THE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE


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 FEBRUARY $1998 £ 2.50$
## Thomson TX805 chassis fechnology

## The Onwa

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# The day that changed the world ust over fifty years ago, on December 16th 1947, Drs Walter Brattain <br> out the theory and getting the patent situation sorted out. Shockley had 

Jand John Bardeen, working at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, made a discovery that was to change the world as we know it. They were investigating the properties of the semiconductor material germanium, in particular surface potentials under various conditions, using two very closely spaced (one or two thousandths of an inch) metal probes, when it was noticed that a change of current flowing via one contact influenced the current flowing via the other one. In particular they discovered that when one metal-to-semiconductor contact was forward biased and the other one was reverse biased there was a power gain. For the first time, amplification had been achieved with a solid-state device. How did they come to be carrying out these experiments? Although they had discovered the basis of the bipolar transistor, that had not been their aim. They had discovered the transistor effect by accident!

The use of semiconductor material for various electrical/electronic purposes preceded the thermionic valve era. Electrical non-linearity in metal sulphides such as galena (lead sulphide) and pyrites (iron/copper sulphides) was demonstrated by Ferdinand Braun in 1874. This led to the development of metal rectifiers and crystal detector diodes. The most common device for radio work was the catswhisker, which consisted of a springy metal wire that pressed against the surface of a piece of galena. It was not an ideal arrangement: you often had to adjust the contact for optimum performance by varying its pressure and position. But it worked, and was successful to the extent that crystal sets outnumbered valve sets until 1927.

So the semiconductor rectifier/detector had long been known. In the early Twenties a Russian experimenter, Lossev, described a device using zincite (zinc oxide) and two catswhiskers. How far he got with his experiments is uncertain. In 1925 Dr Julius Lilienfield, in New York, came up with the idea of using an electric field to alter the conductivity within a block of semiconductor material - what we now know as the field-effect transistor. Although he filed a patent, neither he nor anyone else at the time was able to produce such a device. What Bardeen and Brattain, with Dr William Shockley, were trying to do in 1947 was to create a field-effect device. They couldn't understand their failure, which John Bardeen suggested was because surface states prevented the field penetrating the block. Hence the experiments with surface conductivity, which led to the discovery not of the FET but the point-contact germanium transistor

Most books quote 1948 as the date of the discovery of the transistor effect, for which Brattain, Bardeen and Shockley received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1956. This is because Bell didn't make a public announcement - and demonstration - until June 30th 1948. They had been working
established the theory by the end of January 1948, and on the basis of this proposed the junction transistor, with pn junctions within a block of semiconductor material. The first junction transistor, again a laboratory device, followed in February 1948. It proved that bulk rather than surface effects were the basis of the bipolar transistor effect.

The announcement of the transistor in mid 1948 produced little public response. It was, after all, still a laboratory device. But the technology rapidly evolved, and it wasn't long before transistors started to be used in hearing aids. Transistor radios first appeared in 1954/5. The Regency in the USA in 1954, produced by collaboration between the IDEA Corporation and Texas Instruments, and a Sony set in 1955. The transistor radio came to the UK in 1957, with models from Cossor and Perdio.

The devices then in use were all germanium ones. They suffered from various limitations - temperature stability, voltage restrictions etc. It was hoped that more robust devices would be possible if silicon could be used as the semiconductor material. But purifying silicon was more difficult. Texas Instruments solved this and announced the production of the first practical silicon transistor in 1954. A further major step came with the advent of the silicon planar transistor, which protected the collector-base junction from contamination during manufacture.

From the late Fifties on the transistor gradually took over from the thermionic valve as yields increased and prices fell - with early production methods you'd be lucky to get ten per cent of usable devices (yield) from a semiconductor wafer. The valve market peaked in 1955 (by volume) and in 1957 (by value). In the consumer electronics market the transistor, in its original and subsequently its IC form, has made it possible to produce smaller and smaller products and to pack more and more features into such items as TV sets and VCRs. But perhaps the most significant impact of the transistor was in the computer field. Computers started to do far more and to cost far less as more and more transistors were packed in. The ubiquitous PC, on which we all now rely, would have been an impossibility in the thermionic valve era.

It is doubtful whether Drs Bardeen, Brattain and Shockley could have foreseen what lay ahead when they made their discoveries. But what they came across was to do more than anything else to change the world in which we live, making modern electronics and all the things that rely on it possible. What about the field-effect transistor they were after? The first commercial FET, a junction device, appeared in 1958, at roughly the same time that Texas Instruments produced the first IC. The metal-oxide silicon transistor (MOSFET), which was to give a further major impetus to semiconductor technology, appeared in the early Sixties.

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| 2SC1008 | 0.24 | 2SD667 | 0.38 . | BC328 | 0.14 | BF459 | 0.43 | вү033J | 0.16 | LA4445 | 3.45 | STK5481 | 8.12 | TDA2600 | 1.12 | TMP47C432AP | P8189 $15.19$ |
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| 2SC1318 | 0.19 | 2SD718 | 1.90 | BC338 | 0.06 | BF487 | 0.57 | BWV10-40 | 2.55 | L44700 | 4.27 | STK7308 | 6.41 | TDA2611AQ | 0.64 1.32 | IMP47C434N35 | $\begin{aligned} & 13537 \\ & 1572 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2SC1473 | 0.21 | 2SD756 | 0.47 | BC368 | 0.18 | BF491 | 0.41 | BYV95 | 0.21 | LA6324 | 2.05 | STK7348 | 5.74 | TDA2653A | 1.32 4.70 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.22 \\ & 13555 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2SC1573 | 0.52 | 2S08378 | 1.12 | BC369 | 0.18 | BF494 | 0.12 | 8W95C | 0.28 | LA6510 | 2.94 | STR11006 | 7.37 | TDA3190 | 2.70 | TMP47C434N35 | $\checkmark 3555$ $16.63$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1675}$ | 0.14 | 2 SD856 | 0.79 | BC372 | 0.53 | BF759 | 0.38 | BW960 | 0.27 | LA7830 | 1.88 | STR4211 | 9.40 | TDA3330 | 2.05 14.21 |  | 16.63 10.05 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1685}$ | 0.21 | 2SD882 | 0.43 | BC546A | 0.11 | BF869 | 0.38 | BW96E | 0.53 | LA7832 | 2.40 | STR50020 | 9.38 | TDA3505 | 14.21 2.40 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IPU2732 } \\ & \text { U28298 } \end{aligned}$ | 10.05 3.40 |
| 2SC1740 2SC1815 | 0.16 0.11 | 2SD898B 2SD965 | 6.41 0.67 | ${ }^{\text {BC5 }}$ 468 | 0.12 | 8 F 871 | 0.41 | BW56 | 0.31 | LA7835 | 2.99 | STR50103 | 4.48 | TDA3560 | 6.13 | UC3842 | 1.46 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2001}$ | 0.23 | 2SD965R | 0.67 1.05 | BC547 8 C 547 A | 0.11 0.04 | BF959 BF960 | 0.18 | BWW95C | 0.21 | L47837 | 4.19 | STR50103A | 5.56 | TDA3561A | 3.85 | UC3844 | 1.20 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2023}$ | 3.18 | 2SK1117 | 3.40 | 8C5478 | 0.11 | BF960 BF970 | 0.30 0.43 | BWY96 | 0.50 0.23 | LC7132 | 4.70 0.10 | STR54041 STR5412 | 5.15 4.02 | TDA3562A | 4.62 | UC3844N | 1.91 |
| 2SC2073 | 1.03 | 2SK1118 | 3.40 | BC548 | 0.11 | BFR90A | 0.68 | B2v10 | 1.34 | LED3R | 0.10 | STR58041 | 4.02 3.42 | TDA3565 TOA3565 | 2.74 6.41 | UPC1318AV UPC1365C | 3.85 1.70 |
| 2SC2078 | 1.00 | 2SK30A | 0.35 | BC548A | 0.11 | BFY51 | 0.39 | B2V85C5V1 | 0.15 | LED3Y | 0.10 | STR59041 | 8.11 | TDA35768 |  | UPC1378H | 1.70 1.71 |
| 2SC2120 | 0.23 | 7407 | 0.69 | 8C548B | 0.06 | BR100 | 0.18 | BZX6110 | 0.16 | LM317T | 1.29 | STR6020 | 6.07 | TDA3592A | 10.31 4.60 | UPC1394C | 1.71 1.92 |
| 2SC2229 | 0.31 | 74HCO4 | 0.88 | BC548C | 0.14 | BR103 | 0.62 | B2X6111 | 0.10 | LM324N | 1.48 | STRD1816 | 7.69 | TDA3640 | 5.98 | UPC1488H | 2.99 |
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| 2 SC2235 | 0.36 | 7806 | 0.60 | 8C5508 | 0.16 | BRX49 | 0.43 | BZX61120 | 0.28 | M49481 | 11.85 | T9053V | 1.35 | TDA36538 | 1.54 | UPC574J | 0.86 |
| 2 SC 2236 | 0.36 | 7809 | 0.69 | $8 \mathrm{BC550C}$ | 0.09 | BRY55 | 0.28 | BZX6113 | 0.11 | M5218L | 0.69 | T9064V | 1.87 | TDA3653C | 2.82 | X2402P | 5.78 |
| 2 SC 2240 | 0.21 | 7812 | 0.52 | 8C556A | 0.11 | BSX20 | 0.35 | BZX6116 | 0.19 | M54544L | 2.04 | TA7120P | 0.66 | TDA3653CQ | 2.57 | ZIK338 | 0.28 |
| 2SC2271 | 0.67 | 78L05 | 0.35 | 8C556B | 0.14 | BT139600 | 1.29 | BZX6120 | 0.19 | M58655P | 4.96 | TA7280P | 2.74 | TDA3654 | 1.44 | 27X650 | 0.51 |

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## Feonomic Deyces

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## TELETOPICS

## DVD Marketing Developments

The DVD Steering Committee has voted to make Dolby Digital audio (AC3) one of the manadatory audio specifications for PAL DVD discs. As a result, disc producers can encode PAL DVD discs with either Dolby Digital or MPEG-2 audio. The previous version of the DVD specification stated that discs for PAL territories would use MPEG-2 audio, other formats such as Dolby Digital being optional.

According to Dolby over 600 DVD titles have been launched, most encoded with Dolby Digital audio, while almost all the 600,000 DVD players that have now been sold worldwide have Dolby Digital. Over 250,000 5.1-channel


Swires Research has introduced the TVA97 TV analyser. It's a portable spectrum analyser with builf-in terrestrial and satellite TV demodulators. Designed specifically for cable and satellite TV installation and testing, the redesigned Swires' spectrum analyser provides increased versatility and can offer customer confidence by displaying the picture as it will be seen.
The TVA97 weighs less than $\mathbf{4 k g}$. It provides three hours' continuous operation and a complete set of digital and anlogue functions.
For further information call Jason Kaplan on 01268417584 or fax 01268419083.

Dolby Digital decoders have been sold worldwide, 45,000 in Europe

Many manufacturers plan to launch PAL DVD players with dual Dolby Digital/MPEG-2 audio decoders. Despite this agreement it now looks as if an autumn instead of a spring launch for DVD is Europe is more likely, because of lack of software (discs to play). The Hollywood studios have in turn put the blame on failure to provide MPEG-2 audio encoders and the problem of having to produce different versions of discs for different countries.

Nimbus Manufacturing (UK) plans to invest almost $£ 3 \mathrm{~m}$ on manufacturing DVD discs in Europe. The company has installed DVD production equipment plant at Cwbran in Wales. This is expected to become operational in March.
Microsoft and Toshiba are working together to make DVD and the Windows 98 PC operating system compatible. Toshiba is helping

Microsoft develop support for DVD navigation.

The US company Hide and Seek Technology has developed an alternative play-and-dispose DVD system. Discs are coated with a photosensitive polymer that darkens over time, making the disc unplayable. The previously announced Divx system uses a clock-controlled encryption system.

DVD's take-off in Japan has been slower than anticipated. To try to stimulate the market, Matsushita, Toshiba and Japan's largest video and CD rental group, Culture Convenience Club, have formed an alliance. CCC will rent software and players while Matsushita and Toshiba will each take a 19.9 per cent stake in a CCC subsidiary which owns software publishing rights.

There is still disagreement over the DVD-Audio specification. Launch of the format will be late this year at best.

## More Monitors

Acer, Taiwan's largest PC manufacturer, is investing $£ 25 \mathrm{~m}$ in a plant at Wentlooge near Cardiff to produce computer monitors and peripheral equipment. Production is expected to begin in August, and the plant will have a 2 m a year monitor production capacity when
complete. Computer assembly is also under consideration.

ADI Manufacturing UK, another Taiwanese-owned company, is to establish a computer monitor plant at Cramlington near Newcastle upon Tyne. The investment will amount to some $\mathfrak{£} 10 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~m}$.

## Cable TV

The latest figures from the ITC show that broadband cable services are now available to well over ten million homes in the UK - there was an increase of almost three quarters of a million home passes during the third quarter of 1997, the largest increase in the history of the UK cable industry. Over three and a quarter million homes are now connected, the national connection rate being 32.4 per cent,
the highest ever. The total number of telephone lines installed by cable operators has also risen above the three million mark. A consortium of cable companies Telwest, Diamond Cable, NTL and General Cable - has formed Front Row. This movies-on-demand service is due to be launched in the present quarter. Agreements have been reached with Warner Brothers and Columbia Tristar.

## FireWire

You will probably come across the term FireWire increasingly often in the coming months. It's a highspeed serial data link that uses the IEEE1394-1995 standard. This was originally designed - in 1994 - for linking multimedia peripherals.

The first products to use the system are due to start appearing shortly. Intel is understood to be delivering prototype motherboards with the FireWire-1995 interface, using software by Microsoft. Sony has announced a digital colour camera, Model DFW-V300, with a FireWire port so that, for example, video data can be fed into a PC for processing. Sony hopes to launch another six image-sensing products with the FireWire facility later this year.

Texas Instruments has just introduced new chips (see photograph) that conform to IEEE1394-1995 and its enhancement 1394.a. These are an Open Host Controller Interface
( OHCI ) and a new family of $400 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ physical layer interface chips. They will form part of digital signal processing applications in DVD players, digital VCRs and TV sets, and similar equipment.

The OHCl (an industry standard specification) interface controller, to be called OHCILynx, co-ordinates reception, transmission and routing of data over the 1394 bus and manages bus interfacing with memory. The physical layer interface chips perform the transceiver functions of initialising the 1394 communications link, arbitrating access to the channel and placing data packets.

Texas Instruments can be reached on 01604663399.

We will be publishing an article on FireWire shortly. A more advanced specification, IEEE1394-1998 or -2000 , is being discussed by industry and the standardisation bodies.

## The IEEMIE

Earlier last year members of The Institution of Electronics and Electrical Incorporated Engineers (IEEIE) and The Institution of Mechanical Incorporated Engineers voted in favour of combining to form The Institution of Incorporated Engineers in electronic, electrical and mechanical engi-
neering. Since then The Institute of Engineers and Technicians has decided to join the combined Institution, creating a total membership of some 38,000 .

The official launch of The Institution of Incorporated Engineers in electronic, electrical and mechanical engineering will be held on April 2nd, in London.


The Labgear Handylink remote-control extender system enables households with several TV sets connected to a distribution amplifier to control equipment from another room in the house. Satellite, video and hi-fi equipment can be controlled without having to point the handset at it. The system works by receiving the remote-control command then sending it via the distribufion amplifier to a base unit, and from there to sender buttons aftached to the VCR, satellite receiver efc. under control. These butfons refransmit the control signal, operating the equipment as if the handset had been pointed at it directly.
Handylink is compatible with most TV and standard IR remote-confrol systems. Only an existing coaxial link between the equipment to be controlled and the extro control site is required. Since the system uses existing coaxial cable, it's quick and easy to install and there is no risk of interference to other equipment. Some three million UK homes hove coaxial distribution systems in place.

