Chas Hyde and Son.
"So the part number is 11923XO and the price $£ 20.40$ altogether. That's cheap. Will you post it today?"

It arrived next moming, as we knew it would from this excellent firm. Steven had the camcorder working perfectly almost as soon as the postman had left.

When Porter returned I told him about the mangled tape carriage.
"Must 'ave been the missus" he said.

## Sunshine's Vieweam

Our next caller was Sunshine Honevchild. She bounced in as though she d just jumped from a carnival float and was carrying a Sharp Viewcam, Model VLC73H.
"What's up with it?" I asked.
'Tt's the laziest camera in town, man. Done do nuthin'. Nuthin' at all."

Steven tried it and found that it wouldn't eject the tape in it. There was no rewind or fast forward either. Once again his fingers flew into action and the camcorder was soon opened up. He examined it carefully.
"I reckoned it might have been the mode switch" he said, "but it isn't. The easiest approach with these is to remove all the casing parts first. Then it's a simple matter to separate the single PCB from the bottom of the deck."

When he'd done this he soon found the cause of the trouble. Several membrane leads connect the chassis and the panel. Three of the retaining clamps had never been clicked into place, so the conductors were only loosely connected. When they had been pushed home properly and the clamps had been secured the camcorder came to life, with excellent results.

## Dickie Downsize

Dickie Downsize is a preacher of sorts and a general walking disaster. Not only does he do silly things, he tries to cover up his fool-
ishness. At such times the truth is not in him - and he makes us sore displeased.

As Sunshine Honeychild collected her camcorder Dickie appeared with his - a Canon E230E.
"It was all right until I used my new head-cleaning tape" he declared, "now it messes up my other tapes."

Steve inserted one of our test tapes and switched on. The motor whirred but the tape remained still. When he ejected the tape he frowned.
"What did you put on the cleaning tape?" he asked.
"Nothing whatsoever" said Dickie. "Why? Did you think I would put Vaseline on it?"

Steven opened the camcorder up and found the heads and tape path thick with yellow grease. Vaseline. An hour later he was still trying to remove the last of it from the camcorder's inside. Eventually he succeeded. Then he looked at our test tape and sighed.

When Dickie returned, Steven had a word with him.
"Dickence" he said, "you know that Vaseline you didn't put on your cleaning tape?"
"Yes" said Dickie.
"Well. don't put it in again, eh? Because I'm going to have to charge you twenty five pounds for taking it out, then there's the cost of our test tape."

Dickie shuffled about a bit. "Don't cleaning tapes need lubricating?" he asked
"How about having another look at Cyril Sidgeworth's Handycam?" I suggested to Steven.
"Dashed good wheeze" he replied, putting on his Greyfriars accent.

We put it on the bench and tried it from cold. The old trouble had returned. Some fault finding was attempted during the two minutes that the machine played up. Then, as it resumed correct operation, we had to put it aside again.

## Trouble, Bub

Our next caller was kinda bulbous. He wore a loud check jacket and, I reckoned, a pair of jodpurs under his trousers. He was carrying yet another camcorder, this time a

## Sony CCDTR610E.

"This c-a-a-amera shurr is a-aaggravatin' me, Bub" he announced.
"An American gentleman" I said to Steven, through the side of my mouth.
"Do I pay now?" he asked as he
handed it over.
When he'd gone we discovered that the trouble was with the carriage. It was notchy when it accepted a cassette and slow to eject the tape. The door of the housing is made of very thin and flimsy metal. It had warped. As the cassette drawer slid into place, its top caught on the casing. We managed to get the camcorder to work satisfactorily by re-flexing the housing door.

When we returned it to the bulbous gentleman we wamed him that because of the camcorder's design our repair might not last.

We charged him a tenner and he slapped down two.
"More than delighted, boys" he boomed, "next time I'll buy a British one."
"You'll have a job" I said.

## Denzil's Sanyo

Denzil Dewar was our next caller. He brought in an old Sanyo VMD6P camcorder. Now Denzil comes from the other side of the Sevem bridge, so his speech is mostly song.
"Cassette jammed into the cam-er-ah boys" he trilled. "It's happened before ack-lew-lee, don't they?"
"Daresay it has, Den" said Steven. "They do. The loading gears become brittle as they get older and the teeth wear or occasionally break off, jamming the works."

As he sallied off, Steven's fingers started to fly about like Ichabod's. He soon had the camcorder open, and quickly unlaced the tape and fitted new gears. We get them from Chas Hyde and Son.

When Denzil returned he was delighted.
"Why, you've got it working as good as new" he said to Steven as he dug out his wallet. "I'm ever so pleased, 'cos it's a nice little camera, won't it?"

## Back to Cyril's Handycam

I turned to Steven when he'd gone.
"Well" I said, "you were bemoaning the disappearance of all the camcorders. But we`ve had our share recently, and they've all gone back - except for Cyril
Sidgeworth's Handycam. Wonder if we can clear up that final problem? Let's assume for the moment that the cause of the fault is mechanical.

We pulled it on to the bench and studied its mechanics carefully during the two minutes before the fault

"Can you mend this Mr Buglock"
condition cleared. This enabled us to find the cause of the trouble. The back-tension arm is secured by a fixed pin that rises from the deck plate. During manufacture it had been lubricated with graphite grease. When the camcorder was left for a time and allowed to cool down the grease would solidify. Thus for the first two minutes, until it warmed up, the back tension was slack. In this condition the tape skated loosely over the heads, to the detriment of the cssential control pulses. All so logical. and easy to understand, once you know what's going on.

We cleaned off the hardened grease, then applied new grease. When Steven had reassembled the Handycam and tried it I reached for the phone and dialled Cyril's number.
"Your Handycam's ready, Cyril" I said. "Get some cabbage and make for the shop."
"Ha. Good" he squeaked. "Is all the lininess gone? Are there any lines on the picture? Is it liney? What I mean is, is the lininess all gone."
"Gone for ever, Sidgeworth" I said.

As we tidied the workshop I reflected on young Steven's servicing abilities. Not bad at all, I thought. He's obviously well endowed with my genes. 1 reckon that in time he might just become as clever as his dad.


## TV

## Fault Finding

John Edwards
Edward Branch
David Smith
Andrew Tebbut
Terry Lamoon
Keith Evans
Michael Maurice and
Chris Watton

## Grundig ST55-725FT (CUC7350 Chassis)

This new set was brought back with an unusual problem a week after being delivered. Only one function was affected - the OK message that comes on when a setting is memorised had changed to E . The correct values werc being stored.

On Grundig's suggestion new microcontroller and EEPROM chips were fitted, but the E remained. In previous Grundig chassis, special functions were called up by holding down one of the front control buttons then using the mains switch to power the set. After a few minutes of trial and error I found that switching on with the programme-down button held down cleared the 'fault'. P.B.

## Ferguson B49F (TX90E Chassis)

If there is no tuning, check the 33 V supply at pin 4 of the tuner unit. If this is low or missing, check RH06 ( $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2$ ) which is by the tuner and RH04 ( $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which is by the line output transformer. P.B.

## Toshiba 2100tBT

This set had two faults: the picture pulsated for the first few minutes and the set wouldn't tunc or store a station. The reason for the pulsating picture was that the power supply didn't run cleanly from cold. Replacing C824, C829 and C830
soon cured that. The tuning fault was a bit more obscure.

The exact symptoms were as follows: when a channel was selected the picture came up then the tuning slowly drifted off. This happened with all stations. Suspecting an AFC problem, 1 started by checking the voltages at transistor QA06. There was no voltage at its base, though there was at pin 5 of the IF module. RA75 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. P.B.

## Sharp DV6635H (BCTV-A Chassis)

When this set had been on for a few minutes the picture would gradually go dark then disappear. Checks in the video section showed that the luminance was being lost in the TDA4681 video processor chip IC400. The problem was not bcing caused by the chip itself: the sandcastle pulse at pin 14 was the trouble - it was misshapen. The field section of the pulse is derived from the TDA8350Q field output chip 1C500, wherc the pulse at pin 2 changed when the picture went dark. A new TDA8350Q chip restored normal operation. P.B.

## Panasonic TC100G

This aged but nicc portable
TV/monitor was dcad when powered from the mains supply. It was OK with a DC supply. There was a bucz. but the DC conditions on the primary side of the power supply were haywirc. The oulputs on the secondary side were, even when unloaded. at just over fifty per cent of the correct levels. R816 ( $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the trigger amplifier stage was open-circuit. N.B.

## Samsung CI5322T

This set produced no sound though the output stage was clearly working. In addition the sweep tuning didn't stop. There was obviously a link between these two symptoms.

A check showed that the microcontroller chip's ident pin didn't toggle when a station was found. The associated pull-up resistor R709 went open-circuit on load, though it seemed to be fine when checked with a meter. N.B.

## Harwood HTV4914

An intermittently snowy picture has been the problem with a couple of these sets I've had in. The impression you get is that there is a tuner problem or a faulty sockel. The rather interesting cause however is an invisible break in the print just after the tuner's IF pin. N.B.

## Bush 2052T

After curing the usual excessive HT fault you may find that the sound is muted. Your reaction would be to replace the microcontroller chip IC601. When this is ordered however you will find that an equivalent which won't work properly is supplied. Once Alba has sorted out this problem you may still have the fault. Check the voltage at pin 13 of lC601. If there is no voltage here, check the 1N4148 diode D304 in the network connected to pin 30 of IC301. It may be short-circuit. It seems that a number of engineers are waiting for microcontroller chips that are not needed. R.W.

## Philips CTX-S Chassis

This set would occasionally go off. Purely by accident and good fortune, whilst I was prodding around in the power supply area looking for dry-joints the HT preset R3325 fell apart. A replacement solved the problem. J.E.

## Amstrad CTV250

This set would intermittently switch off, as if it had been unplugged. After a long time it might or might not go into the standby mode by itself. When it did, use of the remote control unit to select a chan-
nel would result in normal operation until the fault returned. To save room and time while waiting for the fault to put in an appearance I took the back off, hoping to spot something obvious. There were countless dry-joints, some just developing, in the power supply and line output stages. A blanket resoldering job followed by a twoday soak test proved that all was now OK. J.E.

## Dynatron 279062EK/05Z (Philips 2A Chassis)

This set was dead. Its power supply was trying to produce the HT voltage but couldn't because the BU508V line output transistor was short-circuit. A replacement died immediately when the set was switched on. Fortunately it didn't take us long to discover that one of the tuning capacitors in the EW diode modulator circuit, C2609 $(9.1 \mathrm{nF}, 1.5 \mathrm{kV})$, had a burn hole in its case. When checked it was found to be open-circuit. After replacing both components and resoldering a few suspect joints in the line output stage there were no further problems. J.E.

## Hitachi CPT2064

There was no remote control operation. Although the customer blamed the remote control unit and ordered a replacement, the cause of the fault was in the set itself. The M58485P chip IC3003 had failed. J.E.

## Pye 37KV1212/05B

After a short while the sound would be accompanied by crackle and popping noises. Tapping anywhere on the mother board would instigate the fault. In particular the TDA7052 audio output chip seemed to be very sensitive to slight taps. It had already been resoldered, but removing it, cleaning the print and refitting it cured the noises. J.E.

## Hitachi CPT2250

The verticals were ragged and there was severe line tearing. The cause of the trouble was $\mathrm{C} 809(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. 250 V ) which was open-circuit. J.E.

## Alba CTV601/Bush 2009

Field collapse was the problem with one of these sets, also a noiseless raster and no sound. A new AN5521 field output chip brought the raster back - for a couple of minutes! I then did what I should have done first and checked the HT voltage. It was high at 150 V instead of 112 V . Replacing the
chopper drive coupling capacitor C909 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) brought it back down to the correct level, but the field output chip had succumbed to the high voltages. The 12 V supply was also missing, which is why there was no sound or vision. R422 $(5 \cdot 2 \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W})$ and ZD402 (12V) had failed. Once these three items had been replaced the set was pronounced fit. E.B.

## Hitachi CPT2236 (NP83CQ Chassis)

The customer complained that the picture "bounced intermittently". This was so, but it was more that the top inch of the picture came and went, leaving a gap at the top of the screen - the linearity was not affected. I scoped the field input at pin 1 of IC601 and found that a large line pulse was present on the waveform when the fault occurred. After much checking and changing of capacitors in the field timebase I found that $\mathrm{C} 613(100 \mathrm{nF})$ was the culprit. It's connected across the field scan coils. E.B.

## Fidelity ZX5000 Chassis

This set was dead with no 120 V HT output from the power supply. When I disconnected R57 to unload it the BUT56A chopper transistor TR1 failed. As I've had similar problems before with this type of power supply I replaced the $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ chopper transistor base coupling capacitor C5. I also replaced the $10 \mathrm{nF}, 1.5 \mathrm{kV}$ line output stage tuning capacitor C 28 as one of its legs was burnt, though it measured OK. Further checks brought me to the $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ HT reservoir capacitor C 18 , which was open-circuit. After fitting replacements I started the set up via a variac. When the $A C$ input reached 120 V the set sprang to life and the HT remained constant at 120 V as the input voltage was increased to 240 V. E.B.

## Panasonic Alpha 1 Chassis

This set was half dead! The channel numbers and the standby LED were alight, but there was no sound or raster. Various checks in the line output stage failed to reveal anything amiss, so I disconnected the scan coil plug. The standby LED then went out with the channel numbers still alight. So in went a new TLF15506F line output transformer. This brought the set back to life. D.S.

## Granada C16BZ4

This set produced a yellow picture
because R271 ( $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the blue channel was open-circuit. It's advisable to replace the equivalent resistors in the other chanels as well. D.S.

## JVC CIAETIEK

This set produced a picture that was swamped with a red cast. Checks on the tube base panel showed that Q502 was short-circuit collector-toemitter. A.T.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

There was reduced height with slight top foldover. Having had experience with these sets I looked for dry-joints around the field output transistors, but there weren't any. Voltage checks then showed that TR 105 had only 0.5 V at its base instead of 1 V . The cause of the fault was in the DC feedback circuit, where R194 had risen in value from $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to around $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Note that the value of this resistor varies with screen size. A.T.

## Goodmans 1450T

This set had a blank raster, as if someone had switched it to the AV mode. The cause of the problem was cracked print along the rear edge of the board, removing the supply to ZD102. I've also had one of these sets that wouldn't tune because of cracked print in the same area. A.T.

## Thomson/Ferguson TX805 Chassis

Failure of the M52038SP multifunction chip LL 01 in one of these sets produced the blank raster symptom (no video). A replacement restored normal operation. The set was actually badged as the Goodmans 1410. A.T.

## Sharp 59CSO5H

If you get one of these large-screen sets and it looks as if the CRT is faulty, with poor focus, check whether R618 has risen in value. It should be $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. T.L.

## Sony KVM2140

The complaint with one of these sets was that it would intermittently crack, with a picture flash. It was left on soak test and after a while it started to produce the symptoms. When I removed the back and inspected the PCB closely I saw that the line output transformer's earth pin was dry-jointed. A clean up and resoldering cleared the fault. T.L.

## Sony KV25F 1

This large TV set would lose its
picture and sound intermittently though the on-screen display remained. It was a difficult problem to deal with because the fault wouldn't show on test in the workshop, only in the customer's home - occasionally. I eventually checked with a friend who is familiar with the chassis. He recommended a Sony sync circuit modification which consists of changing R117 to $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (1-208-789-11) and C201 to $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}(1-164-004-11)$, then replacing IC3 with the type supplied under part no. 8-759-447-61 The IC differs depending on model number, so check this.

The set concerned now seems to be behaving itself. The modification provides improved sync performance under weak signal conditions. T.L.

## Ferguson ICC9 Chassis

If continual tripping is the trouble with one of these sets, try replacing the BC327-40 transistor TL65 in the line drive circuit. T.L.

## Ferguson TIOR

The complaint with this little 10 in . set was a line down the middle of the screen, which is rather unusual nowadays. But the customer was quite right. I removed the back, powered the set up again and tapped the main PCB gently. A loud arcing noisc came from the scan coils. The wire from the line output stage to the coils was just hanging on the tag - it appeared never to have been soldered. 1 cleaned the connections, made a good physical wrapped connection and resoldered it. This cured the problem. T.L.

## Matsui 1436

Fluctuating brightness was the complaint with this portable. I'd had the problem before. and just touched the sub-brightness preset VR303. This settled the picture. A ncw $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ preset cured the problem. T.L.

## Sony KVMI4TU

This portable came in with a darkish picture that flared slightly. You could have thought. mistakenly, that the CRT was faulty. The things to check are the first anode supply diode D852 and the feed resistor R852. Replacing them should restore a good picture. You may find that the resistor is somewhat burnt. T.L.

## Ferguson ICC9 Chassis

If the problem with one of these sets is a bright white screen, check
the $10 \Omega$ safety resistors RB06 and RB07 on the CRT base panel. T.L.

## Hitachi G6P Chassis

Most of the picture was blanked except for an uneven area about three inches wide at the left-hand side of the screen. What remained of the picture in this area suffered from line pulling and unlocked colour, and was also expanded in size. When the back cover was removed it was evident that something was cooking. Close inspection of the components around the line output transformer revealed that tuning capacitor C782 was in some distress. A replacement put things right. K.E.

## Grundig CUC70KT

Herringbone patterning and a negative picture, but only on some channels, was the complaint with this old set. The problem cleared when the set had warmed up. I eventually found that replacing the $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytics next to the IC in the IF can restored normal operation. K.E.

## Hitachi NP83CQ Mk 2 Chassis

The picture was bright on the righthand side of the screen, fading to very dark on the left-hand side. The condition improved as the set warmed up. This sort of thing usually means that the reservoir capacitor in supply for the RGB output stages, derived from the line output stage, is faulty. A quick burst of freezer on C715 (4.7 7 F ) proved the point. K.E.

## GoldStar CIT9508

After a few minutes the picture would fade and disappear. We've often had this fault with Ferguson sets, but never before with a GoldStar one. As with the Ferguson sets, the cause of the problem was loss of the CRT heater supply. Dryjoints at connector P451 on the main panel were to blame. K.E.

## Panasonic U4W Chassis

This set would occasionally refuse to come out of standby. The cause turned out to be the reservoir capacitor for the error sensing circuit in the power supply, C808. The correct value is $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}(25 \mathrm{~V})$. When it was measured with a capacitance meter the reading was only $19 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. A new capacitor cured the fault. M.M.

## $B$ and $O M \times 1000$

This set was dead, with the line
output and chopper transistors both short-circuit. A previous engineer had replaced the chopper transistor, which had failed again immediately. The cure for this is to replace all the driver transistors in the power supply as well as the chopper transistor itself. The cause of the line output transistor failure was probably the dry-joint we found at the tuning capacitor. M.M.

## Mitsubishi CT15M2TX (Euro 7 Chassis)

There were two faults with one of these sets. First, it wouldn't come out of standby. The STR54041 chopper chip was responsible for this. The second fault occurred when the set had warmed up: line and field sync were lost. The cause was on the text board, where the MAB8461-W115 microcontroller chip IC7704 responded to heating and cooling. A replacement restored normal operation. M.M.

## Sony KVX2562U

There were lots of lines and the height and linearity were doing odd things. Scope checks showed that a sort of 500 Hz ripplc was present on the field output sawtooth waveform. It was also present at the input to the field output chip. The culprit was the CXD2018Q multifunction chip. Replacing this 48 -pin flatpack device, which lives on board M, cured the fault. M.M.

## Philips CP 110 Chassis

After a few seconds the display would go out and there was no response from either the front panel buttons or the remote control unit. The culprit was the 1 N 4148 diode D6733, which is located beside the microcontroller chip. It was leaky. M.M.

## Decca DY59893C

This set was 'dead' except for the channcl indicator LED. Checks showed that the power supply was working, and that HT was present at the collector of the line output transistor. There was no supply at the line driver transformer's primary winding however. This supply comes via a plug-in PCB that carries the scart socket and the switching circuitry. The PCB connector had a dry-joint at its end pin (they aren't marked). Resoldering brought the set back to life. M.M.

## Samsung Cl3312Z (P58SC Chassis)

This portable produced no sound unless it was connected to a hi-fi
system via the scart socket. Sound switching is carried out by the CD4066BCN chip IC601. The 2 SC 1815 transistor Q601 controls this and appeared to be faulty. A replacement cured the fault. M.M.

## Philips CP90 Chassis with Fastext

The picture was OK when this set was first switched on. Then, after a few minutes, small black dots akin to satellite TV sparklies began to appear. After a fcw more minutes these dots turned into small rectangles and the picture became dark. The cause of the trouble was a faulty SAA5243P/E text processor chip. A new chip produced a good picture without dots. C.W.

## Finlux 1000 Series

This set was dead with RU14 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) buming up. The cause was a short in the chopper transformer. which is the same type as in the 3000 series chassis. C.W.

## Amstrad TVR2

When this set had warmed up the verticals became ragged. Checks in the power supply were fruitless, as no undue ripple could be found.

What I did discover was that freezing the line driver transistor cleared the fault. But a replacement made no difference. So why was the transistor running away with itself? Checks on nearby components revealed that CC1409 ( $1 \mathrm{nF}, 2 \mathrm{kV}$ ) was open-circuit. Normal operation was restored when this item had been replaced. C.W.

## Toshiba 2539DB

There was only a low whine from one of the background speakers. Everything else was OK. The culprit was the TA8211AH chip IC501. C.W.

## Finlux 5100

Although the EHT came up when this set was switched on there was no sound or picture. When the tube's first anode voltage was increased there was illumination on the screen. Checks showed that the S5V and S12V supplies were missing, the culprit being the BC557 transistor TA18. It was leaky. C.W.

## Sanyo CBP2565/2566

## (E3-A25 Chassis)

The complaint with one of these sets was flaring and a dim picture.

Apparently another firm had condemned the tube. In fact the HT was low. After a few checks we found that the thick-film error voltage sensing unit A701 was suspect it's a small, fourpin module. As the
 circuit is shown in the manual, individual parts could be tested. The silicon devices were OK, but the resistors were up the wall. Unfortunately when we tried to order a replacement we were told that the unit is no longer available. Rather than scrap the set we decided to make a replacement on a small piece of Veroboard, with a potentiometer for HT adjustment.
Fig. 1 shows the circuit. C.W.

## Matsui 1466

Failure to starl up, though the channel indicator is alight, has become quite a common problem with these sets. The start-up resistors R502 and R503 (both $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the
power supply tend to go open-circuit. It's best to replace them both. C.W.


# HELP WANTED 


#### Abstract

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


Wanted: Service manual or circuit diagram for the Ion Obelisk $3 \times / 2.03$ Hi -Fi amplifier. Or does anyone have an address for Ion Systems Ltd.? The one on the back of the unit is no longer valid. Failing that can anyone tell me the values of R24/24a on the power amplifier board? Dave Rhodes, 175 Flixton Road, Urmston, Manchester M41 5ED. 0161747 7543.

For disposal: Tektronix 2235 100 MHz , double-beam scope with delay sweep and probes. Recent calibration certificate. Reasonable offer to S. Morris, 23 Spencer Street, Ringstead, Northants NN14 4BX. 01933625877.

Wanted: Manual or circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Marconi Universal LCR bridge type TF868B. Bill Mansell, 8 Cochrane Close,
Thatcham, Berks RG19 4QX. 01635 861134.

Wanted: Timer cover flap for the Panasonic NV7000B VCR or a scrap machine; tuner cover flap for the NV333/366. D. Lee, 16 Devonshire Place, Claughton, Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 ITU16.
Wanted: UHF valve tuners (not transistor ones!). Any models, e.g. Cyldon, Ekco, Mullard etc., accepted. Phone J. Dean-Smith on 01984624 373 or write to 7 Allenslade, Langley Marsh, Wiveliscombe, Nr. Taunton,

## Somerset TA4 2UE.

Wanted: Users' or service manual for the Technics direct-drive turntable system type SL5. Photocopy OK. Malcolm George, 42 Butt Lane, Manuden, Nr Bishops Storford, Herts CM23 1DL. 01379813727.
Wanted: Service manual - purchase, loan or photocopy - for the Blaupunkt car radio-cassette type Peugeot PF3(C)R. N. Plumb, 58 Howell Road, Exeter EX4 4EY. 01392277 444.

Wanted: LOPT for the Mitsubishi

Model CT1905BM, new or secondhand. Part no. is 334BD79010.
Martin Abbott, Flat 7, The Highlands, Ludlow Road, Leominster, Herefordshire HR6 0DH. 01568614 725.

For disposal: Collector has various issues of Practical Wireless/ Television dating from 1947 to 1969 available. Please send stamped, addressed envelope for list. David Tilley, 6 Lime Road, Tiverton EX16 6JA.
Wanted: Does anyone know of a source of spares and service information for the Soundwave Model CTV1405R? A. Robertson, 261 Warrington Road, Abram, Wigan WN2 5RQ. 01942865621. Wanted: TDA3300B and TDA3030B chips. Good price paid. R. Gifford, 4 Gipsy Lane, Needham Market, Suffolk IP6 8DY. 01449723009. Wanted: Luminance/chroma board for the Saisho VXL12X/Matsui VX765 VCR and a front membrane switch control panel for the Ferguson TV Model 51K3. Mike Haslam, 477 Warrington Road, Abram, Wigan, Lancs WN2 5XY. 01942865766. Wanted: Servo pack PCB for the Panasonic NVFS100B VCR; also any instructions/suggestions in connection with a jammed cassette holder. Eric Chapman, 42 Rochester Drive, Lincoln LN6 0XJ. 01522688 307.

Wanted: A 10 in . colour TV set in exchange for a 17 in . Ferguson 8000 chassis set and a 22 in . Ultra 8800 chassis set, both working and with manuals. G. Mechan, 15 Queensway Close, Mark. Highbridge, Somerset TA9 4PH. 01278641339.
For disposal: Two brand new Mullard A56-510 boxed 'G11' tubes, also approximately five boxed new panels. Cheap if collected. Michael Dranficld, 6 Caledale Close, Buxton, Derbyshirc SK17 9RH. 0129873492.

Wanted: Retired engineer requires anything to do with valve radios or pre-Sixties radio and TV servicing. Am willing travel anywhere in the country. S. Taylor, 11 Charnborough Road, Coalville LE67 4SF. Wanted: CX523110P memory chip for the Sony YE2 chassis, or working remote control/memory board with this chip included. D. Jackson, 55 Firth Road, Penyfan, Llanelli SA15 IPN. 01554759868.
Wanted: HT4207-3A hybrid module for the Hitachi VT11E VCR. A sec-ond-hand module or scrap Y/chroma PCB would do. Julian Salt, High Bam House, 11 Timber Hill,
Sewstern, Grantham. Lincs NG33 5RH.
Wanted: February 1988. August 1989 and March 1991 issues of Television. P. Cox, 14 Hillside Avenue. Blaenavon, Gwent. 01495 790538.

For disposal: A number of TV, radio and audio valves, all boxed and unused. For list send SAE or fax Mike Brett, 31 Eastfield Avenue, Watford, Herts WD2 4HH, 01923 224951.

Wanted: Scan coils for the Mitsubishi Model CT2525TX (CRT type A59JJZ). Salvaged set will do fine. Also STK043 or equivalent. Have for disposal to enthusiast seven Radio and TV Servicing volumes between 1960 and 1971. Mike Weston, 67 Prince of Wales Road, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 IPS. 01305 267154.