## DVB Latest

The ITC has granted British Digital Broadcasting (BDB) Multiplex Service Licences B, C and D to provide digital terrestrial TV (DTT) services. There are several conditions to the licences, including agreement with programme supply companies to be limited to five years, a requirement to support non-exclusive technical standards for receiving equipment, and that Granada's equity stake in BSkyB doesn't affect competition between BDB and BSkyB. The granting of the licences follows discussions with the European Commission's competition authorities. This seems to mean that the EC has given its approval, though it won't say so formally.

The first DTT services are expected to be launched this autumn. BDB plans to offer fifteen channels initially, including three Pay-TV channels sourced from BSkyB. It is expected that BDB will shortly
announce the names of the companies which have been given licences to manufacture DTT set-top decoder boxes. The front runners are believed to be Philips, Panasonic, Pace, Toshiba and Amstrad.

BDB has also announced its commitment to the inclusion of interative features with its services. The company has been negotiating terms with internet television providers such as Web TV (Microsoft) and Navio (Oracle) for the inclusion of internet-based services.

The DVB Steering Board has reached agreement on a set of functional requirements for running applications on advanced set-top boxes, TV sets and multimedia PCs. This is the first step in developing open technical specifications for what is referred to as a Multimedia Home Platform (MHP). The specifications are expected to be complete by June this year: DVB says the goal is to provide an
"open solution" so that multiple service providers will be able to operate with compatible, cost-effective domestic receivers while recognising the investments already made by broadcasters and consumers in existing equipment. The DVB specification will include a receiver application program interface (API) and download mechanisms for applications, software and related functions.

The French Pay-TV company Canal Plus has demonstrated to members of the European Parliament and the CEC a new generation of digital decoders. The decoders, based on a new set of international standards, will give viewers access to digital services from various providers without having to worry about compatibility between different CA systems. The new boxes will also help in the development of interactive services and internet access.

# The Onwa TV Power Supply 

## Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE, and Stephen Brushforth on the operation of a power supply that has been causing a lot of problems

Chassis produced by the Chinese Onwa company have been imported in large quantities and sold under a wide range of brand names including Akai, Alba, Amstrad, Bush, Goodmans, Hinari, JVC, Matsui and Perdio. There are several slightly different chassis, with either 14,20 or 21 in . tubes. What they all have in common is the same basic power supply, which has been giving service engineers a fair amount of trouble in recent times.
Fig. 1 shows a typical example. Although the circuit remains basically the same in all the chassis, the component reference numbers tend to differ. For example, C911 is C910 in some sets. It has also been C909 and C410, and there are sets that use 500 series numbers in the power supply.

## Circuit Operation

It is worth considering the circuit's operation, since this may not be too clear at first sight - we've done our best to draw out the circuit logically however. We will use the component reference numbers shown in Fig. 1. A conventional bridge rectifier, BR901 with its reservoir capacitor C 906 , produces some 320 V at pin 7 of the chopper transformer T901. Q904 is the chopper transistor. When the set is first powered, Q904 receives forward bias at its base via R913 and thus switches on. Since its collector load is inductive, the current build up is gradual. Q904's current flows via its emitter resistor R914 and, a key component in the circuit's operation, R902. A sawtooth voltage waveform is therefore generated across R902.
Q902/903 form a pulse-width modulator/switch whose function is to switch Q904 off. A positive bias from the junction of R907 and R908 is applied to the base of Q902. As it's a pnp device this is reverse bias,
which holds Q902 in the cut-off state. The negativegoing sawtooth developed across R902 when Q904 conducts is also applied to the base of Q902 however, via C908 and R909. At some point this sawtooth voltage will drive the base of Q902 negatively and it will switch on. Q903 is then forward biased via R910 and the two transistors momentarily lock on, placing an AC short-circuit across Q904's base-emitter junction, via C911. The negative plate of this capacitor receives a negative charge and Q904 switches off. There is now no voltage across R902, so Q902/903 switch off.
When Q904 switches off, the rectifier diodes on the secondary side of the circuit, D905 and D904, conduct. In this way energy is transferred from the transformer to the secondary side of the circuit. As a result of the current reversal in the transformer, a positive pulse appears at pin 10. This is applied to the base of Q904 via D901 and C911. Q904 switches on again, and the cycle is repeated.
D902, C910 and R912 provide pulse shaping. C912 and R915 form a simple snubber network.

## Regulation

The bias for Q902 is controlled by Q901. This is the basis of the output voltage regulation. D903 produces across C909 a supply for Q901. This voltage is obviously proportional to the other output voltages produced by the chopper power supply. It is monitored at the base of Q901, whose emitter is held at a constant voltage by zener diode ZD901. As the conduction of Q901 varies with changes in the output voltages, so does the voltage across R906 and the bias at the base of Q902. Thus the point at which Q902 switches on during the sawtooth via $\mathrm{C} 908 / \mathrm{R} 909$ is varied. The net result is pulse-width modulation at the base of Q904,


Fig. 1: The self-oscillating chopper power supply circuit used in a number of Onwa TV chassis. These have been used in many sets sold in the UK under various brand names. Note that there is considerable variation in the component reference numbers used. The on/off switch generally has a third pole.
whose switch-off time alters to stabilise the outputs.
VR1 is used to set the HT voltage, which is usually about 112 V with 14 in . sets, 115 V with 20 in . sets.

## Faults

There's a common fault pattern with these sets. Two of the electrolytic capacitors in the power supply are crucial to correct regulation, C911 and C909 (remember that the component reference numbers vary with different versions of the chassis). C911, the chopper transistor's base drive coupling capacitor, gives most trouble. Failure of this capacitor results in a substantial increase in the HT voltage. The result will be damage in the line output stage and in stages whose supplies are derived from the line output transformer.
Some versions of the chassis incorporate an overvoltage protection circuit, which is supposed to switch the set to standby when the HT voltage rises above a certain level. Because of certain design limitations however it doesn't always work.
The components that seem to suffer first when the HT voltage rises are the 12 V , 1 W zener diode ZD401 (may be ZD402 in some sets) and its $5.6 \Omega$, 3 W feed resistor R419 (may be R425, R436 etc.). The regulated 12 V supply provided by ZD401 is used by the field output chip and other circuits. In some chassis a 7812 regulator chip is used instead. You may find that the set works with low width and brightness variations prior to the failure of ZD401/2. Other items that may fail include the line output transistor and the field output chip.

## Kits

Two kits are available from component suppliers,
including Chas Hyde and Son Ltd. (phone 01759303 068, fax 01759303620 ). An upgrade kit for a working set and a service kit which in addition includes the parts most likely to have failed.
Items that should be replaced as a matter of course are VR901, C909 and C911 (use types rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), and C904/5/7 (upgrade to 1 kV ). If D905 is type RG2, change it to type BYT52.
To improve the operation of the overvoltage circuit where fitted, change R663 (may be R677) to $47 \Omega$ or short it out.
Other items to replace (service kit) when the set has failed are as follows: Q904; the 2SD1555 line output transistor (Q402, Q403 or whatever); C914 (upgrade to 40 V ) - in some chassis this is C 920 or $\mathrm{C} 406,220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, again upgrade to 40 V ; R 902 (upgrade to 3 W ); R914; and the $0.68 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ fusible resistor (R421, R434 or whatever) in the line output stage 12 V rectifier circuit. If the above is a bit confusing, our apologies: it is a bit difficult where so many chassis variations are involved. As one final variation, the Matsui 1455 uses 600 series component reference numbers in the power supply!

> A service manual on Onwa TV sets, service code TV2, is available from Grove Farm Publications, Grove Farm, Long Lane, Barnby-In-The Willows, Newark, Notts NG24 2SG (phone 01636.626 895) at $£ 18$ including post and packing.

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Jack Armstrong

## BT SVS300

This receiver had been pizzafied. If you've ever left a pizza in the oven for slightly too long you'll know exactly what I mean!

I spent some time scraping away from the PCB what looked like burnt, melted cheese, then fitted the power supply repair kit. The receiver remained stubbornly dead - until I discovered two cracked tracks near the fuse. To remove the power supply PCB, which is wedged tightly in place, you have to wiggle and twist it. But I don't think I had been particularly heavy handed and assume that someone else had had a go before me.

With the receiver now working and producing pictures, I found that there were no decoder messages: Another half an hour passed while I replaced the decoder capacitors and other bits supplied in the kit. These kits usually save me a lot of time, but on this occasion the board didn't seem to work until it was heated with my hairdryer. My impression was that the board was damp. So I scrubbed it with isopropanol and then dried it thoroughly with hot air. Finally, since the area around the PTV111 chip seemed to be the most sensitive to moisture, I dripped hot beeswax around it, the bench and my trousers, leaving nice white

WORKSHOP
stains. My wife gave gave me a funny look later. I can't imagine why - after all they were very old trousers . . .

Next morning was cold and damp. But the receiver worked perfectly.

## Ferguson SRD6

You may recall that I repaired an SRD6 for Tom in the next town. The symptom had been low video level and no decoder messages. The cause was transistor TV04, which is connected to what I had thought was the video level adjuster PV01. In fact PV01 controls the de-emphasis, as I discovered once I had replaced TV04.

Two weeks later the same receiver bounced back with a fault report that said, unhelpfully, "same fault again'. It wasn't. This time the pictures were washed out while the decoder messages, though present, were heavily distorted. The decoder was working perfectly.

Scope checks showed that the video level was correct until the signal emerged at pin 8 of the graphics generator chip IV02, where there should have been a 2 V peak-to-peak composite video waveform superimposed on 1.5 V DC . In fact the DC bias was 3 V , and the video waveform was being clipped by TV22 on its way to the TV scart socket and the UHF modulator. Now the graphics generator is a TCE10117180 and, curiously, I didn't have one in stock. My solution to this problem was an empirically-contrived 'bodge': I soldered a $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between pin 8 of IV02 and chassis. That fixed it!

According to Tom the customer indicated his gratitude, as customers do, by whining about being charged twice and muttering about "trading standards". I really must try this myself. Next time I get an engine fault I'll take my car to the garage which replaced my exhaust pipe. "It's the same fault" I'll say, "it makes a noise again." I wonder if they'll fix it free of charge?

## BT SVS250

I bought ten 'scrap' SVS250 receivers recently for spares. I won't end up with many spares however, having mended the first two dead ones (fuse melted) and jumped up and down on the third one in frustra-
tion - well, they are frustrating machines!

The other day I had a letter from Peter Thorneycroft, a dealer in Telford, describing the problems he had had with a customer's SVS250. "The original problem was caused by a faulty EEPROM, the symptoms being out-of-range bars on the display and an LNB offset reading of 25.38 which, after correction, could not be stored. When I'd replaced the 24C04 chip with a used one and fitted the SatCure upgrade kit Relkit 17 (phone 01270753311 for details) the receiver was OK and the customer left happy. An hour later he phoned to say that the receiver was the same as before. It transpired that he had used the receiver for about two years with a UHF connection, and had now decided to try a scart connection instead. As soon as he fitted the scart connector the receiver went feet up. I had already checked it with our TV scart socket and found that it was OK. When I checked his TV set I discovered that there was 12 V at pin 10 of the scart socket! The LNB offset read 25.38 , indicating that the EEPROM had once again died. I had to cut the relevant wire before reinstallation. Incidentally the TV is a Beko one."

So the moral is: beware of scart connectors! I've come across similar problems with decoder scart connections in Amstrad receivers, but never with a TV scart. It seems that in the SVS250 a data line from the 24C04 chip is connected to pin 10 of the TV scart socket.

## Pace MSS1000

Left to themselves these Pace receivers will give trouble-free use for years. But the designers failed to take into account the ingenuity of the average customer, who believes that equipment should be kept hot! And, in my experience, the more money the less common sense they have.

This particular receiver belonged to a gentleman I'll call, to save him from any embarrassment, Lord Potts. He designs clothing - or rather he employs others who design it for him. He thus has, so he tells me, "a feel for quality".

The MSS 1000 had been squeezed into a custom-built brick fireplace arrangement, together with a 28 in . TV set, two VCRs and a hi-fi audio
system. To ensure that there was absolutely no possibility of nasty drafts, or 'ventilation' as we call it in the trade, the chimney stack had been blocked and the whole affair was hidden behind velvet drapes.

The fault symptoms were obvious: the audio from both the left and the right channels was very faint and extremely distorted, and the vacuum fluorescent display flickered in time with the audio. Very pretty.

Back in the workshop I discovered that the fault vanished when the Dolby board was disconnected. Before I plunged in head first however I tried another Dolby board. The distortion returned. Hmm.

I decided to replace all the power supply electrolytics, as they looked decidedly black - there seems to me to be little point in trying to trace the cause of an obscure fault when such an obvious clue is present. Relkit 10 from SatCure (01270753 311) contains all the high-reliability capacitors required, except for the $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ one that seldom fails. I replaced the capacitors in turn, reassembling and testing after fitting each one. Since the symptom was new to me, I wanted to establish which part or parts contributed to the fault. In fact the culprit was $\mathrm{C} 10(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$, the reservoir capacitor for the -21 V sup-
ply, but I fitted the complete kit as a precaution. In addition I installed a miniature fan kit, as Lord Potts insisted that the receiver should be returned to its original oven.

The net result was an excellent picture and sound for Lord Potts and a nice big check for me!

## Pace SS9200

This receiver lit up when it was plugged in, but the fault report from a local dealer simply said "dead". As I could get nothing but snow on most channels, my first impression was that the tuner might have died. Tuning was tricky, because the menus didn't appear on the screen. Clearly there was more than one fault.

I fitted a second-hand tuner. This made no difference, and I scratched my head in confusion. A few pictures appeared when I flicked through the channels, but only on the horizontally-polarised stations. Aha! Power supply noise was switching my universal LNB to high-band operation. I have seen this before, the cure being to replace all the electrolytic capacitors in the power supply. I did so, but the fault remained.

Looking at the circuit diagram, I traced the LNB supply path to the tuner and noticed that at this point a

Jack Armstrong is willing to try to sort out readers' satellite TV receiver problems via email. You can reach him via the internet at:

## jack@netcentral.co.uk

One model per message - state 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, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two first class stamps.
$100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic ( C 128 ) is used to decouple the supply. Replacement of this capacitor solved one problem the vertically-polarised channels could now be received. But there were still no decoder messages, channel identifications or menus. I guessed that there were no sync pulses. I should have used my scope, but a guess is sometimes quicker - when you are right! I was right this time: a new TEA2029C sync separator chip restored normal operation.

Finally, for good measure, I upgraded C 125 to $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to remove some horizontal streaking on decoded pictures. Sometimes a lot more capacitors need to be replaced to cure the problem, but this time I was lucky.

## Test Case 422

It was just before Christmas. Sage had taken a day off sick, which is very unusual for him. The rest of the staff put it down to a surfeit of the wine he's so fond of, and this was not too wide of the mark.

As is usually the case in the run-up to the big day, there was a lot of equipment in the workshop awaiting repair, especially VCRs. The other members of the workshop team, mostly TV specialists, were having to get to grips with motors and mode switches, rollers and reels as Sage, alone in his bedroom, rolled his eyes and reeled across the landing to the loo, his system control in deep trouble.

The scratch video repair team managed all right until a Toshiba V411 came along. This machine had been throbbing away for six or so years without giving any trouble. It had then developed a 'nasty'. At first the problem didn't seem to be too bad: during playback the VCR would intermittently flick between the SP and the LP modes. It's a common enough fault, the cause usually being to do with poor signal pick-up at the control-track head. So for starters the CTL head was cleaned. There had been no visible deposit on the head however, and the treatment didn't make any difference. Next, the path of the tape across the face of the ACE head-stack was carefully checked while the fault was present. The tape was seen to be a fraction too high, so the worn pinch roller (no surprise about this after six years' service) was discarded and a new one was fitted.

This seemed to cure the problem. But as the fault had been intermittent the machine was left to run for a while, using the customer's tape - which had not been crinkled by the worn roller. No doubt Sage would have gone through the same
motions had he been there. But at that moment he was concerned about different motions altogether.

After a while the sound track of the Teletubbies recording went funny and the Tosh's front panel indicator once more flickered between SP and LP. Uh-oh! Examination of the tape path showed that the tape was running straight and true across the face of the still clean ACE head. Maybe poor head alignment was affecting the control-pulse transfer? The tilt screw behind the head was tweaked to make the head lean back a little. Its height was readjusted to compensate. But the fault had not been cured.

What next? The technicians were so engrossed with thoughts of head and pulse-readout faults that they didn't make any oscilloscope checks before coming to the conclusion that the head had to be faulty. A new one was ordered and the VCR was put to one side awaiting the parcel. The customer was provided with a loan machine.

Sage had recovered and returned by the time the new head arrived. He fitted and aligned it himself. At first the results were fine, but within half an hour of the start of a soak test the playback sound and picture became wobbly. The fault was back again! Well, the ACE head was not responsible anyway. Would Sage have condemned it without carrying out further checks? We can't answer that one. Certainly he had to do some further checking now. With his scope triggered by head flip-flop pulses and its probe in amongst the servo chips, Sage soon found and rectified the cause of the problem. Was it to do with the ACE head? Were any further components required to put matters right? For the solution to the problem, turn to page 291.

## Test Report



## Eugene Trundle reports on the current range of training tapes available from Visions Video Productions

## Service Training Tapes


n the November 1994 issue of Television I reviewed an instructional video tape that had just been released by the then-new company Visions Video Productions. It covered the Akai VCRs of the period and I found it very good.
Since then Visions Video has produced a wide range of training and instructional cassettes for the benefit of bench technicians in the brown-goods servicing trade. There are now ten of them, and more are to come. They cover TV sets, VCRs, satellite receivers and camcorders from several manufacturers, who have all given their approval and co-operated in the production of the tapes.

## Current List

The cassettes currently available are as follows:
VIS001. This was the original one previously reviewed, covering Akai VCRs of the period.

VIS002. Covers the Ferguson/Thomson ICC5 TV chassis.

VIS003. Deals with the Panasonic $G$ deck, which is also used in Grundig, Philips and Sony VCRs.

VIS004. On Pace PRD-series satellite receivers,
VIS005. Covers Akai AX-GX series domestic VHS decks, which were produced from early 1994.

VIS006. Covers the Nokia M digital TV chassis, which was also used in Granada, Hitachi, ITT, Luxor and Salora models

VIS007. On the GoldStar/LG D27 VCR deck.

VIS008. On the GoldStar/LG PC53A TV chassis.
VIS009. On the LG D17 VCR deck.
VIS101. This, the longest-running tape, deals with Akai 8 mm camcorder models in the PV-M series.

Quite a selection! Ten hours and thirty-six minutes of viewing for me, but many hundreds of hours of painstaking work for those who designed and produced these training guides.

## Content

A common thread runs through the design and production of these visual servicing courses: they are all practically based and tailored to meet the needs of a technician with a faulty piece of equipment on the bench in front of him - and perhaps a puzzled look on his face!
The tapes that deal with deck mechanisms take you through the entire dismantling and reassembly processes, with close-up shots of the work actually being done. The friendly running commentary mentions pitfalls as well as describing what is being done and the techniques involved. Phasing of the mechanics and for example the mode switch is described in detail. The beauty of this method of presentation is that you can freeze any frame on the tape while your repairwork is in progress, so that you can match what you are doing with what is shown on the screen. The tape path and head alignment procedures are very well done, with a view of the screwdriver adjustment in the main picture and an insert (PIP) section that shows its effect on an oscilloscope display or the running tape ribbon as appropriate.
The TV, particularly satellite, courses contain some
circuit description where this is relevant to diagnosis and repair. They are primarily concerned with what goes wrong in practice, with getting to the root of the trouble, then the repair and setting up. Once again a picture-inpicture technique is used, with scope traces and meter/counter readouts as insets to views of the main PCB and its preset controls. There are also off TVscreen shots to show menus, fault conditions and the effects of adjustments as relevant.
For the individual pieces of equipment we are shown such things as getting into the service mode, software addresses and the operation of VCR decks outside their cabinets. Many of the tapes have a 'hints and tips' section in which common faults, quirks, modifications and service/repair kit availability are covered.
All the tapes are indexed with time-counter readings per topic, so that for example we see that in the ICC5 programme EW problems are dealt with at 46 minutes in while the Akai camcorder tape explains the AF tracking adjustment at the 2 hour 26 minutes mark. All this is well thought out and quite accurate.

## Verdict

It is increasingly difficult to find the time to attend conventional technical training courses, while with every year the number of friendly TLOs available for workshop visits diminishes. Even when you can take advantage of these facilities, the knowledge gained tends to fade with time. These on-tape guides have the advantage that they can sit on the shelf for use as and when necessary, then wound to and fro, frozen and released as required - unlike the human memory or printed notes!


A selection of the Visions Video Productions tapes.

And what conventional courses come complete to you on the workshop bench at a cost of typically $£ 20$ ?
My opinion of these training tapes is very high, but I will leave you to decide for yourselves about the background music with some of them!

## Price and Availability

Most of the cassettes are priced at $£ 19.95$ plus VAT. But prices range from $£ 15.95$ plus VAT for VIS008 to $£ 45$ plus VAT for the two-and-a-half hour camcorder tape VIS101. The cassettes are available from leading component/spares suppliers and from Visions Video Productions themselves, who can also provide information on distributors in the Irish Republic and Australasia. The address of Visions Video Productions is 41 Sherwood Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey CR0 7DL, phone no. 0181654 5773, fax 01816567183.




# A Pace PRD800/900 Modification 

> An unused microcontroller option in these satellite receivers can be used to control an external device such as an ADX channel expander. Martin Pickering, B.Eng., describes the modifications required

TThe simple modification described in this article should do the trick if you have one of these receivers and want to control say an external 22 kHz tone inserter box on a 'per channel' basis.
There is, hidden in the microcontroller chip (U2) used in these receivers, an option to control a dual-bandwidth tuner. Since the PRD series receivers don't have a dualbandwidth tuner, the option can be used for our own purpose.
The modification is simple: you don't even need to remove the PCB!

## Components required

The following components and items are required to carry out the modification:

Three 0.25 W resistors with values $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $100 \Omega$.
A 150 mm length of insulated wire.
Thin solder and a fine-tipped soldering iron.

## Procedure

Refer to Fig. 1 which shows where the extra resistors are to be added. Proceed as follows:
(1) Tin the relevant IC legs with solder - pin 1 of U2, pin 2 of U4, pin 14 of U3 and pin 5 of U18.
(2) Tin the resistor leadout wires with solder.
(3) Solder the $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between pin 1 of U 2 and pin 2 of U4.
(4) Solder the $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between pin 5 of U18 and pin 14 of U3.
(5) Solder the $100 \Omega$ resistor to the junction of the added $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor and pin 14 of U3.
(6) Solder the 150 mm length of insulated wire to the free end of the $100 \Omega$ resistor, then solder the other end of the length of wire to pin 14 of the decoder scart socket (on the top row, count four from the top sharpest corner of the socket).
Pin 14 of the socket has no connection to the circuitry beneath the board. It is therefore free for use - but, if you use a decoder, it is essential to cut the wire to pin 14.
(7) You will now see a new feature, "IF BANDWIDTH: NORMAL", in the tuning menu for each individual channel.
If you change this to "IF BANDWIDTH: NARROW" the modification will apply 12 V to pin 14 of the decoder scart socket.
This 12 V supply can be used to control an external device such as an ADX channel expander unit, a 22 kHz tone inserter or an LNB switching box.

## SatCure

For details of various satellite receiver modification and repair/upgrade kits, send two first class stamps to SatCure, PO Box 12, Sandbach, Cheshire CW11 1XA ( 01270753 311). Be sure to state the make and model number of the receiver concerned.

Fig. 1: Positions of the added resistors and the ICs involved in the modification.



More know-how from Toshiba, based on Technical Bulletins CDH68 and CDH69

## Televisions

Model 2163DB (C6S Chassis)
Poor character width in the teletext mix mode: Cause is poor performance of the TV/text switch in the TB1229N video/colour/timebase generator chip Q501. Replace the chip with the improved type TB1229AN, part no. B0102070.

## Models 2512DB and 2812DB (C91SB Chassis)

Lack of width with corrugated effect to side of picture: The value of C424 $(4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ on the DPC PCB has decreased. Replace C424, part no. 24676479.

## Models 2527DB, 2539DB, 2927DB, 2939DB, 3327DB and 3339DB (C2D Chassis)

Field bounce on channel change: Replace R329 ( $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 / 6 \mathrm{~W}$ ).

Reduced height from cold or field cramping at the top: Either C321 or C322 has probably fallen in value. C321 $(18 \mathrm{nF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ plastic film) is connected to pin 14 of IC302. C322 $(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic) is connected to pin 15 of IC302. If capacitor replacement doesn't cure the fault, replace the TA8859P EW chip IC302, part no. B0384680.

## Models 32W6DB and 32W6DG

When using the service park position the chassis must
be secured to the cabinet top using a back fixing screw - tighten over the slot in the plastic frame. The addition of a washer is recommended to provide more secure fixing: it will give greater surface contact at this point.
Note that the line output transformer part no. quoted in the service manual is incorrect: the correct part no. is 23236517.

## Spares

The IR receiver (K901) used in Model 1752 TB is incorrectly specified in the schematic diagram. It should be shown as type TFMS5380, part no. 23904750A.
To avoid PCB damage in transit, the power/deflection PCBs used in Models 2557DB, 2577DB, 2857DB, $2877 \mathrm{DB}, 3357 \mathrm{DB}$ and 3377DB are now supplied without the chopper transformer T803 (for the same reason they also come without the LOPT). The original or a replacement chopper transformer will therefore have to be fitted as appropriate.

## Projection TV

Safety note: Do not attempt to operate a projection TV with the X-ray protection plate at the front removed the plate is under the front plastic cover beneath the speaker grill. A safety interlock lead, which has to be disconnected to gain access to the CRTs, is attached to the protection plate. When this lead is open the power supply is disabled. Overriding this connector and removing the plate will expose you to harmful X-rays from the CRTs.

## Models 48PJ6DB/DG and 55PJ6DB/DG (C5SS Chassis)

Convergence errors appear gradually with use. May
be corrected with digicon adjustment but reappear: Replace resistors R7716, R7721 and R7711 which are connected to the STK392 vertical convergence output IC Q751, or R7726, R7731 and R7736 which are connected to the STK 392 horizontal convergence output IC Q752. These resistors tend to increase in value. The correct value is $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$, rating 2 W . Part no. is 24323229 .
If either of these output ICs has overheated and failed, the relevant three resistors specified above must be replaced in addition to the IC.

If the power $2 /$ digicon chassis (left-hand side looking from the rear) has been removed during service it is easy to fit the two 4 -pin plugs P621 and P712 in the wrong sockets at the rear edge of the PCB, especially as the shorter lead goes to the farther socket. The symptoms will be the power LED flashing green at six-second intervals and no sound or picture. No damage will be done.

Rubber grommets (inserts) for the speaker grill plastic location pins are not listed in the service manual: they are available under part no. 23451853.

## Sarellite TV

## Model TS540

Dead, fuse FS1 (1A fast-blow) open-circuit: The usual causes are as follows.
(1) One of the 1 N4007 (part no. 1200400701) bridge rectifier diodes D1-4 short-circuit.
(2) D55 (type BAS16, part no. 9120001651) leaky.
(3) The STP4N90F1 MOS chopper transistor Q1 (part no. 1104910000) short-circuit and the $10 \Omega$, 2 W antisurge resistor R1 (part no. 1431007821) open-circuit.

No sound, distorted sound or only one sound channel working: Replace the MSP3400 sound processor chip U18 (part no. 1090340000).

No signal. The tuning voltage at pin 15 of the tuner does not vary with channel-change operation: Two likely causes are as follows.
(1) The 4 MHz clock signal at pin 12 of the Nicky chip U26 is missing because the 74LS74 oscillator chip U31 (part no. 1010007400 ) is faulty.
(2) The Nicky chip U26 (part no. 1090960103 ) is faulty with no tuning voltage output at pin 16.

Grid of dots flashes on the screen, over the picture: The M550555 display chip U7 (part no. 1090505551 ) is faulty.

Test signal and text box are permanently displayed in the centre of the screen: This occurs when test point TST1 in the VideoCrypt decoder, between ICs U8 and U9, is dry-jointed or the track is broken. Resolder/repair as necessary.

## VGRs

## V3 Cat 1 and Cat 2 Chassis

These chassis are used in Models V205B, V215B,

V226B, V255B, V425B, V426B, V705B, V726B, V727B, V856B and V857B.

Dim clock display: CP041 ( $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) has fallen in value. Replace capacitor.

Dead, or pulsing outputs from the power supply: Two likely causes are as follows.
(1) CP007 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) or CP008 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) has fallen in value. Replace both capacitors.
(2) The U4614B chopper control chip IP001 (part no. 70011972) has failed.

While the above notes will help speed diagnosis and repair, the power unit is available from Toshiba spares at typically less than $£ 30$ trade. It may therefore be more cost effective to replace than repair the unit.

Crushed whites with playback via the RF modulator only: The 2SC2236-Y 12 V regulator transistor TW003 is faulty with low output (11V). Replace the transistor, part no. A6325549.

Intermittent video and audio mute with both E-E and playback: The 17.7 MHz crystal QT102 (QT001 in Cat $2 \mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ models) is faulty. Replace the crystal, part no. 70012188.

## Models V205B, V215B and V255B (V3 Cat 1 Chassis)

No E-E or playback picture or OSD, with no supply to the RF modulator: Check capacitor CW001 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) in TW001's base circuit by substitution.

## Models V226B and V426B

The main microcontroller chip IT001 in these models has been changed from the original type TMP90CS74DF part no. 70012656 to part no. 70012801. The only difference is that the new chip has additional software for a full-band modulator. This may automatically upgrade some early versions of these VCRs.

## Ribbon Cables

Following requests Toshiba can now supply the following ribbon cables for V3 type VCRs.

Models V204B, V205B, V215B, V226B, V254B, V255B, V404B, V425B, V426B, V454B, V705B, V726B, V804B, V825B, V854B, V855B and V856B: 6-pin FFC from the main PCB to the loading motor and cam switch, part no. 70011821.

Models V204B, V205B, V215B, V226B, V254B, V255B, V404B, V425B, V426B, V454B, V705B, V726B and V856B: 14-pin FFC from the main PCB to the KDB PCB (key display), part no. 70011980.
Models V804V, V825B, V854B and V855B: 12-pin FFC from the main PCB to the KDB PCB (key display), part no. 70011818.


You decide that the cause of the trouble just has to be the line output transformer. But when you order and fit a replacement it transpires that the original one had been OK. This has happened to me umpteen times, and no doubt has to most other readers as well. The last time it happened to me I swore "never again, there has to be a cheaper way of doing things". Then I remembered Ian Rees's LOPT tester design published in the September 1993 issue of Television.
In his circuit Ian used a CD4001 IC as the oscillator. As I didn't have one in stock, and neither did my supplier, I decided to use a TBA920 IC instead. Many older engineers will recall the use of this chip as the line generator in sets produced during the Seventies.
I also decided that it would be handier if I could use a multimeter rather than tying up an oscilloscope. And because of circuit differences, the ringing method devised by Ian was out. In addition there is no need to be able to alter the tuning capacitance since my circuit uses feedback.


Fig. 1: The LOPT tester circuit. There are no connections to pins 3-8 and 10-12 of ICI.

Fig. 2 (left):
Fixed potentialdivider alternative to VRI.

Fig. 3 (right):
Typical wave-
form produced by a good transformer. See
 text.

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

## LOPT Tester

## Circuit Description

The circuit I devised is shown in Fig. 1. IC1, with VR1, R1, R2, R3, R4 and C2, acts as a free-running oscillator. It produces a 10 V peak-to-peak output at pin 2 . Q1 is the switching transistor, which drives the primary winding of the transformer being tested. C4 tunes this winding and C3 applies feedback to pin 13 of IC1.
D1 and C5 rectify the pulses generated at the collector of Q1, providing a feed to the multimeter. R6 and R7 give a $10: 1$ reduction: this is the oscilloscope output.
The unit's power consumption is about 100 mA .
A fixed potential divider (see Fig. 2) could be used instead of VR1, but the control should be retained if you intend to use an oscilloscope - it helps with triggering.