Wanted: Any old 5 in. colour TV sets, Sony, JVC etc. John Power, 78A Dawlish Drive, Coventry CV3 5NA. Wanted: LOPT for the Hinari Model CT15. Andie Wilkes, 34 Tideswell Road. Great Barr, Birmingham B42 2DT. 01926404935 day, 0121605 0702 evenings.
More Helps on page 199

## TRANSISTORS/LINEAR ICs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  <br> 为 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## LINEAR ICs



Please add $£ 1$ P\&P and VAT at $17.5 \%$ to all orders
All brand new components
We accept payment by Access, Switch, Visa, Cheque and Postal Order. (Government, College etc orders accepted)
Prices quoted are subject to availability and may be changed without prior notice

| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | rice | Part | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UPC1004C |  | 254771 | 90p | 2SA1177 | 25 p | ${ }^{258561}$ | 30 p | $\begin{aligned} & 25 C 738 \\ & 2 S C 739 \end{aligned}$ | ， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8189P |  | T0 |  | TD |  | TDA |  |  |  | UPC | 17 |  | p |  | 120 | $2{ }_{2}$ |  |  | 50p |
| 迷 | 3 |  |  | TD |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{60}$ |  | 150 p |  |  |  |  |  | P |
| 205 | 22 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 820 | 37 |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8210 |  | TDA1251 |  |  |  | TDAA | 25 | TDA8A32 |  |  |  | 2S | ${ }^{30}$ |  | ${ }_{25}$ | 258 | ${ }_{25}$ | 2SC828 | 220 |
| TA821 | 28 | TDA |  |  |  | TDA4 |  |  |  | UPC 1031 H | 150 p |  |  | 2 S |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC8}$ |  |
| TAB215 | 30 | TDA1405 |  | tDA3 | 20 | TDA48 |  |  |  | UPC |  |  | 70 p |  |  | 2S8 |  | 2 SC |  |
| TA ${ }^{\text {2 } 215}$ | 30 | TDA14 | 22 | TDA31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TAB23］}}$ |  | ToA1 | 375 | TDA330 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {TD }}$ | 20 |  | 125 | 2 SAB |  |  | 70p | ${ }_{2} 58$ | 2p | 2SC | 175p |
| TA8221 |  | TDA150 | 275p | TDA3310 | ${ }_{\text {150p }}$ | TDA4 |  | TDA |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{45 p}$ | 2 SC |  |
| TA8225H | 47 | TDA1510 | 170 p | toazazo | Pop | TDA4 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 25AB39 | 110 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA822 |  | TDA |  | tode3501 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 150p |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |
| 229\％ |  | 51 | 32 | TDA |  |  |  | tDAB | 22 | UPP |  | 2 SAB | 25 | 2SA |  |  | 9 | ${ }_{2 S C 944}$ | 140p |
| 8229K |  |  |  | TDA |  |  |  |  | 25 | UPC | 250p | 2 SA | 30 p |  | 700 |  | P | ${ }_{2 S C 945}$ | 10 p |
| TAB410 |  | TDA1 | 15 | tDa35 | 260 p | tDasa |  | TD |  |  | 200 |  | 45 |  | 50 p |  | p |  |  |
| TA84 | 20 | TDA1519 |  | TDA350 |  | TDA | 17 | TDA |  |  | p | 25A | 50 | 2 S | 250 |  | \％ |  | p |
| ${ }_{88605}$ |  |  | ${ }_{275}^{2000}$ | TD | ${ }_{250 p}^{200 p}$ | T0 | 1009 |  |  |  | 150 p | 2SAB | ${ }_{30}{ }^{\text {p }}$ |  | 0 |  | p |  |  |
| A8806 |  | TDA15 | 210 p | TDA35 |  | tDas140 |  | TDA |  | UPC | 350 p |  | 100 p |  |  |  | P |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | TDA3540 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2SA |  |  | 45 | 25 | O |  |  |
| TA862 |  | T0A1534 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 D |  |  |
| TA8631 | 50 | IDA15 | 42 | tDA3561 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |  | 120 p |  |  |  |  |
| TA8832N | 55 |  | 50 | TDA356 | 28 | TDA |  |  |  |  | p | ${ }^{2 S A}$ | 408 |  | 5 |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| TA86 | 42 |  | 25 |  |  | TDA5 |  | ID |  |  | 2250 | 25 | 20 p |  |  |  |  |  | ， |
| TA | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| TA8B5s |  | T0 |  |  |  | TD |  |  |  |  | 70 | ${ }^{2}$ 2SAS |  |  | 30 |  | 25 |  | 280 p |
| A8691 |  | TDA 155 |  | TDA3567 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， | 2SB | \％ |  |  |
| TA870 | 27 |  | 30 | tDa3569 |  | TDA5832 |  |  | 225 |  |  |  | 90 p |  | 30 | 25 | 00p |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | TD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Op |  |  |
| TAB739 | 85 | TDA |  |  | 75 | TD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p |  |  |
| TA8972N | 45 | TDA 1574 | 125 | TDA3590 |  | toa610 |  |  |  | UPC12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TAA550 |  | TDA1576 |  | A359 |  | TDA61 | 2250 |  | 300 | UPC1 | 24 | 2545 |  | 2SA | 28 | 258 | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | TDA3592A |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 240 | $2{ }^{25}$ | 4 |  |  | 258 | 5 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TB }}$ |  | IDA |  | TDA36 | 22 | TDAB610 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 p |  |  |
| TB | 100 | TDA1591 | 275 | TDA3611 | 45 | TDA6612 | 90 |  | \％ | UPC | 320 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 140 p | ${ }^{2 S}$ | 60 | 2 L | ${ }^{60}$ |  |  |
|  |  | TDA1596 | 20 | 43640 |  | 00 | 170 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TBA550 |  | TDA159 |  | TDA36 |  | TD | 17 | TE | 150 | UPC1318 | 300 |  | 700 | 25 |  |  | 35p |  |  |
| TBAB10 | 40 | TDA1602A | 40 | TDA3552 |  | TDA7021 |  | TEA |  | UPC1330 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEA820 |  | 1877 |  | ，3652． |  | tDa | 100 |  | 15 | UPC | 11 | ${ }_{2} 2$ 2SA | ， | 2SA |  | $2{ }_{2} 258$ | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ | 2SC |  |
| TBA820 |  | TDA16 |  | TDA36 | $8{ }^{85}$ | TDA70 |  | TEA | 22 | UPC13 |  |  | ． | 2SA |  |  | 2000 |  |  |
| TBA9 | 10 | IDAIT71 | 200 | tDA365a |  | tDA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | TDA 1870 | 200p | tDa3710 | 30 | TOA7057 | 22 |  |  | UPCC136 | 2500 |  | 185 p | 2S |  | 25 | p |  | 150 p |
|  |  |  |  | TDA3720 |  | TDA70 |  |  |  | UPCC1 |  |  | 120 |  |  |  | 0， |  | 21 |
| TC50 |  | T0 |  | TDA37 |  | TDA7211 |  | TEA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| TC | 23 | TDA 1908 |  | TDA3730 |  | tDa 2220 |  | TEA108 | 170 p | UPC 136 |  | 2SA | 25p | 2 2SA | 100 p | 258 | 180 P |  | Op |
|  |  | tDA 1990 | 160 p | A3740 |  | A7222 | 10 |  | 9 | UPC1366C | 13 | 2SA96 |  |  | 30 p |  | 5 |  |  |
| TC9134 | 75 | TDA99 | 18 | TDA3750 | ${ }_{425}$ | TDA7231A | 800p | TEA | 5p | UPC13 | 85 p | 2SA9 | 35 p | 2SA |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {S }}$ | 25 |  |  |
| TC9135P | 12 | TDA195 | 17 | TDA3760 | 350p | TDA7233 |  | EEA1511 | 150 p | UPC137 | 2000 | 2 2SAS | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TC |  |  |  | TDA37 |  | TDA |  |  | 500p | UPC137 | 17 | 2 2SA |  |  | 0 |  | 30 p |  |  |
|  |  | TOA20 | 15 | TDA3780 | 40 | TDA72 |  | TE | 1100 | UPC138 |  | 2SAS |  |  | 2000 |  | p |  | 5 p |
|  |  |  |  | 379 |  | toa ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | UPC138 |  |  |  |  | 20 P |  | \％ |  |  |
| TC9148 | 15 | T0 | 120 | ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ TD33033 | 25 | TD |  | TE | 325p | UPC | 12 | 2 2S |  |  | 10 | ${ }_{2} 2$ | P |  | Op |
| TC9149 | 225 | toa |  | TDA3810 |  | TDA72 | 325 | TEA | 375 | UPC |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{100}^{100}$ |  | Op |  | p |
| － | 4 | TD | 15 | tionz825 | 11 | TDA 7273 |  | TEA | 27 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ | 2 2S | p |  | \％ |
| TC9152 |  | TD |  | TDA3380 |  | TDA7274 | 45 | T |  | UP |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Sa }}$ | ${ }_{450}$ | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S}$ | 5 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TC9 }}$ |  |  | 18 | TDA38 | 200 p | TDA72 |  | TEA2 | 20 | UPC1 |  | 2SA |  |  | 45 | ${ }_{2} 5$ | 55p |  | 5 p |
| Tc9156 |  | 2040 |  | TDA3 |  | TDA72 |  |  |  | $\square^{4} \mathrm{P}$ | 20 |  |  |  | 25 p | 25 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TC9\％962 }}$ | 450 p <br> $\mathbf{2 7 5 p}$ | tidate | －600 | tida | 200 | to |  | TEA |  | UPC1488CA |  | 2SA | 100p | 2SA1 | $100 p$ | ${ }_{2} 58$ | 40 p |  | 5p |
| TC9163 | 37 | TDA2052V | 525p | TDA3950 | 225 | TDA7313 | 65 | TEA2260 | 225 | UPC |  | 2SA |  | ${ }^{25} 4$ | 30 | 2 2S1 | 130 p |  |  |
| C915 |  |  |  | A40 |  | TDA73 |  | T |  | UPC |  | 2SA |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 S A}$ | 75p | ${ }_{2}^{258}$ | ${ }^{20} 9$ |  | ${ }^{270 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| ${ }_{T C 9}$ |  |  |  | TDA |  | TDA735 |  | TEA3717DP | 160 | UPC1513HA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TC9174P | 325 p | tida | 37 | tDaso |  | TDA7359 | 30 |  | 175p | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{P}$ P1 |  | ${ }^{25 A}$ |  | $25 A 1$ | 1800 | 2S8 | 1609 |  | ${ }_{75} 5$ |
| TC |  | TD |  | TDA44 |  | TDA73 | 7 |  |  |  |  | 2SA |  | ${ }_{2}$ 2A | 75 |  |  |  | ${ }_{40}$ |
| TCA99 | 10 | TOA22 |  | TDA4173A | 325 | T0A7370V | 32 | teasiola | 17 | UPC1521HA | 120 | 2 SA1 |  | ${ }^{25}$ | 120 |  | 75 |  |  |
|  |  | TDA 2320 | 80 p | TDAS1190 | 14 | TDA7374 |  | TEA5110 | 17 |  | $\underset{55}{550}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2 \text { SAP }}$ | 150 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 51$ | ， | ${ }_{2}$ | 砣 |
|  |  | TDA2501 |  | TDA4 |  | TDA81 | 125p | TEA5 |  | ${ }^{2 S} 546$ | ${ }^{70 p}$ | ${ }_{2}$ 2AA |  | 2SA | ${ }_{30}$ | ${ }_{258}$ | p | 2 C | 5p |
| T0625 |  | Tidaz |  | TDA |  | TD |  | TEA |  | ${ }^{25} 5$ |  |  |  | 2SA | 0 | （2S81134 |  |  | 5p |
| ${ }^{1066205}$ |  | TDA2 |  | TDA4280 | 320 | TDAB120B | 40 | TEA | 32 | 2SA | 80 p | 2 2A1 |  | ${ }^{25 A 1}$ | 110 | 2 SB | 45p |  | P |
| TD8306P |  | TDA2500 |  | TDA4282 | 36 | TDAs | 25 |  | 2250 |  | 50 |  |  | 2SA | 1300 |  | 50 |  |  |
| TDG63 |  | TDA |  | dat |  | TDAB135 | 22 | TEA5 | 13 | 2SA493 | 25 p | ${ }_{2 S A 1}$ | 15 | 2SA | 20， | 2 251 | 400 |  | 180 p |
| ToA | 200 | TDA25 | 45 | TJA4A00 | 11 | TDAB136 |  | TEA5570 |  | 2SA | 30 | ${ }_{2} 2$ SA1 |  | 2SA1 | ${ }^{25 p}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25}$ | p |  | 7000 |
| TDA 1000 | 150 | TOA2 |  | TDA4420 |  | TDAB138 | 20 | TEA5 |  | 2SA5 | 120 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA |  | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA1 | ，95p | ${ }_{2}$ S81 | Op | 25 | 50 p |
| DA1005A | 17 | TDA2 | 30 | toadars | 17 | TDA8133A | 130 | TE | 20 | 25 | 35p |  |  | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S A}$ |  | 25 | 50 p |  |  |
| TDA |  | TDA |  | TDA4427 |  | TJA8139 | 2000 | TEA56630 | 22 | 2SA553 |  | ${ }^{2}$ 2SA |  | 2SA1 |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {S }}$ | 45 p | 25 | Op |
| TDA10 | 12 |  |  | TDA |  | TDA8140 | 2000 | T |  | 2SA | 660 |  | 100 |  |  | 2S81204 | 450 |  | ${ }^{50}$ |
| TDA1015 | 8 | TDA | 21 | TDAA | 22 | TDA8145 | 1200 | teag | 40 | 2SA5 | 150 | ${ }_{2 S A}{ }^{\text {SA }}$ |  | 2SAT | 6009 | $2 \mathrm{S81223}$ | \％ | 2 SC | P |
| TDA1016 |  | TDA |  | TDA4 | 18 | TDA8146 | 2000 | TEAG |  |  | 650 |  | 18 |  | 4580 | ${ }_{2} 28$ | O |  | ${ }_{2500}^{2000}$ |
| TDA1020 | 11 | TDA | 20 | TDAA4K3 | 25 | TDA8170 | 1700 | teA6 | 50 | ${ }^{2}$ 2SA6 | 100 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA | 19 | －2SA\} | 硡 | 2S81282 | 3000 | 2 SC | 120 P |
| 1023 | ${ }^{130}$ | TDA |  | TDA4A |  | TDAB172 | ${ }^{200 p}$ | TEA |  | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S A}$ | 20 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 S A}$ | ${ }_{1} 455$ | 2S8 | ${ }_{450}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C}$ | －${ }^{40} 5$ |
| TDA 1025 | 32 | TDA2555 | ${ }^{175}$ | TDA4452 | 250 | TDA8174 | 2009 | TEABA15日 | ${ }_{525}$ | 2SA61 | 150 | ${ }_{2 S A 1}$ | 130 p | ${ }^{2 S A 1538}$ | 55 | 2581382 | 3500 | 25 C | P |
| TDA1028 | 17 | TDA22 | 23 | TDA44 |  | TDAB | 300\％ | TEA | ${ }_{32}^{38}$ | $2 \mathrm{2S}$ | 200 | ${ }_{2 S A}^{2 S A}$ | 130 p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S A}$ |  |  | 0 |  | Op |
| TDA1035 | 16 | TDA2558 | 22 | TTAA4881 | 21 | TDA8179S | 7500 | LL43 | 45 p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ SA6 | 5 | 2SA1 | 25 | 2SA1 | p | 2 LC | 25 |  | 5 p |
| TDA1038 | 5 | TDA2574V | 350 p | TDA | 200 | TDAE | ${ }^{180}$ | TL49 | 100 p | ${ }_{2 S A}$ |  | 2SA | $\stackrel{180 p}{900}$ | ${ }^{2 S A}$ | \％ | 2SC | \％ |  | 5 |
| （TDA10415 |  | TDA2575 | 100p | TDA4S | ${ }^{380}$ | Tidasis9 | 2005 | TLO64 | ${ }_{800}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 500 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA | 15 | 2SA1 | P | 2Sc394 | P | 2 L | Op |
| TOAPA | 1 | TDA2578A |  | TDA | 400 | TDAB192 | ${ }^{200}$ p | Tl071 | 388 |  | 25p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S}$ |  | 2SA1 | 900 |  | P |  | －110p |
| TDA | 2 | TDA2582 | 130p | TDAA50 | 300 | TDA8 | 1250 p | row3 | 555 | ${ }^{2}$ | 35p | 2SA | ${ }^{40}$ | 2SA | 70 | 2 SC | P |  |  |
| TDA1 | 18 | TDA2 | 170 p | TDAA50 |  | TDAE |  | TM |  | 2SA | ${ }_{25}^{268}$ |  | 60p | ${ }^{25 A}$ | 18 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C}$ |  |  |  |
| TDA1 |  | TDA25910 | ${ }_{150}{ }^{1}$ | TDA4505M | ${ }_{850}$ | ${ }^{\text {TOAB2 }}$／ 5 H | ${ }^{2200}$ | TPU2732 | 80 | ${ }_{2 S A 6}$ | ${ }_{25} 5$ | 2SA1 |  | 2SA1 | 310 | 2 Sc | 45 | 2 S |  |
|  |  | TDA 2 |  | TDA45 |  | TDPA217 | 225 p | TPU2735 | 150 | 2SA6 | 1000 | ${ }_{\text {2SA1 }}$ | 20 | 25 A | 425 | $2{ }_{2}$ | 5 |  | Op |
| TDA1 | 14 | TDA2595 | 20 | TDAAS | 275 | tDAB304 | ${ }_{400}$ | UC3842N | 80 p | 2SA70 | 140p | 2SA1 | 1005 |  | 25 | 25 C 515 | 100p |  |  |
| TDA1968 | ${ }^{750}$ | tDaz | 40 | TDA4 |  | TDAB305 | 500p | UC | 17 | 2SA7 | 180 | ${ }_{2} 25 \mathrm{~S}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{2}$ 2S | 40 |  | Op |  |  |
| TDA10074 | ${ }_{28} 8$ | tDA2616 | 10 | toAa |  | TDA8 | 250 | UPC20C | 22 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA | 2 |  | 200 p | 硅 | 150 p | 25 C | ， |  | ${ }^{5 p}$ |
| A1077 |  | TDAF330 |  |  |  | TDAB34 | 350 p |  |  | ${ }_{2 S} 25$ |  |  | 150 | 2 SB |  |  |  |  | 540p |
| To | 27 | TDA2653 | ${ }^{3500}$ | TDA | 25 | TDAB351 | 200\％ | 6H |  | ${ }_{2}$ | 80 | 25 | $3{ }_{3}$ | 258 | ${ }_{5} 5$ | 2S | P |  | P |
| － |  | TDA |  | TOA |  | TDAB360 |  | UPC571 | ${ }^{2200}$ | 25A726 | ${ }_{15} 20$ |  | 228 |  |  |  |  |  | Op |
| TD | ${ }_{10}^{80}$ | TDA | 300\％ | das | 400 p 200 | TDAB | 1200 | UPC575C2 | ${ }_{90} 9$ | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SA} 7$ | $9{ }^{90}$ |  | 30 p | 258 | 400 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 56683$ | 5 |  | 55 |
|  |  |  |  | DAA | 180 p | ToA | 120 |  | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{25 A} 782$ | 4 |  |  |  | ${ }^{80}$ | 10 | 0 |  | 5p |
| TDA151 |  | IDA2710－1 |  | TD |  | toab |  | UPC5995 | \％ | ${ }^{25 A 748}$ | ${ }_{80}$ | ${ }_{2 S}$ | p |  | 2 p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 711$ | 15 P |  | Op |
| Aif70 | $85 \%$ | DPA2730 | 2009 | TD | 370p | TDAB380 | 200 | UPC596 | 1900 | 2SA764 | 200 | 25 | 600 | ${ }^{258546}$ | ${ }_{5}^{45}$ | ${ }^{25 C 730}$ | 0 |  | 450 p |
| TPA1170N |  | TDA 2740 TDA2750 |  | TDAC550 |  | 18385 |  | C1001 |  | 2SA769 | 800p | 2 | 25 p | 2S6560 |  | c732 |  | ${ }_{25 C}$ | ${ }_{15}^{100 p}$ |