## Testing and Use

To test a transformer out of circuit, connect its primary winding across C4 as shown in Fig. 1. Connect your multimeter, switched to its 200 V DC range, to the junction of D1/C5. Switch on the 12 V supply. The circuit should then oscillate. A faulty transformer usually produces a reading of less than 50 V .
For an in-circuit test, first make sure that the receiver's HT reservoir capacitor is discharged. Then either disconnect the line output transistor's collector or the HT feed to the transformer. Proceed as above. If you get a low reading, try reversing the connections. If you still get a low reading it may be necessary to unsolder all the transformer pins.
When testing a transformer, keep your hands clear you can get a nasty shock (guess how I found out!).
Fig. 3 shows a typical waveform produced by a good transformer. Scope settings are $20 \mu \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$ and $2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$.

| Components required |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| C1 | $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | R 1 | $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| C 2 | $10 \mathrm{nF}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | R 2 | $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| C 3 | $560 \mathrm{pF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | R 3 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| C 4 | $10 \mathrm{nF}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | R 4 | $2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| C 5 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | R 5 | $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| D 1 | BYD33 | R 6 | $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| IC1 | TBA920 | R 7 | $6.8 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Q1 | BUT11AF | VR1 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear |

Also two miniature crocodile clips. Except for R5 the resistors are rated at 0.25 W .


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## Wyse 60

These elderly ASCII terminals remain popular and are sturdy. We get two faults from time to time however. One is gate array failure, the other is failure of the $3.3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V non-polarised electrolytic line scan coupling capacitor C205. When C205 fails, R214 (10 ) in the dynamic focus circuit usually catches fire, burning a hole in the side of C206 ( $0 \cdot 22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ ).

File away the carbonised PCB carefully and fit a replacement resistor flat across the aperture, using its leads to repair the damaged print by bending them to the required shape. Replace C206 and clean the soot off the focus potentiometer. With regard to C205, an alternative to an electrolytic should prevent a recurrence of the trouble. I suggest a $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polycarbonate type, or possibly a polyester capacitor. These should be available from Farnell Electronic Components (phone no. 01132636 311). Fit the capacitor on end, with a wire link from the top end to the other PCB hole. Secure with hot melt or silicone rubber. I.F.

## Gateway 2000 Model CS1572FS

The problem here was a dull, milky raster. As normal checks revealed nothing amiss, I looked at the CRT's pins. They were well covered with oxide scale. You get this with all CRTs, and it occasionally causes problems. I find that using a glass-fibre pencil to brush around the accessible part of the pins, then

## Monitors

pushing the CRT base on and pulling it off a few times, will remove the oxide where the contacts rest on the pins. The fibre particles must be completely removed, using compressed air. The result is better than new! I.F.

## Peacock/Nytec Model MN14P37

There was line collapse - a vertical line down the centre of the screen. I found that one of the solder connections to L401 had arced away. This magnetically-polarised inductor is in series with the line scan coils, at the earthy side. When refitting it after scraping the leads, note that the line mark on the body of the inductor lines up with the dot on the PCB screen-print symbol. I.F.

## Philips 4CM2799/00T

If one of these colour monitors is dead with a clicking relay, check whether transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7605$ or $\operatorname{Tr} 7615$ is short-circuit. If either transistor, or diode D6608, has failed replace all three components, also coil L5604. In addition, check that the value of C2609 is 5.6 nF (part no. 4822121 43677). P.B.

## IPC VDVGA14\#55N1

This monitor was dead. There was 320 V at the output from the mains bridge rectifier circuit and at the collector of the chopper transistor. As usual, I didn't have a circuit diagram. What I do in such a case is to check for heavy loads across the outputs from the power supply. If none are present I check for a start-up supply of some sort on the primary side of the circuit. In this case the search brought me to R531 ( $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which had failed. It's connected between the 320 V supply and the junction of a zener diode and the base of a series regulator transistor. The latter provides power for the primary control stage. C.W.

## Mitec L1450PD

This budget VGA-type monitor was
dead with no power supply operation. The PC engineer who had brought it in pleaded for a quick job and I was happy to oblige. One of the two $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistors R904/905 was open-circuit. J.E.

## Capetronic CDS438K

The frame scanning would intermittently become distorted at the top and bottom, eventually collapsing to a height of less than half an inch. A tap anywhere would clear the fault - which wouldn't appear once the monitor had been dismantled! Only by flexing the board could any disturbance be seen. Resoldering the pins of the $\mu \mathrm{PC} 1498 \mathrm{H}$ frame output chip IC201 didn't seem to have any effect. When the solder was removed from the IC's heatsink tag however the metal was seen to be eroded. Resoldering, with an added wire link, cleared the fault. R.B.

## Chuntex 1565D

These monitors often have badly soldered joints at the pins of the line output transformer. In one case there was no HT supply at the collector of the line output transistor because of a solder 'blob' that failed to make contact with the print. R.B.

## AST SVGA LR14

The symptom was line cramping at the sides of the screen. I found that C350 was leaky. A.S.

## Taxan MV789LR

This monitor was dead. The BU2527A line output transistor and the FET Q808 were both short-circuit. The cause of the trouble was that the HT output from the power supply had risen from 84 V to over 200 V . Feedback resistor R820 ( $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was the cause: it had gone open-circuit.

If you get this type of fault, check D406 before you switch on again. It's under the LOP heatsink. If D406 is leaky, Q808 will blow immediately when power is reapplied. A.S.

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# The Language of Digital TV 

# With TV going digital, there are many new terms and abbreviations we'll have to get used to. Mark Paul has compiled the following list as a handy reference 

Digital technology will involve a new way of thinking about TV. We have already seen some use of digital techniques in the world of TV, with remote control, teletext, Nicam and, in a few chassis, signal processing, but we are now on the brink of something altogether different. There is to be a major design shift from the analogue to the digital approach, and this will require a new understanding - we are not just concerned with a bit of add-on technology.
The change has been compared with that from monochrome to colour, but is in fact more radical It will bring with it new servicing techniques, a new set of fault conditions, new test equipment, new features, new product awareness, new customer education and a new language: Digispeak! The following is your guide to digital TV Digispeak. We'll start with abbreviations, then provide definitions for the new terms you'll be encountering.

## Abbreviations

AC3 A multi-channel audio system developed by Dolby Laboratories.

ADC Analogue-to-Digital Converter. Device for converting an analogue voltage waveform into a series of digital numbers.

AF Adaption Field. A data field used for adapting the PES (see later) to data transport packet length.

ADPCM Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation.
ASK Amplitude Shift Keying. A digital amplitude modulation system with two states.

AU Access Unit. MPEG coded picture, sound or data frame.

B Bidirectional. Use of preceding and succeeding MPEG frames to derive a further frame (by interpolation).

B When used to refer to an MPEG video frame, the type that is derived from $\mathbf{I}$ and $\mathbf{P}$ frames.

BAT Bouquet Association Table. A table that relates DVB-SI services.

BER Bit Error Rate. Ratio of the number of erroneous bits to the total number of bits transmitted.

BIT BInary Digit, i.e. a logic one or zero. Binary means two-state, either one or zero.

BUS A group of conductors forming a circuit or route along which data or power can be sent between several ICs, circuits or pieces of equipment.

BYTE Digital 'word' consisting of eight bits - the standard size of a binary number.

CA Conditional Access. The means of restricting access to Pay-TV programmes.

CAM Conditional Access Message. Specific messages for conditional access, i.e. ECM and EMM.

CAT Conditional Access Table. A DVB MPEG-2 transmission table that identifies conditional access packets.

CAZAC/M Constant Amplitude Zero Auto Correlation. A reference symbol for terrestrial DVB.

CCIR Comité Consultatif International de Radiodiffusion. Organisation that controls international standards, frequencyes etc. Now known at ITU-R.

CCIR-601 Recommended standard form of video signal digitalisation, with a sampling frequency of 13.5 MHz and YUV signals in 4:2:2 format. Now known as ITU-R 601.

CCIR-656 Recommended way of interfacing CCIR-

601 signals. The most common arrangement is 8 bits parallel multiplexed YUV.

CCITT Comité Consultatif International de Télégraphe et du Téléphone. Now known as ITU-T.

CIF Common Intermediate Format. A compromise between the European and American SIF (see later) formats. The spatial resolution is taken from the 625 -line SIF ( $360 \times 288$ pixels) and the temporal resolution from the $525-$ line SIF $(30 \mathrm{~Hz})$. This compromise is the basis of video conferencing.

C/N or CNR Carrier to Noise Ratio. Received carrier power to noise power in the channel bandwidth expressed in dB .

COFDM Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex. See OFDM. Modulation technique to be used for digital terrestrial TV transmissions.

CRC Cyclic Redundancy Check. Used to check the correctness of data.

CSA Common Scrambling Algorithm. The scrambling algorithm specified for DVB.

CVBS Composite Video Baseband Signal. This relates to analogue TV - it's the composite luminance, colour and sync PAL, NTSC or Secam signal.

DAB Digital Audio Broadcasting. The new European digital audio broadcasting standard.

DAC Digital-to-Analogue Converter. Device for converting a series of digital numbers into an analogue signal waveform.

DAVIC Digital Audio VIsual Council. The council, based in Geneva, has members from all the industries involved in the application of digital technologies to audio and video. It aims to define and specify interfaces to provide maximum interoperation between countries, applications and services.

DBS Direct Broadcasting by Satellite, i.e. from a satellite to individual dishes. The original DBS band reserved for TV broadcasting was $11.7-12.5 \mathrm{GHz}$. Other sections of the Ku band have come into use for DBS, i.e. $10 \cdot 95-11.7 \mathrm{GHz}$ and $12 \cdot 5-12 \cdot 75 \mathrm{GHz}$.

DC Direct Current, also refers to the null-frequency coefficient in DCT (see below).

DCT Discrete Cosine Transform. JPEG/MPEG technique in which a pixel data block is converted from temporal to frequency form.
DiSEqC Digital Satellite Equipment Control. Method of modulating a 22 kHz tone to provide control of LNB etc. switching.

DPCM Differential Pulse Code Modulation. Method of coding a value in terms of its difference from the previous value.

DRAM Dynamic Random Access Memory. A read/write memory whose stored data requires periodic 'refreshment'. The most common type of memory, because of its low cost.

DSM Digital Storage Medium. Term given to such mass storage devices as a hard disc, tape or CD/DVD.

DSP Digital Signal Processor. Chip used for processing digitalised analogue signals.

DTS Digital Time Stamp. Indicator of the decoding time of an MPEG access unit.

DVB Digital Video Broadcasting. In Europe there are three variants, DVB-C (cable), DVB-S (satellite) and DVB-T (terrestrial off-air).

DVB-CI Digital Video Broacasting Common Interface. Used for conditional access modules in the PCMCIA format.

DVB-SI Digital Video Broacasting System Information. A group of tables with specifications additional to MPEG-2 programme specific information (see PSI).

Eb/No Ratio between the average bit energy Eb and the noise density No. It's related to C/N.

EBU European Broadcast Union. An organisation that brings together the main European broadcasters and, amongst other things, works on new standards which then require ETSI approval.

ECM Entitlement Control Message. The first type of conditional access message with the DVB standard.

EEPROM Electrically Erasable Programmable ReadOnly Memory. ROM that can be both read from and written into. It's not suitable for use as a RAM as the write process takes considerable time. Also known as an EAROM - Electrically Alterable ROM.

EIT Event Information Table. A DVB-SI table that indicates a new event.

EMM Entitlement Management Message. The second type of conditional access message with the DVB standard.

EPG Electronic Programme Guide. A graphical user interface giving easy access to DVB programmes.

EPROM Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory. A ROM that can be programmed/reprogrammed. Erasure is by UV light, programming by a device that supplies pulses to determine the state of individual memory cells. This device is software controlled.

ES Elementary Stream. The data output from an MPEG audio or video encoder.

ETSI European Telecommunications Standards Institute. The organisation that confirms European standards in the telecommunications field. Such a standard is called an ETS.

FEC Forward Error Correction, also known as Channel Coding. This is the addition of coding to the MPEG signal to enable errors to be detected and corrected at the receiving end of the transmission path.

FFT Fast Fourier Transform. Method of processing a digital signal.

FIFO First In First Out. Refers to the flow of information into and out of a type of memory used as a buffer.

FSK Frequency Shift Keying. Modulation technique that uses a frequency shift to indicate the change of state of a digital signal from zero to one or vice versa.

GOP Group of Pictures. An MPEG video 'layer', i.e. a group of twelve MPEG video frames (pictures) starting with an I (intraframe-coded) picture.

I In-phase or Intra. The first relates to QAM (quadrature amplitude modulation), indicating the carrier on the $0^{\circ}$ axis. The second relates to a complete MPEG frame (the first in a series of twelve) which is used on its own and then as a reference for further frames in the group.
$\mathbf{I}^{2} \mathbf{C}$ Inter Integrated Circuits. IC interconnection system via a serial bus. Originally developed by Philips.
$\mathbf{I}^{2}$ S Inter Integrated Sound. System for interconnecting digital sound ICs via a serial bus, developed by Philips.

IEC International Electrotechnical Commission. International organisation for standardisation in the field of electrotechnics, electricity and electronics.

IEEE 1284 Bidirectional high-speed parallel data interface (an enhanced Centronics Interface).

IEEE 1394 High-speed (up to $400 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) serial data interface. Is likely to become the standard for digital AV links with consumer electronic equipment.

IRD Integrated Receiver Decoder.
ISI Inter Symbol Interference. Interference between successive symbols in a digital data transmission.

ISO International Standards Organisation. The international standards organisation within UNO.

ITU International Telecommunications Union - the world regulatory organisation for telecommunications. Previously CCIR/CCITT.

JPEG Joint Photographic Experts Group. The group that set the standard for video compression with still pictures.

MP@ML Main Profile at Main Level. The main DVB standard video format.

MPEG Motion Picture Experts Group. The group that has establish video compression standards for moving pictures. There have been four standards to date. MPEG-1 is designed for CD-ROM and CD-I applications. MPEG-2, providing higher quality, is designed for broadcast and DVD use. MPEG-3 was to be used for digital HD-TV but has been abandoned - the requirement is now catered for by upper levels added to the MPEG-2 standard. MPEG-4 is still being developed and is not expected until the year 2000. It will be used for low bit rate audio/video compression ( $10 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}-$ $1 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ for moving pictures, $2-64 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ for the associated sound).

MUSICAM Masking Universal Sub-band Integrated Coding And Multiplexing. Coding process for MPEG-1 audio, layer 2, used for DAB and DVB.

NICAM Near Instantaneous Companded Audio Multiplexing. Digital sound system used with analogue TV. Employs QPSK modulation with two carriers at 6 MHz and 6.552 MHz (UK standard I).

NIT Network Information Tabel. DVB-SI table included in a transmission to provide information such as channel numbers and frequencies.

OFDM Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex. Modulation system in which the signal modulates a large number of carriers within the channel bandwidth. The carriers are all spaced apart by $90^{\circ}$, i.e. they are orthogonally related. There is therefore no interference between them.

P Predictive: refers to every fourth frame in an MPEG GOP. These frames are derived from the I frames and are in turn used to derive the B frames.

PAT Programme Allocation Table. A DVB table which indicates the PID of the data packets that comprise a programme.

PCM Pulse Code Modulation. Pulse modulation to convey information.

PCMCIA Personal Computer Memory Card International Association. Since renamed PC-CARD. The format used for PC extension modules and proposed by DVB for detachable CA modules using the DVB-CI (common interace).

PCR Programme Clock Reference. Information sent at regular intervals with an MPEG-2 transmission to synchronise the receiver's decoder clock with the clock of the programme being received.