## JAPANESE TRANSISTORS

| Pa | Price | Part | Price | Part | ce | Part | Price | Part | Pric | Part | Pri | Part | Pric | Part | Pric | Part | Price | Part | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC1675}$ | 90p | $2 \mathrm{SC2261}$ | 700p | $2 \mathrm{SC2719}$ | $25 p$ | ${ }^{25 C 320}$ | 280 p | $2 \mathrm{SC37}$ | ${ }^{220}$ | $2 \mathrm{SD257}$ | ${ }^{195 p}$ | ${ }^{2508880}$ | 40 p | 2 S | \% | 2SD1763A | 60p | 2SK312 | 750p |
| ${ }^{2 S C} 1678$ | 80 p | 2 2S2267 |  | 2 SC2721 | 20p | 2 SC 3 | 99 | $2 \mathrm{SC38}$ | 120p | 2 SD |  |  | 25p | 2SD13 | p |  | 70p | 2SK315 | 70 p |
| 2SC1683 | 100 p | ${ }^{\text {SC22270 }}$ | 60p | 2SC2724 | 15p | ${ }_{25} \mathrm{Sc}^{2} 269$ | 50 p | ${ }^{25} 5$ | P | 2 S 2291 | 250 p | 250 | 35 p | 2SD133 | P | ${ }^{2 S D 1765}$ | O | 2SK320 | p |
| 2SC1684 | 30 | $2 \mathrm{SC2271}$ | 25p | 2SC2738 | 200p | 25C3270 | 50p | 2SC3811 | ${ }^{80}$ p | 250313 | 25 p | 25D892a | 75p | 250134 | Op | 2501769 |  | $25 \times 323$ | \% |
| 2 SC 1685 |  | 2SC2274 | 15 | 2SC2749 |  | 25C3271 | 76 | 25C3831 | 250 | 2SD315 | 75p |  | 35p | 2 SD | 5 | 2501773 | ${ }^{100}$ | 2SK332 | 175p |
| 2 2S1729 | 900p | 2SC2275 | 50p | 2 SC | 00p | $2 \mathrm{SC327}$ | 280p | 2 SC | 135 p | 2 SD 3 | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SD8}$ | 00p | 2SD1 | 150p | 2SD1776 | 708 | 2Sk332 | $175 p$ $40 p$ |
| 2 2SC1730 | 10p | 2SC2278 |  | 2SC2751 | 27 | 2 2S3279 | 30p | ${ }^{25 C 3833}$ | 2500 | ${ }^{250330}$ | 5 | ${ }^{25085}$ | 200 | ${ }^{2 S D 1376}$ | 50p | 2SD1783 | P | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | 40p |
| 2SC1735 | 70p | 2 SC2283 |  | 2SC2752 | 75p | 2SC32B0 | 2009 | 2SC3851 | 100p | ${ }^{250348}$ |  | 2SD8988 | 228p | 2SD1378 | O | $2 \mathrm{SD1785}$ | P | ${ }^{255363}$ | 50 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1740}$ | 10p | $2 \mathrm{SC2290}$ | d | 2SC27 | 00p | $2 \mathrm{SC32}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC38}$ |  | 2 LS 3 | 3200 | 2SD90 | 400p | 2 SD 13 | 100p | 2SD178 | 210p | 2SK364 | Op |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1741}$ | 36p | 2SC2291 | 40 p | 2SC2769 | 400 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3284}$ | 600 p | 2 Cc 385 | 220p | 250357 | Op | 2 SD905 | 450 | 2SD139 | 100p | 2SD1796 | 120p | 2 S | 40p |
| 2SC1755 | 90 | 2SC2298 | 35p | 2SC2773 | P | $2 \mathrm{SC3293}$ |  | 25C3855 | 220p | 2SD358 | $0 p$ | $2 \mathrm{SD916}$ | 130p | 2SD1382 | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2SD1802 | 75p | 25k369 | 30p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1756}$ | 35 | $2 \mathrm{SC230}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC27}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ |  | 2 SC 3 |  | 2 SD 3 |  | $2 \mathrm{SD9} 17$ |  | 25013 | 30 | 2SD1806 | 75p | 2SK373 | 40 p |
| 2SC1758 | 309 | ${ }^{25 C 2308}$ | ${ }^{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2788}$ | 40 p | ${ }_{2 S 3}^{2539}$ | 20p | ${ }^{2 S 5385}$ | 550 | ${ }^{2 S} 536$ | 100 p | ${ }^{255921}$ | 3200 | 2SD1390 | ${ }^{360}$ | 2 SD 1812 | 45 | 2Sk374 | p |
| 2SC1760 | 70p | ${ }^{25 C 2312}$ | ${ }^{300 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC2778 }}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3300}$ | 400 p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 3886}$ | 5p | ${ }^{2 S 0362}$ | 1009 | ${ }^{258923}$ | 360 | 2SD1391 | ${ }^{2500}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 1815}$ | 50 p | 2SK3 | 600p |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 1775}$ | 10 | - $2 \mathrm{SC2314}$ | 70p | 2SC2787 |  | 25C3303 | 1009 | 2SC3888 $25 \mathrm{C3770}$ | P | 250371 250380 | 240p | 250946 250947 | 1200 | 2SD1392 | ${ }^{85}$ p | 25D1825 | 600 | 25 L 389 <br> 2585 |  |
| 2SC1789 | 1000 | 2sc2320 | 10 p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SC27922 }}$ | 200p | 25C3307 | \%00 | 2SC338A | 25p | 2SO381 | 650p | $2 \mathrm{LS950}$ | 100 p | 2SD1395 2SO1396 | ${ }^{80 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD1827 | ${ }_{70}$ | 2SK400 | p |
| 2SC1809 | R | $2 \mathrm{SC2324}$ | 120p | 2SC2793 | 700p | $2 \mathrm{CC3309}$ | 1509 | 2SC3883 | P | 250382 | 5 p | 250951 | 200p | 2SD1397 | 100 p | 2SD1846 | 350p | 2SK405 | \%p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC18}$ | 250p | 2SC232 | 50, | 2S |  | 2 SC 3 | 128 |  |  | 2 SD 3 | 70 p | 2SD95 | 520 p | 2SD1 | 1208 | 2SD1 |  | 2SK | 550p |
| 2 2SC1815 | 100 | 2 2SC2310 | 25p | ${ }^{25 C 2810}$ | 360 | 2 SC 33 | 2800 | ${ }^{25} 538$ | 280 p | 2503 | 150p | 2 SD 95 | 60p | ${ }^{25} 123$ | 300p | ${ }^{25 D 1849}$ | 280 | 2SK | p |
| 2 SC1819 |  | 2SC2315 |  | 2SC2812 | 40p | 2 CC3317 | P | 2SC3885A | 290p | 2SD389 | Op | 2SD965 | 5p | 2SD1400 | 280p | 2SD1850 | 5p | 2SK423 | $75 p$ |
| ${ }_{2}$ 2SC1826 $^{2}$ | ${ }^{80}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2329}$ | 480 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2814}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3328}$ | ${ }^{50}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S}} 3$ | 275p | ${ }^{2554}$ | 4p | ${ }^{255970}$ | 170 | 2 SD | 1200 | ${ }_{2} 5$ S1853 | 40 p | ${ }^{25 K 427}$ | Op |
| ${ }^{25 C 1887}$ | ${ }^{60}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2230}$ | 300 p | ${ }^{25 C 282}$ | 75p | ${ }^{25 C 33}$ | ${ }_{60} 8$ | ${ }^{25 C} 3898$ | 150p | 25 D 4 | 50 p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S} 972}$ |  | 2 2S1403 | ${ }^{226}$ | 2SD1856 | 40 p | , | Op |
| 2SC1829 2SC1833 | so0p | 2sc2331 2SC2333 | 200 | 2SC2825 | 900p | 2SC3328 2S 3330 | 609 | 2SC392a 2SC393 | 2509 | 2S0402 | 120p | ${ }_{\text {2S0973A }}$ | ${ }_{70 \mathrm{p}}^{60 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD140 }}$ 2SD140 | 80p | 2SD1857 2S 1859 | 75p | 2SK |  |
| ${ }_{2 S 5183}$ | 50 | ${ }^{25 C 2334}$ | 200 | ${ }^{2 S C 2827}$ | ${ }^{200 p}$ | 2SC3331 | 250 | 2SC3995 | 3225 | ${ }^{2 S 5415}$ | 55p | 2 2S0982 | 70p | 2SO14 | 80p | 2S01859 | 35 p | 2SK513 | 5p |
| 2SC1841 | 12p | ${ }^{2 S C} 2335$ | 55p | 2 2C2832 | 300p | $25 C 3333$ | Op | 2SC3896 | 400p | 2SD42 | 350 p | 2S0985 | 120 | 2 20140 | 125p | 2SD1864 | 85p | Sk | 150p |
| 2 SC 1844 | 50 | 2SC2336A |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2834}$ |  | $25 C 3345$ | 100p | 2SC3997 |  | ${ }^{250426}$ | 150p | 250986 | 120p | 2SD140 | 170p | 2SD1877 | 176 | 2SK5 | Op |
| 2SC18 |  | 2 SC 234 |  | 2 SC 283 |  | 2SC33 |  | 2SC39 | 250 | 2SD4 |  | 2SD998 | 709 | 2SD141 | 5p | 2SD187 | 160p | 2Sk5 | 700p |
| 2SC1846 | 35p | $2 \mathrm{SC}^{2} 347$ | 359 | 2 SC 2839 | 40 | $2 \mathrm{SC33}$ | 200 p | $2 \mathrm{SC392}$ | 250 p | $2 \mathrm{SO4}$ | 35p | 2501010 | 40 | 2S01412 | 75. | 2 2S1879 | 275p | 2Sk5 | 9000 |
| 2 2SC 1847 | 45 | $2 \mathrm{SC2353}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2853}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{2C3}$ | 280 | $2 \mathrm{SC3940}$ | 400 | 250 | 15p | 2 SD1012 | 40 | 2 2S141 | P | 2SD1880 | 9 | 2SK | Op |
| 2SC1855 |  | 2SC2360 | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC2873}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC33}$ | ${ }^{50} 9$ | 2 2C3943 | 73p | 2 SO | 15 p | 2SD1020 | 40 | 2SD141 | 90p | 2SD188 | 550p | 2SK539 | 1005 |
| ${ }^{25 S 185}$ | ${ }^{25 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2361}$ | ${ }^{160}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 28}$ | 20p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{Sc} 3}$ | 20p | ${ }^{2 S} 5$ | 0p | 25 D 4 | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{p}}^{20}$ | 2SD1021 | 120 p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SO} 14}$ | 75p | 2SD1884 | ${ }^{300}$ | 2SK544 | ${ }^{0} \mathrm{p}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1865 } \\ & \text { 2SC1870 } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{7}^{700 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC2362 }}$ | 50p | ${ }_{\text {2SC2878 }}$ | ${ }_{3200 \mathrm{p}}^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC3358 2SC3376 | 0 p | 2SC3950 | $120 p$ $50 p$ | 2SDA76 2SD525 | 100 p 50 50 | 2SD1022 | $250 p$ $850 p$ | 2SD1425 2SD1426 | $280 p$ 1350 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SD} 1996 \\ & 2 \mathrm{SO} 01887 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 2SK552 | 0 p |
| 2 SC 1871 | 42 | 2SC 2369 |  | 2SC2882 |  | 2SC33 | 50 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | 600 | 2SD5 | 70p | 2SD1027 | 850 | 2SD1 | 180 | 2SD18 | 30 | 2SK | 5p |
| 2SC1875 | 220p | 2 SC 2371 | 25p | 2SC2883 | 80p | 2 2C3378 | 20p | 2SC39 | 00p | 2SD5 | 18p | 2SD1030 | 75 | 25014 | 180 | 2SD1895 | 225 p | 2SK555 | 320 P |
| 25 Cl 881 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2373}$ |  | $25 C 289$ | 200p | ${ }^{2 S C 337}$ | 1200p | 2SC397 | \%p | 2SD5 | ${ }^{120}$ | 2SD1031 | Op | 2SD143 | 280 | 2SD1910 | Pp | 2SK |  |
| 2 2SC1890 | ${ }^{15}$ | 2SC2383 |  | 2SC2899 |  | 25 C 3381 | 130 p | 2 Sc 397 | 210 p | 2 2SD5 | 300 p | 2SD1036 | 600 p | ${ }^{2 S D 143}$ | 200 | 2SD191 | 3000 | 2SK | 400 p |
| ${ }^{2 S C} 1895$ | 5000 | ${ }^{25 C 2389}$ | $45 p$ | ${ }^{25 C 2909}$ | ${ }^{60 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 338}$ | 80p | $2 \mathrm{SC397}$ | 100 | 2SD5 | 225 p | 2SD10 | 200 p | 2SD143 | 4300 | ${ }^{2501913}$ | 50 p | 2SK |  |
| ${ }^{\text {2SC }} 1904$ | 125 | ${ }^{25 C 2407}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 2910}$ |  | ${ }^{25 c} 33$ | 80 p | $2 \mathrm{SC398}$ | 16 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S} 5} 5$ | 225 | 2SD1047 | 180 p | 2 2SD143 | 0 | 2SD1929 | p | 2SK | P |
| ${ }^{2 S C} 1906$ |  | 2SC2408 | 120p | ${ }^{2 S C 2911}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC33}$ | 20 p | 25 C 399 | ${ }^{6000}$ | 2 2S05 | 2250 | 2SD1051 | 130 p | 2SD14 | p | 2SD1930 | 50 p |  | 5p |
| 2SC1907 |  | ${ }^{25 C 2412 K}$ |  | ${ }^{25} \mathrm{C} 29$ | Op | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3}$ | 50 | $2 \mathrm{2SC39}$ | 1250 | ${ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{SO} 5$ | ${ }_{50}^{200 p}$ | 25 D 10 | ${ }^{609}$ | 25 D 13 | 185p | $2 \mathrm{LSD193}$ | ${ }_{60} 45$ | 2SK606 | Op |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1909 } \\ & \text { 2SC1913 } \end{aligned}$ | 250 $90 p$ | 2SC2440 | \%p | ${ }_{\text {2SC2922 }}$ | 650 480 p | ${ }_{2 S C 340}^{2 S C 340}$ | 35p | ${ }_{2 S C}^{2 S c} 390$ | 800 $100 p$ | 2S0560 | \% | 2SD1060 | 130 150 150 | 2SD14 | 2200 80 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SD1939 } \\ & \text { 2SD1941 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2SK6 | p |
| 25 Cl 1914 | 30p | 2SC2459 | 509 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SC2923 }}$ | 75p | 2 SC 3 | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC4}$ | 150 | 2SD575 | 8300 | 2SD1063 |  | 2SD1 |  | 2SD194 | 509 | 2SK | p |
| 2 SC 1921 | 15p | 2SC2466 | 55p | 2SC2928 | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SC40}$ | 325 p | $2 \mathrm{SO5}$ | 25p | 2SD10 | 250 | 2SD1 | 300 | 2SD195 | 30p | 2 S | 1180p |
| 2SC1922 |  | 2SC2486 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2929}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC34}$ | 00p | $2 \mathrm{SC40}$ | p | 2SD5 | 25p | 2SD1065 | 60 | 2SD1 | S0p | 2SD1959 | 210. | 2SK699 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1923}$ | 10 | 2SC2492 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2934}$ | 5p | $2 \mathrm{SC34}$ | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SC40}$ | 45p | ${ }^{25 D 60}$ | 30 | 2SD1069 | 50 | 2SD14 | 200 | ${ }^{25 D 1978}$ | 509 | 2SK | 300p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1929}$ | 1800 | 2SC2470 | 65p | 2SC2937 | p | $25 C 3$ | 90p | $2 \mathrm{SC40}$ | Op | 2SD60 | 40 | 2SD107 | 350 | 2SD1 | 275 | 2SD19 | ${ }^{80}$ | 2SK |  |
| 2SC 1940 | 110 p | 2SC2481 | 1200 | ${ }^{25 C 2339}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S} 534$ | 120p | ${ }^{25 C 40}$ |  | 2506 | ${ }^{\text {sop }}$ | 2SD1088 | ${ }^{150}$ | 2SD1 | 140 p | 2SD19 | p |  |  |
| 2SC1941 | 27p | 2 2SC2482 | $20^{20}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2944}$ | $300 p$ | ${ }^{2 S 5342}$ | ${ }^{80}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC40}$ | 4000 | 2S0612 | 500 | 2SD1094 | ${ }^{375 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SO14}$ | 250 p | 2501994 | ${ }^{000}$ | 2SK | 425p |
| 2 SC | 350p | 2SC2483 |  | 2SC295 | , | $2 \mathrm{SC342}$ | 45p | 2 SCLa | 140p | 2SD613 | 70p | 2SD1110 | 228p | 2SD14 | ${ }^{165}$ | 2SD199 | 45 p |  |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1944}$ | 350p | ${ }^{2 S C 2484}$ | 185p | 2 2S2962 | Op | $25 C 3422$ | 75p | $2 \mathrm{SC4}$ | 150p | 2506 | 300p | 2SO11 |  | 2SD1 |  | 2SD200 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1945}$ |  | 2SC24 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2979}$ | , | $2 \mathrm{SC3423}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {2SC4107 }}$ | 17 Sp | 250633 | 700 | ${ }^{2581113}$ | ${ }^{225 p}$ | 2SD14 | 5 | ${ }^{25252070}$ | 250 p | 2SK7 |  |
| 2SC 1946 | 1500 | 2SC2491 | 20 | 2SC2987 | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC3425}$ | 5p | ${ }^{2 S C 4} 123$ | 230p | 2506 | 15 | 2SD1128 | 200 p | 2SD14 | 40 | ${ }^{2 S 52011}$ | 60 p | 2S | 300p |
| 2SC1947 | 450 p | 2SC2498 |  | $2 \mathrm{CC2988}$ | 150p | 2SC3a | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC41}$ | 2 | 2 2S6 | 15p | 2SD1133 | 65 p | 2SD1 | 225 | 2SD2012 | 50p | 2S | 500 p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1953}$ |  | 2SC2500 |  | 2SC2995 |  | 25 C 344 | 30p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC}} 125$ | 275p | 2S0638 | 15 p | 2SD1135 | 75p | 2SD14 | 150 | 2SD2018 | 35p | 25K786 |  |
| 2 2SC1957 | 70 p | 2SC2502 |  | $25 C 2999$ | p | 25 C 345 | 2009 | $2 \mathrm{LC4} 137$ | 40 p | ${ }^{250639}$ | 20p | ${ }^{2501138}$ | 409 | 250148 | 300 | ${ }^{2502033}$ | 80 p | 25K787 | 800 p |
| 2 SC | 10p | ${ }^{25 C 2503}$ | 600 | 2SC3001 | 1400p | $2 \mathrm{SC345}$ | 123p | ${ }^{2 S C 413}$ | 200p | 2SD64 | 350 | ${ }^{25 D 140}$ | \% | 2SD14 | 230 | 2SD2061 | 100p | 25K791 |  |
| 2SC 1962 | 176 | $2 \mathrm{SC2512}$ | 20 | ${ }^{25 C 3019}$ | 320p | ${ }^{25 C 345}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 4}$ |  | ${ }^{2506}$ | 18 p | ${ }^{25017}$ | 350 | 2501497 | 350p | 2 SD 20 | 2609 |  |  |
| 2SC1967 | 1300 | ${ }^{25 C 2517}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C} 3020$ | ${ }^{14500}$ | ${ }^{25 C 346}$ | 130 p | ${ }^{25 C 4} 4$ | 100 p | ${ }^{2506}$ | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{25 D 1445}$ | 25 p | 2 2SD1505 | ${ }^{900}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SD2125 }}$ | ${ }^{180}$ | 2SK |  |
| 2SC1969 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2519}$ | 60p | 2 SC 3022 | 1850p | $25 C 346$ | 275p | 2SC416 | 125p | ${ }^{2506}$ | 28p | 2SD148 | 178 p | 2 2SD |  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S} 2136}$ |  | 2SK794 |  |
| ${ }_{2} 25 \mathrm{C} 1970$ | 100 | 2SC2527 | 0p | ${ }^{25 C 3025}$ | 500 | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3}$ | ${ }^{2250}$ | 2 SCA | ${ }^{60} \mathrm{p}$ | 250 | 20 p | 2SD11 | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p}$ | 2 2SD1 |  | 2SD2 | 5 p | 2SK |  |
| 2SC197 2SC1972 | 800 | 2SC2534 | 160 p 300 p | 25C3026 | ${ }_{300}^{450}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 346}$ | 70p | 2SC4199 2SC4200 | 60p | ${ }_{2 S 067}^{25069}$ | 360 350 p | ${ }_{\text {2SD116 }}$ | 65p 50 | 2SO1509 2SD1519 |  | 2S02151 | 175p | 2Sk80 |  |
| ${ }^{25 C 1973}$ | 150 | $2 \mathrm{SC25}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 303}$ | 125 | $2 \mathrm{SC34}$ | 275p | ${ }^{25 C 4231}$ | 250p | 2506 | 250p | 2SD1163A | 2208 | 2SD15 | 250p | ${ }^{25 D 233}$ | 250p | 2SK | 150p |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC1975}$ | 120p | $25 C 2540$ | 1900p | 2SC3038 | 125p | 25 C 48 | 275 p | ${ }^{2 S C 4235}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SD777}$ | ${ }^{180}{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2SD1164 | 75 p | 2 251527 | 70p | 2SD23 | 150p | 2SK |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1980}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2542}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3039}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 350}$ | 50 | ${ }^{25 C 4236}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S 0718}$ | 85 p | ${ }^{25 D 1168}$ | 270 p | 250152 | Op | 2SD234 | 2285 | 2SK851 | 550p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1983}$ | 75p | $2 \mathrm{SC2545}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3040}$ |  | $25 C 35$ | 80p | $2 \mathrm{SC423}$ |  | 2S072 | 240p | 2SD1169 | 28 | 2501 |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} \mathrm{~S} 4.488$ | 4250 | 25 K 872 |  |
| ${ }^{25 C 1984}$ | 1500 | ${ }^{2 S C 2546}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3} 3$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC35}$ | 120 | $2 \mathrm{SC4} 4$ | 12 | 2507 | 200p | 2SD11 | 360 | $2 \mathrm{2S1}$ | 35 | ${ }^{2 S} 156$ | P |  |  |
| ${ }^{25 C 1989}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {2SC2547 }}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3052}$ | 150 | ${ }^{25 C 350}$ | 25 | ${ }^{25 C 4278}$ | 65 | ${ }^{250726}$ | 250 | 2SD118 | 400p | 2 2SD | 250 | 2SJ74 | ${ }^{600}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{2 \text { 2SC198 }}$ | 100 | $2 \mathrm{SC2550}$ | 50 | $2 \mathrm{SC3057}$ | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC350}$ | 250 | 2SC4288A | 65 | ${ }^{25 D 731}$ | 250p | 2SD118 2SD118 | 400 p | ${ }^{250} 2$ | 35 | 2SJ | ${ }^{2200}$ | 2SK |  |
| 2SC2002 | 15 | - | 60p |  |  | ${ }^{2 S C 35}$ | ${ }^{650 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC43 }}$ |  | 2SD7 | 250p | 2SD1189 | 120p | 2SD | 170p | 2SJ79 | 350p 225p | 25K | 500p 275p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2003}$ | 20 | ${ }^{25 C 2553}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25 C 3071}$ | 250 | ${ }^{25 C 3514}$ | 12 | ${ }^{2554300}$ | 225 p | ${ }^{251741}$ | 120 p | ${ }_{2}$ 2SD1192 | 90 p | 2501 | 150 | 251103 | 75 p | $2 \mathrm{SK9}$ |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC200}$ | 200 | 2 SC 2555 | 120 | 2 253073 | 1000 | ${ }_{2} 5$ C351 | 120 | ${ }^{2 S C 4313}$ |  | 2 257 | 130 | ${ }^{2501196}$ | 150 p | 2 SO 1 | 225p | 25.11 | 200 | 25K9 | 750p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2022}$ | 110 | ${ }^{2 S C 2562}$ | ${ }^{90}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3074}$ | 200 | ${ }^{2 S C 351}$ | 550 | $2 \mathrm{SC43}$ |  | 2SD7 | 120 | 2 2SD197 | ${ }^{150 p}$ | 2 SD 15 | 75p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S 113}$ | 1050p |  |  |
| 2 2SC2023 | 180 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{Sc} 2563}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3075}$ | 200 | ${ }^{2 S C 3526}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 4382}$ | 275 | $2 \mathrm{2SO76}$ | 100 | 2 2SD1198 | p | 2 SO 15 | \% | ${ }^{251114}$ | 1150 p | 2SK9 | p |
| 2SC2036 |  | ${ }^{2 S C 2571}$ | 50p | ${ }_{25}$ 2S3089 | 130 | ${ }_{2 S C 35}$ | 200 | ${ }^{2 S C 440}$ | 60p | 2SD76 | 180 | ${ }_{\text {2SD } 219}$ | ${ }^{280}$ | 2 SO | 150p | 2SJ1 | 700p | 2SK1036 | 450p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2037}$ | 50p | 2SC2577 | 110 p | 2SC3101 | 7500 | $2 \mathrm{CC355}$ | 270 | ${ }^{25 C 4429}$ | 275p | $2 \mathrm{SD772}$ | 200p | 2 SD1213 | 220 p | 2S015 | 250p | 25J162 | 80p | $25 \times 105$ |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2053}$ | 120 p | 2SC2578 | 170 | $2 \mathrm{SC3112}$ | 35 | $2 \mathrm{SC35}$ | 200 | $2 \mathrm{SC44}$ | 90 p | 2SD773 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | 2SD1218 | $7{ }^{\text {pp }}$ | 2SO15 |  | $2 \mathrm{SJ1}$ | 200p | ${ }^{25 k} 1$ | p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2055}$ | 150p | ${ }^{2 S C 2579}$ | 110 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3114}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC35}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SCa4}$ | 325p | 2SD77 | 300 | 2SD122 | ${ }^{75}$ | 2S015 | 80p | $2 \mathrm{SJ}^{1}$ | 150p | 2SK1 | P |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2058}$ | 20 | 2SC2580 | 225 | ${ }_{2 \text { 2Sc3116 }}$ | 120 | 25C3584 | 200 | 25C4487 | 175 p | ${ }^{250777}$ | 400 | 2s01225 | 70 p | 2 25159 | 100p | ${ }^{251200}$ | 625p | 2SK1082 | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{p}}$ |
| 2 2Sc2060 | 40 | 2SC2581 | 225 | $2 \mathrm{CC317}$ | 120 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3591}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25 C 4463}$ | 250 | 2S0784 | 650 | 2501227 | 40 p | 250159 | 310p | 251307 | 175p | 2SK102 | 5p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2001}$ | 75 | $2 \mathrm{2SC2588}$ | 600 | ${ }^{25 C 3122}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 359}$ | 2208 | ${ }^{25 C 4517}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{250786}$ | 100 p | 2SD1229 | 2500 | 25 D 15 | 125 p | ${ }^{25 K} 19$ |  | 2SK1117 |  |
| (2SC2068 | 60 1400 | 2SC2590 2SC2591 | 40p | ${ }_{\text {2SC3148 }}$ | 145 p | 2SC3597 | 750 1400 | 2SC4517A 2SC4531 | 225p | 2SD787 2S0788 | ${ }^{20} 9$ | 2SD1237 | 300 p 300 p | 2SD119 | 70p 210 | $25 K 33$ 2SK40 | 50p | 2SK1118 | 2250 |
| 2 SC 207 | 400 | 2SC2592 | 200p | 2SC3150 | 100p | 2SC36 | 175p | 25 C 4532 | 1000 | ${ }^{2 S} 5789$ | 20p | 2SD12 | $25 p$ | 2SD1 | 45 p | 2Sk55 | 100 p | 2SK1120 | 50 p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2075}$ | 600 | 2 SC2603 | 10p | $2 \mathrm{SC3151}$ | $175 p$ | $2 \mathrm{SC36}$ | 1005 | $2 \mathrm{SC454}$ | 400 | $2 \mathrm{SD792}$ | 400 p | 2SD12 | 208 | 2SD1 | 320 p | 2SK68 | 100p |  | \% |
| ${ }^{25 C 2078}$ | ${ }^{95 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2510}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3152}$ | ${ }^{130}{ }^{\text {P }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3607}$ | 150 | ${ }^{25 C 4742}$ | 275 | 250794 | ${ }^{33 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD1247 | 40 p | 2 2SD1 | 40 | 251773 | 75p | 2SK1197 |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{25 C 2085}$ | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC2513}$ | 30p | ${ }^{25 C 3153}$ | 175p | ${ }^{25 C 3608}$ | $65 p$ | ${ }^{2 S C 4744}$ | 350p | 250795 | 140 p | 2SO1251 | 180 | 2SD16 | ${ }^{40}$ | $2 \mathrm{Sk97}$ | 200p | 2SK1217 | 700p |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{2 S C 20}$ | 100 | 2SC2621 | 70p | ${ }^{2 S C 3156}$ | 000 | ${ }^{2 S} \mathrm{~S} 38$ | 45 p | ${ }^{2 S C 474}$ | 550p | 25079 | 175 p 1500 | $2 \mathrm{2SD12}$ | 55 | ${ }_{2 S D}$ | 280 150 150 | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{SK}}^{2 \mathrm{Sk}}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SK} 122}$ |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C} 2094$ | 1200 p | 2SC2626 | 600p | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{25 C 3758}$ | 260p | 2SC3642 | 2260 | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{SC4757}}$ | 2000 | ${ }_{2} 250809$ | 45 p | 2SD1264 | 55p | 2SD1651 | 150p | 25K109 | 40p | 2Sk | 2750 350 p |
| ${ }^{2552097}$ | ${ }_{2500}^{2300}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2630}$ | 1800p | ${ }^{25 C 3159}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25 C 3557}$ | 400 | ${ }^{25 C 4762}$ | 300 | ${ }^{250811}$ | ${ }^{450}$ | 2 2SD1265 | 75 | 2 2SD1656 | ${ }^{250} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }_{2515117}^{2518}$ | 50 p | 2SK1299 | P |
| $2 \mathrm{SC209}$ | 2500 | 2SC2631 | 20p | 2SC316 | 270 p | 2Sc365 | A | $2 \mathrm{SC47}$ | 220 | 2SD819 |  | 2SD126 | 180 p | ${ }^{25 D 1}$ | 350p | ${ }^{2 S 5118}$ | 000 |  |  |
| 2SC2118 | 1100 p | 2SC2632 | ${ }^{35}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3169}$ | 150 p | 2SC3668 | 1200 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC4770}}$ | 250p | ${ }^{250820}$ | 250p | ${ }_{2 S D 1267}$ | 55p | ${ }_{\text {2SD166 }}$ | 50p 1200 | 2SK125 25 K 133 | ${ }_{8500}^{100}$ | 2SK133 |  |
| 2 SC 2131 | 660p | $2 \mathrm{SC2637}$ | 120p | 2 SC3175 | Op | 2 2C3679 | 140 | $2 \mathrm{CC489} 1$ | \% | 2SD826 | 30p | 2501272 | 200p | 2SD16 | $85 p$ | 2SK152 | 40 p | 2S×1342 | 500 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2141}$ | 60 p | 2 SC2640 | 1800p | 2 SC 3178 | ${ }^{125 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3680}$ | 380 p | ${ }^{25 C 4923}$ | 400 p | ${ }^{25} 8829$ | 3750 | ${ }^{25 D 1273}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{25 D 167}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25 \times 161}$ | 30 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SK} 1355}$ | 200 p |
| 25 C 2153 | 40 p | 2SC2653 | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC3179}$ | 70p | 2SC3685 | 450 p | 2 SC4924 | 260 p | ${ }^{250836}$ | 50 | 2SD1274 | ${ }^{80}$ | 2SD168 | 225p | 2SK163 | 40 | 2Sk135 | 225p |
| 2SC2166 | 30 p | 2SC2654 | ${ }^{180} p^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3180}$ | 75p | ${ }^{25 C 36}$ | $300 p$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC492}}$ | 500p | ${ }^{250836}$ | 550 | 2501275 | 50 | ${ }^{25 D 16}$ | 45 p | ${ }_{2}^{25168}$ | 40 | 2SK1357 | 350p |
| 2SC2168 | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 2655}$ | 50p | ${ }^{2 S C 3181}$ | 2000 | 25C3688 | ${ }^{550}$ | ${ }^{25 C 5002}$ | 300 | 250837 | 559 | ${ }^{2501276}$ | 60 p | ${ }^{251636}$ | 70 p | ${ }^{25 K 170}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | 2SK1358 | 4009 |
| $25 \mathrm{SC2188}$ 2SC2200 | 70 p | ${ }^{25 C 2656}$ | 550 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3182}$ | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC3692}$ | ${ }^{150}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 5003}$ | 360 P | 250838 250841 | 5009 | ${ }^{25 D 1277}$ | 190 p | ${ }^{2517} 170$ | 325p | ${ }^{25 K 184}$ | 35 p | 25<137 | 150p |
| 2SC2200 2SC2209 | 250p 50p | 2SC266 | 100 p 200 p | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{25 C 31}$ | 400 | ${ }_{2 S}^{25 C 37}$ | ${ }^{480 p}$ | les | 100 p 300 p | ${ }_{2 S 0844}^{25081}$ | 110 200 | ${ }_{2 S 0128}^{25127}$ | ${ }^{600 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 1}$ | 475 | 2SK192 2S193 | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}^{45 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SK1400 | 250 p . |
| 2SC2216 | 50 p | 2SC2668 | 10 p | 2SC3202 | 25 p | 2SC3729 | 450 p | $2 \mathrm{SC5044}$ | 250 | 250850 | 170p | ${ }^{\text {2SD } 1289}$ | 250 p | 2SD1710 | 200p | 2SK195 | 150p | 2SK1404 | 290p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2221}$ | 650p | ${ }^{25 C 2571}$ | $100 p$ | 2 2C3209 | 120p | ${ }^{25 C 3746}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{25 C 5086}$ | 250p | ${ }^{2 S 8856}$ | 48p | 2SD1291 | 280 p | ${ }^{25} 51717$ | ${ }^{276 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{2S197}$ | 1400 | 2SK146 | 220p |
| 2SC2228A | 60 p | 2SC2681 | 170p | 2SC32 | S50p | $2 \mathrm{SC37}$ | 120 | $2 \mathrm{SC5129}$ | 3009 | $2 \mathrm{SD8}$ | 250, | 2SD129 | \% | 2sDit | 230p | 2SK212 | 36p | 2SK1462 | 425 p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2229}$ | ${ }^{15}$ | 2 2SC2882 | 70 p | $25 C 3211$ | 220p | ${ }^{25 C 3748}$ | 1009 | ${ }^{2 S C 5148}$ | 3000 | ${ }^{250863}$ | 23p | ${ }^{2501293}$ | 70 p | 2SD1730 | 275 p | 2SK214 | 170 | 2SK 148 | 250p |
| 25 C 2230 | 80 p | 2SC2688 | 27p | 2SC3212 | 280p | 2SC3752 | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC5149}$ | 300p | 2SD854 | 200p | 2SD1297 | 300p | 2SD1732 | 250p | ${ }^{2 S K 216}$ | 200 p | 2SK15 | 300p |
| $25 C 2233$ $2 S C 2235$ | ${ }_{60 p}^{00 p}$ | 2SC2590 2SC2694 | ${ }_{35009}^{600}$ | $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | 50 p 30 p | 25C3781 $25 C 3782$ | 150p | ${ }^{2 S C 5}$ | 350 | ${ }_{250866}$ | 12 | 2S01302 2SD 306 | ${ }_{4}^{20 p}$ | 2S51739 | 125 | ${ }_{\text {2SK223 }}$ | 50p | 2SK1529 | 700\% |
| ${ }^{2 S 5 C 2235}$ | ${ }^{60} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2694}$ | 33009 | $2 \mathrm{SC3242}$ | 30 p | ${ }^{25 C 3782}$ | 75 | ${ }^{250188}$ | 350 | ${ }^{250866}$ | 140 p | 2SD1306 | ${ }^{45}$ | 2SD1740 | 125 p | 2 25240 |  | 2SK1537 | 400 p |
| 2SC2236 2SC2237 | 20p | 2SC2705 | ${ }^{4800}$ | 2SC324s 2 SC 3246 | 45 | 2SC3783 $2 \mathrm{SC3787}$ | 3009 | 2SD198 2SD199 | ${ }^{1409}$ | 250867 250688 | 350 p 260 p | 2SD1308 2SD 1309 | 800 | ( ${ }^{\text {2SD1748 }}$ 2SD1756 | - ${ }^{975}$ | 2SK241 2SK2ab | 30 p 30 p | 2SK1544 | 900p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2238}$ | 45 p | 2SC2710 | 60 p | 2SC3259 | 360 p | $2 \mathrm{SC37}$ |  | 250200 | 180 p | 2508 | 150 p | 250131 | 1400 | 2SD1 | 60 p | ${ }_{2} 5 \times 300$ | 25 | 2SK1787 | 275p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2240}$ | 15p | $2 \mathrm{SC2712}$ | 200 | $2 \mathrm{SC3260}$ | 220p | $2 \mathrm{SC3789}$ | 75 p | 250201 | 260p | ${ }^{250870}$ | 140p | 2SD1311 | 65 p | 2SD1 | 80p | 2 SK 301 | 40 p | 2SK2038 | 295p |
| 25 C 2258 | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SC2714}$ | 20p | 2SC3261 | 230p | $2 \mathrm{SC3790}$ | 120p | 2SD213 | 260p | 2SD871 | 260p | 2 SD1313 | 1000p | 2SD1761 | 60 | 2Sk303 | 40 p | 2SK2 | 750 |
| C2259 | $\mathrm{SOP}^{\mathrm{p}}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2716}$ | $50_{8}$ | 2SC3262 | 280 | $25 C 3795$ | 140 | 2SD234 | 90 | 2S0879 | 60 | 2SD. 1326 | 200 | 2SD1762 | 50 | 25K304 | 25p | 2 KK 21 | 300 |




VHSWJI VHSXJ3
GRUNDIG
VS410, 415, 435, 450, 456, 460, 500, 505,
i 600 ,

510, $520.521 .530,548,460,500$ 1600
SARCEONA MVS500, BARCELONA, MVS5400, 440,500, 600 .
SE5100, $6100,610,9100$
TVR4500, 4510,5510, VS $400,440,441$, TVR4500, 4510, $1510,0,6400,440,4$
$500,505,510,518,600,610$. VS5180, VS5190, 700. $900,901,902$,
9091, GV200, 201. 2092. )

## .



## 261, 262, 265, 270, 275, 280, VSF290, 510, 550, VSG20, 204, 205, 206,

 VSG21, 211, 212, 215,VSG217EOG, 23, 24, $25,405,411,415$.
417, VSP $100,100 E M, 10$, M17, VSP 100, 100EM, 110.
VSPR8, 8810,8111 VSPG, VSR 100
$100 E D G, 100 E M, 110$, VSX 400 VSR9G, $100 E M, 110$, VSX400
VS 109, VS603, VS606, VS 607
VS75 VST,
VS965, VC967
VSF40, $410,420,430,440,441$,
450, 45S, 480, 490. 497, VS $\times 450$,
470 470
VSG20, 204, 204, 205, 206, 20, 21, 211,
217 215 212, 215, $17,225,23.24,25,21,21$,
VSP100, 110, 88, VSR1 14,110, VS $\times 400$

$1950 p$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| VSG415, VSG41SEA, VSG425 | 1950 p |
| VS75, VSAT7 |  |
| 2800p |  |
| VSF 1000, VSF1010, VSF 1030 | 3500 p |
| A18A | $5800 p$ | | ALBA |
| :--- |
| VDR 3000, VCR $4000, ~ V C R 5000, ~ V C R 6000 ~$ |
| $1850 p$ | | VTV10 | 1850p |
| :--- | :--- |
| VCR7000, 7800, 8000. 8800 | 1000 p | AMSTRAAD

VCRA500, VCR5200, VCR9000,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { TVR3 } \\
& \text { VCR700 } \\
& \text { VCR10000 }
\end{aligned}
$$

VCR 7000
VCR
V

 | TVR4 4, |
| :--- |
| TVR2, TVR3, VCR 4600, VCR 4600 MIKKII, |
| VCR 400 |
| 1100 p | 1100 p

VCR 200
VCR8800, VCR8804, VCR9330
VCR8603, VCR 3604, VCR8704, VCR8714

## VCR9 $140, ~ V C R 9142$ VCR9340

VCR9244
UFO20, 22. VCR3000, 3002.
9500
FISHER 1750 p

FVHP 420,510, 520. 530, 615, 618, 620,
$622,710,711,715,716,720$,
$622,710,711,715,716,720$,
FVHP721, $922,730,830,905$,
$908,910,911,915,916,919$.
908, $910,911,915,916,918$,
FVHP5000, $5001,5005,5050$,
5075
VBS $3500,7100,7500,7600,9900, ~ V B R 330 p$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { V8S7000, VBS7100, VBS9000 } & \text { 1800p } \\ \text { 2000p }\end{array}$

| FVHP50, 711, 715, 721, 722, 730. 830, |
| :--- |
| 51100, FVHD720 |
| FVHP25, FVHP830, FVHP980 |

## FVHP990 FVHP975

## FVHO407.

FVHD230, FVHP1100, 1200, 130. 1340,
$1410.2000,200,210,300$,


| FVHP132, 1400, 1440, 320, 440,445 <br> FVHP470S. FVHP475HV EVHP 1250, FVHP430S | $\begin{aligned} & 3560 \mathrm{p} \\ & 4800 \mathrm{p} \\ & 1950 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | GOLDSTAR

8000 3HSSDB, GHV121, RO2011, 2031, 2051
GVH51, GVH 122, VCP4000. VCP4100,
VCP4200
1100 p GHV1232. 1233, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1266, 1290, 1291
GHV1 $295,1296,1891,8210,8215,1221$
$1240,1241,1247,1248,2145$ VCP 400, VCP4130, 4300, 4301, 4305.
$4305,4310,4311,4315,4316$, VCP4320
C211, $\mathrm{GH} \mathrm{H} 1321,432 \mathrm{P}, 139,4326,1900 \mathrm{P}, 1200 \mathrm{p}$ $1291 P \mathrm{O}$ 129310. 1295P.
GSE1295PO. GSE1296. 1297, 1891, 1910,
20005, 2000. GSEC200. GSE205, 11, 2301, GSEG2301,
GSEE12, 204, 20, 22. P416P P500 QUISY22, QUISY24, RC205P. RG11P, RO204HP. RQ241. VCP 100 P . GSEG10
GHV4400, 4400 . GSE-Q404P, OUISY400p OHC440,
RC405P

GSEO121, RO2011, RQ2031, | RO2051 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { G.E.C. } \\ 4000 \mathrm{H} & 4003 \mathrm{H}, 4002 \mathrm{H}\end{array}$ |
| 1950p |
| 1200 p |

| $4000 \mathrm{H}, 4001 \mathrm{H}, 4002 \mathrm{H}$ | 1200 p |
| :--- | :--- |
| V401H, V4004, V4100 | 1200 p |
| V4005H | 1500 p |
| GRANADA | 1600 p |
| CS1, DS2 |  |

## ALL TV \& VIDEO PARTS SOLD ARE REPLACEMIENT PARTS

| VCBEBETM |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model Pric |
| VP7100．VS9300，VS 9500 ，VS9700，VS9800 | TX3650，VCR3000，VCR 3002 VCR9500 | 406，407，4092，410，GV417；412，414，415， 416，417．4192，4200，420． $430.434,435$ ， GV437，440，450，4592，460．464，470，500， 501，5050，5095， <br> GV5105，511，530，5395，540，560，5695， MV4005，4105，SE4 100，4104，4120， 5102. 5104．5106．TVR37001 | N．E．C． | V1710．730，750，970，VX710，712，720，730． <br> 970.971 .972 |
| VF100．VS9300．VS900．VS9500．VS9800 | FISHER |  |  |  |
| VS1，VS2，VS3，VS5，VS12，VS15，VPS8 | VBS7000 |  | DX1000．1600．1800，2000．3000，N9012，18013． | SX |
|  | Sss |  |  | SANYO |
| VSXS．VS 105，112，115，116，120，125， 1 |  |  | 9014，9016，N9033，9034，9053， 9054,9055 ， 9056，9056．9096，9110， 9120. <br> N9510，9520， 9530,9810 <br> 80p | VTC5000， $5150,5090,6500$, VTCM 10， $11,20$.$21,30,31,50$ |
| 155，185，205，220，V524，240，244，245， 247 | FVHP815，818． $620,622,710,711,715.720$.721．722，725． 730. |  |  |  |
| 248，250，512，515． |  | Hinaft |  | VTC5300，VIC5350，VTC5400． <br> VPA5800 <br> 80p |
| 516 | FVHP830，240 ${ }_{\text {FVHP905，} 906,907,908,910.911,915, ~ 916, ~}^{\text {60p }}$ ， |  VXL90．VCR34，VTV 100 | NLATIONAL PANASDNIC |  |
| VS22．VS23，vS25，VS35，vS37，vS38，vS |  |  | NV300．NV330PX，NV332．NV333 NV340． NV366 |  |
| VS4．VS5，VS8，VS9 | 918.75 | 200 100p | NV777，NV788 100p | VTC9100，VTC9300VTC1 $100,1300,1500$, VHR $1100,1110,1150$ ． 1200， 1300 |
| VSAT7 |  | VXL4，VXL35，VTV300 | NV2000．NV2010，NV3000 80 p <br> NV7000．NV7200，NV7800 75p |  |
| VSS99 105p | VES3500 750 | V $\times 15.5 \times 16$ |  | VHR1500，2370，MVR220 <br> 80p |
| alba | FVHD140，FVHO40，FVHD55，FVHP1．FVHP 10. <br> FVHP20， <br> 1100 | $\underline{\mathrm{VXL3}} \times 1 \times 120 \quad 90 \mathrm{p}$ | NV8600，NV8610，NVB62 546p | VHR2100．VHR2300．VHR2500． <br> VHA2700 <br> 100p |
| VCA 4000 |  | hitacht <br> YT11，14，16，17，19，33，330，34，35，350， 38 | NV230，250，280，430，431，433，450，460， 465 <br> 470，650，730，NV770， $810,870,890,970$, AG | VHA31100，3110，3150，3300，3310，3400．3500， 3700. |
| VCR5000，VCR6000 105p | FVHD230，250，270，370，FVHP1100，1200， |  | 470，650， $730, \mathrm{NV} 770,810,870$, 890， 970 ，AG 1000.1050 | 3870，VHPD $500,700 . \mathrm{TLS1000}, \mathrm{TIS1001} \mathrm{65p}$ |
| VCR161，VCR222 100p | 1250，130，132． |  | NV370，NV380，NV480，NV630，NV780．NV830，NV950 | VHR120．130，14，141，143，14，150，151，153， |
| VCA3000X，VCRE000，VCR 4000 X 75p | FVHP1340，1400，1410，1\％40，1500，2000，200， |  |  | 154，15，16，171，VHR194，220，23，233， 240 ， |
| VCA7000，VCR7800，VCR8000，VCR8800 110 | 210．250，3． | VT7000，VT8000，VTB030，VT8040，VT8300． | 目5p | 244，250，251，274，297，310，330，पHR 3335，390， |
| VTV10 105p | $310,320,2000,410,420,430,440,445,470$. 475 ， | VT680，VT 6800 ，VT6800，VT 9300 ．VT9500． | NVG7，9，10，11，12，14，15，16，18，30，130， 400，NVH70 |  |
|  | 475，FVSD2905FVHP5000．5005，5050．5076，5100．975， 980. | VT9700， 9900 ， | NVFV1， |  |
| TVRI23，VCR4600，VCR4700． |  |  |  | $7500,7520,7530,7530$, VH87540，7700，774， |
|  |  |  | NYM 1，NVM3，NVM5 $\quad 70 \mathrm{p}$ | $7800.7810,8000.8100,8200.8250$, 8500，VHRB800，8801．VHRD $4400,4410,4500$ ， |
| VCA7000 |  |  | PHILIPS |  |
| VCR 1000．2000，6000，6700，6200， $8600,8602$. 8603.8604, | V4004 100p | 130．135． 138 | VRS460，VRG920 170p | 4800．VHRD4810， VMD66．VMDE8P |
|  | 研 | VT145，150． 158 | VR6540 VR5442 VRES52 | VTR1000 |
| 9244.93 | Gold | 258．280．VML30 60 | VR6422．VR6532 | VTC60 10 |
| ODa900，OD890 | GHV1221，1232，1233，1240，1241，1242，1243， | VM500 VM $6600 \ldots 90 \mathrm{p}$ | DV198，190，288，291，292，468，471，562，571， | SHARP |
| TX3650，UF20， 22 24．VCR3000，3002．4000， | 1244，1245．GHV $1245,1247,1248,1250,1268,51,8000$, | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { J.V.C. } \\ \text { HA } 3300, \text { HR3330, HR3360, HR3560, } \\ \text { HA4100 } \\ \text { HR7200, HA7300 } \end{array}$ | 761，VR201，202，203，211，2115，212，213，223． 311，312，313，3210，3219，322，32，29，323， | VC200．331，384，385．388，389，390，393， 838 ， 9100，9300，9500．VC9700 $80 p$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VS1004 1059 | 8200， 8210,8215, |  | 535．VR20DV1，20DV2，20fW7，21DV1，21DV2． | VC7300，VC7700，VC750，VC7800， |
| BLAUPUNKT | VCP4 100，VCP4130，80pGHV1290，1291，1295，1296，VCP4000，4200． |  |  | VC9000VC9300 |
| RTV100 |  | HR7200，HA7300 <br> HR7350，HR7600，HR7610，HR7850． |  |  |
| RTV200，RTV222．RTV224 900 | $4300,4301,4305,4310,4311,4315,4320,4321$ | HR7655  <br> HR700 50 p <br> 50p  | $310 \mathrm{VI}, 31 \mathrm{DV} 2,310, \mathrm{V3}, 35 \mathrm{~B} 11,35812$ 35813． $72 \mathrm{SB8}, \mathrm{VR300V2}$ ，35802，358D3， 63597. | V $3300,387,471,473,281,482,183,486, ~ 488$. |
| RTV202，RTX200 ${ }^{\text {250 }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HRT700 } \\ & \text { HRD170. 111, 120, 121, 220. 225. } \\ & \text { BPS000 } \end{aligned}$ | 925B3，VR6180，6182，8185， 6285. 6290VR6291，VRE293，5362，5367． | ， 585. |
| RTV322．RTV248 100p |  |  |  |  |
| RTV306，307，309，310，311， | GRANADA | HमD $140,141,143,150,152,157,158,180$, 190．250，257，310，HRDA55，565，566， 725 ， | VR6390．6391，6393，6467，6468，6470，6561， 6570，6581，6670，VR6676， $6710,6760,6761$ ． | VC108，405，408，550， $500,651,674,689.682$. |
| 436，444， 707 135p | VHSH1，VHSAH3 100p |  |  | 682．684， 885 |
| RTV211，RTV214 140p | VHSVHA，VHSWH1，VHSXHT ${ }^{\text {VHSYH2 }}$ S0p | 190．250．257，310．HRDA55，565，566，725， <br> 755．MAP50 <br> 45p | 6782．6870，6970，6975．VR68SB4，80S81． | VC700，750，783，VCSF3，VC6V3 70p |
| RTV324，RTV32565p | VHSYH2 | 755．MAP 50 HRO170，171，180，230， $211,217,230,300$, | VR445S9，VR445日920．VR445BS22．VR64C3． | VC208，671， $772,779,730,787,782,785.7$$787,793.800, \mathrm{VC7830}, 7822, ~ V C A 100, ~$ 1.2 |
| RTV315，RTV335，RTV | VHS8H1．VHSCH 1 | 320，321，330，337，HRD350，370，400，430． $440,441,500,530,700,750.950$. |  |  |
| RTV317 50p | VHSBP1 |  | 5843．6843，VR6943 100 p | 103．104，131，140，170，202，03．VCA234，501， |
| RTV301，RTV333，RTV338，RTV40 | VMSAN3 | HRS $5000,5500,8000,9000$, BR9060，BRS 600 ， | VR3260．6349．6448，6449，6548． 6648. | 502，602，5011，VCB311，361，VCD801， 802. VCH851． 852882 VCM $73, \mathrm{VCT72}$ |
| KTV424 | VHSDS2 |  | 4SSB620，8448695，49SB6 110p |  |
| FERGUSON 3292．3V00．3V01，3V16．3v22，8900． 8901. 8902，8003， 8904 ， | YHSAY3 ${ }^{\text {WHSEY }}$ | HRD227，520， 52 1，522．527，600，610， 620. 637．641， 650.830 ． | VKRGB5O．VKR6855 70p <br> VR501  | VCA10，103，105，106，113，11613．211， 234. 244，254，30，33，35，VCA ，，37， $40,43,454$ ． |
|  | VHSBY3 ${ }_{\text {VHSEY1，VHSEY2 }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | VHSEY1，VHSEY2 VHSCCI | HRD840．HRDX20，22，HRJJ200，205，300， 305, SR330，HRS10 125p | SE4104，VR231，2310，2319，231，232， 2329. | 48，50，505，51，52，53，54，55，56．57，58． VCA $60,605,615,67,68,1031$, VCB320． |
| 8906，8509，8912， 8922 120p | GRANLADA | SR330，HRS10 HRDP40， $550,580,530,590,640,660,670,125 p$ |  | VCBS97，VCOBO5，VCDB06，810．815，VCH80． |
| 3V23，8923，8924， 8529 |  |  | 237，23，241，2410，2419，242，243，245，2469， 247，2479，251，252，258．257，258，33，19，332， |  |
| 3V29，3V30，8930，8931， 8933. | VHSTJ1，VHSTJ2 | $720,730.740,770, H R D 820,860,870,880$ $910,960,980$, HRD $\times 20,25$, HRN2 20, | $247,2479,251,252,258,257,258,33,19,332$, $3329,333,337,339,3119,342,343,3469,347$, |  |
|  |  | HR．J2 15，315，316，318，400，405，407， 410. 411，415，416，507，पRJ5 10，615，715，97． HRSA700 5900 SR3200，SRE368E | 3479．35，1，352，357，358，422，4229，432，437． |  |
|  | VHSWJ1，VHSWVHS $\times$ S |  | $442,4229,432,437,442,44,5.4126,42,529$,$4475,453,452,457,458,459,512,522,529$, |  |
| 3V35，3V $30,3 V 38.3 V 39,3 V 49,85: 3$. 8944 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HRSA } 700,5800, \text { SR3200, SRS368E } \\ & \text { HRU } 600 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 3V42，3V43，3V44，3V45，3V48，3V53，3V54， | VHSFJ2 140p |  | 8779，642，647，722，7229，723，7379，747． $\qquad$ |  |
| 3V55，3V57． | VHFFS1，VHSFS2 130 p | LOGIK <br> VR955 <br> 180p | SAISHOVR2000．VHL3 |  |
| 8945，8947，89 \％88 45p | VHSFG1，VHSFG2，VHSFG3． <br> VHSFG4，VHSF63 | MATSUI <br> VX600，730，735，750，755．765，850， 6000 ， V588e <br> V×3000，v×2000，v×2500，V×3300． <br> VXE000 <br> $v \times 800$ $\qquad$ |  |  |
| $3 \mathrm{~V} 58,3 \mathrm{~V} 43,3 \mathrm{~V} 44$, |  |  | VR3800，3200，3300． $3500.3600,3650$,VRS 2400,5000,VR3 200 |  |
| $8951 . \mathrm{FV} 10, \mathrm{FV} 11 . \mathrm{FV} 12, \mathrm{FV} 13, \mathrm{FV} 14$. FV20． | GRUNDIG <br> MVS $400,440, \mathrm{VS} 400,410,415,435,440,441$ ． 150， 456.460 VS $880,200,220,226,262,265,267,2 \times 40800$. C850， 0880. 1600．2000，2080，2200． 2280. MVS200AC |  |  |  |
| FV21，FV22，FV26，FV32，FV39，VC141L | MVS 400,440, VS $400,410,415,435,240,441$. <br> 150.456 .460 55p <br> vs $180,200,220,226,262,265,267,2 \times 40800$. C850， 0880 ． |  |  | TOSHIBA |
| FV31R 110 p |  |  | SV716，717，V1618，V－621，V1626，VX616． v×817，v×619，X626，v×627，v×829， vx74 | V55，$\sqrt{57}$ V3，${ }^{3}$ |
| FV61L FV62，FV67，FV68，FV70．FV71，FV72， |  |  |  | V33，V31，V32，V51，V52，V53，V9800，  <br> V9680  <br> V61，V63，V65，V66，V67 150 p <br> 150  |
|  | C850， 0880. <br> 1600，2000，2030，2200， 2280. <br> Mys200AC | khitsubishl <br> HS 200 <br> 200\％ |  |  |
| 4SL FVG6T，FV57H |  |  | VX714 <br> V8520．510．510．616．517，519，620．626． 75 p | DV808．DVE00，V71，73，74，75，77，81，83，85， |
| FV37H ${ }^{\text {3V52 }}$ | VS 150VS310，317，315， $320.326 .340,345,380.385 \mathrm{p}$185． | HS300，301，302，307，310，337，338，347，349， 411，412，421，480，HSB10，20．30，HSE 10， 20. | 629，V1510，520，V1611，616，621，626．VXS10． <br> 571，520，VT320， 5600 |  |
| 3 352 |  |  |  | $211,220,221,411, \mathrm{~V} 421,609,610,811,659$, |
| FV418，F | 45 <br> VS150 | 30,70$H S 303, ~ H S 304, ~ H S 306, ~ H S 307 . ~ H S 330, ~ H S 400, ~$ | VES00．VB910．V1800．V1910 110p PX $880,981,982$ ，SE9001，SV9001，SVX307． |  |
| － |  |  |  | $660,711,880$ 120p |
| HCS200，VCR1000， | LCZ90N，LC295SN，SVS 180，VS 170 70p VS 160，BARCELONA FLORENZ，GV4000． | HS700  <br> HS318，HS319．HS 210 110 p <br> is  | 319，322．Vi750，770，8220，8225，V1770，790． | V91 G，V95G |
| 810 |  |  | 8220，8225，VK8220，vP $\times 31$, VX750，Vx770， 790，8220，8225，SE9000，9001 90p SVX301，303，305．SX7301，V8710， 971 | V212，213，22－2，312，322，403，412，413， 610 ． <br> 703.813 <br> VCP81E |
| VCR100 160p | VS 160，aARCELONA FLORENZ，GV4000． 4000， 4001. GV4002，400，401，4010．402，403，404，405． | HS318，HS319，HS4 10HSM1000，16，HSM23，25，33，34，35，37， 54, $55,57,58,59,68$ |  |  |
| $1000, V$ TR1001 100p |  |  |  |  |



## PINCH ROLLERS

## Model

VS10, VS9300,
VP7:00, VP77
 S12, vS15
VS105, 112, 115, 116, 120, 125 VS247, 248, 25C, $512,245,244,245$ VSX9
VS201, 301, 303, 304, 603, 606, 607, VSP8.
VSP92 VPS8 VPR2 VSPP2, VP58, VP82
VS125, VS155, VS165, VS220, VS240, VS250 VS125, VS 155, , VS165, VS220, VS240, VS250,
VS512 VS22.
S22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38, 53, 66, 75, 422, 425, VSA85, 765, 766,757
SA77, VSA650,
VSF 10, 11, 12, 15, 180. 190, 200, 210, 220, ,222, 230, 240,30,33 450,470 290, $340,350,410,420,43 \mathrm{C}$ J5F0, 580, 590, 599, 500 VF0, 580, 590, 599, 500,
VG $20,21,23,24,25,34,35,34,35,51,54$, VSG20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33,
$55,60,64,65,70,73,74,75$, VSP110, VSX $560, \mathrm{VS} \times 590$
VS17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 37, 38,53, 140p VS17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 37, 38, 53,
778,
VSA PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY S422, 425, 426, 427, 462,
$765,766,767,768,865$,
367, 965, 967, V5A650, 180, 190, 200, 210,220,
221, 222, 230, 240, 30,
$330,4,500,510,500$ PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

## ALBA

VCA3000X, VCR4000
VCR5000, VCR222
VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000,
VCR8800
VTV10
AMSTRAD
VCR 1000,2000,
1100, 6200,8600 .
VCR8802, $8603,8504,8700,8704,8714,8800$. $204,9000,9005$,
CR9244, 9340 , DC8900, 8904
VCR7000
 $3602.8503,8604$,
CRR8700, 8800, $900>9,9140,9244$, 9310
FINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: 153148 PNCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: 153148
TK 3650 . UF20, VCR 3000 , VCR 3002 , VCR 4000 , TX 3650, UF2O. VCR3000, VCR3002, VCR400,
VCR9500
OMCH PINCH RO
554966
DO9900, 9904, TX3650, UF20, 22, 24, 140 p
VCA3000, 3002, 9500
VS1004 VS 1104
ERGUSON
CERGUSON
$3 V 00,3 V 01,3$

V00, 3V01, 3V16, 3V22, 3V23, 3V24, 3292, | $8900,8901,8902,8903,8904,8906,8909$ |
| :--- |
| 8912.8922. |
| $923,8924,8925,8929$ | $3 V 29,3 V 30,3 V 31,3 V 242,3552,8930,8931,140 \mathrm{p}$ $8933,8940,8941,8942$

$3 V 35,3 V 35,3 V 38,3 V 35,3 V 42,3 V 43,3 V 44$,
$3 V 45,3 V 48,3 V 49$, $3 V 45,3 V 48,3 V 49,3 V 53.3 V 54,3 V 55,3 V 56$, FV14, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8947, 8948 , 3 3V5
22L, $26 \mathrm{D}, 31 \mathrm{R}, 32 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FV} 33 \mathrm{H}, 39 \mathrm{~S}, 41 \mathrm{R}, 42 \mathrm{~L}, 50 \mathrm{~B}$. 51R, 52L, VCTA1L
V 374, FVAL
FV37H, FV44L. F 465, FV 43 H ,
3V35, 3V36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 894
INCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
3V $42,3 V 43,3 V 44,3 V 45,3 V 48,3 V 53,3 V 54$ 3V55, 3V56, 3V57, $2945,2347,8948 \quad 1350$ p FV37, FV57. FV58
FV37, FV57. FV58
PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY
V41L, FV
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY $3 V 58,3 V 59,3 V 84,3$ 3V55, FV
$20,21,22,26,30,32,33$
$20,21,22,26,30,32,33$
FVI39, VC14L
FV43H, FVA41 FV45X FV/
FINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
FV61, FV62, FV67, FV69, FV70, FV71, FV72.
FV74 F
FV74, FV77
PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY FISHER
FYHP4ZO

720, 721, 722, 725, 730,
FVHPS10, 830, 840
FVHPCO5, $906,907,905,910,911,915,911$
$918,970,975,980,990, ~$ $918,970,975,980,990$, FVHP 5000,5005 ,
$5050,5075,5100$ VBR 330, VB $53500,7000,7100,7500,7600$, 9000, 9900 , 7 , 370,20000 , FVHP3, 210 , FVHD230, 250, 270, 370, 20000, FVHP3, 210 $250,300,310,1100$,
FVHP $1200,1250,130$,
VHF $1200,1250,130,132,1340,1340,1400$,
$1410,1440,1500,200$, $1410,1440,1500,200$,
VVHP320410, 420, PVHP320410, 420, 430, 440, 445, 470, 475, FVSP2905, 495, 2905
FVHD140, FVHD 40 , FVHD55, FVHP1, FVHP10 FVHP20
FVHD140, 40, 55, FVHP1, 10, 25, 30, 40, 4000, FVHS 10,30

## PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBIY

GDLDSTAR
GHV51, 1221
GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1233, 1240, 1241, 1242 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 140p
GHV1247, 1248, 1250, 1266, $2290,1291,1295$, 1296, 1392, 1393,
GHV1891, 1900, 2145, 3000, 3010, 4400, 4410 $51,8000,8200, G H V 8210,8215,8430$ GHVP1240, 1241, 1247, 1248, 1290, 1291, GHVP1295. 1296, VCP $4000,4100,4130,4200$,
4300. 4301, 4305, VCP4306, 4310, 4311, 4315, $4300,4301,4305$, VCP4306, 4310, 4311, 4315.
$4316,4320,4321,4325,43268,4350$, GSE1290. 1291, 1255, 1296, 1297, 1891, 1910, 20005, 2000
$177,11,14,16,17,18,19,33,34,35,350,38$,
$39,88,330,680,4200$ 39, 88, 330, 680, 4200. VT5000, 5030, 5500, 6500, $0800,7000,8000$ $8300,8500,8700,930, \mathrm{VT}$
VT8, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85, 86, 88,100 110. 111, 273, 115, 118,

VT120, 122, 125, 128, 130, 135, 138, 145, 150, 168, 170, $175,220,225$.
VT250. $255,253,260,400,405,410,413,414$ 415, 416, 438, 420, 425
VT426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 438, 450, 488, 510,
$515,517,518,520,525$, VT526, 530, 535, 536, 540, 545, 546, 548, 570 575,576. 580, 585,588
VTS40, 830, VTF650, $665,70,770,774,775$,
$780,785,860, ~$ $780,785.860,861,865$, VTL30, 1000, 2000, VTLC50, VTM 598,620 622, $25,626,630,635$
VTM $1336,840,645,646,720,722,725,726$ $727,728,730,731,735$,
VTM $736,740,745,7461,754,820$ VTM 736, 740, 745, 746, 821, 822, 825, 830, 831.
VTMB35, 839, $840,841,845,920,921,922$ 925. $930,931,935$.

VTS80, $85,590,895 V M 200,2300,2380,3200$,
3280,500, VMS7200 $3283,500$.
$V T 3000$
VT $410,420,428,430,450,498,518,520,522$ 530. VIF770. 780.

VTM598, $622,722,740,748,753 \quad$ 850p PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VIF150, 155. 180, 185, 250, 255, 260, 265, 280 $285,350,351.355$,
VTF360, 365, VTM V1F360, 365, VTM
$212,215,220,221$
212, 215, 220, 221,
VTM230, 231, 235, 284, VTS390 140p hinari
V20H, VXL5, VXL6, VXL7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 90, H13V, VTV100, 200
V×12, VxL3
VXL4, VXL20, VXL35
VTV100, VXL10. VXL11, VUX9
PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY
V2OH, VXLL5, VXL 6 MOD KT5
HR2200, 3300, 3330, 3360, 3650, 4100,

\section*{| HR20 |
| :--- |
| 7700 |}

HR2650, 7200. 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, 7655
HRD1 10, 111, 120, 121, 140, 141, 142, 143 150, 152, 156, 157, 158 , HRD $160,220,225,250,257,445,455,565$,
$566,725,755$, HRP50, BP50co, BR7000, BRS611,811, HRD $20,540,550,560,580,600,610,620$.
$637,640,641,650,650$ $637,640,641,650,660$,
HRD670, $720,700,740,720,830,840$, HRD670, 720, 730, 740, 770, 820,830, 840 $860,870,880,910,95,5$, HRJ200, 205. 210,
HRD980. HRDX20, 22, 25, 215, 300, 315, 316, 318
HAj $400,405,407,410,411,415,416,507$, $600,605,610,615,715,815$ HR J 97 , HAS $7700,5800,5900,6800,6900$. SR3200, 330,356
HRD $770,171,180,210,211,217,200,300$, HRD $370,371,180,210,211,217,200,300$,
320, $321,330,337,350$,
HRD $370,400,430,44041,470,500,530$, $700,750,950$,
HRS $5000,5500,8000,9000, ~ B R 7030,7040$, ERS 1000 , HRDi10, 111, 120, 220, 225, PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY HRD140, 141, 142, 143, 150, 152, 157, 158,
$160,555,56,72,75$, $160,565,566,725,755$,
HRP50, PINCH ROL LER ASSEMBLY 1350 O HRD1520, 510, 520, 521, $522,525,527,560$. $600,610,620,637,541$,
HRD650, $720,830,840$
HRDC50, $720,830,840,910$, HRJ205,
HRS58800 PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY
ER7030, BRS600, HRD160, 170, 171, 180, 190 210, 211, 217, 227.
HRD 230,
HRD230, 271, 300, 310, 320, 321, 330, 337. $350,400,430,440,441$ HRD 470,500
5500,9000

## 5500,9000 PINCH ROL

HRD540 HRD ASSEMBL
HRD960 PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY
HRJ600, HRJ605, HRJ. 1815 ,
HRSS200
MATSUI
$730,735,750,755 \mathrm{p}$
VS888,
Vx1000,
$V \times 1000, V \times 2000, v \times 200, ~ 7 \times 3000$,
VX6000A
HS12, $32300,5424,5$
HSE12, 16, $17,2,22$. 82, HSMIOOO, 110,122, 31, 32, 41, 51, 52. $0,16,170,190,210,23,25,250,27,33,34,35$, $36,37,370,380,45,450,5$
4, 55, 555, 57, 58, 59. 68. HSMS2, 9, HSS11, E125, 150, 303, BG, SVE900, 8930 PINCH ROULER ASSEMSCY PART NO: S480020010
HSE $11,12,26,17,21,22,27,31,32,11,51$. S2, $5300,5424,5600$, HS811, 12, 16, 21, 27. $31,32,41,51,52,82$, HSM $1000,110,120,150$
HSM16, 170, 18, 190, 210, 23, 25, 250, 27, 30 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 370, 38, HSM $380,20,45$, 450, 50, 54, 55, 555, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68, HSMS2, 9, HSMX1, 18, 19, 2, HSS 13, 12, 14 . 15. 17, 19, 21, 25, 5600, HVF 125, HVF 150,303 , $85, \mathrm{SV} 8900,8930$
HS200, HS $300, \mathrm{HS} 301$, HS 302 . HS303, HS304, HS200, HS300, HS301, HS302. HS303, HS30
HS310, HS320, HS $330, H S 360$, HS700
HS305. HS307. HS318, HS319, MS337, HS338, HS347, HS349, HS 400, HS410, HS411, HS412 HS 21 1, HS480, HS710, HSB 10. HSB20, 30 . HSE 10. 20,
30,70
30,70
NV 800 , 180,300 S30P $332,333,340,366$
$600,688,777,7830721,332,333,340,366$ AG6010, $6015,6100,6200,6400,6800$. AG601
7450
NV230,
NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370,380, 430, 431,433, $450,460,465,470,480$

## NV630, 650, 730, 770, $890,2000,2010,3000$

SVO, 2000, 2010, 3000.
NV7000, $7200,7800,505$
$8300,840,8500,850050,8150,8170,8200$
NV85io, 8620. NVG11,
15, 18, 30, 130, 400.
AG $1000,1050,1200,1500,2100.2200,6500$.
$6810,7500,7510$, $6810,7500.7510$,

## NVG9, NVG120

AG6840, $6720.7150,7330,7350$.
7355. 7650. NVH65. 75, NVJ30, NVV20, 23, 25 28. NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVF
100 , NVG $19,20,25,33,40,50$, NW8000
NVD48, NVO80, NVG21 NVG45
NVJ700PX NVHD100, NVHD101, NCHD90, NVSD30 NVSO40, PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
AG5150, 5250, 5700, 6024, NVD $38,48,80$, NVF55, 65, 70, 75, 77,
NVFS $1,100,200,88,90$, NVG $19,20,21,22$.
$25,28,300,33,40,45,40$, $25,28,300,33,40,45,46$,
NVG50, NVH $65,75,77$, NVJ $30,33,35,37,40$, 42, 45, 47, 25,28 NVW $1 \quad 300$ NV $20,23,25,28$. NYW 1
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
N.E.C.

N830, $831,832,833$, 855
${ }_{766}$ PVC200, 2400. 740, 744, 746. 760, 764, ${ }^{140 \text { p, }}$
766
DX1000, $1600,1800,2000,3000$, N9012, 9013,
$9014,9016,9033,9055,9056,9066,9096$ N9034, 9053, 9054,
$9110,9120,9510,9520$.
N9530, 9610, PX 1200
N9530, 9610, PX 1200
DS 6000 G . DX 4000 , N 9077

## ORION VH1, VH2

VC 150, 180, VH3, 33, 200, 201, 205, 212, 250 .
254,
288, 300, 303,312,
$254,288,300,303,312$,
H404, 555, $700,704,712,770,780,844$,
VH404, 555, 700, 704, 712. 770, 780, 844, 900 .
$1000,2948,3030,3312$ VHF2A, VP2948
VHF2A VP2948
COMB 1500, 16000, HV03, LVH50, NEVH, NEVHMM, NEVHML
TVP23ORC, VCP. VHO4, 30, 103, 300, 358, 360 , $362,400,416,512$
$\mathrm{VH530}, 532,535,536,600,630,635,640,666$, $730,735,744,774,790$
H780, 820, 850, 888, 893, 900, 930, 940, 942 . V\&i060, 1070, VH1100
$1500,1660,1800,2004$, $1120.1204,1440$.
VH2151, 2308, 22042400, 2500, 2600, 2700,
VH2960, 2970, 3050.
VH3000, 4000, 4008, 4010, 4012, 4015, 4015,
$4020,4300,5020$,
VP 10, 200, 220, 225, 245, VA821,925, 1032, 2949, 2959, 2957, 2966, 2979, 2980, Viv 300 , VXL20, 25, 30
PHILIPS
VR6460 VR6920
VR2020, VR2021, VR2022, VR2023 VR2024
VR671
$\begin{array}{ll} \\ \text { R6540 } & \text { 140p } \\ \text { 140p }\end{array}$
6785, 6880, $\delta 948$, $03,6485,6585,6589,1$ VR: 245, VRGA42, VA6542, VRE5A3, VR6843. VRG943 44 SB9
DV464, 662, VR2220, $2300.2324,2330.2334$,
$2340,2350,2414$, $2340,2350,2414$, VR2480, $2485,2486,2489$,
$2490,2498,2840,6462,6464,6454,6260$, VR6660,6960, 6867, 6862,6893140 $\mathrm{N}-1700$, VR2870 140 p VR2025, VR6580, VR 49S86, VR3260, 6349, 6448, 6449, 6548, ${ }^{140}$ PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY PSAO3 140 P DV186, 190, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 286. 291, 292.311, 312, 313.
R3219, 3219,322, 3229, 323, 53580, 486,
VR201, 202, VA203, 302, 303, 305, 6180, 6182. 6185, 6285, 6290 ,
VR6291, $6293,6362,6367,6390,6391,6393$, 4467, 6458, 8470, 6561
R66570, 6581VR6670, $6876,5710,6760,6761$,

| 5762, $6870,6970$. |
| :--- |
| RR6975, B6BI. 635 |

2S88, 72SB8, $2 \mathrm{SB} 7,68 \mathrm{SB} 4,71 \mathrm{SB} 4,71 \mathrm{SB}$, 20RW7, 210V1, 210V2, 2SB01, 2SB02, 2 SB 2SB12, $30 \mathrm{DV} 2,31 \mathrm{DV}, 310 \mathrm{VZ}, 310 \mathrm{~V} 33 S \mathrm{SO} 2$.
3 S 803 3SE12,
3S03,
VR231
3SB05 3SB11 3S812 3SB13
VR231, 232, 332, 422. 4229,512, 5229,
280p
 $\frac{\text { VR501 }}{\text { SANYO }}$
VHR1 100, 1110. 1150, 1200, 1300, 1500, 2100 .
2300, 2370, 2500,
VHR2700, 3330 , MVR220
VHR2700, 3330, MVR220
VTC5000, $5150,5300,5350,5400,5500,6000$, VTC5000, $5150,5300,5350,5400,5500,6000$,
$6010,6500,9100$, 6010, $6500,9100$.
VPR5800 VCM1, 20, 11, 21, 30, 31, 40, 50. VHFR $3100.3300,3310,3400,3500,3700,3800$.
VHP VHAD500,700
VTC 3000
VHR 120, 130, 14, 141, 143, 14, 150, 151, 153, ${ }_{1}^{140 \mathrm{p}}$
$154,15,16,171,194,22$
OVHR23, 235, 240, 264, 250, 257, 274, 77,297
OVHR $23,235,240,244,250,257,274,77,297$,
$310,330,355,350,300, ~ V H R 4100,4105,4150$,
$310,330,335,350,390$, VHR4 $4100,4105,4150$,
$4200,430,4300,4350,4400,474,4770,5080$, VHF5100, $5200,5300,5350,5600,5700,5850$, $7100,7200,7250, V H A 7260,7300,7400,7440$, $7500,7520,7530,7540,7700,774,780$, OVHR $7810,8000,8070,8100,8200,2250$ 8500,8800, , $4 R 14470,4410,4500$,
$4610,4710,4890,6700$, VHRS 700 VCR 100
HRR120. 135, 150, 190, 4150, 4150, 4350 ${ }^{140 \mathrm{p}}$ $5200,5240,5350,7200,7250,7260,7$
VHRD $\angle 10,4610,4710,4850,5450$, HRDCL10, 4610, 4710, 4850, 5450 HRS7CO
VHR $3100,3200,3300,3310,3400,3700,3890$.
YHRD500, 7000 ,
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMELY
VC200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, 389, 390, 393 $303,2300,3300,6000$,
VC6200, $6300,7300,7700,7750,7800,8300$, \$38,9100, 9300,9400,
 486, $458,496,500,571,4$ $573,581,582,583,594,585,8481$, VC5F3.
VC5W7, 40p VCSW20E, VCA1031

## VIDEO LAMPS



| Ordar Code Price | Models \& Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Ỗer Code Price Mödels \& Description
Model
681, 682. 684, 685, 693.
VC699, 700, 772, 750, 779, 780, 781, 7810. 782, 782MK2, 7822, 783,
C665, VCEV3, V87, 793, 800, 7810, 7822, VCT72
$70,202,203,211,234,302,104,131,140$,
VCAGO2, 5011, VCD901, 303. 501, 502. 882, VCM 773 VCT73 VCT72, $851,852,881$, VCB361

140 p
VCA10, 30G $60,109,105,100,119,113,131 \mathrm{p}$
VCA $10,30 \mathrm{G}, 60,103,105,105,111.113,131$,
$211,244,254,33,35,36$,
211, 244, 254, 33, 35, 36,
VCA37, 39, 40, 42, 454, 46,
$52,53,54,55,57,58,505$,
VCA60, $605,615,62,63,67,69,1033,11613$ VCB311, 320, VCBS97, VCD $805,806,810,81$ VCHSO, $81,865,910$, VCS 1000 , VCT 310 . VCT410, 610, VCT 1314, 5313, VC780 140 p
VC780, 790, VCA10, 103, 1031, 105. 106, 211 .