PES Packeted Elementary Stream. MPEG data streams (elementary streams) when arranged in packets for transmission as part of a multiplex.

PID Packet IDentifier. Number used to identify packets in a DVB transmission (MPEG-2 multiplex).

PMT Programme Map Table. A DVB table which enables all the programmes in an MPEG transmission multiplex to be identified.

PRBS Pseudo Random Binary Sequence. A signal scrambling technique.

PSI Programme Specific Information. Information, such as CAT, NIT, PAT and PMT, included in a DVB MPEG transmission to keep track of the data in the multiplex.

PTS Presentation Time Stamp. Data that marks the timing of a presentation unit.

PU Presentation Unit. A decoded MPEG audio or video frame.

Q Quadrature. The relationship between two signals/ carriers with a phase difference of $90^{\circ}$. In relation to QAM, the carrier on the $90^{\circ}$ axis.

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation. Amplitude and phase modulation of two carriers at the same frequency but with a $90^{\circ}$ phase difference.

QEF Quasi Error Free. A channel in which the BET is less than $10^{-10}$.

OPSK Quadrature Phase Shift Keying. Modulation of one or both of two orthogonal ( $90^{\circ}$ phase difference) carriers to obtain four possible signal conditions (phasors) at $45^{\circ}, 135^{\circ}, 225^{\circ}$ and $315^{\circ}$.

RISC Reduced Instruction Set - Computer. System used to achieve more efficient use of computer ROM.

RLC Run Length Coding. Data compression system that exploits data repetition.

RSC Reed-Solomon Code. An abbreviated version of this error-correction technique is used for DVB transmission.

RS232 An asynchronous serial data interfacing standard. Data transfer is relatively slow.

RST Running Status Table. An optional DVB-SI table that provides information on the current transmission status.

SCR System Clock Reference. Sync signal sent at regular intervals with MPEG-1 compressed information to synchronise an MPEG decoder's clock with the system clock.

SDRAM Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory. Memory used in MPEG decoders as a high-
speed RAM. The memory is 16 - instead of 8 -bit organised.

SRAM Static Random Access Memory. RAM that does not require data refreshment.

SDT Service Description Table. A DVB-SI table that provides information on the services in a transmission.

SIF Source Intermediate Format. The basis of MPEG-1 compresssion.

ST Stuffing Table. An optional DVB-SI table.
TDT Time and Date Table. A DVB-SI table used to updata a receiver's real-time clock.

TPS Transmission Parameter Signalling. Use of pilot carriers with DVB-T to indicate modulation and channel coding in the OFD multiplex.

VLC Variable Length Coding. Compression technique in which fewer bits are used to code frequently than less frequently occurring data patterns.

VLIW Very Long Instruction Word. A new method of microprocessor operation.

## Next Month

So much for abbreviations and their meanings. We will continue next month with definitions of commonly used terms.

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# What a Life! 

## Reminiscences of earlier times, then back to today's dud TVs and other matters. Donald Bullock's commentary

As I sat nursing an after-dinner whiskey over Christmas I found myself reflecting on the changes that have occurred in our trade over the years.

There was a time when the family TV set took pride of place in the nation's sitting rooms. When it went on the blink there was consternation all round. The relief was obvious if we could get it going in the house. Dark expressions turned to smiles, and we were often given something, from the garden say, in addition to our payment.

When the set had to be taken off, as was often the case, it was a different story. We would get suspicious looks, there would be dark mutterings about honesty and expense, and urgent entreaties about how long it would take.

TV engineers had to learn how to cope with such situations. Many who had entered the trade because of technical interest found that dealing with personal problems was part of the job - also backbreaking weight lifting. All this for very limited reward.

## Silent Sydney

Many customers would resort to threats, bribes and various tricks to get their sets back quickly. When I was at a local GEC branch with a workshop at the back there was a character we called Silent Sydney. He would drive up to the front gates with a pocketful of silver halfcrowns. The gateman would be tipped to let him through, after which he would tip everyone else he came across until he reached the workshop. My half-crown came when I had lifted the set from the car. The resident engineer, who usually cleared his bench at once, got the jackpot.

Sydney was a tense and expectant man, but once his set came to life a gentle smile of relief would appear
on his face. He communicated mainly with his eyes: I never heard him speak.

## Workshop Conditions

The workshop conditions usually reflected the poverty of the job. One of my earliest jobs was as a bench engineer at a city branch of J \& M Stone, a well-known multiple of that era. Most of the floorspace was taken up by a cheerful; brightly-litshowroom. At the back there was a tiny and basic lavatory - and my workshop, which was scarcely larger. It had a short, wide shelf, and a stool whose top had long since disappeared. The floor consisted of a couple of uneven flagstones. It was here that I learnt the cruelty of a mains-to-earth shock. But I was told that they keep you free from rheumatism for life, and my experience seems to bear this out.

## Reuben and the Philips

An even earlier job was as an assistant to Reuben, an enthusiastic but small-minded electronic wizard. This was just after the war, when decent wireless sets were rare. One day a pre-war Philips radio was brought in for a complete overhaul. Now Reuben knew and respected Philips sets, as I came to do, and he tackled it as if it was some sort of vocation.

First he dismantled and thoroughly dusted it. Then he took out the dial glass and washed it. In went new valves, a new magic-eye indicator, a new tuning gang, a new dialdrive cord, pilot lights and many smaller items: Next came realignment, RF and IF, using a signal generator. Finally the cabinet was cleaned and polished. When he'd finished, the set shone and produced unbelievable sound quality. Reuben radiated contentment.

When the customer came to collect it, Reuben proudly demonstrated its quality on several programmes.

He then presented the bill. The customer complained that it was far too high. Reuben told him about the hours of dedicated work involved. There was an awful row, which ended when the customer ordered Reuben to unrepair the set. "I'll take it to Weatherby's" he shouted, "they'll do it cheaper."

Reuben unrepaired the set then some. He misaligned it, drilled tiny holes through the capacitors, pulled the speaker cone off-centre and, amongst other things, opened the huge IF transformers and painted their windings with battery acid. Next day the customer returned, full of apologies. "I've come to pay for your excellent work" he announced, "it was unforgivable of me. You'd worked wonders on the set."

Reuben sagged, then tottered out to the King's Head. The customer looked at me. "What's up with him?" he asked.

## A Goodmans 2875

I could fill a book with such reminiscences - if it wasn't for the likes of Fanny Trotter. She came in and collared Steven.
"My set ain't half funny Mr Snodd, er, Bullhead" she said. "Can you be a dear and get him from the car?"

Steven looked outside. It was raining, hard.
"Where's the car?" he asked.
"Just across the road" she replied.
He followed her out. There was a parked car twenty yards up the road. Gritting his teeth, he followed her towards it. But she walked past, to another car thirty yards farther on.

When he came back he was soaked and puffing. It was the biggest set I'd ever seen. A 28 in . Goodmans 2875.
"It's a funny sort of fault" she chortled, but we waved her out.

I got the set on the bench. There was no green content to the on-
screen graphics but there was green in the picture, which was wishywashy and flared. "One for you, Steven" I said, "er, I'll make the tea."

## A Vacuum Cleaner

As I put the kettle on Steven called me to see Mrs Noggs. She was clutching a modern, upright Electrolux vacuum cleaner.
"I just done me rubber plant when he went 'fuzz' and cut out" she said, "he ain't all that old."

I don't like vacuum cleaners, especially Electroluxes with their clamped up motor-cum-fan units. This one was no exception, though I did manage to get to the motor brushes. To my surprise one was almost worn away while the other one seemed as good as new. But I was wasting my time. Enquiries proved that there are no motor spares for this model, just the complete motor/fan unit.

## Mr Dewey

Just then an ancient but brisk man walked in. "Name's Dewey" he said, "of Dewey, Squeezam and Howe, solicitors." He flicked at his watery eye. "My set's old, same as me. But don't you tell me to change it. It's got push-buttons and knobs, and I can work it. And it looks like a television set, not a storage bin."

It was a Ferguson Model 3792, which uses the TX9 chassis, and was dead. I found that the plugtop fuse was open-circuit in addition to the 1.6AT mains fuse in the set, FS1. Then I saw that the BU508A chopper transistor TR62 had blown its front off. Steven was busy with the Goodmans set, so I went to look for the circuit diagram. Steven noticed.
"There are about forty TX9 circuits, all different" hé said, "aren't you lucky?"

The set was actually fitted with the 1044 non-remote control version of the chassis, the later version that has a chopper poweer supply. I eventually found the right circuit.

As R164 (27 $)$ and D104 (1N4001GP) in TR62's base circuit had both died violently I decided to check the windings of the chopper transformer T1. They were short-circuit. We've had trouble obtaining these transformers in the past, so I fitted one from a scrap chassis. In addition to the blown devices it seemed logical to replace the TDA4600 chopper control chip IC57. Then I started the set up, gingerly, using the variac.

There wiere no shorts, but there was no $\mathrm{HT}_{i}$ output from the chopper
circuit either. "Check R165 (300k $\Omega$ ) in the current-simulation network" rapped Steven authoritatively. It was virtually open-circuit. A replacement completed the repair, and the results were excellent.

Meanwhile Steven had been working on the CRT base panel in the Goodmans 2875 - where the TEA5101A RGB output chip lives. He found that R28 ( $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the green channel was open-circuit. In addition its counterparts in the red and blue channels, R26 and R29, had risen in value to about $75 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
Replacing all three restored correct displays.

## Return of Mr Dewey

When Mr Dewey returned to collect his set he brought two more with him, a Sony KVM2121 (BE1 chassis) and an Hitachi fitted with the G7P Mk 2 chassis. "These belong to my two partners" he announced.

The Sony set was dead with the standby light pulsing. A check on the BU506DF line output transistor Q802 showed that it was leaky. After fitting a new one we discovered that circuit protector PS802 in the supply to the line driver and output stages was open-circuit. It's rated at 0.6A. A new one completed the repair.

Then Steven pulled up the Hitachi set. It was dead with the BUT11AF chopper transistor Q901 open-circuit. This is another TDA4600-type power supply (TDA4601 actually). The resistors in the current-simulation circuit are R932 ( $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and $\mathrm{R} 931(150 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$. They were both high in value at some $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. After replacing these items he started the set up via the variac. All was well.

Later, over a cup of tea, Steven pointed out that Mr Dewey, an intelligent man, refused to consider buying a new set because they are full of gimmicks and are unpleasant, if not impossible, for normal folk to operate. In addition they look so black and awful.
"I'm finding that more and more people; especially the mature ones, feel the same about modern sets. They don't like them and won't have them. When their existing sets need to be replaced they ask whether we can supply an older, reconditioned one. Since the population is rapidly ageing, there must be a fortune waiting for the first manufacturer sensible enough to produce a basic set that anyone can operate" he concluded.

## Rippling Picture

Just then a thin, sharp-faced character hustled in carrying a Matsui 1436

"It was here that I learnt the cruelty of a mains-toearth shock."
portable. He put it on the counter, had a fight with his duffle coat, pulled out a red-spotted handkerchief and gave his nose a good blowing.
"Shall I ask him for an encore?" I asked Steven.
"This set, now" rang out the Modern Man. "It's never been really right since you last tried to do it, but I thought I'd give it time to settle down. I think it must be the valve or the transformer. Perhaps you fitted new ones last time. You'll have it in your records, I daresay. We were watching 'Are you being served' when it failed. My dog likes to watch that."
"When did we last do it?" Steven asked, reaching for our tray of cards.
"It was just before that last Cassius Clay fight" he said. "I wanted to watch it, the wife didn't and didn't we have a row. Well, wives are all the same, aren't they? Er, are you married Mr Duffer?"
"No" said Steven, "I've just got toothache:"

Once he'd departed we pulled his set on to the bench. The entire righthand side of the picture was rippling. This suggested an open-circuit or low-capacitance electrolytic in the power supply. But we found that the print at the positive side of the HT reservoir capacitor C 666 ( $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 160V) was cracked. Resoldering it cured the set's trouble, but there was still the customer . . .


## Reports from

John C. Priest
Pete Gurney, LCGI
Blair McEwan
Chris Avis
Chris Watton
Michael Dranfield
Graham Colebourn and
Stephen Leatherbarrow

## Beon CTV1403T

These sets tend to have problems with their power supply start-up circuit. First examine the PCB, above and below, for brown glue on and around components in the power supply and line output area. The glue will have become brittle and hard and needs to be removed. Once the board has been cleaned up you may find that the set works all right. If not, replace the start-up resistors R508/9 ( $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) and R107/8 ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ). This should restore normal operation, but I have had one case where the CNX82A optocoupler D111 had to be replaced.

Check the long wire link between the microcontroller chip and the transistor that drives the optocoupler if the set sometimes fails to come out of the standby mode. J.C.P.

## Memorex 1400

These sets were sold through Tandy outlets. The chassis is very similar to that in the Matsui Models 1455/1465 and the same service manual can be used. If a replacement remote control unit is required, the Konig HS00004 will operate all functions with the Matsui 1465 and these Memorex sets. There may be some buttons for functions not provided with the Memorex sets. J.C.P.

Panasonic Alpha 3 Chassis
There was severe EW bowing and none of the relevant controls had any effect. It's not an uncommon

## TV

 Fault Findingfault with this chassis, the usual cause being the TDA8145 chip IC701, with R708 and/or L701 also failing. In this case R708 and L701 were OK. A new TDA8145 chip restored some operation of the width and parabola controls, but a full, linear scan could not be obtained and the trapezium control still had no effect. Further checks revealed that there was no voltage at pin 1 of IC701 because the associated $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ disc decoupling capacitor had an internal resistance of $55 \Omega$. A new capacitor finally cured the problem. J.C.P.

## Philips NC3 Chassis

If there is intermittent loss of the picture - it fades off and on as the CRT heaters go out then come on again - check for faint haloes (dryjoints) at the base of the line output transformer. You may need a magnifier to see them. Don't just resolder the transformer's legs. Remove the transformer, as you will probably find that the legs are quite black above the PCB level. Scrape and retin them before refitting the transformer to the PCB. Also check the connections to the CRT's base pànel. J.C.P.

## Nikkai Tara 10

I've had a number of these sets with intermittent loss of luminance - a dark red/purple display. You usually find that the PCB is sensitive to tapping. The brightness, contrast and colour controls are part of a single assembly. Remove it, treat the tracks with a little contact cleaner, then clean off the print before refitting the assembly.

If this doesn't clear the problem, look at the print in the general area of the TDA3566 colour decoder chip. I've had several sets where the solder pad drilling has been well off centre - sometimes barely on the pad at all. It pays to remove the IC then clean up the whole area with desoldering braid and PCB cleaner
before refitting it. Take great care to ensure good connections to the solder pads.

The soldering in these sets leaves a lot to be desired: there is far too much solder on most of the connections and dry-joints abound. J.C.P.

## Mitsubishi CT25A2 (Euro 12 Chassis)

The complaint was of intermittent Nicam crackling, more when the set had warmed up. On test it was obvious that the set was drifting off tune. Eventually the text was corrupted as well. This is becoming quite a common problem, the cause being bad joints in the IF unit, particularly around the two ICs, the SAW filters and the coils. When it's faulty the unit is not always sensitive to tapping. Resoldering cured the problem. P.G.

## Huanya 37C-2

This set came from another dealer, the complaint being no luminance. The D7193 colour decoder chip IC501 had been replaced, also several transistors in this area. A scope check at the base of the luminance delay line driver transistor Q302 displayed a suitable waveform, but voltage checks showed that the transistor was saturated - there was 9 V at its collector instead of 4.5 V . This in turn cut off the luminance emit-ter-follower transistor Q303.

The cause of the trouble was in the pedestal clamp stage. Transistor Q304 should have 10 V at its emitter. This supply comes from the subbrightness control, via D306 (type 1S2076). Only 8 V was present here. The cause of the fault was D306. It checked OK out of circuit, but a replacement restored the luminance and correct voltages. P.G.