## REPLACEMENT VIDEO CASSETTE HOUSINGS



MODE SWITCH
NV2000. 2010, 7000, 7200. 7800 (VS50048) NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300 (VSSO110)

NV830 (VSS0091)
NV300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778

## IVSS0060

NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A)

## AUDIO CONTROL IIEADS

AMSTRAD OAIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2. 3, VCR4600. 4600 MKII, 4700. FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800. 5200. 5600, 6600, VIP3000, 5000 Also firs: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO1 PRICE: 1350,

## AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134

Used on: AMSTRAD DO8900, 8504, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602 8503, VCR8504, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, 9005,8244
Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CAS:O, CROWN, FIDELITY GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNE DER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO2 PRICE: 1450

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head
for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | M0อELS | PRILE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VBf 0091 | NVG7 e:c | 8750 |
| vBricosa | NV300. NV340 ext | 875 p |
| VBROCS1 | NV777 atc | 875p |
| VBROIT3A | NV250, NV450 exc | 625p |
| V8P0125 |  | 625p |

## VIDEO TOOLS

## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

Price 17p each 15 p each pack of 10 pcs 13 p each pack of 25 pcs Order Code: SP14
VIDEO MAINTENANCE TOOLS
Set of 8 Allen keys packed in a plastic wallet
Order code: TOOL 9, Price 125p Specifically designed for video maintenance
UNIVERSAL HEAD EXTRACTOR
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 heads.
Order code: TOOL 8, Price 600p

## VCR ALIGNMENT KIT

CONTAINS: SET OF 7 HEAD \& TAPE PATH ALIGNERS
SET OF 8 ALLEN KEYS

- RCA TYPE AUDIO \& CONTROL HEAD POSITIONING TOOL - RCA ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR TAPE GUIDE POSTS - RCA TYPE BACK TENSION TOOL
- TENSION ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR VARIOUS USES - VCR ADJUSTMENT TOOL

3 REVERSIBLE SCREWDRIVERS MIRCLIP PLIERS
SPRING HOOK MICRO SCREWDRIVER
VCR HEAD EXTRACTOR
Order code: TOOL 10, Price 2900p

## TRANSPARENT REPAIR/ADJUSTMENT CASSETTE

This transparent videocassette replaces a normal videotape during measurements, adjustments and inspection. The mechanical parts come into sight and become accessible.

Order code: TOOL 23, Price 500p

## BACK UP BATTERIES

## PHILIPS

Part Nos: $138-101138,138-103131.2 \mathrm{~V} 90 \mathrm{mAH}$ Order Code: BB01
Part Nos: $138-10229,2.4 \mathrm{v} 100 \mathrm{mAH}$ Order Code: BB02

Price: 135p

FERGUSON
Part No: 00E6-067-0011.2V 100 mAH
Order Code: BB03
Part Nos: 00E6-606-8001 2.4V 100 mAH
Order Code: BB04

Price: 90p
Price: $150 p$

SATELLITES

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 600 p |
| PACE SS9000, 9200, 9010,9210,9220 | SATPSU2 | $550 p$ |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 600 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | $600 p$ |
| AMSTRAD SRX340, SRX345, SRX350 | SATPSU5 | $600 p$ |
| PACE D100/150 | SATPSU6 | $650 p$ |
| CHURCHILL D2MAC | SATPSU7 | $650 p$ |
| PACE MSS100 | SATPSU8 | $730 p$ |

## SATELLITE TUNERS

PACE PRD800/MSS200 2Ghz (221-2077062)
ORDER CODE: TUNER01 PRICE: 1400p + VAT
PACE PRD900/MSS 1000 2Ghz (221-21770112)
ORDER CODE: TUNER02 PRICE: $1400 p$ + VAT

SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMERS<br>PACE 9000<br>ORDER CODE: PACE9000 PRICE: 800p<br>PRD800/PRD900<br>ORDER CODE: PRD800 PRICE: 550p

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE MSS200/300 APPOL | SATPSU9 | 900 p |
| PACE MSS500/1000 | SATPSU10 | $1230 p$ |
| FERGUSON SR24 | SATPSU11 | $650 p$ |
| ECHOSTAR SR5500 | SATPSU12 | $1600 p$ |
| ECHOSTAR 6500/7700/8700 | SATPSU13 | $2750 p$ |
| AMSTRAD SRD600 | SATPSU14 | $2600 p$ |
| MIMTEC (Surensen) | SATPSU15 | $700 p$ |
| AMSTRAD <br> SRD700, SR950, SRX100,301,501,502, <br> 1002, 2001, SRD2000 SAT250 | SATPSU16 | $650 p$ |

## SATMETER

The Satmeter is a professional portable satellite strength meter designed for the installation and maintenance of satellite TV sys tems. The Satmeter can be used as stand alone with powering the LNB as well as in loop.
Through operation with satellite RX powering the LNB.

* Acoustical signal: On signal strength *LED indicator: Vert/Hori
* Frequency Range: 900 to 2050 Mhz *Input impedence: 70 Ohm
* Power amplifier: 18db *Detection Range: -60 to -10 DBM
* Max. input signal: -10 DBM

ORDER CODE: TOOL22
PRICE: 8500p

REPLACEMENT TV SWITCHES
GRUNDIG

PART No: 29703, 29102
USED ON:
C7500, C8500. C8502, C8712 . . .ETC Order Code: SW1

## PHILIPS

USED ON:
K30, K35, K40, KT3, KT4
Order Code: SW13

Price: 140p


USED ON:
KV1612, KB1612, KV1614, KV2052, V2056 KV2062, KV2067, KV2212 . . .ETC
Order Code: SW5
Price: 150p

USED ON:
KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, KV2060
(POWER SWITCH 26mm)
Order Code: SW12
Price: 125p

## SONY

## USED ON:

KV2020
(POWER SWITCH 21 mm + Remote)
Order Code: SW6
Price: 200p

SONY 2 PIN FUNCTION SWITCH
Order Code: SW9
Price: 35p


NB. All fuses are made in the UK and fully meet BS4265 \& BS1362 safety standards and should not be compared with chesp imported types

## VOLTAGE TESTER

A terminal screwdriver incorporating continuity \& voltage with Euroslot ORDER CODE: TOOL11

PRICE: 220p

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT RATIVG | ORDER CODE: | PRICE |
| 6.3.A | FUSE38 | 100p |
| 8 A | FUSE39 | 100 p |
| 10A | FUSE40 | 100p |
| 3 15A | FUSE41 | $85 p$ |
| 4 A | FUSE42 | $85 p$ |
| 5A | FUSE43 | 85p |

## 38 mm CERAMIC TIME LAG CURREITRATING <br> ORDERCODE <br> PRICE RUSERCOD 825p

## SPRING HOOK

Spring Hook, to unlock springs in audio tape recorders \& VCRs
ORDER CODE: TOOL20
PRICE: 265p

## FAULT FINDING / COMPARISON BOOKS

Satellite Fault Finding Guide Issue 1 Listing about 1,000 faults for over a range of 24 different brands. Order Code: BOOK05. Price $\mathbf{£ 8 . 5 0}$ - No VAT.

## Video Recorders Edition 51997

Over 300 pages packed with more than 5500 faults for different brands
Price $£ 15.00$ - No VAT. Order Code: BOOK01


All the above items are manufactured by Servisol \& package will be charged as follows:

## GRANDATA LTD

## CASSETTE DC MOTORS

## 6 V MOTOR

9V MOTOR
12 V CW MOTOR
12 V CCW MOTOR
13.2V MOTOR

## CASSETTE TAPE HEADS

MONO HEAD

MINI HEAD
AUTO REVERSE HEAD 200 p

| Modola \& Dazerintion |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AmA | Order Code Price |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {KSSSIS }}$ | ${ }^{190009}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\sim$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | KSSIS2A | Op |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | KSS2108 2000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| AKAI | KS51514 | 34000 |  |
| C025, C026, CD27, CD32 CD33, CD37, CD52, CD55. CD57, CD655, CD870, CD99, CD750, CO79, |  | 1900, |  |
|  | KSS2.0A |  |  |
| DENOM KSS2ioa |  | 18008 |  |
| OCO150011, DCD1520, OCOE3520 | KSS151A | 1900p |  |
|  |  | 18000 p |  |
| DCDO25, DCDE890, DCDROST, ON2000F | KSS200A |  |  |
|  |  | $3000{ }^{2}$ |  |
| coldstar <br> CD952A. CD952AJ. CO952LJ. CD952SJ, FFH:01KL, FFH101M, FFH222AL, FFH272L, FFH 333 L , FFH 373 K, FJJ 506 , FREDOGL |  |  |  |
|  | KSSS270A |  |  |
| Grundig |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| COPPOOS CDP9O |  | 250 |  |
| COPes |  |  |  |
| HITACKI |  | 30000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | HOPM, 3 | 21509 |  |
| $\underset{\text { axclo }}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {KSS210A }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |
| COPADIO CASSETE, MINT SYSTEMS -MODEES 1 1990 1992 | Opramas | $\frac{40009}{50000}$ |  |
| CAF |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ofturs | 30000 |  |
|  RCX720, UXAA, UXA5, UXAS5, UXC7, UXT1, UXT3, XLF175, XXFF176, XIF215, X15216 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| KENWOOOO | OPTMMASS $\quad 330$ |  |  |
|  | KSS515 |  |  |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | xSSzioa | ${ }^{12809}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | KSS200A | 30003400 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1060, OP206a PAAT Neg ACTRH813BAFZZ | RF31364 | ${ }^{45000}$ |  |
| PANASONIC <br> SLP17AA SLP202A SLP212A SLP222A, SLP27TA SLP377A SLP477AK SLP477A. SLPG100A, SLPG200A, SLPG400A, SLPG500AX SLPG500AS, SLPJ24A SLPJ26A. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



REMOTE CONTROLS

| Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | A512120/230 | AC900 |  |
| RC-VI0A | RC876 | 650p | A514790 | RC901 | 650 p |
| RCV 378 | RC891 | 650 p | A5088470 | RC902 | 650 p |
| V25A | RC896 | 650 p | A518612 | RC903 | 650p |
| DECCA |  |  | SCL002 | RC904 | 650p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 650p | C2096 | RC905 | 650p |
| FSHER |  |  | ${ }^{\text {A5 }}$ 511940 | RC906 | 650p |
| RC905B | RC879 | 650p | 655602H | RC1920 | 650p |
| granada | ncons | 6sop | $\mathrm{TIT}_{\text {IFP13, }}$ |  |  |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT |  |  |  | RC143 | 650p |
| MK4 TEXT, 70155G, 701156, 701336 | RC880 | 650p | FS4 RG305 | RC148 | ${ }^{650} \mathrm{p}$ |
| 95288 E ( ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | RC882 | 650p | RG305 | RC305 | 650, |
| 944900 | RC884 | 650p | RG306 | RC306 | 650p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | FSS/1-10/1 VS5 RUK | R[307 | 650p |
| TPIE0E | RC107 | 650p | VS4-1 | RC308 | 650 p |
| TP200, TP300 | HC380 | 650 p | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC308 | 650 p 650 p |
| TP400 | RC401 | 600 p | LOEWE | RC3II | 650 p |
| TP590-600 | RC600 | 650 p | DC11 |  |  |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 | 650 p | MCII | RC146 | 650p |
| TP621 | RC612 | 650p | MATSUI |  |  |
| TP630, TP650 TP666 | RC650 | 650p | 010270601 | RC889 | 650 p |
| TP666 | RC660 | 650 p | Vx70 | RC892 | 650p |
| TP661 | RC661 | 650p | NOKIA |  |  |
| HITACHI |  |  | SATELUTE | RC550 | 650p |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC140 | 650p | ORION |  |  |
| A617402/655602 | RC1920 | 650p | RC53 | RC892 | 650p |

## WE STOCK REMOTE CONTROLS FOR OVER 5,000 DIFFERENT MODELS RING FOR MODELS NOT LISTED ABOVE ON 01819002329

## 8 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote Control

A single remote control to operate Televisions, Videos and Satellite Receivers. Pius Auxiliary Options!

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

Order Code: 8 WAY

2 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

- Replaces up to 2 remotes (TV/Satellite)
- Simple key arrangement

Order Code: 2 WAY
PRICE: 925p

## REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

| Part No. AKAI | Code | Price | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HITACHI } \\ & 2424593 \end{aligned}$ | LOT44 | 1050p | $\begin{aligned} & 45150119 \\ & 45150124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOT159 } \\ & \text { LOT137 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \mathrm{p} \\ & 1600 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45150344 | 10756 | 1850p | 2832101 | L0779 | 1600p | 45750146 | L0т336 | 1600p |
| 101-214017.03 | LOT278 | 1300p | 2632461 | LOT159 | 1500p | 45150301 | LOTi69 | 1500p |
| 101-220005-03 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10772 | 1600p | 2432611 | L0780 | 1800p | 45150302 | LOT180 | 1550p |
| D 050/37 | LOT27 | 1450p | 2432651 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150304 | LOT169 | 8500p |
| D 053/37 | 107207 | 1550p | 2432761 | L0тIgs | 1500p | 45150305 | LOT 180 | 1550p |
| D 056/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150305 | LOT168 | 8650p |
| D 059/37 | LOT200 | 1400p | 2432981 | L0T37 | 1200p | 45150308 | 10722 | 1250p |
| D 069/37 | LOT56 | 1550p | 2432982 | 10737 | 1200p | 45150309 | LOT178 | 8500p |
| FCM 2015 AL | LOT7B | 1500p | 2433011 | LOT17 | 1650p | 45150310 | LOT168 | 1550p |
| FERGUSON |  |  | 2433012 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150313 | LOT30 | 1250p |
| 00 D-3-508-001 | L0T38 | 1250p | 2433014 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150314 | LOT174 | 1400p |
| 00 0-3.508-002 | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433212 | LOT168 | 1500p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1250p |
| 00 D-3-508-003 | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433291 | LOT172 | 1350p | 45150318 | LOT192 | 1550p |
| $00003-515-001$ PLI 1 | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433301 | LOT245 | 1600p | 45150319 | LOT30 | 1250p |
| 000 -4-208-001 | L0779 | 1800p | 2433441 | LOT188 | 1900p | 45150320 | LOT 190 | 1560p |
| 00 D4-208-002 | 10779 | 1800p | 2433442 | LOT191 | 1800p | 45150322 | -LOT198 | 1550p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-235.002$ | LOT240 | 1250p | 2433451 | L0182 | 1250p | 45150324 45150325 | LOT22 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4.235-002 HT1 | LOT81 LOT81 | 1350p 1350p | 2433453 | 10782 | 1250p | 45150326 | LOT198 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-230-004 NTT | L01738 | 1350p 1250p | 2433455 | LOT238 | 1800 p | 45150328 | LOT27 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{H}-0.701-2400$ | LOT182 | 1450p | 2433521 | 10785 | 1600p | 45150329 | LOT193 | 1550p |
| 06 D-3-083-001 | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433581 | LOT22 | 1250p | 45150330 | LOT179 | 1550p |
| 06 D-3-083-002 | LOT82 | 1260p | 2433721 243751 | 10783 | 1400p | 45150331 <br> 5150334 | 10720 | 1550p |
| 06 D-3-084-001 | LOT23 | 1400p | 24337575 | LOT01 | 1300p 1300 p | 45150335 | LOT193 | 1550p |
| 06 0.3-087-001 | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p | 45750338 | 10727 | 1450p |
| 06 D-3-088-001 | 10784 | 1450p | 2433891 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1400p |
| 06 0-3-093-001 | LOT204 | 1600p | 2433292 | LOT84 | 1450p | 45150341 | LOT56 | 1850p |
| 06 D-3-095-001 | L0T87 | 1000p | 2433E93 | L0T23 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT:96 | 1550p |
| 06 D-3.095-002 | 10187 | 1000p | 2433952 | L0T33 | 1000p | 45150344 | 10156 | 1850p |
| 06 D-333-512.001 | LOT204 | 1600p | 2434002 | LOT200 | 1400p | 45150346 | LOT201 | 1550p |
| FETX 10090 DEG | LOT04 | 1500p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150350 | LOT27 | 1450p |
| FETX 90 WHIE | LOTO6 | 1650p | 2434141 | L0T33 | 1000p | 45150351 | 10727 | 1450p |
| FETX 100100 DEG | LOT34 | 1500p | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150375 | 10756 | 1650p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1060p | 45151601 | LOT22 | 1250p |
| 29201.008 .01 | LOT153 | 1750p | 2434453 | L0T86 | 1600p | MITSUBISHI |  |  |
| 29201.014 .01 | LOT140 | 1500p | 2434455 | LOT234 | 1500p | 731003 | LOT51 | 1560p |
| 29201.015 .01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 1080p | 276-16399 | LOT49 | 1500p |
| 29201.017 .01 | 10760 | 1250p | 2435062 | LOT296 | 1400p | 334807803 | LOT50 | 1450p |
| 29201.018 .01 | LOT163 | 1300p | 2435121 | 10787 | 1000p | 3348078030 | 10750 | 1460p |
| 29201.018 .02 | 10761 | 1700p | 2435139 | LOT251 | 1450p | 334808104 | 10174 | 1600p |
| 29201.019 .01 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435149 | LOT282 | 1300p | 334808108 | LOT295 | 1600p |
| 29201.099 .02 | 10782 | 1250p | 2435301 | 10188 | 1450p | 334 P 18506 | LOT51 | 15800 |
| 29201.022 .01 | 10763 | 1700p | 2435671 | L0789 | 1600p | 334 P 18507 | 10775 | 1500p |
| 29201.022 .02 | LOT166 | 1600p | 2436201 | LOT109 | 1200p | 5908-05008A.AA | 10770 | 1500p |
| 29201.022 .03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2436202 | LOT109 | 1200p | D 108/37 | LOT49 | 1500p |
| 29201.022.04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101.2 | L0179 | 1600p | DCF1577 | L0т273 | 1700p |
| 29201.022 .04 A | LOT165 | 1350p | 2433451H | LOT81 | 1350p | DCF2077A | 107272 | 1300p |
| 29201.024 .01 | LOT65 | 1500p | 2433453 H | LOT82 | 1250p | KFS 602268 | LOT279 | 1550p |
| 29201.024 .04 | LOT164 | 1400p | 2433831 H | LOT23 | 1400p | MSH-1FEWO8 | L078 | 1500p |
| HINARI |  |  | 243382G | LOT84 | 1450p | NIIKKAI |  |  |
| 154138 K | LOT24 | 1500p | I.T.T. |  |  | BABY 10 | LOT67 | 1450p |
| 51139141 | 10724 | 1500p | 45150108 | LOTI13 | 1400p | ORION |  |  |
| 5114184 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150115 | LOT136 | 1600p | 3714602 | LOT02 | 1500p |
| CFECA | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150116 | LOT139 | 1875p | PANASONLC |  |  |
| HM51-1411834-1 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150117 | LOT139 | 1675p | TLF 14512 F | 10739 | 1850p |



* $\frac{\text { NIKKAI BABY } 10}{\text { REGULATOR }}$

京
REGULATOR

* ORDER CODE : BABY 10 PRICE: £11.00
* 



Wanted: Scrvice manual or circuit diagram for the Packard-Bell
PB8539VG monitor. Frank James, 6 Pinewood Close, East Preston, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN16 1HF. 01903775929.
Wanted: Any information (manual, circuit etc.. photocopies OK) for the Thomson TC01P vidcocamera and TVK01PG portable VCR, the Conncxions CX2460R satellite recciver and the JVC DC7 portable stereo disc centre. A.J. Spayne, Apartado 167, Carcavelos 2775, Portugal. 0035114573341
Wanted: SP8629 100:1 frequency divider chip. Don Jannece, 54 Wyatts Green Lane, Brentwood, Essex CM15 0PX. 01277822380.
Wanted: Carry handle, mains unit and lid or case to complete Uher 4000 Report $L$ restoration. Scrap unit may do. Jim Holloway, 10 Gamett House, St. George's Road, Brighton, Sussex BN2 1EU.
Wanted: Circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Seleco Model 21SM427. R. Flitcroft, 69 Cartmel Court. Blackley, Manchester M9 7HT.
Wanted: TDA2571AQ chip for a portable Philips TV set. Douglas Terry. Quinta da Aventura, Algarve, Portugal. Phone/fax 0035182 688111.

Wanted: LOPT for the Mitsubishi Model CT3701TX. Part no. 334B 083010. Leslie Hine, 9 Well Street, Ulverston, Cumbria LA1 2 7EG. 01229582557.

For disposal: Sony KX27PS1 complete with text unit, audio/ video unit and cables. CRT in mint condition. Requires LOPT. N.
Barras. 11 Oban Avenue, Hawdon, Tyne and Wear OPU28. 0191295 5964.

Wanted: Manual or circuit diagram (photocopies OK) for the Farnell/ Scopex 12-4D scope. F. Swainsbury, 9 Britons Lane, Beeston Rcgis, Sheringhham. Norfolk NR26 8SJ. 01263822709.

Wanted: LOPT for the Zanussi/ Seleco Model 20ZA374GB. Part no. D523/37. Alex Gregory, 13 Combe Avenue, Portishead BS20 9JR. 01275 847274.

Wanted: Copy of the reference disc for an IBM PS $/ 2$ Model 30 in order to alter the BIOS settings. Steve Peters, 40 Beaconsfield Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham B12 9PH. 0121 4406434.

Wanted: Scan coils for the Philips Model 15CE1518/05 (CP90 chassis). CRT is type A36EAM01X16. L.E. Swain, 53 Park Road, Buckden,
Huntingdon PE18 9SL. 01480811 058.

Wanted: Leader LCT910A CRT
tester/rejuvenator complete; Hameg HM205 or HM605 scope; Philips PM5509 pattem generator. Would consider other makes/models. Pat Foran, Knockeen, Castleisland, County Kerry, Ireland. 00353066 41601.

Wanted: Circuit diagrams or any technical/service information for Amiga computers, especially Models A500 and A1200. J. Clarke,
Carrownaffe, Moville, Co. Donegal, Ireland.
Wanted: Any information on the LAVT10000 TeleVideo tuner, made by Kingsbrook Marketing Co. Ltd. David Hawkins, 5 Talbot Lodge. West End Lane, Esher, Surrey KT10 8NE. 01372467264.
Wanted: Information on source of spares for a Best TV set. Peter Higham, 60 New Brighton Road, Sychdyn, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6ER. 01352753087.

Wanted: Instruction book for the SageM satellite receiver/decoder Model ASR1700. S. Orbell, 39 St. Andrew's Road, Gorleston-on-Sea, Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk NR31 6LT.
For disposal: Free to good home, Top Ward 7000) series service manual. Phone Graeme on 01912846471
Wanted: Colour tube data book/ equivalents guide (good photocopy OK). James Thomson, 41 Aitken Street, Glasgow G31 3ND. 0141554 3018.

Wanted: IC type 2278 CP. It's an 18 pin DIL device and in this particular application is used to switch twelve LEDs on in succession with an increase in signal input and vice versa when the input signal falls. There are no prefix letters and there's no manufacturer's name. Mr Cocks, Sound Service, 86 St. John's Road, Hedgc End, Southampton SO30 4DF. 01489782885.
For sale: Barco 600 ) series video projector spares - PCBs, lenses, motherboards etc. - all from stripped out units. Also some Sony projector stufl. service manuals etc. Trevor Wiltshire. Tora Technology, Pelican Road, Pamber Heath, Hants RG26 3EL. 01189701163.
Wanted: LOPT for the ITT Model 752/T/30/3. K. Simmons, 5 Orchard Close, Littleport, Ely, Cambs CB6 1 NV .
Wanted: Circuit diagrams for the Advance SG62 signal generator. Ferguson 1690 chassis (Model 3848), Bush Model TV350, Matsui Model TV1410, EMI M101 scope (LD924E tube) and National WV5310EB monitor. D.A. Griggs, 5 Collingwood Avenue, Muswell Hill. London N10 3EH. 01818833474.
Wanted: Teletext panel for the Sony

Model KVM1401 (BE2A chassis), part no. A-1645-017-A (PCB marked 1-639-795-12). Also require
Ferguson TX89 chassis main PCB
(Model 36K2 or 14M2). Both items
working if possible. Alan Dobey, 4
Cypress Avenue, Hillhead of
Denmore, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen
AB23 8LA. 01224823995.
For disposal: Two Amstrad
PCW9512 word processors, both working, one with $3 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. floppy disc drive conversion; one Amstrad PCW8512, not working but with spare CPU board; 9512 and 8512 diagnostic panels plus start-up discs for above. Offered in retum for a generous donation to a charity for horses. K. Plummer, KC-TV, 10 High Street, Hampton Hill, Middx TW12 1PD. 01819974802.
Wanted: Service data, LOPT, line and EHT valves for the Bush type 53 405-line TV receiver, service information, front user controls and rear cover for the 14 in . Alba 405 -line set circa 1954. Also any 405-line TV sets, particularly console models. Philip Gay, 80A Milton Brow, Weston-SuperMare. Somerset BS22 8DE.

## MARAPET ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS Tel: (01452) 532253 Fax: (01452) 549514

QUALITY SPARES for the CONSUMER ELECTRONICS SERVICING TRADE THIS IS JUST A VERY SMALL SAMPLE OF OUR STOCK. We can supply spares for a vast range of Makes \& Modets. Please contact us with your requirements, we'll be pleased to offer a 'PRICE \& AVAILABILITY'. Many General Components and obsolete Home Computer Spares also available. Telephone or write for a Selected Spares Guide.

| MONITOR FLYBACK TRANSFORN | ERS |
| :---: | :---: |
| This is just a sample of the tripes we can | pry. |
| ACORNDIGITALIBM etc | P.OA |
| AT2090/08 (ESCOM) | £19.95 |
| CALIBRA AT2090/48 | P.OA |
| COMM | POA |
| COMMODORE 1084P/108:SF | £20.95 |
| COMMODOFE 1084ST | P.OA |
| ELONEX AT2090/33 | P.OA. |
| GOLDSTAR'DELI 154-166A | $\underline{527.91}$ |
| OLIVETTI TFB200A | £26.95 |
| OLIVETH 1172.0018 | [26.15 |
| PHILIPS CM8833 Mk 1 \{poputar uSkt | E2.95 |
| PHILIPS CM11342 (CM8833 Mk 2) | $\underline{23}$ |
| CONTACT US FOR TYPES NOT supply all markings trom the some monitors utilise more it |  |

 FERGUSON TX90 90 (RED SPOT)
FERGUSON TX100 51 CM FST 816.99

$\mathbf{5 1 6 . 9 9}$ FERGUSON TX100 SICM FST

EEK.
Wo can supply many other LOPT $\times$ 's, for ALBA \& BEKD
through to TOSHIBA \& ZNLSSI. Please supply model no and fuk aformation from originaj par SELECTED VIDEO HEADS
AMSTRAD TVR1NCRA50015200 FISHER FV HPS 2001615 /720/721/722 GOLOSTAR GHVI2XX senes (Most)
 These are quality hoads - Phone for modets not shown

| SELECTED AUDIO SPARES |  |  | 1C's for PHILPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AWA CAW5TK | KNOB - Play (R/H DECK | 81.95 | MAB8402P C047 | $£ 6.00$ |
| AMSTRAD COX Midi (Funta) MX200 | SPRING - Cassette Door | E1.34 | Mab8441P 702 D | $\Sigma 6.42$ |
| AMSTRAD CDX Midi (Funai) MXZ200 | DOOR - Cassette (RH) | ¢3.40 | MAB846TP W013 | ¢8.10 |
| HITACHI CX-W500EK | KNOB - Operate (ONOtf) | E 3.85 | SAD1009P | E720 |
| PKONEER PDX550 | MOTOR - Loading | ¢9.37 | TDA1008 | 2.59 |
| SANYO M2114L | BELT - Capstan | £2.78 | TDA3730 | E7.99 |
| SHARP RGF278/291/284/813K/616 | BELT - Main Drive | 81.33 | XC89507P | E17.96 |
| TOSHIBA ST-U2N2L | TRANSFORMEA - Mains | $\underline{59.99}$ | "Limited stock | nly* |
| SONY CDP222/910 | CD Pickup - KSS151A | $\ldots 6.90$ | Other types P. |  |

Our range of Video Spares is now much expanded - we can supply parts for over 150 makes. Try us also for a wide range of Remote Controls, TV On-Off Switches. Posistors, Resistors. Capacitors. Fuses, Connectors, Cables, Tools. Domestic Electrical Accessories and much much more.

## EQUIPMENT MANUALS

Large range of Manufacturers Service \& User Information available.
Original manuals supplied if possible. We only show a few examples here.

| AlWA NSX-800 | ¢9.56 | AMSTRAD PCA386X | £1629 | AMSTRAD PC5286 | £18.31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BINATONE $01 / 9771$ | 58.25 | HITACHI CPT2658 | ¢9.42 | PIONEER XCP-410MT | E14.53 |
| PANASONIC IOXP-1123 | £12.41 | PANASONIC TX2 | 99.52 | PHILIPS CM11342 | £10.83 |
| PHHLIPS CM8524 | ¢7,42 | PHIUPS CME833 (Mk 1) | 59.49 | TOSHIEAST-U2 | £7.49 |




Very sorry, we are unable to accept callers - Please order by PHONE or POST.
We accept: VISA. ACCESS, MASTERCARD, DELTA. SWITCH, EUROCARD M.E.C. 1 HORNBEAM MEWS, GLOUCESTER GL.2 OUE


Reports from
Alan J. Roberts
Roger Burchett
John Coombes
Terry Lamoon
Stephen Leatherbarrow and Pete Gurney, LCGI

Philips VR813 etc
No display with all the functions working has been the fault with several of these machines I've had in recently. In each case the cause has been failure of the 315 mA fuse that feeds the fluorescent display.
No other fault has been found and a replacement Wickman fuse puts things right. A.J.R.

## Sharp VCR8300

This very old machine was still in excellent condition. It would switch on but did nothing else. The drum drive belt had perished. and the loading arms were halfway up. I replaced the belt, but when I tried to wind the arms down manually I found that the loading motor had seized solid. It's not in the most accessible of places, but by careful manoeuvring I managed to extract the loading motor assembly. A search in my junk box produced an almost identical motor from an old lift assembly. It fitted perfectly, and when the assembly was replaced the machine came to life and worked surprisingly well. A.J.R.

## Goodmans TX3950

The customer had tried to retune the modulator to avoid Channel 5 interference. I don't know what he had used, but the modulator was in a very sorry state. I removed it and sent it to MCES who, as usual, did a superb job and returned it within a couple of days.

After refitting the modulator I found that everything worked

# VCR Clinic 

except wind and rewind. In these modes the brakes were not being released. The brake lever is driven by the master cam, and was clearly operating incorrectly. When I removed the loading motor block to gain access to the cam, then the cam itself, I expected to find that one of the grooves was damaged. Instead I found that the lever itself was bent down slightly - enough for it to slip out of the guide groove. A slight upwards bend was enough, and when the cam had been refitted everything worked correctly. Adjusting the modulator to provide an output on ch. 40 (Channel 5 is on ch. 37 here in London) completed the repair. A.J.R.

## Philips VR2547

I had to be careful with this one as it belonged to the dentist! The main problem was damage to the top edge of the tape - this was obviously the cause of sound drop-out. A new pinch roller cured that. He had also complained about an intermittent knocking noise. The machine now seemed to be faultless, but I left it running with a four-hour tape. After some time I was aware of a regular knock, which came from the area of the capstan. Once the noise started it got much louder very quickly. I removed and examined the capstan motor, and found that when the rotor was turned by hand it felt a little stiff at one point. A new motor cured this second fault. A.J.R.

## Panasonic NVJ35

The owner of this machine, which was in excellent condition generally. used it only for dubbing from SVHS masters. After a while a squeak had developed and the copies had begun to exhibit signs of
capstan servo problems. No, it was not the capstan bearings, though I tried relubricating them. The capstan flywheel 'soft brake' pad had become a very hard brake pad! R.B.

## Saisho VR1000

The owner's complaint was that this machine wouldn't load a cassette. For once this was 100 per cent correct. All functions worked correctly when a cassette was loaded manually. The supply to the carriage motor was missing because of dry-joints at connector CD1009 on the carriage PCB.

This machine was also sold as the Matsui VX800 and the Hinari VXL3. R.B.

## JVC HR7700/Ferguson 3V23

Failure of the tape to lace up was, as usual, the result of transistor X7 (2SA1020) being open-circuit. This was something of a red herring however. When it was replaced the loading arms moved but reached only half way then stopped. The drum was rotating but nothing else happened. I unlaced the tape by manual operation of the microswitches and then found that the 'tape-guard' circuit was coming into operation because the drum pick-up head was open-circuit. A replacement was obtained from a scrap Ferguson machine. R.B.