## Toshiba 219T9

This set took a progessively longer time to start up. Eventually it died altogether - the power supply sat there with most of its voltages pre-
sent though it wasn't working. I've had a few dried-up capacitor problems with this model. Replacing C818 ${ }^{-1}(2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$, C814 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V ) and $\mathrm{C} 823(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ on the primary side of the chopper power supply usually gets things going, and did in this case. It's also wise to check the capacitors on the secondary side of the circuit, using a scope, and to replace them as necessary. P.G.

## Mitsubishi CT25A4STX

 (Euro 12 Chassis)There was intermittent loss of sound and sometimes no picture. In most cases of this sort a good tap on the VIF module will produce results. When the module was removed I found that there were bad joints at both ICs and most of the capacitors. Resoldering all the joints and earths cured the fault. P.G.

## Sharp DV5103H

This set came in dead with a blackened mains fuse and the surge-limiter resistor R700 ( $8 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ) open-circuit. The short-circuit was still present when the chopper transistor had been removed. I subsequently found that the transformer was the culprit, with all the pins on the primary side shorted together. P.G.

## Daewoo T200

This set wouldn't come out of standby. You switch it to on by pressing the programme buttons at the front. In this case the relay clicked but not much else happened. While preparing to take some voltage measurements I noticed that C 410 ( 1 nF , 2 kV ) in the line output stage was puffing away merrily. The transistor proved to be OK, and a new capacitor restored the set to life. B.MCE.

## Grundig GT 1401

There was no sound or picture. The supplies were OK except for the 5 V rail. D114's cathode connection wasn't through the print. Soldering it properly cured the problem. B.McE.

## Beon CTV1412R

If the sound blares intermittently, check for dry-joints at R140. This is, anyway, what it's marked on the PCB - it is actually a wire link. B.McE.

## Minoka MK1491A

There was a greenish raster with no video. A check on the RGB outputs from the TA8718 timebase generator/colour decoder chip IC201 showed that the red was OK but
there was no green or blue. A new chip cured the fault. B.McE.

## JVC CI41EK

The problem was an intermittently bright raster with lack of height and width. The $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ HT preset VR901 had bad tracking. A replacement cured the problem - the HT should be set for $112 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}$. B.McE.

## Sharp DV5161H

This set wouldn't come out of standby. Checks revealed that the 12 V supply was missing. D602 (1N4936) was open-circuit. B.McE.

## Finlux 5025C26

There was either no sound via the scart socket or low, distorted sound would break through. The $0.68 \Omega$ fusible resistor RL74 on the back panel was open-circuit. It's in series with the 12 V supply. B.McE.

## Hitachi CPT2808 (G7P Mk il Chassis) <br> There was a green raster with fly-

 back lines. I found that the green output transistor's $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ load resistor R808 was open-circuit - so there was no voltage at the collector of Q802. B.McE.
## Sony KM2171U (BE4A Chassis)

The picture had become a wide pincushion and there was no response to the relevant service mode commands. Pincushion/width control originates at pin 8 of IC301, where there should be 0.6 V . The voltage had risen to 1.4 V and there was no sign of a parabolic waveform. It seemed logical to replace the chip (type MC44007P), which turned out to be the correct action. I then spent far too long playing with the digital picture adjustments in the service menu, something that's still a novelty here. C.A.

## Akura CX12

The on-screen display and the sound were OK but the screen was otherwise blacked out. This can simply mean that the contrast is at minimum and not memorised. Adjust the contrast to a suitable level then memorise the setting by holding down switch S002, by the tuner, and putting the set into standby. C.A.

## Boots CTV1414R

Why do people buy TV sets from a chemist? Perhaps I should open a pharmacy in the corner of my shop! Anyway, a channel number could be selected and tuned in, but the set would then memorise it on all
channel positions. The 32 V tuning voltage via IC102 had risen to 38 V .
A replacement $\mu \mathrm{PC} 574 \mathrm{~J}$ chip
cleared this bizarre fault.
The set is the same as the Matsui 1450/Saisho CT147R. C.A.

## Mitsubishi CT2155STX (Euro 4Z Chassis)

There was intermittent loss of sound. The cause was eventually traced to the muting switch transistor Q706, a weird JA101QR - fortunately I was able to find one on a scrap board!

Other sets fitted with this chassis include the CT2153 and CT2553.

## C.A.

## Samsung Cl5013T (P58S Chassis)

Channels could be tuned in but not stored. This fault is usually caused by a defective EEPROM chip, but not this time. I found that the data signal between the microcontroller chip and the EEPROM was very poor. The cause was an increase in the value of the pull-up resistor RR53 - the correct value is $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Does anyone know why LOPT failure is so rare with Samsung TV sets? C.A.

## B \& O LS5500 (also LX/MX/L etc)

Snowy pictures, no sound and erratic colour suggested a possible tuner fault. But a high-tech investigation with a can of freezer showed that the severity of the symptoms was reduced when the TDA8120 chip IC6, which includes the IF section, was cooled. This chip also contains two voltage regulators and tends to run hot, demonstrated by the darkened board beneath it. A replacement chip restored the top-quality $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{O}$ performance. C.A.

## Nokia 9291 Cinescreen

These large sets, which are fitted with the Euro-digital chassis, have an Ipsalo type power supply/line output circuit similar to that used in the Salora J, K, L and M chassis. This set was dead.

I usually find that the best way to check the power supply is to disconnect the collector of the line output transistor then force the set into the standby mode. Do this by switching the set on then connecting the mains supply. This will give you a clue. Check the $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies, which are marked on the PCB. The readings are usually around $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$. If so, the power supply is probably OK and the line output stage components should be checked, i.e. transistor

T525, diode D523 and the associated components.

In this particular case the $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies were OK but the Ipsalo transformer was faulty. This may sound odd, but with these sets standby is achieved by effectively shorting out the line output transistor. The cost of the transformer is related to screen size, so the repair is an expensive one.

Incidentally a Jabco type tester can be used to check the transformer. Check between pins 14 and 15 for the line output primary winding and pins 1 and 2 for the power supply primary winding. C.W.

## Sony KV27XRTU (SX Chassis)

This set was dead. Checks in the power supply showed that the 135 V HT supply was missing while all the other outputs were low. The cause was simply that L651 was open-circuit, but in this set it turned out to be an N38 type ICP. C.W.

## Nokia Euro Stereo 2BFIIONN

If there's a screaming chopper transformer and ragged verticals from cold, replace C787 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ). As this capacitor sits right next to a very hot running $220 \Omega$ wire-wound resistor the replacement should be rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

C787 should also be replaced when you find that the line output transistor is faulty, as it will almost certainly have been the root cause of the problem - assuming that you have already attended to the dryjoints. M.Dr.

## Toshiba 2927DB

Excessive EHT was the problem with this Dolby Pro-Logic set - the anode cavity was sparking. The HT was also high, at 180 V instead of 125 V . The cause of the trouble turned out to be the TLP721 optocoupler IC826 in the power supply.

Why hadn't the overvoltage trip shut the power supply down? Because transistor Q841 (2SA1015) in the trip circuit was leaky. Fortunately no other damage had been done. M.Dr.

## Philips CF 1 Chassis

This set had a very unusual fault. There was a three-inch band of very faint patterning about two inches from the left-hand side of the screen. When the aerial was disconnected the problem showed up as a dark patch through the snow. As the problem was worse at switch on, a tin of freezer was brought into
action. The cause of the fault was eventually traced to $\mathrm{C} 2484(4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which is connected to the emitter of the E-W modulator driver transistor. Tests showed that it had fallen to a very low value. A replacement rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ was fitted. M.Dr.

## Sharp DV3760

This set would trip back to standby after two seconds. Various items were disconnected from the power supply to establish the source of the trouble. This revealed that there was a heavy load in the line output stage. In fact the line output transformer was faulty. A genuine replacement from Willow Vale was priced at less that $£ 12$ plus VAT, a bargain. The cheapest genuine line output transformer we've ever bought was obtained from Philips recently - it cost $£ 9.11$ plus VAT. Could it be that the major manufacturers are trying to stamp out dubious-quality pattern parts? M.Dr.

## GoldStar CIT9325

If there is sound and EHT but no picture, and the cause of the fault is not field collapse, connect the collector of one of the RGB output transistors to chassis via a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor. If the picture returns and remains on until the set is switched off, replace the TDA3562A colour decoder chip. It's on a stand-up subpanel. M.Dr.

## Salora K Chassis

If the set is dead with a faint whistle coming from the Ipsalo transformer, check whether D603 (type PE2D) is short-circuit. M.Dr.

## Matsui 2091

If the power supply is working but the line output stage remains inactive, replace diode D401 (1N4007) in the line driver stage. It provides the start-up supply for the collector of the line driver transistor - when the set is up and running this stage obtains its supply from the line output transformer. A word of warning: D401 can become intermittent, so it's worth fitting a replacement whenever one of these sets comes into the workshop.

Incidentally the set is fitted with a GoldStar chassis. M.Dr.

## Hitachi C2118, C2119

If one of these sets appears to be completely dead apart from the standby light showing, or fails in this way intermittently, check the connections to the 9 V regulator IC703. They may well be cracked, especially if the regulator has been
fixed with a blob of hot glue to steady it. This method of component fixing often results in premature failure of the soldered joints. So look out for this as a matter of routine. G.C.

## Goodmans 2875

This 28 in . set produced no sound or picture because the line output stage had failed. The soldered joint at one end of the E-W capacitor C134 had burnt out. Although the capacitor itself was unharmed, the S2055AF line output transistor had been destroyed. A replacement transistor and repair to the PCB restored normal operation. G.C.

## Panasonic TX2IV1 (Alpha 2 Chassis)

The picture would disappear intermittently, leaving a blank, dark grey raster. I found that the soldered joints at all three pins of connector B4 had cracked. This connector is right at the front of the chassis, under the CRT's rim. It's on the IF panel, which is beside the tuner. G.C.

## Hitachi C2509 (G7PS <br> Chassis)

The field scanning was very non-linear: the bottom of the picture was cramped while the top was stretched. The cure was to replace two electrolytic capacitors: C712 $(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ which is the reservoir capacitor for the 28 V supply used by the field output stage; and C606 $(680 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ which is the field scan coupling capacitor. G.C.

## Ferguson 51J7 (TX99 Chassis)

The owner of this set said that although it had not changed the programme number to which it was set, the station displayed changed randomly. When I checked there were no signals at all. The tuning control voltage was almost zero and resisted all attempts to increase it, so attention was turned to the TACS control panel on the left-hand side.

There was no voltage at the tuning supply stabiliser IC243 because one of the $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors in the feed chain (R234 and R254-8) was opencircuit. I replaced all six of them, using 1W types, to prevent further failures. Care is required to prevent the larger resistors clashing with the plastic frame when the board is refitted. G.C.

## Philips GR2.3AA Chassis

This 16:9 aspect ratio set was dead. It didn't take me long to discover
that the mains fuse had failed and the BUT11AF chopper transistor was short-circuit. As a check on the surrounding circuitry didn't reveal anything amiss, a new fuse and chopper transistor were fitted. At switch on they went the way of the originals. The power supply control circuitry is on a subpanel, and incorporates a CNR50 optocoupler. As these devices have proved to be troublesome in other Philips chassis I replaced it, along with the fuse and BUT11AF transistor. This time the set worked.

The degaussing thermistor was also replaced as it was crumbling. It's not a standard device: one half is used as a surge limiter, as in some versions of the 2A chassis. S.L.

## Ferguson IKC2 Chassis

This set was dead though the chopper power supply's HT output was normal - there was 111V at the cathode of DP50. The 7 V output was at zero however, while the other outputs were approximately fifty per cent low. This situation means that there are no line pulses because the line output stage isn't working. In fact there was no line drive.

Further checks showed that the
safety circuit was in operation, with transistor TV01 (BC558C) conductive for no apparent reason. When I removed it for testing I found that there was collector-emitter leakage. Not much, but enough to reduce the 15 V supply and shut down both the power supply and the line drive. This is comprehensive protection, but it does make fault finding difficult.

When TV01 had been replaced the set worked but there was no colour and an ominous ticking sound came from the line output transformer. The transformer had pinholes and occasionally arced. In view of these defects it seemed likely that the TA8659CN timebase generator/colour decoder chip IV01 was faulty. When this item had been replaced and a new line output transformer had been fitted the set worked well. S.L.

## Granada C59FZ6

These sets, which are fitted with the Salora M chassis, always seem to come in with the same complaint: the S2000AF line output transistor is either leaky or short-circuit. A replacement will usually fail in the same way, especially from cold.

Replace the $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytics C624 and C523, which are close by, and all should be well.

These sets also suffer very badly from dry-joints. It's usually necessary to blanket resolder the power supply and the line output stage. S.L.

## Osaki P146R

The customer complained about "lines on the screen". They started at the top left-hand corner and curved down towards the right-hand edge of the screen. It looked as if the flyback was slow. The cause of the trouble was C310 $(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$ which was virtually open-circuit. S.L.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

This set was supposed to be dead though the HT and EHT supplies were present. But there was no 12 V output from the MC7812CT regulator IC8. Its input is obtained from the line output transformer via a rectifier circuit that consists of D21 (RGP10G), surge limiter R145 ( $0.22 \Omega$ ) and reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 135(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V})$. D21 was opencircuit and R145 read 20 2 . I replaced these two items and, as a precaution, C135 and IC8. S.L.

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# John Edwards' Service Notebook 

## Samsung Cl5937AN

This set was dead except for a highpitched squeal that came from the chopper power supply. There was no line timebase operation because the outputs on the secondary side of the chopper transformer were all very low. With the set switched off (and unplugged) I disconnected each line in turn and checked for a short-circuit. The reading obtained across the 32 V line, which feeds the TDA2161 audio output chip, was about $10 \Omega$ to chassis. When pin 7 of this chip was unsoldered the short cleared. A new TDA2161 IC restored the set to life.
The customer subsequently mentioned that just before the fault occurred he had connected two external speakers to the set. I decided to check them out and was glad I did. One very tiny, under-rated speaker was connected by threadbare wires joined in several places - the leads were just wrapped around the speaker terminals. The other speaker was not only of different size and impedance - it also had a ripped cone!

## Finlux $5025 S$

This set has a built-in satellite receiver. It suffered from intermittent loss of picture because the tube's heaters would go out at random. As no obvious dry-joints could be seen, I resoldered the heater supply resistors, R929 on the tube base panel and Rz2 and Rz5 on the main board, hard wired between them, then resoldered the ribbon cable connections from the main board to the CRT base panel. There was no further trouble after that.
I was not impressed by the fact that the back cover provides, via two screws, the support for the satellite PCB. When the cover is taken off the PCB is free to move. A vertical plastic leg protrudes from the bottom of the satellite PCB and clips loosely on to a metal frame attached to the main board. But this doesn't provide sufficient support. You have been warned.

## Akai CT2870UK

This set led me a merry dance. It would tune in the lower channels,
e.g. 23 and 26 , but not channels 30 , 33 and higher - the ones available in my area. I suspected the ZTK33B tuning voltage stabiliser, which according to the manual is D7102 and is connected to pin 7 of the tuner/IF module. I soon found that D7102 didn't exist, and that the print layout was slightly different from that shown in the manual. Yes the model number, and a few others, were clearly printed on the front cover of the manual, the chassis type being shown as the Nokia Compact D-E.
While scratching my head and preparing myself for a grand tour of the PCBs in a search for the diode I spotted the words "Compact D-2" etched in small type on the vertical-ly-mounted audio output board. Naturally I didn't have the Compact D-2 manual in stock, so the grand tour began anyway.
There are so many plugs and sockets fixed to ribbon cables going here, there and everywhere that tracing the path from pin 7 of the tuner $/ \mathrm{IF}$ module became too frustrating. I resorted to a visual check of the boards and eventually found the diode on the audio output board, where I began! The circuit reference is D901. Within minutes of fitting a replacement I had a normally working receiver.
I realised later that the reason I had so much difficulty finding the diode is that in this chassis the 33 V tuning supply is not connected to the tuner/IF module directly. It's taken to an interface chip which in turn feeds the module.

## Sanyo CBP3012 (A3-A14 Chassis)

I had three of these portables in for repair in quick succession, each with a different fault. I tackled the first one without a circuit diagram. Having learnt my lesson, I obtained one before delving into the other two.
Set number one's symptom was a very bright raster with flyback lines. The first anode control on the line output transformer had little effect. I eventually traced the cause of the fault to loss of the 130 V HT supply to the RGB output transistors be-
cause the smoothing resistor R557 ( $10 \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. It shouldn't have taken so long, but R557 is in the chopper power supply, which in this chassis supplies all the power circuits - audio, field and line. The line output transformer is restricted to generating the EHT, first anode and focus voltages, some pulses and the CRT's heater supply. Because I didn't have a circuit diagram I had been searching in the line output stage for the source of the supply for the RGB output transistors. We live and learn.
The second set was dead, but life was easier now that I had a circuit diagram. The surge limiter resistor R502 (3.9 , 6W) was open-circuit, so it was no surprise to find that the 2SD1710 chopper transistor Q513 was short-circuit. While checking in the power supply I found that Q553 (2SC536) was also short-circuit. It's the error voltage sensing transistor and in addition drives the PC1138 optocoupler D515. To be on the safe side I replaced both these items.
I then powered up the set slowly, using the variac and monitoring the 130 V HT supply at the cathode of D551. At an input of about 150 V AC the power supply sprang to life, delivering an HT of 175 V . I shut down, to save all my hard work, and checked around again. Q512 (2SC3807), which controls the chopper transistor drive, was shortcircuit base-to-emitter. Although cheap, it's a little special because of its high base-to-emitter voltage rating, so there's no real equivalent. I resisted the temptation to experiment with different transistor types and ordered the correct replacement. Next day, with the new 2 SC 3807 fitted, the set worked normally.
The third set was stuck in standby. This time the chopper power supply was working correctly, delivering 130 V to the line output stage. But there was no line drive because the line driver transistor Q431 had no 24 V collector supply. This comes from the 2SB764 pnp-type transistor Q551, which was short-circuit base-to-emitter. It acts as a switch. I found that the BC640 is a suitable replacement.