## Ferguson 3V31

This machine had been 'looked at' by its owner before he brought it to me. He'd covered his tracks so neatly however that this was not immediately obvious. The original fault had been a failed cassette lamp. When the owner had removed and refitted the right-hand panel (tuning and microcontroller) the 2SC1983 transistor Q204 had
become entangled with a wiring loom. As a result it had twisted and one leg had broken. The machine appeared to be dead, but actually there were no switched supplies. R.B.

## Ferguson FV31R

No results and no display were the symptoms with one of these machines. We found that there was no 5 V supply because the TTP 120 transistor TP73 was open-circuit. J.C.

## Panasonic NVHD200

Intermittent tape loading was the complaint with one of these machines. The cause of the fault can be tracked down by noting the diagnostic code display. F03 and F04 mean incorrect mode operation or incorrect phase alignment respectively. If the display is F06, check the loading motor. J.C.

## JVC HRD660EK

We sometimes get these machines in because of no results/no display. Q1 going short-circuit or the optocoupler and IC1 being faulty are common causes. Check whether R2 or R3 (both $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) is open-circuit. The other thing to check is the 2SC3616 transistor Q2, which may be open-circuit or even blown apart, with the $0.33 \Omega$ resistor R9 open-circuit. J.C.

## Panasonic NVSD40

Intermittent loss of one channel/ tuning drift are problems you sometimes get with these machines. In this event the items to check are the tuner unit and/or the AFC chip IC7653. J.C.

## Matsui VP9601

There was good E-E but when this machine was put into the playback mode the E-E picture remained, with the playback sound coming through clearly. Nearly all the relevant circuitry is in the tuner module (MRF7 UB32), and fortunately I had a spare one available from an old panel. Fitting this cured the problem, but I then had weak E-E. A new tuner module restored correct operation. T.L.

## Toshiba V705

This centre-deck machine came in because of a tape chewing problem. When I tried it there was no reel rotation. I stripped the machine down and found that the reel belt was off the capstan because the pulley had broken. Unfortunately the pulley is not listed separately.
so the capstan motor assembly (part no. 70125660 ) had to be replaced. Luckily the machine was still under guarantee. T.L.

## Matsui VP95010P

Slow rewind and mechanical noises were the complaints with this machine. Sure enough it didn't want to go into fast rewind. When I dismantled the deck I found that the spool assembly had sprung apart, with no sign of the circlip. A rebuild was possible, so I obtained a replacement circlip. This cured the fault. Apparently clutch gear assembly problems are quite common with these machines. T.L.

## Philips 14TVCR240

This combination TV and VCR was brought into the workshop with the complaint that the video section would jam inside intermittently. I stripped the machine down and powered it - fortunately these machines can be run while out of the cabinet. I found that the slightest pressure on the cassette when it was being ejected was enough to jam it. The eject mechanism depends on a long pulley shaft which looks as if it is not up to the job. When I examined it this one certainly wasn't - I could see a split in the plastic gear. This made it slip on the plastic shaft. After replacing this item and the carn gear the machine behaved itself. T.L.

## Ferguson FV11

Intermittent signals when hot was the complaint with this nice old machine. I've seen a lot of them over the years, but have never had this fault before. Voltage checks showed that the supply to the 5 V regulator IC 1 on the tuner/IF panel would fall from the correct 8.5 V to 4.3 V . The cause was R 2 , which when heated rose in value to around $430 \Omega$. It's a $10 \Omega$ thermistor. S.L.

## Toshiba V204B

This machine was very dead. As there were no blown fuses, and no short-circuits could be detected, I decided to check the electrolytics on the primary side of the power supply. CP008 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and CP007 (10 $\mathrm{\mu F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had both gone low in value. S.L.

## JVC HRJ 225

The cassette carriage was loaded and any attempt to power the machine resulted in shutdown after just one second. The supplies were all fine except for the switched
+5 V line, which measured $1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ during the machine's very brief period of operation. This supply is derived from Q851 and Q852. Checks showed that the print between the base of Q851 and the collector of Q852 was open-circuit. The print run is only about 1 cm long, but is straddled by R860 ( $470 \Omega$ ) about half way along its length. As no crack or other fault could be seen, I assumed that this was another case of corrosive glue R860 is a surface-mounted component. S.L.

## Matsui VX3000/Saisho VR3400

Intermittent tape chewing was the complaint with this machine. I eventually saw the machine fail to unload the tape then eject. The mode switch was faulty. A new belt kit (always necessary) and pinch roller completed the repair. S.L.

## Ferguson FV71

The note that came with this VCR said that it had gone dead overnight. Although it appeared to be dead it had not suffered the usual chopper power supply failure. In fact if you listened to the power supply carefully you could hear that it was tripping very quietly. I've found that the usual culprits for this are CP07 ( $10 \mathrm{\mu F}$ ) and CP08 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. Both were replaced, using components rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, but the fault remained.

Substitution checks on the secondary side of the supply then revealed that the culprit was CP71, which was leaky. It's mounted on the print side of the PCB, not in the position marked on the board, and is between the 13 V and 33 V rails instead of between the 33 V supply and chassis, as marked - the circuit diagram is correct however.

Note that this power supply will run correctly only when it is connected to the main chassis. Resistive loads for test purposes will not give any meaningful results. P.G.

## Toshiba V109B

This machine worked all right until the mechanism carried out any function or a tape was loaded. The E-E picture then became unstable, and hum bars appeared with some functions. It was obvious that the fault was in the power supply and was load dependent. The culprit was eventually found to be the STK7253 regulator chip, which was unable to supply sufficient current from its switched 9 V output. P.G.


## Reports from <br> Hugh Cocks Chris Watton and <br> Michael Maurice

## Pace S59200

This receiver produced nasty-looking pictures on non-scrambled channels and could barely decode the VideoCrypt ones. I suspected trouble with the baseband video coming out of the tuner or in the area just after it. C115, C116 and C 120 (all $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) around the UA733 video amplifier chip U21 were all slightly brown after clocking up a few years scrvice near the tuner. Replacing them brought back good pictures.

The power supply problems we have with these receivers here in Portugal are always the pink mains transformer going short-circuit in the summer and the BUT11A chopper transistor doing the same thing in the winter!

Whilst on the subject of these receivers, we had a customer in recently with an SS 9000 IRD. He had replaced his TV set, investing in a new large-screen model. The problem was that it produced a noticeable flicker with satellite pictures. We overcame the problem by increasing the value of the surfacemounted capacitor C27. by Q23 in the video clamp circuit. from 180 pF to 270 pF . Don't increase the value much more than this as the picture can then start to jitter. H.C.

## Pace MSS100

The complaint with this receiver was that it would try to decode VideoCrypt programmes only very intermittently. The non-coded channels were OK. When the card was removed from the decoder there was no on-screen message, and trying the recciver on QVC and Channel 5, both of which use VideoCrypt but don't require a
card, produced no semblance of a picture. At least the card was cleared of suspicion - in the past, fruitless chasing after the cause of decoding faults has often ended up with the card being the culprit.

The signal from the dish was finc. There were strong signals on the non-coded channels, though the pictures looked a little dull. There was, unfortunately, no improvement when the rcceiver's AFC was switched off and a channel was manually tuned through.

I then headed into the 'secret menu' by pressing Function. Menu, Radio and Store in quick succession (the Prima model is identical). This displays the video level and audio PLL settings as options 1 and 2 respectively - later versions of the MSS100, with a different microcontroller chip, have a third monu option for auto-tuning the audio PLL demodulator. The contrast level should be set at around 47 for Astra. though it may be best to use a slightly lower setting if Eutelsat reception is also required some of the 'brighter' Eutelsat channels can suffer from video crushing. Try between 40 and 44.

With this particular receiver the contrast level had been set at 33 . Normal rcsults were obtained when the setting had been returned to 47 . The receiver was in a holiday villa and the main menu had been locked. requiring access via a PIN number. Unfortunately this can't be done with the secret menu. To prevent a recurrence, the function button was rendered inoperative by sticking some tape over its PCB contacts. It seems that one can't be too carcful with receivers used in holiday villas! H.C.

## Channel 5 Confusion!

Keith has an oldish receiver that can't tune in the Astra ID band. He told me that he had ordered "the box" to produce pictures and would give me a ring if he had any troublc connecting it up. I concluded that an Astra 1D converter had been ordered and didn't give it much more thought.

A few days later the phone rang. Keith was rather confused about connecting up his "box". I told him to bring it in, together with his receiver, and Channel 5 would soon appear. Unfortunately what Keith brought in was one of those ch. 37 UHF notch filters Channel 5 supplies in case of interfercnce with other existing equipment.

He hasn't phoned yet for help with "the bigger" black box that should have arrived by now! H.C.

## Patterning Problem

There was fine patterming on the pictures produced by a Pace MSS 100 receiver. It was present with either a UHF or a scart output. When the top was removed the patterning disappeared, and no amount of PCB prodding would bring it back. As soon as the lid was replaced, the patterning retumed.

The cause of the trouble was bad contact between the spring that's soldered to the top of the tuner to make contact with the metal screening inside the plastic lid. It appeares that an 'expert' had taken the top off and had bent the spring away from the lid to help with its replacement - the spring puts a lot of upward pressure on the lid.

The spring provides the only contact between the metal screen and the main chassis earth. If the
screen is allowed to 'float' and is in close proximity to the receiver, it seems that the metal will re-radiate signals - possibly something picked up from the power supply - into the video processing circuitry. H.C.

## Sticky Feet

Quite often, especially in the summer months, I come across Pace receivers that have very sticky rubber feet. This is more often than not because the receiver lives on top of a warm VCR. Sometimes the feet have almost 'melted', leaving a mess on top of the VCR or TV set when the receiver is removed for service.

To avoid making marks on the customer's carpet etc., I stick a small piece of Sellotape over each rubber foot if the feet seem at all sticky. It might be advisable to stick a very small piece of tape on the feet of all older models to avoid possible future sticky messes! H.C.

## Pace MRD920/Maspro SRE450S MAC-D2 receiver-decoder

These receivers are a few years old now but many continue to provide good MAC reception, mainly for BBC Prime. An external decoder is often used for the Astra VideoCrypt channels.

There can be a problem when you try to connect two dishes to the receiver, which has two inputs, as both LNBs will be powered. Changeover is done by IF switching via pin diodes inside the Sharp tuner.

The receiver naturally runs much hotter when it has to power two LNBs at once. This can result
in a 'whistling' noise on MAC audio and a gradually decreasing volume level.

We have several customers who receive BBC Prime, which has moved to Intelsat 707 at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ from Intelsat 601 at $27 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. The problem came to light when an old motorised dish was fixed for BBC Prime and a second, small dish was added for Astra.

Where possible power for one of the LNBs should be separate from the receiver, which will then run cooler with no more MAC audio whistling and fading. For good measure, add heatsinks to the MAC chips. They run very warm, and are all on a subpanel that's of identical size to the SS9000/9200 series VideoCrypt board.

We're fortunate with the BBC, as only one polarisation is required with this satellite. In this case LNB powering was easy, as the customer had a very old satellite receiver which was pressed into service, also an IF splitter with a DC pass on only one side.

BBC Prime has started a digital subscription service via Eutelsat at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, though we've not come across anyone who is trying to receive it. Most customers are sticking to their old MAC decoders for the moment, with replacement viewing cards obtained from Norwegian Telecom. This may sound strange, but a Swedish company provided subscription management for the previous MAC service! H.C.

## Amstrad SRD500

This receiver worked all right with a scart connection but there was no video output from the UHF socket.

The cause was traced to the modu. lator's video input coupling capacitor C346 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) which was opencircuit. C.W.

## Russian TV Reception

The system consisted of an
Amstrad SRD350 satellite receiver which was connected to a SECAMPAL transcoder via its decoder scart socket. It had been installed to enable the user to view Russian TV. Three TV sets were connected to an aerial splitter system, a JVC AV28F1EK which seemed to work normally, a Toshiba portable that had no colour and a Philips 2A chassis receiver that produced no sound.

I started by connecting the Amstrad receiver's output to a Philips portable, and got no colour or sound. Then I noticed that the Amstrad receiver had a two-pin mains plug: it was a Continental model. So I disconnected the transcoder and retuned the RF converter for 6 MHz sound. Then I reconnected the transcoder and found that there was an enormous drop in the sound level and still no colour. The colour fault was cured by slight adjustment of the subcarrier oscillator. The sound fault was caused by the fact that when the transcoder was connected to the scart socket the audio as well as the video was looped through. Well, not quite - the audio pins of the scart socket weren't connected at all! Crosstalk in the scart lead produced what little sound there was. Correct sound was obtained by linking the transcoder scart socket's audio input and output pins. The customer had been putting up with all this for a couple of years. M.M.

## Prime-focus Dishes

We are often asked to supply and fit an H/V switching LNB to an old primefocus dish when a new receiver is installed. It can be difficult to obtain an $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{V}$ switching LNB with a C120 flange, and fitting a standard offsetdish LNB in the middle of a primefocus dish isn't very good, as its feed will see only about half the dish diameter. If it's an enormous old dish which is wanted for only Astra or Eutelsat reception the pictures may be acceptable, but this approach is not to be recommended.

A relatively easy solution is to attach a C120 flange to the LNB feed. Old magnetic polarisers are a good source of these flanges. Saw the offset feed at the front of the new LNB off, then glue the Cl 20 flange on with

Araldite. With care the LNB and the old polariser tube C120 flange assembly can be mated with minimum tube diameter change between one and the other - this is important, as microwaves don't like discontinuity in tube diameters (it attenuates them). When cutting the hom from the front of the LNB, put some paper into its end to prevent metal pieces getting into the LNB works!

With a touch of black spray paint the whole assembly looks very professional. The LNB can then be bolted on to the existing prime-focus dish scalar feedhorn. Needless to say, if you don't feel confident about doing this, don't! For one thing it will void any warranty claims.

A much easier approach is to remove the offset feed plastic cover
and insert a piece of 22 mm aluminium tube that runs the length of the offset feed. The microwave signals from the dish will then enter the tube and be transferred directly to the LNB input at the rear of the now-redundant offset feed. Secure the tube by replacing the front plastic cover - make sure that it's fixed in place securely. Pack polystyrene between the outside of the 22 mm tube and the inner wall of the original offset feed.

No scalar feed rings can be used with this method. As a result there will be slightly less signal than with a conventional feed. But the results are very acceptable.

If you try the modified LNB with an offset dish the results will be very poor, because the tube can't 'see' the dish properly. H.C.

# Panasonic NVL20/25/28 series VCRs 

## These well-made machines are relatively easy to service, having an established fault pattern. Brian Storm provides a quick-check guide to servicing

Thase middle-aged Panasonic VCRs incorporate the G mechanism, super-still video heads, barcode scanning for clock and timer and have a barcode scanner integrated in the remote control unit. They have a modern-looking rounded design with hidden control panels.

## The Power Supply

The most obvious place for faults to develop is in the ageing chopper power supply. Fig. 1 shows the circuit. To ensure reliable power supply start-up, C1109 should be replaced as a matter of course whenever one of these machincs is brought into the workshop. To protect the semiconductor devices from damage, it's a good idea to replace the small electrolytic capacitor C1114; also to remake any ageing solder connections, especially at power components.
The electrolytic capacitors on the secondary side of the chopper transformer (T1101) should bc checked with an oscilloscope. A quick check on the ripple level on all the supplies will prevent unnecessary investigation in the video and servo circuits when obscure faults arc present.
Here are some common power supply faults.
Power supply dead: C 1109 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ) is probably open-circuit. Alternatively D1118 (MA 180) could be leaky.

Power supply dead with D1113 (20V zener diode) short-circuit: Check whether C1114 (47 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) has fallen in value.

Servo problems: Check whether Cl122 (330 FF , 10 V ) is open-circuit.

## The Mechanism

The deck has been well documented in previous arti-
cles. Here are some faults that are particularly common with these models.

Intermittent damage to cam gears and arm P: The capstan rotor clutch torque is too high. Part no. for the complete rotor is VXP1113.

Alignment between the cassette housing and the bottom mechanism keeps being lost: The right-hand cassette housing is broken or wom. Part no. is VXA4078.

Intermittent picture rolling or poor tracking: Cause is the back-tension arm sticking off. Clean and regrease it.

Intermittent drum 'twitching': The impedance roller is sticking.

Intermittent solenoid operation: Tighten plug P1504.
Noisy rewind or fast forward: Belt tension roller is worn. Part no. is VXA3516.

## System Control

The system control circuitry is generally very reliable. It uses two microcontroller chips, IC7501 and IC2001, that rarely give any trouble.
Cutting out can be caused by a build-up of dirt and fluff on the reflective surface beneath the take-up spool, where the reel pulses are generated.
It's not uncommon for problems to occur with the connectors between the main PCB and the timer PCB. An intermittent fluorescent display is probably the most common fault of this type.
Here are some other failry common faults.
Operation intermittently 'freezes': Check for dryjoints at X6101.


Intermittent stopping: The reel sensor is faulty. Part no. is ON2170.

Capstan motor stops intermittently: P2001 is dryjointed.

Audio dub cuts out after five minutes (Model NVL25): Change IC6001 to type MN6740VCQK.

Intermittent cutting out and powering down: P2001 is loose or dry-jointed.

No operation: Q6101 (2SC2206) is probably faulty.
Dead, unable to power up: C6011 or C6012 is probably leaky.

Dead with "write" illuminated in display: The MN15522VMS chip IC6801 is faulty.

## Servo Control

Most of the servo control circuitry is within IC2001. The capstan FG amplifiers IC2301 and IC2302 can cause problems by amplifying noise from the power supply or from an out-of-line FG pickup head.
Failure of the capstan drive chip is usually caused by intermittent connections at the capstan plug P2001.
The following are some fairly common servo faults.
Capstan motor grinding and cogging: C1122 in the power supply is faulty.

Capstan motor is unstable in the play mode: Check the FG head to capstan rotor gap.

Capstan motor torque poor or motor is inoperative: Capstan drive chip IC2101 is faulty.

Poor tracking: Back-tension arm is not engaged.

## Other Faults

The following are some other fairly common problems you get with these machines.

Poor E-E gain: Tuner unit (type ENV87823H3A) is faulty.

Poor feed-through gain: Tuner unit (type ENV 87823 H 3 A ) is faulty.

Intermittent playback and E-E distortion: RF converter (type ENCI7952A) is faulty.

No sound or no picture: AV input jack switches faulty. Part no. VEJ0777.

## E-E picture smeared: C7678 or C730 and C731 faulty.

Barcode scanner inoperative: Short the battery contacts together for thirty seconds then clean and tighten the contacts.

Macro problems (Model NVL28): Fit a $22 \mu$ F tantalum capacitor across C9568.

Fig. 1: The basic power supply circuit used in Panasonic VCR Models NVL2O, NVL25 and NVL28.

## Trade Memoirs

entered the radio and TV trade, as it was then known, in the late Fifties. In those days you would sign up for a five-year apprenticeship and would go to the local technical college for at least one day a week. I still remember one teacher who referred to a valve's anode as its 'plate'! He taught us radio (or was it wireless?) and TV repair, and told us to take it in two stages. To some extent this is still relevant today.
First was the observation test cold, i.e. look around for visual evidence of faults before powering up. Secondly was the observation test warm, i.e. plug in and check power supplies etc. We used to call this stage "plug in and tune for maximum smoke"! It's a shame that with all the safety devices these days you seldom get this effect.
I'll never forget his face one day when we all connected our oscilloscopes to the test TVs we had on our benches to create little green test cards on the screens. We had connected field and line sync pulses to the scopes' X and Y inputs and the video signal to the Z input at the rear.
This was way before colour TV came to the UK. We were given a couple of brief aftemoon lessons on the US NTSC system however, the only colour system at the timc. It all seems a lifetime ago. But we leant something - eventually!

## Workshop Life

One of my earliest recollections of workshop life was of replacing DK91/96 valves in Vidor and Ever Ready portable radio receivers. The valve heaters were powered by a 1.5 V battery. When its output fell below 1.1 V the local oscillator would cut out. If it did so before the voltage fell it meant a new valve.
Then the transistor radio appeared. There were these soldered-in three-legged devices and no valves. How on earth did they work? About the same time the printed circuit came along. How were we going to cope with all this new technology? No more low-emission DK91/96s and no HT batteries, just low voltages everywhere.
Who remembers the Perdio Piccadilly pocket radio which came in a gold cardboard box? It was really fun to work with, especially if you laid it down on top of its box
to start on it, not realising that the box's gold covering would short out the PCB.
Another tedious apprentice job - after you'd washed and polished the workshop floor, fetched twenty Players for the workshop manager and made the tea - was fitting new elements to Morphy Richards CA75 irons, not forgetting to make sure that the thermostat was set to cut out at $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on the wool setting (I think!). Who now remembers the smell and smoke that would emanate from the new element? On this subject, hands up all those of us who remember the smell that a wom-out selenium rectifier produced. The only good thing about these rectifiers was the washers we made from the cooling fins. Do you remember the number of BY100 silicon rectifiers you fitted to replace these smelly devices?

## Was it Easier?

Was servicing easier in those far-off times? Some things were straightforward. Mains droppers, rectifiers and valve heaters would go open-circuit. With the valves it was like Christmas-tree lights - always the last one you came to that was the culprit. But it was not all that simplc. The PCC84 and PCF80 valves in tuner units were troublesome, and you had to remember to smear the contacts in Cyldon tuners with Vaseline. Then there was IF instability. This was caused by an open-circuit or leaky capacitor, but just try to find the right one.
Thoughts about capacitors bring back memories of the waxed paper type. These would always become leaky at some stage. After you'd removed them from the equipment on the bench, the procedure was to use a soldering iron to melt the wax into the lid of atin. You could then use it to stick screws on the end of your screwdriver. In those days there didn't seem to be any cross-cut screws in our industry - maybe they were not invented until later.
Another problem was the EHT rectifier valve, which was soldered to the top of the line output transformer. If you applied too much heat to the terminals they would disappear into the transformer's plastic covering. This plastic was a weird substance that would eventually break down under the stress of the high voltages present, creat-
ing beautiful corona discharges. Some early Baird sets (no, not the ones with the big scanning wheel - I'm not that old!) had a truly lethal EHT supply. It used a winding on the mains transformer to step up the voltage. Just try shorting that out with your screwdriver! Only the service manager was allowed to take the back off these sets.

## Tube Replacement

There is one job I shall never forget from my apprentice days - replacing the CRT in an old BBC-only Ekco TV set. The tube was mounted in a metal cradle, and the mask and implosion guard were fastened at the front. The whole thing was held in by four bolts. similar to today's sets. Sounds easy, doesn't it?
As we know, all TV sets collect dust over the years. The mask around the viewing area in these old sets was made of a weird rubber-cum-plastic substance which became very dirty if not properly sealed. The glass implosion guard was held on to the front of the mask by PVC tape, and a rubber seal was placed between the rear of the mask and the front of the tube. The mask was a whitish colour and was easy to blemish with fingerprints. When you pushed the rubber seal to the back of the mask, there was always the right amount of dust left to drop down between the glass and the mask. The service manager would tell us that tube replacement should take about half an hour. With me it took about four hours! The only way to remove fingerprints from the mask was to dismantle the whole thing and wash the mask in soapy water.

## Modernistic Murphys

I recall the futuristic-looking Murphy V310/410 series sets which had a lift-up control panel lid at the top of the cabinet. This lid was connected to the on/off switch, so that the set came on when the lid was lifted. These sets came with only two sets of coils in the tuner unit, so new coils had to be ordered and fitted if the set was to be used in a different area. To tune the coils you had to use a long knitting needle with its end filed down to form a screwdriver. This was pushed through a hole in the control panel, down a plastic sleeve: if you were lucky enough, you could just about manage to get the screwdriver end to reach the core of the coil inside the tuner. If the core was tight, the needle would snap in the sleevc. A long time was then wasted trying to retrieve it. How many mothers couldn't understand why their knitting needles kept on disappearing?!

## Before the Aerosol

Before the advent of the aerosol switch cleaner all we had was Servisol shake and spill cans. Hard luck if you dropped as much as a spot on a plastic component. We would use this terrible liquid to deal with spiders (don't tell the RSPCA). It was hopeless with something like a noisy volume control, especially if this had a plastic spindle - what a mess! We kept rows of replacement volume controls on the spares shelves, next to the rows of valves. They had different resistance values and some incorporated a switch, either double- or single-pole. What a lot to confuse the young apprentice!
The worst thing you could do with this 'liquid' was to pour it over the multiple-gang wafer switches used in all the better radio receivers of the time. Sometimes you could get away with it. but me - never! The problem was that the HT voltage, about 200 V , would track around the Paxolin wafers and make permanent circuits where they weren't supposed to be. The penance for doing this terrible deed was to replace the whole switch bank. This was a complete afternoon's nightmare. We're talking about the days before the PCB: so the first thing you had to do,

prior to cutting away the wires and components from the switch wafers, was to draw a diagram showing all the connections. If some clever Dick hid your diagram, panic would set in.

## Mechanisms

We also had to deal with record player decks that incorporated autochanger facilities. Then there were those cheap reel-to-reel tape recorders which all seemed to cost 29 gns . Most of them used the BSR deck. Think of all those broken jockey springs that had to be replaced!
If you were really lucky you could work on a Philips deck, adjusting the clutches with things that looked like sweets, or on Grundig TK5/8s with worn out belts that could stretch for miles. I think we all gave a sigh of relief when some clever engineer came up with the audio tape cassette. But it might have been good training for the VCR mechanics that were to come along twenty or so years later

## Colour TV

How many of us in this trade suffer from bad backs and blame it on the advent of colour TV? It had been bad enough carrying an old radiogram the size of a large sideboard. To deliver the new dual-standard colour TV sets was no mcan feat either. For one thing they had proper wooden cabinets. They also had switches whose contacts became tarnished. Thank goodness by now we had Servisol in aerosol cans - it just didn't smell the same any more!
The coming of colour TV introduced the chopper power supply to TV, initially in the Ferguson 30 ()) chassis. We had just got over the 2000 chassis with its weird EHT regulator panel. Some manufacturers were still making hybrid colour TVs, with big PL509s etc. If you had one of these in your lounge you didn't need central hcating. They consumed a great deal of power - and what a fire hazard some of them were.

## Video and All

Subsequently we had to deal with video çassctte recorders, of various sorts before the VHS system became the standard. The early Philips cassette system had one reel above the other and ran for about an hour. The Sony and Sanyo Betamax machines were giants. Then there were those Hitachi disc players, like glorified audio LP machines - they had a stylus playing system.
We've been through a great deal during my long participation in the trade. Am I really this old? And are there many other engineers who have been in it for as long as I have? There don't seem to be many of us. around here anyway.

A typical Currys shop display in the Fifites.

# Pace PRD800/900 PSU Repair 

Pete Haylor on how to carry out repairs without tears

The phone rings. "My satellite has stopped working. It was all right yesterday. There are no lights on." Those familiar words usually mean that another PSU has gone!
This short article has been written after carrying out several hundred power supply repairs to Pace PRD800 and PRD900 satellite receivers and their variants with the aim of helping others confronted with the problem.

## Access

Disconnect the receiver from the mains supply before you open the case, which is held by a screw at each side and three at the back. Remove these five screws. Then remove all screws on the back panel along with the nut on the LNB connector.
Inside, the PCB is usually held to the case by four rivets. The best way to remove them is to slide a small screwdriver or similar tool underneath then twist it until the top section lifts. Remove it then use a small pair of tweezers to lift out the remaining part. Sometimes there are three rivets and a screw which also has to be removed.
Two support prongs pop up through the PCB. To release them, usc a pair of long-nose pliers to squeeze the ends together. Then lift the PCB carefully. The complete PCB should lift from the front then slide forwards to release.

## Repair

Starl the repair by obtaining a repair kit. Then check that it includes all the parts. I always desolder the components using a solder mop only. Do not attempt to remove them at this point. Turn the PCB component side upwards then, using a pair of small side cutters, cut the leads from all the components to be replaced. Finally, remove the remaining lead sections carefully. Turn the PCB over and check that the holes are all clear. If you have a PCB cleaner, clean the board before fitting the replacement components.
Solder the capacitors at one leg only. Turn the PCB
over and push them away from the power transistor, then solder the other legs. Fit the IC and the other small components. Finally, preform the $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor's leads so that it is held off the PCB, then solder the leads at the print side.
Double check the solder joints. Use a magnifier to check all the solder joints in the power supply, especially at the transformer pins. Now check the whole PCB for any other poor joints - the IR module is a particular favourite for dry-joints.

## Moment of Truth!

Fortunately I have a variac. If you can obtain one, grab it! Use it to increase the mains input to the receiver slowly. At $120-180 \mathrm{~V}$ the power supply should switch on. If so, try changing channels and test the receiver with a suitable TV set and dish. If all's well, increase the mains voltage to 230 V and leave the receiver on for as long as possible. Finally, connect the receiver to the mains supply directly and give it a soak test.
If you don't have a variac, try to find some way of preventing application of the full mains voltage at first switch on. It may be possible to use a mains lamp as a way of limiting the initial current surge, but I have not tried this myself.
Most of the scrap satellite receivers I've seen have been damaged by 'expert repairers' who have destroyed the print in the power supply area.

## Variants

The Pace PRD800 also appeared as the Ferguson SRD5, Goodmans ST700, Granada M/N92MR1/A, Hitachi SR1050D, Maspro SRE250S/1, Mitsubishi ST-PB10 and the Philips STU802/05M and STU812/05M.
The PRD900 also appeared as the Ferguson SRD16, Grundig STR1IRD. Maspro SRE350S/1 (later), Nokia SAT1600, Panasonic TU-SD200 and Philips STU824.

Desoldering and soldering of SMDs by hot air and without contact is the fast and efficient way for the modern repair workshop. And now, Welwyn Tool can offer the complete package - a range of hot air tools, SMD Rework Stations, nozzles to suit all SMD requirements, free demonstrations and free colour instructional brochure ... all available from Distributors nation-wide.

For further information, please ask for Reference No. TMS

## WELWYN TOOL CO.LTD.

4 SOUTH MUNDELLS, WELWYN GARDEN CITY HERTS ALI IEH. TEL-(01707) 331111. FAX: (01707) 372175.

## ? TOO EXXPENSIVE?

 SECOND HAND PARTS
## TESTED \& GUARANTEED

 (Complete boards, head motors, loading motors, capstan motors, mechanisms, panels, etc.) CALL/FAX 01349884804 EASI-SPARES (at RADCOM UK)
## 10 Averon Road, Alness IV17 OPT

Overseas customers welcome When calling, please quote any numbers on the part itself, as this will help us locate the right part or any equivalents
Payment by cheque with order (no credit cards) to RADCOM; prices on application plus $p \& p$ for all orders. Email on user@wardrop.dial.netmedia.co.uk

## Repair Monitors?

How many times have you been unable to fix a monitor because you can't get a part?

The Logitron catalogue is full of components specially selected for monitor repair. From Caps to Cables, Flybacks to Fuses, Schematics to Switches, Semiconductors to Solder; you name it, we have it in stock. We have over? 7000 products for the repair of every popular brand from Acer to Zenith, and countless 'anonymous" Far Eastern types too.

Find out why every major monitor repair centre in Europe buys from Logitron. Call for a catalogue now!

## LOGITRON LTD

The Hogarth Centre Hogarth Lane
London W4 2QN

# Long-distance Television 

# Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception, news from abroad and various items of DX interest. Roger Bunney reports 

A close-up view of James Broughton's modified $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ dish mount, showing the inclined-orbit drive system.

0ctober was a very quiet month for DX reception. But news continues to come in about the excellent lateSeptember tropospheric openings. Paul Logan in Northern Ireland received several Spanish VHF-FM radio channels. This was over a difficult path, to Co. Fermanagh. Sud Radio from the Toulouse Pic du Midi (southern France) $1,050 \mathrm{kHz}$ transmitter was received in the Netherlands, a wholly land path. During the same period Norwegian VHF stations were being received in the Netherlands.
While on the subject of FM radio DX reception, Mike Gaskin (Cornwall) comments in Teleradio News (HS Publications, Derby),

issue 91, on events during an SpE opening to Spain on July 9th. Short N/S-skip back-scatter reception occurred across the UK, and the 50 MHz amateur band was open to the USA. On the following day, at 0900 , Mike heard a music station at 87.8 MHz with an American voice declaiming "easy listening through the night on your downtown radio" Unfortunately there was no identification before fade-out at 0915. Scandinavian and Icelandic stations were heard later. Just after 2000 the 87.8 MHz signal returned and Mike noted the comment "Eastern Standard Time is now $1310^{\prime \prime}$. He feels that the propagation might have been via an auroral trans-polar path - it has happened before, with distant Russian ch. R1 signals. I have no reports of lowband VHF-DX during the early July period - can folks please check their logs?
With the start of the new solar cycle, number 23 , there has already been an auroral event - on October 11th, when there was a beautiful display in Ottowa, Canada. When solar activity is on the increase auroras, solar storms etc. become more common. Watch out for possible signals via auroral reflection.
Back to the poor DX-TV reception during October. A prolonged SpE opening produced RAI (Italy) chs. IA and IB on the aftemoon of the 15th. And that was it!

## Satellite Reception

In a very interesting letter James Broughton (Yateley, Hants) describes how he modified his motorised $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ mount, adding an extra 6 in. actuator drive to allow satellites with an inclined orbit to
be tracked. The system also enables single-band LNBs to be stacked vertically, and provides precise dish peaking with setting-up tracking inaccuracies removed. See the accompanying photograph. The top motor bolt is connected to half of a square-section UHF aerial bracket. The lower motor bolt passes through a home-made clevis joint. A bent 10 mm threaded rod connects to the $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ motor rotor arm. The added weight provides a further bonus in that the counterweight action reduces the effort needed by the horizontal motor - and reduces motor noise.
Dean Rogers (London SE2) has been using his 80 cm dish to monitor the Ryder Cup golf world feed via Eutelsat II F4 at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The test pattern included the identification "CTV" - for Carlton TV, which provided the technical facilities for European Tour Productrions.
The Louise Woodward trial led to many live news feeds and inserts across the Atlantic during the late October period, with both NTSC and PAL signals. PAS-3R at $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ seemed to be the most commonly used satellite for analogue feeds.
There have been fewer analogue signals via Orion 1 at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, though RTP (Portugal) was present in the clear on October 16th, at $12 \cdot 607 \mathrm{GHz}$ (vertical). The signal disappeared thereafter. The CMT feed to Europe on the 15th via Intelsat $601 / 803$ at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ was also in clear analogue form, but only for a short period.
John Locker (Wirral) has managed to identify some very unusual signals received via Intelsat $601 / 803$ at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ during several days in mid-October. When

I checked during the early evening one day there were, in clear analogue at 11.59 GHz horizontal, NTSC video shots from an aircraft, with a screen overlay of numbers, graphics etc. (see accompanying photograph). The moving pictures would suddenly flick through a progression of zoomed shots, from a wide shot to close-ups. These showed buildings, airfields and tanks, obviously subjects of military interest. There was no active audio subcarrier.
During the early afternoon on the following day there were more silent NTSC pictures, this time showing an unmanned aircraft. The tail had two downwards-pointing fins and a propellor behind. It was seen taking off along a desert runway. There were then more air views, demos etc.
John tells me that it was an unmanned surveillance aircraft undergoing tests prior to use in Yugoslavia. Manned surveillance aircraft are now flying in this area. An interesting sighting!
PAS-3R at $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ has been carrying some interesting analogue material. One reader reports seeing an educational feature entitled The Second Annual Worldwide Lessons in Leadership Series (Fortune magazine) with dubbed Spanish the original English was available on another subcarrier. I've noticed that such lectures/educational programmes tend to be seen around tea time, UK. It's well worth checking at $27 \cdot 5,37 \cdot 5$ and $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ for such offerings. Typical of the more unusual programmes was the United Nations Television UN Day Concert from NY via PAS-3R on October 24th: rather heavy stuff, with serious music and speeches!
Roy Carmen (Sandown) comments on the lack of signals from Eutelsat I F5 at $25 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. This satellite now has a variable inclined orbit. He has seen numerous UK Breakfast TV show feeds via Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, usually prior to 0745 UK time. The Reuters Uplink-2 truck seems to be very active here. Check out 11.538 GHz horizontal for early morning activity.

## Terrestrial TV News

UK: Dave Rushton hopes to obtain one of the new local RSL licences for his TexTV service in Edinburgh. He had originally planned to use ch. 34, but this was halted when the ITC advised retuning domestic VCRs etc. to ch. 34 as a result of the local Channel 5 transmissions.

Gibraltar: A local company Peninsula Productions Ltd. has applied to take over the running of radio/TV services from GBC, which is not popular and is running at a loss.
Greece: The state channel ET-2 has been renamed Net TV, with a new programme line up. The aim is to gain audience share. The government is to tell private broadcasters that following a recent frequency reorganisation two fewer TV networks will be allowed fewer channels are available than originally thought.
Italy: Padova based RETE Nord has been renamed TV Set following a change of ownership. It will provide a new regional network covering the NE comer of Italy. South Africa: The Independent Broadcasting Authority has received seven applications to operate the first independent TV network in South Africa. A decision is due to be announced in March. Germany: Three digital terrestrial TV transmitters are being tested in Berlin, using 1 kW ERP on chs. E43, E48 and E59. The ch. 5 transmitter at the Alexanderplatz in Berlin is now used by TV Berlin.
In the Hamburg area satellite TV services are being transmitted on chs. E22 (TM3) and E44
(Nickelodeon 0600-1800, VOX 1800-0600).
Six states are blocking digital TV development following the recently announced partnership between the Kirch Group and Deutsche Telekom.
Internet DX Club: The Club European de DX Radio Television (CEDRT) has set up a web site at:
http://www.ndirect.co.uk/sorwin/cedrt.htm
Content is in French. The UK representative is Mr. J Winsor whose e-mail address is:
sorwin@ndirect.co.uk

## Satellite News

PAS-5 arrived at $58^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ in early September, with 24 C band and 24 Ku band transponders. The satellite is intended for communications between Europe and the Americas. It's rather low on the horizon in the UK, but you should be able to receive it if you have clear sight to the SW.
Intelsat 803, which was launched in late September, is to move from $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ this month (January). It has taken over many of the duties of 601, which has moved to $34.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W} .603$ has moved from $34.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to $24.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, replacing 605

which seems to have a downlink telemetry problem. 605 is working however and has been parked at $29.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ pending its move to a "less
demanding" slot.
In Italy, agreement is expected
between Canal $+/$ Tele + and
RAI/STET to use a common
standard for their digital packages.
The French Canal Satellite digital


New Thomson Multi-standard TVs with Teletext
-14" Screen Multi-standard $10^{4}$ Screen Multi-stañdard
$\square$ PAL-SECAM PAL-SECAM
E NTSC (via Scart)
VHF-UHF Hyperband tunep

- NTSC (via Scart)

S-VHS (via Scar) WHF-UHF Hyperband turie ${ }^{\circ}$

- 59 channel memory

EFastext Teletext

- Headphone socket

E Infra-red remote control

- 240V AC operation
£ 329.00
$\square 59$ channel memory
- Fastext Teletext
- S-VHS (via Scart)
$\square 12$-24VDC operation
- Infra-red remote control
- 240V AC operation
£369.00
CDM-800 MULTISYSTEM NEW NICAM
OIGITAL CŌNVERTER
Professional quality, fuli digital
MULTISYSTEM VCR
Thomson VPH6790 with
VideoPlust
Accommodates input systems of Covers PAL 1 (for UK); PAL B/G
NTSC 3.58, PAL and SECAM (for Europe); SECAM B/G (for
\{optional 4.43 available)
Output systems NTSC 3.58, NTSC
4.43 and PAL.
- 4M bit field memory, static resolution 500 lines, dynamic resolution 300 lines
- Accommodates two inputs and two outputs
- Built-in timé Base correction (T.B.C.) Middle East etc I SECAM DK (for Eastem Bloc); SECAM L. (for Eastern Bloc); SECAM
(for Francel; NTSC 3.58 (for Francel; NTSC 3.58
playback \& record playback \& record - Hyperband Tuner
- 2 Scart sockets
- 99 programmes
- NICAM Hi-Fi stereo

Long play
625 to 525 lines. 525 to 625 lines, VideoPlust
$\square 8$ event 1 year timer
Field conversion: 60 to 50 and 50 Infra-red remote control
to 60 fields
to 60 fields
量 AC mains powered
£449.00
£499.00

11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole. Dorset BHIL 2FII
Tel: 01202-738232 Fan:01202-716951
(All prices are inclusive of VAT, defivery by courier $£ 10.00$ )


The unmanned surveillance craft seen taxiing for take-off. From Intelsat at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.
package will add a 100 per cent sports channel early next year (1999).

The Indian INSAT $=2 \mathrm{D}$ satellite, below the UK horizon at $72.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, suffered a massive power-out on October Ist and has now been written off. It may be replaced by INSAT-2E, which is due for launch shortly, though nine C band transponders aboard this satellite have already been leased by Intelsat.
We now have a new flock of birds, the Iridium LEOS (low earth orbiting satellites) which orbit the earth at a height of around 420 miles. There will eventually be 66 of them in operation plus six spares. The first five were launched on May 5th, followed by seven on June 18th and five on August 20th. One of those launched on June 18th has refused to function correctly however. At least forty of the Iridium LEOS were due to be operational by the end of 1997, providing cellphone and data communications from anywhere to anywhere on earth. The full global service should be available sometime during 1998, with about eleven uplink hubs ('gateways'). The satellites have a life expectancy of seven years.
Other rival operators have appeared, including Globalstar, Celestri and Motorola's Teledesic. Teledesic plans a 'super' LEO system with 288 satellites. Celestri's plans are more modest - 63 satellites in operation from the year 2002. Various UK/European partners, including Vodafone, France Telecom and Alcatel, are involved.
So we now have GEOS (geosynchronous satellites, such as the Astra and Eutelsat craft) that orbit at 22,300 miles, MEOS (medium earth orbiting satellites) at $1,500-6,500$ miles and LEOS at 400-1,500 miles.

## Band I Allocations

After checking with the DTI on the recent 48 MHz and 52 MHz OB link frequency allocations I received part 2 of the UK Radio Frequency Allocations list. There's a massive range of allocations within the TVDXing Band 1 , ranging from "services ancillary to broadcasting" ( SABs ) to wind profiler radars.
Of particular interest is "video transmissions for railways, track to train, using leaky feeder techniques on 50.5 MHz ". I'd be interested to know whether any reader living close to a main rail service has seen anything at this frequency.
One-way paging systems use 48.99375-49.49375MHz; two-way paging systems use spot frequencies 48.9750 and 48.9875 MHz ; on-site spot frequencies for hospital paging are $49.4250,49.4375,49.4500$, 49.4625 and 49.4750 MHz .

## Sunspots

We now appear to be into the rapidly rising solar cycle no. 23: high averaged-out sunspot counts were recorded in both July and August, the highest for some years. This should mean improved HF propagation, particularly during the daytime in winter. It's unlikely that we shall get low VHF MUFs (maximum usable frequencies) this year, but there's the possibility of solar flares and related disturbances - even Auroral activity (see earlier).
Those with knowledge of this subject are suggesting that the solar maximum, with the highest reflected frequencies, will occur in about the year 2000. With the rapid move to digital transmissions, satellite reception etc., the coming cycle could well be the last opportunity for analogue Band IDX-TV. The peak of cycle 24 will see completely different TV transmissions, unlikely to be at VHF! In the USA the FCC has suggested closure of analogue terrestrial transmissions by the year 2007, and the year 2015 is being considered in Australia.
Incidentally cycle 22 lasted for only nine and a half years - we normally expect a sunspot cycle to last for about eleven years, though there is no such thing as an 'average cycle'!

## New Products

Leaflets received from Aerial Techniques ( 01202738 232) feature two recently introduced colour TV sets with unusual features. There's a $12 / 24 \mathrm{~V}$, PAL/NTSC/SECAM, all bands including cable, 10 in . $(25 \mathrm{~cm})$ model with teletext and remote
control. A 14 in . model is basically similar but with French system $L$ and Middle Eastern system B/G SECAM. The sets are made by Thomson - the $12 / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ operation suggests that they are intended for long-distance lorry/holiday driving.
A New Zealand company,
Tennatron of Motueka, has introduced a co-channel interference filter. The description claims that fitting the filter in-line with the aerial signal removes unwanted signal/ interference across the wanted channel. I don't know whether this is an advanced phasing system of some sort, using phase shifting to achieve cancellation, and have requested further technical details - and a price.

## What Causes Sporadic E?

There has always been controversy over the causes of Sporadic Eionisation in the Elayer, which is about 75 miles above the earth's surface. Such ionisation can reflect VHF signals, making reception across considerable distances possible.
The August 1997 issue of Six News contained an item entitled "The Cometary Origin of Sporadic E", which was an edited version of a paper submitted to the AGM of the Society of Amateur Radio Astronomers, West Virginia, on July 15th, 1996. It suggests that thunderstorms can be discounted as a cause of SpE
Now turn to the May 1995 issue of the Benelux DX Bulletin. It contained an article by Bill Thompson, published earlier in the WFTDA Magazine, entitled "E-Skip: Myths versus Facts". In the section on thunderstorms and E-skip, it claims that while the theory is controversial "the evidence is now overwhelming". The view put forward is that severe thunderstorm activity produces high-altitude wind shears which form the basis of sporadic E ionisation clouds. An intersting example was quoted. Rapidly moving severe thunder/hailstorms/ tornados produced SpE clouds that moved NW across North America at speeds up to $200 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. At the same time there were SpE openings. A comparison between the storm track paths and received signals showed a direct correlation, which tends to confirm the thunderstorm theory.
As a veteran TV-DXer. my comment is that you can actually 'feel' when signals are present given a warm, humid, overcast day in say June/July with thunderstorms forecast. Any comments?


## The headend that says YES to <br> - Quality <br> - Ease of use <br> - Agility <br> - Each module an almost total entity <br> - Superb value

Never before has it been possible to offer at competitive prices - a superior, easy-touse headend range with high quality channel processing that allows the user to retain perfect vision and sound. WISI's breakthrough in headend modular design has processors for satellite TV, terrestrial TV and radio. Each individual module incorporates its own control system enabling quick and easy set up. These channe processors come together in an "all-in-one" base unit which contains all necessary accessories for ease of ordering - no addi-

CHECK THESE FEATURES Frequency agile freely selectable in the VHF or UHF range. - Adjacent channel capable. - B/G, D/K, I, L, M TV standercs. Miodulier system for headend sta tions in SMATV and CATV sys. rems.
Modular for sutelife TV. terrestir al T. FM and sareilite radio. SA if convartiors. TV modulators - Indinidually programmable mrod ules.

- High output level.

Wall mounting or $19^{\circ}$ rack mount with lockable cabinet mount with locka

A Breakthrough
U. K. STOCKIST
in Headend Design

(151)

May we send you full details?
L.W HAROY COMMUNICATONS. 239 Station Road. Bimingham 8338 888 Teiephone 01217848478 Fax 01217897931

## P.V. TUBES

104 ABBEY STREET, ACCRINGTON, LANCS. BB5 $1 E E$
Tel: $01254390936 / 236521$ Fax: 01254395361
TRADE COUNTER OPEN MON-FRI $9-5$ SAT $9.30-12$ NOON CI. OSED AII. DAY WED.



CROWN TV/VIDEOS 10' ACDCCTV E163.00 14" RCCTVUFTVEF 1-"RC UHFNVETEX: $£ 145$.
$21^{-R C}$
$21^{-R} R C$ cext
21-RC Nicam text
$28^{-1}$ RCNxam text
33" RC. Nieam uext
Twin speed VCR with
vidoat
£150.00
SATELLITE NEWS
60cm dish, wall mud, boxed
$\$ 21.95$
80cm dish. wall mitd, boxecd
$E 39.9$ 0.8db enhanced LNB E29.95 Drgital universal 0.7db $£ 35.95$ Twin enhanced LNB $£ 45.95$ Muhi LNB holder £15.95 Astra ID coaventer 19.95 D2 MAC dccodior $\quad \mathrm{f} 130.00$ Pace MSS 100 rec. oaly 1120.00 Pace MSS 300 rece. only $£ 170.00$

## CHANNEL 5

JBX HIGH GAIN AERIAL WIDE BAND OR GROUPA/B/CD $£ 22.95$ + VAT

PV Tubes has been established fo PV Tuber has brent established for TV and electronics trade with TV and elecronics crace wh it began. In a comtinuing effort to gen. In a cominuing effn
maintain the industrics requirements it is our intention to make available an increasing range nf spectalised service aids and

The PV1 multi-purpose dcgaussing coil is an example of our commitment to supply quality product at competitive prices. The PV1 degaussing coil is intended for use with a 240 v mains supply; although a $\mathbf{1 2 0 v}$ version is available upon request. This compact and cost effective unit will have major inferest to $T V$ Senvice Deparments, TV manufacturers, TV Sales and Renal Companies, TV Broarcasting Authorities, Universities and Colleges. The Anmed Forces. Aviation and Compuler Companies. Specialised degaussing systems can he designed and manufactured to sail specific applications within many enginecring enviruntments. As pare of the strategy in supplying specialised skills within the icctronics industry, we are sble to offer design, consultancy, and manufacture of electronic products
specific to those specific to those larger customer requirement

SPECIAL BUYS Qty(10) UK MOULOED 13A mpuler main kad - mtr. 0.

13A Fig 8 mains lead 2 mir. 0.99 each WE ALSO STOCK VIDEOS SATELLITE systems LNB/DISHES REMOTE CONTROIS VIDEO HEADS SEMICONDUCTORS valves
SCANNERS
AERLALS
FUSES RESISTORS CAPACITORS

LEADS CAbies SECURITY SYSTEMS VIDEO T.APE WAIIL. BRACKETS MULTI METERS PLUG/SOCKETS


PHIIPS PM3217 (This is a proper sccaed) Dual Trace 50NHZ Calay Sweeg Incl 2 Probes


HC3502
Dual Trace 20 MHZ 5 mz -2OV/Div; $0.2 \mu$ Secs -0.5 SeciDiy, X-Y, X 5 magnifier: TV Sync ate Hardly Used E150

THE CLASSIC TEKTRONIX 400 SERIES


468 Digrai Smarae Dusal Trace 1 voullid Dsizy $\qquad$

 - - - - - -un







 $\qquad$



CLASSIC AVOE MK5 an Case ELOLE 71OMM 3 Kdigt with with datities of leads ESO Canjuns case \& Lezots E 60

racal Coumters
$9918 ~ 10 H 255 O M H 2$ 991810 Hz 550 MHz $990<~ D C .504 \mathrm{HZ}$..

## Cal 1998 counter 1.36 Hz ........ 5650

x RACAL 1990 Counter 12001 itz_n_ $£ 300$

SOLARTRON $715!$ DHM 6\% drit LEEE EASO SOLARTROM 7150 DMM 6 E diget IEEE E300 True RIS

## STEWART of READING

110 WYKEHAM ROAD, READING, BERKS. RG6 1PL
Telephone: (0118) 9268041. Fax: (0118) 9351696 Callers Weicome gam-5.30pm Sonday to Fiiday (ather times by arrangementu)


BRAND NEW OSCILLOSCOPES! NEVER USED!! LMMITED STOCK!!


## DMS 3850A Digital Storage/DMM

Handheld LCD display 2 Crannet 50MSS. Auto Rang 4 digil DMMVCapacilance/Frequency Counter. Battery Opration or extemal 7.5-9voc ie. AC Adaptor (Not sup plied). RS232 Comes in Black Carrying Pouch complete whth 2 scope probes; DMM leads; marual.
New Boxed for Only $£ 400$


DTS 40 Digital Storage
Duad Trace 40 MH Hz 2OWLS s storage. Cursors + on screen Reasort Swesp Demary, Itrefrase etc. ett Supplied Unused in orbignal bax camolete with 2 frobes \& Mantal Amazing Value at $£ 400$

##  <br> DTA 20/40/60 Dual Trace

with At Maserification; TV Jrio etc. etc. Lats of Spectication
DTA40 Dual Trace 40 MHZ - 12KV EMT: $£ 300$ DTA60 Dual Trace 60 MHZ - 12 KVB Eft: $£ 37$ All unused \& boxed supplied with 2 probes ā Manua


DTV 603 Channel 60MHZ Sweep Delay etc: E375 JTV 20 Dual Trace 20 MHZ: E200 All unused, boxed with 2 probes \& manual

## NEW AND HARDLY USED



PANASONIC VPBIT7A FM/AM SIGNAL GENERATOR OOKHz-100 HHz FM $0.100 \times \mathrm{Kiz}$; Outent - $19 \mathrm{~dB}-99 \mathrm{~dB}$ an $0-60 \%$ : 32 Preset Mlenory: Digite! Display Frequency \& Used $£ 450$ Dutput.
PAMASONIC VP7637L STERO SIGNAL EENEPATOR
PAMASONIC VP7637A STERO SIGNAL GENERATOR Used $£ 400$ Urcackat FA-RiDSARI. Presel memory; GPIB

$4+31$ enve
KENWOOD FLIBOA YOWFFLUTTER METER $0.003 \%-10 \%$ F Fre 3 KHz 3 . 15 KHz RNSIAVERAGE Display of ramt: 4 dagit frea Counter $\left\langle 0.01 \mathrm{KH} H_{2}-9.99 \mathrm{~K}_{\mathrm{K}} \mathrm{KH} \mathrm{Z}^{\prime}\right.$ $\left.0.01 \mathrm{KHz}_{2}-55 \mathrm{KHz}\right)$ Used $£ 400 \quad$ Un-used $£ 500$ POWER SUPPLY Mocel HSP3010 0-30Wolts: 0-10 Amps Current 0.5 ming 2 Meiers. Used $£ 160 \quad$ Un-used $£ 200$


5000WIL GAGKORG AUDO HAANEL AC MULVOLTMETER
10,y 300 V in 12 Rerats Frequency $1 \mathrm{CHz}-1 \mathrm{NH}_{2}$ inity 5 Rentare 0.18 Lom Oistation 1 Steps andpy COOOWILL GFC $8010 G$ FREQUENCT COUNTER Range 1 the 1204 H - 8 Gigit Display 15 mV RUS Sensituity

U0645 MITIMETER Hodel HC260TR ACOC He $O$

 undalariceo convertoa

## Used Equipment - GUARANTEED. Manuals supplied

This is a VERY SMALL SAMPLE OF STOCK. SAE or Teiephone for lists. Please check availability before ordering CARRIAGE all units £16. VAT to be added to Total of Goods and Camiage.

## SATELLTIE KNOW HOWA $\checkmark$ INSTALL DIGITAL RECEIVERS! $\checkmark$ GET SATELLITE IN ALL ROOMS! $\checkmark$ FIND ALL THE SATELLITES! $\checkmark$ DESIGN YOUR OWN SYSTEMS!

## THIS 800 K IS SO GOOD THAT WE WILL REFUND ITS FULL COST IF YOU ARE NOT TOTALLY SATISFIED WITH IT IN EVERV WAY!

## Some of the contents of Satellite Know How!

Geostationary Satellites, Footprints and
Frequencies
Geostationary orbit, orbital velocity, broadcast satellites, transponder configurations, EIRP footprints, downlinks, transponder plans, launch sequence, geostationary orbit conditions, centripetal force, Universal Gravitational Constant, sub-satellite positions, geo-arc.
Techniques, Knowledge and Skills Downlink, azimuth and elevation, lat/long, site survey, magnetic corrections, polarisation offset, waterproofing, sparklies, dish size, set-ups tracking geo-arc, polar elevation angle, declination, apex angle, correction modifier, inclined orbit, solar transit, finding true south, angle setting, actuators, actuator triangulation, lateral alignment, offset angle, troubleshooting, subcarriers, universal LNB, satellite switching, multi-focus dish, DiSEqC switch. Signals, Dishes, Cables and Connectors C and Ku Band, twin and dual LNBs, noise, OMT, polarisers, polarisation offset, satellite cant angle, parabolic antennas, offset focus,
centre focus, primary and secondary feed dishes,
dish beamwidths and gain, cables, cable attenuation, dish fixing systems, types of mounts, wind loading on $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ dish mount.
Installing Digital Receivers, SCART,
Dlstrlbution and Peripherals
Indoor units, IRD receiver, VideoCrypt technique, Macrovision copy protection, connectors, UHF loop-through, SCART, digital and analogue receiver. UHF distribution system. IF distribution extended remote control, two-channel viewing \& recording, installation checklist, dB ratio table, glossary of terms, analogue worldwide TV systems, satellites above horizon, link analysis, dual feed tables, dish gain, Available by return post! Send stamped envelope for complele list beamwidth, noise figure to temperature conversion tables. And more.
ISBN 1872567126
 Postage:-
UK: £3
Europe: £5
R of w: $£ 10$ ) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Postage:- } \\ & \text { UK: £3 } \\ & \text { Europe: £5 } \\ & \text { R of w: } £ 10\end{aligned}$ ) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Postage:- } \\ & \text { UK: £3 } \\ & \text { Europe: £5 } \\ & \text { R of w: } £ 10\end{aligned}$ R of W: £10

SWIFT
17 Pittsfield, Gricklade, Wilts, SN6 6AN, England
Tel 44 (0)1793 750620 Fax 44 (0) 1793752399
 list.
$\rightarrow-2$
$\rightarrow$ manual for approved City \&


## Answer to Test Case 421

－see page 165 －
This Sony SLV315 fault was not a nice one at all．It was not a common fault either，as Sage＇s call to Sony＇s technical office confirmed．At least the symptom was not intermittent，which would have made things even more difficult．Unfortunately it＇s not possible to analyse the serial data stream that passes between two microcontroller chips．
The scrap pile came to the rescue！Sage found an SLV315 that was marked＂video heads worn，all else OK＂．He carried it back to his bench in triumph．His first step was to insert the MF126 board from the scrap VCR in the faulty one to confirm the innocence of its stop and eject switches and its IR receiver．The fault was still present．So he inserted the MF125 board from the scrap VCR，the one that contains the timer／tuner microcontroller chip and the fluorescent display panel． This restored normal operation．When the suspect panel was inserted in the scrap machine，the fault went with it．
The easiest course would have been to leave it at that． But the job was a chargeable one，and so far as Sage is concerned a second－hand PCB is not a satisfactory solution in such a case．The faulty machine worked correctly，with its own MF125 PCB，once this had been fitted with a new CXP50116 microcontroller chip．Who can tell exactly what had been going on inside the original one？Happy Christmas to you all！

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## The Ferguson TX805 Chassis

J．LeJeune takes a look at the technology used in this Thomson－designed small－screen chassis．Interesting features include the use of a Wessel circuit which employs a single transistor as both the chopper and the line output device．

## The Language of Digital TV

Digital TV brings new signal processing and modulation techniques and a whole new language－Digispeak！Mark Paul starts an explanatory listing of the terms you will encounter and need to understand．

## Build this LOPT Tester

It＇s very helpful to have a means of testing line output transformers．Charles Ritchie presents a simple tester design based on a TBA920 line generator chip．

## The Onwa Power Supply

Chinese made Onwa chassis are used in many Alba，Bush， Perdio and other models．Their power supply has proved to be troublesome．An account of the circuit＇s operation and a guide to what goes wrong．

## Pace PRD800／900 Modification

Martin Pickering，B．Eng．，has discovered an unused microcontroller option in these satellite TV receivers．It can be used to control an external device．

## TELEVISION INDEX／DIRECTORY AND FAULTS DISCS PLUS HARD COPY INDEXES \＆REPRINTS SERVICE

## INDEX DISC

Version 6 of the computerised index to TELEVISION magazine covers Volumes 38 to 47 （1988－1997）．It has thousands of references to TVNCR fault reports and articles， with synopses．A TVNCR spares guide，an advertisers list and a directory of trade and professional organisations are included．The software is easy to use and very quick．It runs on any IBM or compatible PC with 640K RAM and a hard disc．Price $£ 35\left(3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HD}\right.$ ，alternatively $\left.3.5 \mathrm{DD}^{\prime \prime}\right)$ Those with previous versions can obtain an upgraded version for $£ 15$ ． Please quote the serial number of the original disc．

## FAULT REPORT DISCS

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

Volume 38 （November 1987 －October 1988）；
Volume 39 （November 1988 －October 1989）；
Volume 40 （November 1989 －October 1990）；
Volume 41 （November 1990 －October 1991）；
Volume 42 （November 1991 －October 1992）；
Volume 43 （November 1992 －October 1993）；
Volume 44 （November 1993 －October 1994）；
Volume 45 （November 1994 －October 1995）；
Volume 46 （November 1995 －October 1996）．
V olume 47 （November 1996 －October 1997
Price $£ 15$ each（ $3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HD}$ ，alternatively $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ DD if required）．

## NEW－FAULT FINDING GUIDE DISC

This disc is packed with the text of the TELEVISION Test Cases，What a Life！，Service Briefs and other vital fault finding information．It is accessed via the Index disc．Price £15 each（ $3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HD}$ ，alternatively $3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{DD}$ if required）．

## REPRINTS \＆HARD COPY INDEXES

Reprints of articles from TELEVISION back to 1986 are also available：ordering information is provided with the index，or can be obtained from the address below．Hard copy indexes of TELEVISION are available for Volumes 38 to 47 at $£ 3.50$ each．

All the above prices include UK postage and VAT where applicable．Add an extra $£ 1$ postage for overseas EC orders， or $£ 5$ for non－EC overseas orders．Cheques should be made payable to SoftCopy Ltd．Access，Visa or MasterCard Credit Cards are accepted．Allow 28 days for delivery（UK）．
SoftCopy Limited， 1 Vineries Close $_{⿸ 厂 ⿱}$
Cheltenham，GL53 ONU，UK．
Telephone 01242241455

[^0]

## Is looking for

## ICs TRANSISTORs SEMIs an up hill struggle?

A phone call to us could get a result. We stock a very wide range . . . and with a World-wide database at our fingertips we are able to source even more. We specialise in devices with the following prefix (to name but a few): 2N 2SA 2SB 2SC 2SD 2P-2S5 2SK 3N 3SK 4N 6N 1740


 BUW BUX $\quad$ BUZ CA CD CX $f=$. . DG DM DS DTA DTC CWH GA HCF HD H~MIRF J KA KIA L LA IB ETVD LF LM MMA B MAX MB MC MDA J MIC M WM MN MPS MPS IPSH MPSU MRF NJM NEG. trAIF PFE PNRCSSAA SAB SAD SAJ SAS SDA SG $\quad$ SO STA STK STR STRD STRM STRS SVI T TA TAR TIP TIPL TEA TL TLC wremes PiPU U UA UAA UC UDN ULN UM UPA UPC UPD VN X XR Z ZN ZTX + others.
We can also offer equivalents (at customers' risk). We also stock a full range of other electonic components.
Mail, Phone, Fax, Credit Card orders \& callers welcome
 Cricklewood Electronics Ltd 40-42 CRICKLEWOOD BROADWAY LONDON NW2 3ET TEL 01814520161 \& 4500995

## IS YOUR RENTAL BUSINESS EXPANDINGS

## Broughfame Ltd.

can help to expand your television/video rental business and increase your profitability.
Our rental Finance Plan offers you financial facilities from £1,500 upwards.
Block Discounting finance also available.
For further details ring or write to:
Broughfame Ltd. 115A St John's Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 3PE Tel: (01732) 743400 Fax: (01732) 743335
E-Mail: R@Broughfame.Tel Me.com

## 

## AIWA PRODUCTS

NSX-VBS ...PRO-LOGIC MINI RIFI REMOTE NSXV70.MINI HIFI 3 CD SURROUND SOUND Z2300 $\qquad$ .PRO-LOGIC MIDI HIFI REMOTE L/CX100 $\qquad$ CD MICRO SYSTEM NSXV750 ...................MINI BIFI CD PLAYER NSX640..MINI HIFI 3CD SURROUND SOUND

| WATEMETS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HSTA153 | HSTA223 | HSTA253 |
| HSTA353 | HSTA423 | HSTX356 |
| HSTX646 |  |  |
| HSGS242 | HSGS252 | HSGS352 |
| HSPX257 | HSPX347 | HSPX357 |
| HSPX447 | HSPX547 | HSPX147 |

PHONE FOR BEST PRICE ON THESE 'A' CRADED STOCK PLUS MANY MORE MODELS AVAILABLE

EX-RENTAL TVS \& VIDEOS ALWAYS AVAILABLE

PHONE NOW FOR BEST PRICES

AMSTRAD SRX 100 AT ONLY $£ 2.00$ A PIECE AMSTRAD SRX 200 AT ONLY $£ 10.00$ A PIECE BT 250 AT ONLY £7.00 A PIECE (QuaNTITIES of $10+$ ONIT) PLUS VIDEO CRYPT DECODERS NOW AVAILABLE
SANYO GRADER

## J. KAYS

MAJOR PARCEL OF MANUFACTURERS RETURNED GOODS ALL STOCK IN 'A GRADE’ MANUFACTURERS ORIGINAL BOXES LIKE NEW

JAPANESE BRANDED
ALL CURRENT MODELS
21", 25", 28" TELEVISIONS, TO INCLUDE NICAMS, FST TEXTS, VCRS, LONG PLAY, VIDEOPLUS, NICAMS.
HI-FI, 3 CD MIDI SYSTEMS, 3 CD MICRO SYSTEMS, ALL REMOTE AND HIGH POWER PORTABLE AUDIO, CD GHETTO BLASTERS, REMOTES CDS ETC CAMCORDERS, PALMCORDERS.

## MICROWAVES

STOCK IDEAL FOR EXPORT

151-153 SOHO RD, HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM B21 9SU TEL. 0121-551 1404, 0121554 2637. FAX. 01215541408

## vista electronics



FREE 1.5M ROLL OF SOLDER BRAID WITH ALL COMPONENT ORDERS ABOVE $£ 25.00$

We are committed to providing the best service possible to our customers

TUBES
THOUSANDS OF NEW, B GRADE, AND REGUNS IN STOCK

## SPECIAL OFFERS

A51-EAL £55.00
A51-JAR £55.00
A51-EFS £50.00
A59-EAK £69.50
A66-EAK £72.00
A59-ECY £69.50
A66-ECY £72.00
A51-AEZ £45.00
A68-EGD £78.00
A66-EGW £72.00
A34-EFU £25.50
A33-LPE £25.50
A34-EAC £25.50

## ALL NEW TUBES

Carriage Extra
12 MONTHS GUARANTEE
Enquire for types not listed

FAX TUBES
0142983710001429.837101

## C.T.V.

UNIT 5, THE PHOENIX BUILDING, RUSHOCK TRADING ESTATE, DROITWICH ROAD, DROITWICH WR9 ONR
TELEPHONE: 01299-251522 0589-888021/0850 486147 (24HR)
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY GRANADA AND THORN
EX-RENTAL TELEVISIONS AND VIDEOS LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS AVAILABLE

## ALL AT COMPETITIVE PRICES

## Satellite Receivers

Complete Range of Hand Sets EXPORT ENQUIRIES WELCOME OPEN: MON-FRI - 9.30-5.30

## TEL: 01299-251522

Fax: 01299-251543


## NOW OPEN

IN NORTH EAST - W. TREE TRADE WAREHOUSE
UNIT 9A/9B CARRMERE RD, LEACHMERE IND ESTATE, SUNDERLAND SR2 NTE TEL 01915211500
GRADED STOCK ALL BOXED TESTED + WORKING

## WANTED - BULK BUYERS OF 'B' GRADE STOCK

TVs, Videos, Camcorders, $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ also Microwave
EXAMPLE: 14" AVC £55 L/P Videos $£ 60$ All boxed, but untested
Mixed loads of various sizes Camcorders also available in large quantities
THORN FSTS - Working from £35 F/C VIDEOS - Untested Lots of $10-£ 150$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14^{\prime \prime} \text { Colour Tubes ....................................................................................................................... } \\
& \text { 20" Colour Tubes Tubes ........ } \\
& \text { 21" Colour }
\end{aligned}
$$SPECIAL OFFER - 'B' GRADE

Boxed Fully Tested L/P Videos ..... 880
With Instructions VideoPlus ..... 290
W. TREE TRADE WAREHOUSEUnit 1, Sunshine Mills, Wortley Rd, LeedsTel: (0113) 2638804 Fax: 2310275

## W.M.T.V.

THE LARGEST INDEPENDENT WHOLESALERS IN WALSALL SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY EX-RENTAL TVs AND VIDEOS TO THE TRADE AT COMPETITIVE PRICES

ALSO AVAILABLE: NEW B-GRADE PRODUCTS - TVs, VIDEOS, AUDIO \& MICROWAVES ALL TESTED \& BOXED
Satellite Receivers and Export Enquiries Welcome 1/2 Mile off Junction 10 M6. Easy Parking Facilities UNIT 3, BENTLEY LANE BUSINESS PARK BENTLEY LANE, WALSALL WS2 8TL Tel: 01922-724542. Fax: 01922-722208 Mobile: 0831-246622 (24 hours)


OAADED STOCK FAX MMCHINES SAMSUNG SF40 - 599 SAMSUNG SF30 - £89
, Mans saumitit
 Cospodifuht Tlaphore Answirigh fatime Conetion
 Merurf Buthon Orexess Britur
 BRANDNEWSTOCK nokia midescrient
manSNT282

* NICAM STEREO * AiPS
*Zoom \& More...
$\left\{\begin{array}{c}5 \\ 5\end{array}\right)$

i) Di Drggg gg


BRAND NEW

 - 2 Scurt sockits - COMPLIE WTH CLBIIE STNID CDADED STOOK


Ex-RENIAL 10 MIXED TX100
 $5 \times$ TEX

GBANDED NAME BRKND NEW VCR 2
LPSPVYIDEOPLUS, 2 SCART SOCKETS,REMOTE CONTROL,
HQ PICTURE CIRCUITRYPDC,DIGITAL TRACKING,
NTSC PLAYBACK,AUTO INSTALI.
OUR PRICE R.R.P

VARLABLE SPEED PICTURE SEARCH,UHFNHP,99 PROGS.

## NICAM VIDEOS

VIF360 TWINSPEED,VIDEOPLUS.NICAM VIT450 TWINSPEED, VIDEOPLUS,4 KEAD VIF460 TWINSPEED, 4 HEAD,VIDEOPLUS VIPS40 NICAM STEREO,VIDEOPLUS,PDC VTFSSO DA4-HEAD,LP/SP,NTSC PLAYBACK VIF645 DA4-HEAD,SAT-CONT,VIDEOPLUS,PDC VIF660 DA4-HEAD,SAT.CONTJOG SHUTTLE,PDC


wider range of stock available.
CALL IN FOR DETAILS

## £125.00

 $.00 \quad$ £349.00 E15.00 £159.00 £399.99 £169.00 £399.99 $\mathbf{£ 1 7 9 . 0 0 ~ £ 3 4 9 . 9 9}$ £189.00 £379.99TKADE ONLY ALL STOCK SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY, CARRIAGE \& V.A.T
FREEFAX ORDERLINE: 0500550505

## Universal

## The Amstrad Service Centre

## Audio Television Video Telecommunication

The 'Amstrad Service Centre' is the exclusive returns centre for all standard customer returns on behalf of Amstrad and Betacom. For the first time we are offering to supply genuine Standard Customer Returns direct at market competitive prices. All of the products we offer for sale are supplied in original manufacturer cartons, both picture print and full colour gift type. All product is 'virgin' and has not been serviced by the Amstrad Service Centre or any other outside service agent. If you would like to receive a colour product catalogue and an up to date stock and price list please fax your full company details through to the facsimile number listed below.
Currently we have over 90 lines throughout the consumer electronics range starting with walkmans, clock radios, portable stereos, portable CD stereos, personal CD players, micro systems, CD micro systems, mini hi-fi, midi hi-fi, $14^{\prime \prime}$ television, $20^{\prime \prime}$ television, $28^{\prime \prime}$ television, non videoplus VCR, videoplus VCR and fans and, approximately 40 different telecom products.

There are no restrictions on the sale of these products but if any are exported it is your legal responsibility to check the goods meet all electrical requirements and relevant regulations for the country of export. Export enquiries welcome.

Please mark all references from this advertisement for the attention of Mr T James, Operations Manager.

Amstrad Service Centre. Liniversal Consumer Products, Universal House: Tern I alley Business Park. Market Druiron. Shropshire TF9 3SQ.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to coeryblody DIRECT PRICES TO THE TRADE TV, Video, Hi-Fi, Camcorder Brand new 'B' grade available

## Excellent Mail Order Service available. Next day delivery on most items

We also require a fully qualified $\mathrm{TV}_{2}$ video and hi-fi engineer to work in the Oxford area.
Send your cv to:

## TECHNOVISION 216 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1UQ Tel: 01865202627 Fax: 01865202655

Opening Times: Monday to Saturday, 9.00 am to 6.00 pm Sundays, by appointment only


- Peak detection
- Builtin loudspeaker for AM and FM reception - Frequency indication with 4 digit ICD Display

TC-90
Portable equipment, with many applications. designed to carry out any type of Terrestrial IV. FM Rad, CATV and Satellite TV. installations.

- Frequency Sweep on Satellite
- Peak Detection
- Measurement of terrestrial TV from 20u V to 3 V without the need of external attenuators.

- Full Band Frequency Sweep
- Switchable 14V or 18V LNC Power Supply

TC-402D
Due to its weight and size, the TC -4020 is the ideal instrument for the installation of FM and Terrestrial TV antenna, as well as CATV systems.

- Multi-tum potentiometer to enable tuning - Weight including batteries: 1.9 Kg


Rechargeable 12V / 2.6 Ah Battery Weight induding batteries: 3.5 Kg

## TC -80

The TC-80 has been designed for the reception of TV Satellite systems, the installation and testing of domestic and SMATV systems.

E Rechargeable 12V/2.6 Ah Battery - Weight induding batteries: 3.3 Kg .

Unit X2, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, Arundel BN 18 OBD Telephone: 01903723726 Fax: 01903725322 Mobile: 0976241505

## We have moved to bigger premises NEW 'B' GRADE

Major Brands ONLY. TV's - Video - Audio: Microwaves, Satellite Receivers, Decoders. Camcorders - Phones/Fax COMPLETE BOXED - WITH STAND - HANDSET - BOOK ETC MINT LATEST NICAM FASTEXT F.S.T.
EXPORT AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING TV, VIDEO, HI-FI, CAMCORDERS, SATELLITE WHITE GOODS, HEATING EQPT., VACUUM CLEANERS, KITCHEN APPLIANCES, GARDEN EQUIPMENT, POWER TOOLS


FERGUSON - DECCA - TATUNG - AMSTRAD
FULL RANGE - ALL CURRENT MODELS OF TV-VIDEO IN STOCK No minimum quantity
NATION-WIDE NEXT DAY DELIVERY SERVICE - VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT


VISA
PHOENIX HOUSE, 190 BRIDGE ST. WEST,
BIRMINGHAM B19 2 YT

Large stocks available A and B grade:
mákes include: Kenwood, Aiwa, JVC, Sanyo, Akai, Pioneer, Panasonic, Goodmans, Alba etc.
CHRISTMAS SELLERS
Alba/Bush Ghetto Blasters, CD, Radio, Tape boxed $£ 25$ Alba/Bush CD Micro Systems boxed $£ 35$ - Alba/Bush CD Midi Systems boxed, $£ 40$ most goods under half price
VIDEOS/TV's: A and B Grade
Bush/Alba long play boxed $£ 60$ - Roadstar long play boxed $£ 50$ Akai, Sanyo, JVC, Toshiba, Aiwa less than half price 21" Remote Control Crown/Bush, Alba boxed £60
EX-RENTAL TV/VIDEO ALL TESTED, SEEN WORKING Philips complete with remote $£ 45$
Salora all models with remote $£ 65$, Grundig from $£ 65$ many other makes/models in stock
Cheaper Video/front loading from £25
ALL MAKES, MODELS \& SIZES OF TV IN STOCK
Brown cabinet working TVs from $£ 12$ - Videos off the pile from $£ 10$
We stock Camcorders, Car Stereo, portable radio/CD
kettles, irons, toasters etc, etc.
ALL PRICES INCL. VAT. TERMS - CASH ONLY

* DISCOUNT ON BULK PURCHASES *

Send S/A Envelope for price list or call 01274308186
Walker House, 16 Bottomley Street, Manchester Road, Bradford BD5 7LJ
Tel: (01274) 308186 Fax: (01274) 722229

## STARVISION

## SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY

 EX RENTAL - EX DISPLAY TV \& VIDEOALL SETS ARE FULLY SERVICED WITH REMOTE CONTROLS AND ARE READY FOR RETAIL SALE

MOST POPULAR MAKES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT PRICES THAT WON'T SHOCK

ALL PRICES INCLUDE V.A.T. NO MINIMUM QUANTITY

RING TODAY FOR LATEST PRICES TELEPHONE
0121502 3016-01215051033
STARVISION
UNIT A, BRUNSWICK PARK ROAD WEDNESBURY, WEST MIDLANDS WS10 9QR


Largest selection of

MAJOR MANUFACTURERS NEW "B" GRADE PRODUCTS T.V. VIDEO AUDIO MICROWAVE OVENS

Contact Fred Bean
BSMART (CRAWLEY) LTD.
10/11 LLOYDS COURT, MANOR ROYAL, CRAWLEY, SUSSEX RH10 2QX

Tel (01293) 618000
Fax (01293) 400133


## TV \& VIDEO WHOLESALERS

## H.C.T.V. Ltd wisfies afl its customers

 a very Happy Cfiristmas and Prosperous New Year
## LONG PLAY VIDEOS £60.00 VIDEO PLUS VIDEOS $£ 85.00$ NICAM STEREO VIDEOS $£ 120.00$ ALL TOP QUALITY GRADED STOCK

PENTIUM COMPUTER SYSTEMS in STOCK
ALSO TOP BRAND FAX MACHINES AVAILABLE
Save Money on Branded Audio Systems AIWA NX858 AKAI 500 PIONEER 240 SONY MHC 70 ALSO WE HAVE
TECHNICS • JVC•MITSUBISHI •SANYO•PHILIPS
Special Offers on Branded Videos. Contact your nearest Branch. All prices based on a quantity of 5 or more and subject to VAT.

BIRMINGHAM 208 BROMFORD LANE ERDINGTON BIRMINGHAM B24 8DL TEL: 0121-327 3273
FAX: 0121-322 2011

CLEVEDON UNIT 20 5C BUSINESS CENTRE CONCORDE DRIVE CLEVEDON AVON BS21 6UH TEL: 01275341789

LONDON
UNIT 2
 29/35 NORTH ACTON ROAD LONDON NW10 6PE
TEL: 0181-961 5005

PRESTON UNIT 439 OAKSHOTT PLACE WALTON SUMMIT IND EST PRESTON PR5 8AU TEL: 01772312101

## OPENING SHORTLY IN

SOOHILANTJ

Traders . . . You must register with me NOW to qualify for these prices. Fill in the coupon below and post it with your letterhead or business card.
Dear Mike, I am interested in buying good, reliable stock cheaply. Please register my name and keep me informed of your opening in Scotland. I enclose my letterhead/business card.

Signed. SUPERSCREEN 12 Cannon Park Rd Cannon Park Ind Estate MIDDLESBROUGH TS1 5JP CLEVELAND 4-

| COMP |
| :---: |
| COMPLETE RANGE OF TVs |
| VIDEOS AND SATELLITES |
| Most makes and models available |
| TVs from £3.00 • Satellites from £8.00 |
| Videos from £15.00 |
| Prices Ex-VAT |
| Free Delivery Service to most areas of the UK |
| U.K.s Largest Export Wholesaler <br> Specialists in conversions to most countries systems |
| UNIT 75, BARRACKS ROAD, |
| SANDY LANE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, |
| STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN, |
| WORCESTERRSHIRE DY13 9QB |
| Just 10 Mins from M5 Junct. 6 Worcs North |

01299-879642 (3 lines) FAX: 01299827984


8 Heather Park Drive, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex HAO 1SL
Tel: 01817951735 Fax: 01817951736

## SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY AUDIO VIDEO/TV EQUIPMENT - GRADE A STOCK WITH WARRANTY

Popular brand names at competitive prices, eg: Video Recorder, LP/SP, from ...................£85.00 Video Recorder, LP/SP, VideoPlus from $£ 95.00$ Twin Deck Video Recorders................ $£ 145.00$ 20in TV/Video Combi ............................. $£ 235.00$ 14in TV/Video Combi ............................ $£ 180.00$ Microwaves, Digitouch, from ................ $£ 47.00$ Camcorders, from................................£165.00 Triple Disc HiFi Systems from ..............£120.00 Televisions, all sizes including Prologics, Nicam, VCRs etc

## PHONE OR FAX FOR FULL LIST

We Are Not Ex-Rental Dealers ALL PRODUCTS SUPPLIED ARE CURRENT LINES ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO VAT PLUS CARRIAGE AND AVAILABILITY

No other consumer
magazine in the
country can reach
so effectively those
readers who are wholly engaged in the television and affiliated electronics industries. They have a need to know of your products and services.

PHONE 0181-652 8339
FAX 0181.652 893!
The prepaid rate for semi display setting is $£ 13.50$ per single column centimetre (minimum 4 cm ). Classified advertisements $£ 2.00$ per word (minimum 20 words), box number $£ 22.00$ extra. All prices plus $17 \% \%$ VAT. All cheques, postal orders etc., to be madê payable to Reed Business Information. Advertisements, together with remittance, should be sent to Television Classified, IIth Floor, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS

## RIPAIR DATABASES \&i INDEXES

NEW FAULT GUIDES NOW AVAILABLE FOR 98 NEW II Kwik tips on dlsk V1.0
First time release: KWIK TIPS on DISK now available. Based on the forthcoming 2nd Edition Kwik Tips publications. the program also includes current 1st edition repair information. Altogether a vast fault \& remedy database of TV \& VIDEO repair information for an extensive range of makes \& models.

Kwik Tips V1.0 Excellent value at only $\mathbf{8 2 7 . 9 5}$ New Editions Fquit Indexes in book formof
Just released - Edition 19 of the Television Magazine Index, Covers over 14,000 Television, Video, Satellite, Camcorder \& Compact Disc faults, Large easy to read A4 format, The newest addition to a highly acclaimed series. In daily usc in workshops across the UK (And beyond). ISBN 1898394229 Edition 19: Complete set $£ 14.75$

## New version fault indexes on disk - VI. 5

Our largest ever fault index database on disk, Covering a massive 18,300 !! Television, Viden, Cameorder, Satellite, CD \& Monitor faults listed in 17 years of Television.

Version 1.5: Indexes on Disk (prlce held) $\$ 17.50$ Lnw cost updates arc available. for an fauts indexer.
LATEST RELEASE - Equivalents quides - 2nd Edition.
The long awaited 2nd Edition of our equivalents guides now available, Over 6,300 entries - Equivalents covering Video, TV, Camcorder \& satellites plus TV model-chassis guide. This single comprehensive book contains all FIVE guides.

Edition 2: Equivalents guides $\$ 5.95$
All disks require PC or compatible (Supplied on $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HDs}$ )

$$
\underbrace{}_{\text {Tecfnical Publisfing }} \begin{aligned}
& \text { 316, Upton Road, } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Noctorum, Wirral, } \\
\text { Merseyside. L43 9RW. } \\
\text { Tel / Fax } 01515220053
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Please add E1. 75 P \& P to total (Europe $£ 2.75$. r.o.w please enquire)

## SERVICE MANUALS AND CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

Thousands of different models available For most U.K. European, Far East \& USA makes

|  | Service Manual | Circuits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B/W TV | $£ 6.00$ | $£ 3.00$ |
| CTVNCP | $£ 10.00$ | $£ 5.00$ |
| VCR | $£ 14.00$ | $£ 7.00$ |

Audio/Satellite/Microwave also available - P.O.A. Cheque/PO with order only please.
Add $£ 2.00 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{P}$ etc. to order total. Do not add any VAT

## D-TEC

PO BOX 1171, FERNDOWN, DORSET BH22 9YG Tel: 01202870656

## Technical Information Services

76 Church St, Larkhall, Lanark ML9 1HE N.B.: There is a $£ 2.50$ Post/Handling Charge on all orders Send an SAE For Your Free Quote \& Catalogue

We have the world's Largest Selection of


## VCR CIRCUITS $£ 8.00$ CTV CIRCUITS $£ 6.00$

## CTV CIRCUIT COLLECTIONS

Ferguson from 1980's till present @ $£ 45.00 \cdot$ Bush $£ 22$ Hitachi $£ 45$ - Mitsubishi $£ 38$ - Panasonic $£ 30 \ldots$..etc...
Call for full list \& prices of all 27 collections
Tel: $01698883334 / 884585$ - Fax: 01698884825

TOP SELLING BOOKS
PRACT'VCR or TV REPAIRS
£16.95 each (or £30 for Both)
MICROWAVES: ENERGY \& OVENS $£ 12.95$
Data Reference Guide (Chassis/X.Ref) £9.95
KUXO' SCRAMB'SIS' (New 5th Edr.) £35.00
Buy, Scll \& Service Used CTV/VCR/CD £9.95 cach
IC DATA BOOKS - Various Titles 112.95 cach

With 100 's of Titles. send S. 1 E for F'ull List

## SERVICE MANUAL LIBRARY

BUY $\{$ LYY MANUAL FOR $£ 10.00$ or Swap at $£ 5.00$ Each (plus p\&p) Initial Joining Fee $£_{6} 65.00$
( $£ 20 /$ annum, thereafter)
..........000..........

## NEW RELEASES:

3.5" Disk Drives
(Installation \& Circs):
Data Ref' on 3.5" Disk:

| Fryerns | THE "HOOKINGS" NDEX |
| :---: | :---: |
| Information FES Diagrams | More than 12,000 entries |
| TV's, VCR's AUDIO \& $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{FI}$ | including remedies, where appropriate, from |
| Most models'makes old \& new covered | "TELEVISION" magazine. |
| Prices arc from $£ 3.75+£ 2.50$ P/T | Bang up to Date: Jan '87 to Jan '98 |
| 2 items - total $£ 10.00$ inc |  |
| 3 items - total £ 13.75 inc 4 items - total $£ 17.50$ inc | set of three books covering |
| Payment by credit card or Postal Order | TV, VCR, SAT, CD etc. |
| for next day delivery. Cheques to clear. <br> Tel/Fax: 01268470899 <br> Answerphone outside office hours | Too good to be true? |
| P.O. Box 5830 | Ring 01766522444 for free sample. |
| SS13 3RX <br> please note ncw prices |  |

# SERVICE MANUALS TECHINICAL BOOKS 

## T PRICE CRASH

 On our CD-ROM'sDue to the success of our CD-ROM compilations we can now offer them at a new reduced price of just $£ 24.95$ each (plus VAT). Now there is even more reason for you to change to this method of data purchase. Why spend $£ £ £$ 's on individual manuals when you can get dozens on just 1 CD-ROM and save a fortune.

We now have 8 Monitor CD-ROM's
Coming soon - TV Manuals on CD-ROM

## DON'T DELAY - ORDER TODAY

Full details on the contents of each CD-ROM shown on our web site and our free PC Disc All orders plus post/packing $£ 2.94$

We have the largest range of Service Information and Technical Data obtainable anywhere.
For Televisions, Video Recorders, Test Equipment, Computer Monitors, Vintage Wireless, Domestic Equipment etc etc. In fact practically anything electronic. Originals or Photostats as available.
Also available. Our catalogues on PC Disces detailing Hundreds of Technical Books and Repair Guides. Return coupon for your FREE Dises. The entire index of manuals we have is available on PC dise for just $£ 5.00$ inelusive with FREE updates.

## MAURITRON TECHNICAL SERVICES (TV) USA

Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor, Oxfordshire, 0X9 4QY Tel:- 01844-351694. Pax:- 01844352554.
Email:- salesemaritronco.ak Our catalogue is now on the Web at http://dialspace.diel.pipex.com/manritron/
Please forward your PC Discs catalogues of CD-ROM'S and Technical Books for which 1 enclose $4 \times$ lst Class Stamps
Please supply Index of manuals on PC Disc for $£ 5.00$ inclusive.
NAME $\qquad$ Chrele ltore matrod
ADDRESS

POSTCODE $\qquad$ You may pay by Cheque, PO or Visa, Access, Delta, Electron, JCB. Mastercard, Eurocard etc
$\square$
EXPIRES

SERVICE MANUALS
Have you ever turned away work for want of a
Service manual? Service manual? Have you ever bought a sernce manual and never Then why not join...
THE MANUALS LIBRARY
For details and membership application form write, phone or fax: HARVEY ELECTRONICS
43 Loop Road, Beachley, Chopstow, Gwent NP6 THE TEL. OZ291623086 Faz: 01291629786 VISA. Access accepted

## WANTED

SURPLUS / REDUNDANT
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS WANTED
ICs - Tuners - Transistors Valves - Diodes Etc

Any quantity considered
NJM General Trading
Tel: 01902429022
Fax: 01902429052

## TV - GRAVEYARD

We can supply almost any part for the TV, VIDEO and SATELIITE from

Lopt's $10^{\circ}$ B.U.'s. CABINETS, TUBES and Cosmetic lems. WE HAVE THEM ALL !!!!!!!!

We promise to save you MONEY, MONEY. MONI:Y. MONEY
So Call now on 01513394339
(ALL PARTS IIAVE BEEN CLEANED)


DECODER TO COMPUTER interface card with smart card connectors and diagram: 19 . E.M.O.. 62 Bridge Street. Ramsbottom. Lancs BL0 9AG. Tel: 01706823036
PRIVATE RETAILER has excellent part exchange colour televisions and videos to clear. Tel: 01494814317.

AVO MULTIMETER Model 8: $£ 45.00 .500$ volt megers: $£ 30.00$. Prices plus VAT and $\mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{p}$. Send SAE for lists of Surplus Instruments and Scopes etc. A. C Electronics. 17 Appleton Grove, Leeds LS9 9EN. Te:: 01132496048
OCHRE MILI Technical Services, Grundig TV spares for most models to 1985 . Fast, friendly, helpful, sensible prices. Gt Lype Farm, Chartion. near Malmesbury, Wilts SN16 9DR. Tel: 01666823228

BILLINGTON ExPORT EDTHED Sussex RH14 9EZ

VALVES WANTED FOR CASH (KT88, PX4, PX25, DA100,
EL34, EL37, CV4004, ECC83)
Valves must be Mullard/GEC/West European to achieve top prices
Ask for our free Wanted List WE SUPPLY VALVES, C.R.T, VIDICONS ETC Visitors, please phone for an appointment. we're a very busy export warehouse. Tel: (01403) 184961
Fax: (01403) 783519

## REPAIRS

## accént

TECHNIC

## CAMCORDER REPAIRS

Collection and delivery anywhere in the UK.
All makes, fast scrvice. Phone free for details.

Fax: 01905796385
(0800) 281009

Trade Only

Televisions Telctext
Videos
from $£ 5.00$ from $£ 20.00$ from $£ 20.00$
Twin Speed Stereo from $£ 25.00$

Minimum quantity - 10 units
Bournemouth
Wholesalers
01202470443
MISC.

Faxback and Postal 'Repair Information Services'
Whether you are a hobbyist or a professional engineer.
You will save time and money by joining this service.
To find out more, send an SAE to:
Translink Int.
Box 17505
London SE18 7ZJ

## CLASSIFIED

Tel: 0181-652 8339
Fax: 0181-652 8931

## SPARES \& COMPONENTS


Require a
PHOTO-SCAN ENGINEER
SYSTEMS LIMITED
Photo-Scan are market leaders in the supply and
installation of CCTV Systems. We are currently
looking for an Engineer who has City and
Guilds 224 Electronic Servicing to join our
Workshop team.
Duties include the repair and testing of
equipment returned from the field to procedures
laid down by ISO9001.
Experience in CCTV or TV and Radio industry
preferred.
Competitive salary is offered for right
candidate.
Please send your CV to:
Mrs. Sandra Dunn,
Photo-Scan Systems Ltd., Dolphin Estate,
Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames,
Middlesex TW17 8SD.
We operate no-smoking and equal opportunity policies.

## AUDIO AND/OR

 VIDEO ENGSTV, Radio, VCR Video, Type CD
Test/Repair component level \& SMT
Long Term contract BERKS
Contact Francesca Palmer
(0181) 5696199

> TV AND VIDEO TECIINICIAN Required
> For a Company based in Central Birmingham Competitive Salary Plcase Ring 01213267772

## TRANSFORMERS

## TV LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS <br> PHONE: 0181-948 3702 FAX: 0181-332 0583 <br> ALBA - AMSTRAD - BUSH • DECCA • DORIC • BLAUPUNKT FERGUSON • FIDELITY • GEC • GRUNDIG • GRANADA. HITACHI • HINARI • INDESIT • ITT • KIMARA - NIKKAI MATSUI - MURPHY OSAKI - NORDMENDE LOEWE-OPTA PANASONIC PYE • PIILIPS SANYO - SAISHO SHARP SONY - SOLOVOX • SUSUMU • TANDBERG - TELEFUNKEN THORN • TRIUMPH - THOMSON • GOLDSTAR - BINATONE - <br> FULI RANGE OF KONIG: VIDEO HEADS, BELT KITS, IDLERS, PINCH ROLLEIS, TENSION BANDS. LARGE RANGE OF REMOTE CONTROLS IN STOCK <br> TIDMAN MAII, ORDER LTD - 236 SANDYCOMBE ROAD <br> RICHMOND - SURREY - TW9 2EQ <br> Approx. 1 mile from Kew Bridge. <br> Mon-Fri 9 am to 12.36 pm \&

Fax: 01816528931


## 

Meter Repair Service In of out of warranty Frea Collection y Free Delivery Availade 0800－801978

」まちうう

 かり」」らうもう











TEL－ 01604787888
Fax－01604 787999
E－mail－sales＠satsol．co．uk E－mail－support＠satsol．co．uk Internet Site－www．satsol．co．uk
 ل！ ，



[^0]:    Published on the third Wednesday of each month by Reed Business Information Lid．，Quadrant House，The Quadrant，Sutton，Surrey SM2 5AS．Filmsetting by Marlin Imaging Lid．， $2-4$ Powerscroft Road，Sidcup，Kent DA14 5DT．Printed in England by BPC Magazines（Carlisle）Lid，Newtown Trading Estate，Carlisle， Cumbria CA2 7NR．Distributed by MarketForce（UK）Lid．， 247 Tottenham Court Road，London WIP 0AU（ 01712617704 ）．Sole Agents for Australia and New Zcaland，Gordon and Gotch（Asia）Ltd．；South Africa，Central News Agency Ltd．Television is sold subject to the following conditions，namely that it shall not． without the written consent of the Publishers first having been given，be lent，resold．hired out or otherwise disposed by way of Trade at more than the recommended selling price shown on the cover，excluding Eire where the selling price is subject to currency exchange fluctuations and VAT，and that it shall not be lent，resold， hired or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising，literary or pictorial matter whatsoever．