TRANSISTORS/LINEAR ICs

| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BC107 | 8 p | BD | $30 p$ | BU126 | 65 p | BUV48AF | 325 | M $\rfloor$ | 30 | 4N35 50p | LINEARICs |  | AN6340 | ${ }_{200 p}$ | BA33 | 55 p | BA7004 | 200 p |
| BC108 | 8 p | BD435 | 31 p | BU128 | 125p | BUV488 | 250 p | M J10012 | 300 p |  | AN203 | 210p | AN634 | 200p | EA338 | 80 | BA7007 | 200 p |
| BC109 | 8 p | BD436 | 30 p | BU133 | $125 p$ | BUV50 | 425p | MJ11015 | 250 p 300 p | RECTIFIER | AN210 | 165 p | AN6342 | $325 p$ $440 p$ | BA343 ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 60p | BA7022 | 350p |
| BC109C | 10p | ED437 | 28p | BU137 | 150p | Buv61 | ${ }^{1000 p}$ | MJ11016 | 300p | RECTIFER | AN211 | 150p | AN6344 | 400 p | BA336 | 175p | BA7025L | 100 p |
| $\mathrm{BC}^{\text {BC140 }}$ | 20 p | ED438 | 36p | BU180 | 100 p | BUV70 | 200p | MJ11032 | 8009 |  | AN2140 | 170 p | AN6346 | 350 p | BAA01 | 60 p | BA7107 | 475 p |
| BC142 | 20p | BD439 | $40 p$ | BU184 | $100 p$ $65 p$ | BUV93 | $175 p$ $375 p$ | MJ11033 | $800 p$ 250 | BY127 $8 p$ <br> BY133 80 <br> 80  | AN217P | 95p |  | 610 p | BA402 | 50 p | BA7212S | 200 p |
| BC147 | 20p | BD441 | 40 p | BU205 | 70 p | BUwila | 200p | MJ15004 | 300 p | BY164 40p | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ AN282 | 280p | AN6 | 450p | BA511 | 145 p | BA7252 | 150 p |
| BC149 | 8p | BD533 | 50p | BU206 | 100p | BUW11AF | 225 p | M J 15015 | 250 p | BY179 35p | AN259 | 250p | AN6356 | 300p | BA516 | 150 | BA7751LS | 150p |
| BC159 | 8 p | BD334 | $38 p$ 38 | BU207 | ${ }^{150 p}$ | BUW12 | $125 p$ $150 p$ | MJ15016 | 350 p $\mathbf{2 5 0 p}$ | BY184 | AN262 | 140p | AN6360 | 320 p | bA518 | 150 p | BA7752 | 250 p |
| ${ }^{8 C 160}$ | $30 p$ | BD535 | 38 p $\mathbf{3 8 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BU }} \mathrm{BU208} \times 2$ | 75p | BUW12A | 150p | M M 15022 L | 2500p | BY206 | AN271 | 230 p | AN6362 | 400 p | ba521 | 100p | BA7755 | 150 p |
| ${ }_{8 C 171}$ | 10 p | 80536 8 S 537 | 38p | BU208A | $75 p$ $200 p$ | BUW12F | ${ }_{200 p}^{250 p}$ | MJ15023 M $J 15024$ | 400p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY207 } & \mathbf{2 0 p} \\ \mathrm{BY} 227 & \mathbf{1 9 p}\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ AN274 ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 250 p | AN6363 | 375p | BA524 | 240p | BA7767A | 155p |
| BC172 BC 177 | $10 p$ 140 | B0537 | 40 p | BU208B | 200 p | BUW32A | 500 p | M J 15025 | 700p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY227 } & \text { 19p } \\ \mathrm{BY} 28 & \text { 28p }\end{array}$ | AN277B |  | AN6367NK | 400p | BA526 | 180p | BA8504 | 350 p |
| BC178 | 14 p | BD643 | 50p | BU208D | 130p | BUW48 | 550p | MJE340 | 25p | BY298 15p | AN301 | 330 | AN6368 | 275p | BA527 | 5 | BA15218 |  |
| BC179 | 14p | BD645 | 50p | BU209 | 90p | BUW49 | 550 p | MJE350 | 80p | BY299 18p | AN302 | 650 p | AN6371 | 350p | BA532 | ${ }_{2200}^{100}$ | CA3140E | 380 |
| BC182 | 7 p | BD647 | 50 p | BU225 | 120 p | BUW50 | 400 p | MJE520 | 30p | ${ }_{\text {BY329-1200 }} \mathbf{1 5 0}$ | AN303 | 250 p | AN6550 | $100 p$ | BA536 | 150 p | CNX82A | 60 p |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{BC} 182 \mathrm{~L}}$ | $7 \mathrm{7p}$ | BD649 80675 | 50p | BU226 | $120 p$ <br> 900 | BUW81A | 150p | MJE2955T | 65p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY448 } & \text { 20p } \\ \text { BYT11 } & \mathbf{2 5 p}\end{array}$ | AN304 | 360 p | AN6551 | ${ }^{100}$ | BA546 | 160 p | CNX83A |  |
| - ${ }_{\text {BC183 }} \mathrm{BC183L}$ | $7 \mathrm{7p}$ | BD675 BD676 | 40p | BU325 | 95p | BUW85 | 85p | MJE13004 | $100 p$ | BYT11  <br> BYT13-1000  <br> 150  <br> $\mathbf{3 0 p}$  | AN315 |  | AN6552 | $45 p$ | ba612 | 120p | CX136 | 600p |
| BC184 | 7 p | BD677 | $38 p$ | BU326A | 75p | BUX10 | 150p | MJE 13005 | 60p | BYV96E 25p | AN337 | 600 p | AN6554 |  | BA614 |  | Cx139a |  |
| BC184L | 7p | BD678 | 40p | BU406 | 60p | BUx11 | 200 p | MJE13007 | 100p | BYW96E 36p | AN360 | 100 p | AN6555 | 35 | BA668 | 2800 | C×145 | 725p |
| BC212 | 7p | BD679 | $40 p$ | BU406D | 85 p | BUx 12 | 150 p | M.JE13009 | 100p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BYX } 10 & \text { 15p } \\ \text { BY }\end{array}$ | AN362 | 140 p | AN6612 | 60 p | BA656 | 110 p | C×1508 | 325 p |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{BC} 212 \mathrm{~L}}$ | 7 p | BD680 | 40p | ${ }^{\text {BU4 }}$ BU07 ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 55 p | BUX20 | 350 p 450 p | MJE15028 | ${ }_{200 p}^{200 p}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BYX } 55 / 600 & \text { 25p } \\ \text { IN4001 } & 30\end{array}$ | AN363 | 150 p | AN6650 | $45 p$ | BA658 | 350 p | ${ }^{\text {cx1 }}$ | 325 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BC2 }}$ BC213L | 7p | BD681 BD682 | 45 p | BU408 | 60p | BUX22 | 450 p | MJE15030 | 250p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { N4001 } \\ \text { in4002 } & \text { 3p } \\ \end{array}$ | AN366 | 150 p | AN6651 | 45 p | BA68 | 350 p | Cx187 | 885 p |
| BC214 | 7 p | BD705 | 50p | BU408D | 75p | BUX23 | 900 p | MJE15031 | 400p | in4003 3p | AN3211K | 375p | AN665 | 45 p | BA683A | 300p | Cx867 | $775 p$ $\mathbf{5 7 5 p}$ |
| BC214L | 7p | BD707 | 50p | BU409 | $85 p$ | Bux37 | $220 p$ | MJE18004 | 125p | \|N4004 3p | AN3215K | 350p | AN6676 |  | BA684 | 400 p | CX868 | 525p |
| BC237 | 7 p | BD709 | 50 p | BU412 | 175 | Bux39 | 4500 | MJF18004 | 175p | IN4005 3p | AN3231K | 300p | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ A 6780 S | 80 p | BA685 | 400 p | CX877 | 300 p |
| BC238 | 7 p | BD711 | 50 p | BU413 | 175p | BUX47 | 2109 | 0 C 28 | 350p | INa006 | AN3236K | 450 P | AN6870 | 450p | BA715 | 45p | Cx7925B | 550p |
| BC239 | 7p | 8D736 | 50p | BU415A | 250p | BUX 42 | $200 p$ | OC29 | 250 | \|N4007 | AN3310K | 325 p | AN6875 | 150p | BA718 | $45 p$ | Cx20015A | 600 p |
| BC300 BC 301 | 20p | 8D828 | 50 p | BU426A | 70 p | BUX47A | 220p | OC35 | 350p | N5400 | AN3312 | 350 p | AN6878 | 65p | BA728 | 5 | C20106A | p |
| BC302 | $20 p$ | BD839 | 55p | BU433 | 120p | BUX48A | 150p | OC36 | 250p | IN5401 8p | AN3320 |  | AN6879 | 225p | BA806 | 220 p | CX20109 | 1400p |
| BC303 | $20 p$ | BD897 | 50p | BU500 | 100p | BUX55 | $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ p | S2000A3 | $175 p$ | IN5402 8p | An3331K | 450p | AN6882 | 300 | BA1310 | 160 p | CXA1001AP | 1600p |
| BC304 | $25 p$ | BD899 | 50 p | BU5000 | 225p | BUX80 | $180 p$ | S200AA | 130 | IN5403 8p | AN3792 | 300p | AN6884 | 200p | BA1320 | 75p | CXA1019P | 150 p |
| BC327 | 7 p | BD977 | 50 p | BU505 | 90 p | BUx87 | 160 | S2055A | 175 | N5504 8p | AN3794 | 325p | AN6888 | 150p | BA1 | 120p | CXA10 |  |
| BC328 | 7 p | BDx33 | ${ }^{600}$ | BU505DF | 909 | BUX85 | 50 | S2530A | 100 p | N5405 11p | AN3814K | 450p | AN6889 | 100p | BA1332 | 60p | CXA1044P | 550p |
| BC337 | 7 p | BDX37 | 100 p | BU506 | 100p | BUX86 | 30 p | TIP29 | 15 p | - | AN3821K | 600 | AN6913 | 60p | BA13 | 130p | CXA ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 475p |
| BC441 | 28p | BDX47 | 60 p | BU506D | 70p | BUX87 | 50p | TIP29A | 22p | IN5408 $\quad 12 \mathrm{p}$ | AN38230 | 800p | AN700 | 650 p | BA1355 | 125 | CXA108 | 275p |
| BC445 | 8 p | BDX54C | 75p | BU506DF | 100p | BUX98A | 350 p | TIP29C | $25 p$ | RGP10 25p | AN3990K | 300 p | AN7025K | 90 | BA1360 | $160{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | CXA1081S | 300p |
| BC477 | 18 p | ${ }^{\text {BD }}$ 862 62 C | $150 p$ | BU508A | ${ }^{70 p}$ | BUZ ${ }^{\text {BUZ }}$ IAF | $75 p$ $\mathbf{1 0 0 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {TJP30 }}$ | 25p | RGP15 RGP30 | AN3991K | 400 p | AN7060 | 175p | BA1404 | 120p | CXA1082AS | 000p |
| BC516 | 22 p | BDX63C | 175p | BU508APH | 80 p | BUZ72a | $100 p$ | TIP30C | $25 p$ | SR2M 6 | AN5010 | 250p | AN7062 | 300p | BA1604 | 125p | CXA1191M | 250p |
|  | 25p | BDX64C | 175p | BU508D | 75 | BUZ 2 AF | 100p | T1P31A | 22 p | SR2M 60p | AN5011 | 225 p | AN7072 | 250p | BA2265A | $250 p$ | CSA1209P | 400 p |
| BC547 | 8 p | BDX66C | 175p | BU508DF | 85p | BUZ73a | 150p | TIP31C | 27p |  | AN2020 |  | AN7081K | 200 p | BA3306 | 60 p | FT5754M | 6009 |
| BC548 | 8 p | BDX67C | $275 p$ | BU508DR | 130p | BUZ33AF | ${ }^{\mathbf{6 0 p}}$ | ${ }_{T 1 P}$ TP32 | 24 p |  | AN5033 | 400 p | AN7105 | 170 p 135 | ${ }^{\text {BA }}$ B3308 | 70p | FA1124 | 125p |
| BC549 | $8 \mathrm{8p}$ | BDX71 | 70p | BU508V | 110p | BUZ76A | 110p | TIP32C | $28 \mathrm{2Pp}$ | 8 PIN $4 p$ | AN5034 | 400 p | AN7110 | 75p | BA3402 | 90p | HA1125 | 120p |
| BC550 | 8p | BDX BD87\% | 175p | BU526 | 75p | BUZ80AF | 200p | TIP33 | 50 p | 14 PIN 5 | AN5070 | 125 p | AN7111 | 100p | ba3406AL | 120p | HA1137W | 150 p |
| BC557 | 8 p | BDX88C | 150p | BU536 | 100 p | BUZ83 | 200 p | TIP33C | ${ }_{60} \mathbf{p}$ | 18 PIN 9p | AN5071 | 100p | AN7112 | 45p | BA34 | 80 p $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ | HA 1151 HA1197 | 135 p 130 p |
| BC558 | 8p | BDW24 | 55 | BU546 | 125p | BUZ90A | 180p | TiP34 | 65 | 20 PIN 10p | AN5132 | 250p | AN7115 | 110 p | BA3505F | 1400 | HA1199 |  |
| BC559 | 8 p | BDW93 | 50 p | BU603 | 125 | BUZ91A | 260 p | ${ }_{T 1 P 34}$ | 60 | $22 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 12 \mathrm{p}$ | AN5135NK | 400p | AN7116 | 90 p | BA350 | 70 | HA1201 | $225 p$ |
| BC560 | 8 p | BDW94 | 50p | BU606D | 225 p | BY448 | 20 p | ${ }_{\text {TIP }}$ | 65 | 24 PIN 13 p | AN5138NK | 350p | AN7117 | 65 p | BA3516 | $120 p$ | HA1202 | 125p |
| BC637 BC639 | 20 p | BDY29 | 2250 | BU6080 | 120 | IRF120 | 225 | TIP41A |  | 28 PIN 13p | AN5150 | 400p | AN7120 | 100p | BA3520 | 130p | HA1319 | 2009 |
| BC639 | 20 p | ${ }^{\text {BDY }}$ 88 | 500p | ${ }^{\text {BU }}$ B705 | 130 p | IRF130 | 475p | TPP41C | 22 p | $40 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 15 p$ | AN5151 | 200p | AN7130 | 75p | BA3521 | 225p | HA1338 | 300p |
| BCY33 | $200 p$ | BDY90 | 125 p | BU706DF | 175p | \|RF140 | 550p | TiP42A | 20p |  | AN5210 | 675 p | AN7131 | 90p | BA3704 | 200 p | Ha1339a | 350p |
| BCY34 | $200 p$ | BDY92 | 100 p | BU706F | 150 p | IRF230 | 550 | TIP42C | 22 p | Zener diodes | AN5215 | 100p | AN7133N | $325 p$ $300 p$ | BA3706 | $75 p$ $80 p$ | HA1367 HA1377 | $300 p$ 1200 |
| ${ }^{\text {BCY7\% }}$ | ${ }^{16 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BF } 137}$ | 35 p | BU724a | ${ }_{70} \mathbf{7 0 0}$ | lRF240 | $425 p$ 3750 | TiPas | 40 p | 400 mWatts | AN5250 | 160 p | AN7140 | 170 | BA3822LS | 80 p | HA1384 | 600 p |
| ${ }_{\text {BCY7 }}{ }_{\text {BCY72 }}$ | 16p | BF 167 BF181 | 30p $\mathbf{1 8 p}$ | BU801 | 70p | lirf250 $\begin{aligned} & \text { IRF30 }\end{aligned}$ | 375 p $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ | TIPP88 | ${ }_{60 p}$ | 2 V to 39V ${ }^{\text {dp }}$ | AN5256 | 150 p | AN7141 | 70p | BA3824LS | 75p | HA1388 | 320 p |
| BD115 | 30p | BF183 | 20p | BU807 | 60p | IRF340 | 325 p | T/P51 | 80 | 1.3 Watts | AN5260 | $300 p$ $175 p$ | AN7142 | p | BA3920 | 300 p | HA1389 | 210 p 120 |
| BD124P | 50 p | ${ }^{\text {BFI }} 195$ | 7 p | BU807F | 75p | IRF350 | 750p | TIP52 | $80 p$ 850 | 2V7 to 39V 9p | AN5265 | 80p | AN7114 | 210p | BA4210 | 85 | HA1394 | 170 p |
| BD131 | $25 p$ | BF199 | 8 p | ${ }^{\text {BU }} 81080$ | 110p | IRF510 | 110 | TPP102 | 70 p |  | AN5315 | 600p | AN7147 | 180p | ba4220 | 60p | HA1396 | 650p |
| ${ }_{\text {BD }} 133$ | 25p | ${ }^{\text {BF2 }}$ | 30p | BU824 | 60p | IRF520 | 110 p | T\|P105 | 65p | VOLTAGE | AN5352 | 600 p | AN7148 | 140p | BA4234L | 70p | HA1397 | 200 p |
| BD135 | 20p | BF240 | 16p | BU826 | 120p | IRF530 | 120p | TIP106 | $65 p$ |  | AN5411 | 450 p | AN7149 | 160p | BA423 | 110 p | HA1398 |  |
| BD136 | 20p | BF245 | $25 p$ | BU826A | 160p | IRF540 | 120p | TIP107 | 65 | 7805 18p | AN5429 | 4200 | AN7154 | 180 | BA4403 |  | HA11123 | 3500 |
| BD137 | 20p | BF254 | 15p | BU902 | 110 p | IRF610 | 120 | TP1P110 | 40 p | 7806 18p | AN5431 | 275p | AN7158 | 310 p | BA4405 | 80p | HA11211 | 170p |
| 8D138 | 20p | BF255 | 12 p | BU903 | 110 p | IRF611 | $120 p$ 1600 | TIP112 | 35p | 7808 ${ }^{7812}$ 25p | AN5435 | 125p | AN7160 | 350 p | BA4412 |  | HA112 |  |
| BD139 | 20p | BF256 BF257 | 18 p | BU910 | 800p | IRF630 | 160p | TIP12 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 50p | 7815 | AN5436N | 160p | AN7161N | 375p | BA5101 | 350p | HA11219 | 280 p |
| BD144 | 90 p | BF259 | 18p | BU920 | 100p | IRF640 | 300p | TIP115 | 30p | 7818 25p | AN5512 | $100 p$ | AN7163 | 175p | BA5102 | 140 p | HA11221 | 180p |
| BD157 | 38p | BF262 | $25 p$ | BU922 | 110 p | IRF642 | 200 p | TP196 | 30p | 7824 | AN5520 | 550 | AN7166 | 350 p 200 | BA515L | 75 p | HA1235 | 100 p |
| BD166 | 30 p | BF270 | 18 p | BU930 | 130p | IRF650 | 200 p | TP17\% | $30 p$ 370 | 7905 | AN5521 | 100p | AN7169 | 225 p | BA5204 | 200 p | HA11244 | 375p |
| $8 \mathrm{BD175}$ | 30 p | BF273 | $15 p$ | BU932 | 175 p 250 |  | 150p | TIP121 | 35 p | 7906 | AN5560 | 350p | AN717 | 260p | BA5208A | 110 p | HA11247 | 375p |
| BD177 | 30 p | ${ }^{\text {BF3 }}$ BF36 | ${ }_{21}$ | BU2508A | 250p | IRF730 | 125 | TIP122 | 30 p | 7912 30p | AN5601K | 750 p | AN7171K | 400p | BA5402 | 180p | HA11251 | 120p |
| BD17 | 32 p | ${ }^{\text {BF }}$ B33 | 20 p | BU2508AF | 110 p | IRF740 | 125 p | TIP125 | 30p | 7915 | AN5612 | 200p | AN7172K | 325p | BA5406 | 180p | HA11412 | 600p |
| BD182 | 60 p | BF338 | 20p | BU2508D | 130p | IRF820 | 110p | TIP126 | 40p | 7918 30p | AN5613 | 2009 | AN7173K | 450 p | BA5408 | 180p | HA11414 | 300 p |
| BD184 | 60 p | BF362 | 30p | BU2508DF | 120p | IRF830 | 110p | TIP127 | 35p | 7924 30p | AN5615 | 300 | AN7177 | 375 | BAb413 | 2250 | HA1423 | 150p |
| BD187 | 30p | BF367 | 13 p | BU2520AF | 170p | IRF840 | 110p | T1P130 | ${ }^{30 p}$ | 78L05 24p | AN5622 | 275p | AN7205 | $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ | BA6109 | 110 p | HA11485BN | 400p |
| BD201 | 33 p 38 p | BF371 BF421 | 17p | BU2520DF | 225p 325 | lRF9140 \|RF9510 | $1000 p$ 150 | TIP132 | 30 p 30 p | 78L12 | AN5625 | 400p | AN7213 | 40 p | BA6110 | 225p | HA11702 | 330p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD202 }}$ | 38 p | ${ }^{\text {BF }} 422$ | 21p | BU2525AF | 220 p | IRF9511 | 150 p | TIP136 | 40 p | 78L15 | AN5630 | 375p | AN7216 | 175 p | BA6125 | 75p | HA11703 | 400p |
| BD204 | 42 p | BF423 | 25p | BU2527AF | 400 p | IRF9520 | 150p | TIP137 | 65p | 78L18 | AN5633 | 350 p $\mathbf{3 3 0}$ | AN7218 | ${ }_{85}^{60}$ | ${ }^{\text {BA6 }}$ BA6138 | 135p | ${ }^{\text {HA11706 }}$ | 580 p |
| 8D222 | 31 p | BF455 | 12 p |  | 200 p | -RF9530 | 200 p | TIP141 | 65p | 78L24 | AN5640 | 500p | AN7222 | 75 | BA6146 | 150 p | HA11713 | 250 p |
| BD225 | ${ }_{31}{ }^{31 p}$ | BF458 BF462 | 19p 50p | BUH315 | $200 p$ $175 p$ | IRF9540 | 200p | TIP142 | 65p | $\begin{array}{ll}79 L 05 & \text { 35p } \\ 79608 & \text { 35p }\end{array}$ | AN5700 | 90 p | AN7223 | 105 p | BA6149LS | 700 p | HA11715 | 250 p |
| 8D233 | 30 p | BF471 | 28 p | BUH515 | $200 p$ | IRF9541 | 200 p | TIP145 | 50p | 79L12 35p | AN5701 | 150 | AN7224 | 75p | BA6154 | 60p | HA1716 HA11718 | 480 p 7000 |
| 8D234 | 32 p | BF472 | 28p | BUH515D | $250 p$ 2750 | YRF9610 | 120 p 110 p | T1P146 | 70p 80p | 79L15  <br> LM309K $\mathbf{3 5 p}$ <br> $100 p$  | AN5712 | 180 | AN7254 | 150 p | BA6209 | $85 p$ | HA11724 | 650 p |
| BD235 | ${ }^{280}$ | BF479 BF494 | 30 p $\mathbf{1 6 p}$ | BUH517 | $275 p$ $175 p$ | - ${ }^{\text {RFFS620 }}$ | 200p | TIP150 | 80p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { LM309K } & \text { 100p } \\ \text { LM } 317 \mathrm{~T} & \mathbf{1 0 0 p}\end{array}$ | AN5720 | 70p | AN7256 | 250 p | BA6218 | 85p | HA17741NT | 950p |
| ${ }_{8} 8 \mathrm{BD237}$ | 21p | BF495 | 16 p | BUH715 | 425p | IRF9630 | 180p | TIP151 | 60p | LM 323 K 350p | AN5722 | 140p | AN7273 | 75p | BA6220 | 55p | HA11744 | 330 p |
| BD238 | 24p | BF595 | 16p | BUT11A | 40p | IRF9640 | 280p | TIP2955 | 50 p | 78H08KC ${ }^{\text {800p }}$ | AN5730 | 169p | AN7310 | 60 p | ${ }^{\text {BA6222 }}$ | ${ }^{130 p}$ | HA1749 | 330 p $\mathbf{3 5 0 p}$ |
| BD239 | 30 p | BF596 | 16 p | buT11af | 40 p | \|RFD9220 | 100p | TIP3055 | 60p | ${ }^{79 H 12 K C}$ 700p | AN5750 | 120p | AN7312 | 90p | ${ }^{\text {BA6 } 229}$ | 130 p | HA11751 | 1500p |
| BD240 | 40 p | 8F615 | 30p | BUT12 | 80 p $\mathbf{3 1 0 p}$ | IRFBC30 | 150p | TIPL760 | 200p | 79HGKC 800p | AN5753 | 130p | AN7315 | 40 p | BA6235 | 50p | HA11752 | 325p |
| BD241A | 40 p | BF617 | 30 p 40 | BUT18 | 310p | IRFP140 | 250 p | TIPL763A | 2000 |  | AN5763 | 250p | AN7330 | 110p | BA6238A | 130p | HA11839NT | 375p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD } 2444}$ | 50 p | BF763 | 40 p | BUT18AF | 65 p | IRFP150 | 300p | TIPL791A | 80 p |  | AN5790 | 240 p | AN7362 | 200 p | BA6239A | 130 p | HA11847 | 700 p |
| BD245 | 50 p | BF870 | 22 p | BUT30V | 1700p | IRFP240 | 300 p | 2N2369 | 15p |  | AN5791 | $225 p$ | AN7363 | 2250 | ${ }^{\text {BA6 }}$ B4247 | 150 p 140 p | HA12003 |  |
| BD246A | 50 p | EF871 | 22p | BUT56A | ${ }_{80}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | IRFP250 | 280p | 2N2646 | 20 p | RED 5p | AN5862K | 225 | AN7411 | 50 p | BA6259 | 170 | HA12005 | 180 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD265 }}$ | 45 p | BF960 | 38p | BUT76a | $80 p$ $1300 p$ | IRFP350 | 325p | 2N2904 | 20 p | YELLOW 8p | AN5900 | 130p | AN7414 | 275p | BA6280AF | 300p | HA12010 | 300p |
| BD267 | 45 p | BF961 | $35 p$ 380 | BUT90 | $1300 p$ $1200 p$ | 1 RFP 460 | 775p | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 2906$ | 18 p | GREEN 8p | AN608P | 125p | AN7415 | 70p | BA6290A | 200p | HA12016 | 120p |
| BD278 | 50p | BFO232 | 75p | BUV18 | 650p | \|RFP9140 | 1450p | 2N2907 | 18p | 5mm | AN620 | 250p | AN7470 | 100p | BA6294 | 2509 | HA12017 | 100p |
| BD311 | 100p | BFO252A | 60p | BUV20 | 650 p | IRFP9240 | 350p | 2N3019 | 28p | RED ${ }^{\text {Pew }}$ | AN6130 | 130p | AN8053 | 200 p | BA6302a | 150 p | HA12026 |  |
| BD314 | 100 p | BFR90 | $85 p$ | BUV21 | 400 p | IRFPC50 | 600 p | 2N3053 | 18p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { YELLOW } \\ \text { GREEN } & 8 p \\ \end{array}$ | AN6135 | 120 p $\mathbf{3 5 0 p}$ | AN8275 | $250 p$ 10000 | BA6304 | $120 p$ 140 | HA12044 | 350p |
| BD315 | 150p | BFR91 | ${ }^{\mathbf{9 9}}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | BUV23 | 475p | IRFRC20 | ${ }^{250 p}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2N3054 } \\ & \text { 2N3055 }\end{aligned}$ | 38p |  | AN6250 | 50p | ANB377 | 400p | BA6321 | 250 p | HA12045 | 280 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD317 }}$ | 150 40 40 | BR100 | 37p | BUV25 | 110 p | IRFZ42 | 275p | 2 N 3055 H | 50 p |  | AN6247 | 200p | AN8387 | 350p | BA6328 | 250 P | HA12047 | 450 p |
| BD332 | 40 p | BR303 | 85 p | BUV26 | 150 p | IRFZ44 | 160p | 2N3440 | $45 p$ | RECTANGULAR | AN6270 | 400 p | BA222 | 65p | BA6334 | 75p | HA12058 HA12088 | 320 p $\mathbf{3 7 5}$ |
| 8 B 361 | 60 p | BU105 | ${ }^{80 p}$ | BUV27 | 125 p | M J 2501 | ${ }^{100 p}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2N3441 } \\ & \text { 2 } \\ & \text { N }\end{aligned}$ | $175 p$ 85 | LEDs | AN6306 | 680 p 380 | ${ }_{\text {BA314 }}$ | 10 p | BA6411 | 250 p | HA12116 | 130 p |
| ${ }_{\text {BD }}{ }^{\text {BD362 }}$ | $60 p$ 30 p | BU108 | 100 p $\mathbf{8 0}$ | Buv28 | 175 | MJ3000 | 100p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 34771$ | $85 p$ 88 | $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | AN6310 | 200 p | BA301 | 55p | BA6418N | $100 p$ | HA12411 | 175 p |
| BD371 | 30 p | BU110 | 90p | BUV46A | 75p | M J 3001 | 100p | 2N3772 | 90p | RED 5p | AN6320 | 180 p | BA311 | 80 | BA6435S | 425 p | HA12412 | 175 p |
| (8D410 | 50p 28p | BU111 BU124 | $100 p$ $60 p$ | BUV47 BuV48A | 120p | M ${ }^{\text {M }}$ M4032 M 4035 | 175p | 2N3773 2N3819 | 100p 29p | YELLO  <br> GREEN $\mathbf{8 p}$ | AN63232 | 250p <br> $\mathbf{3 2 0}$ |  | 80p | BA69001 BA | 150p | HA12430 | 200p |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TA8164P | 10 | TDA1180 |  | TDA2760 |  | TDA4661 | 225p |  |  | UPC1004C | 130p | $2 \mathrm{~S}$ | $10 p$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SA1177 } \\ & 2 \text { SA1179 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 p \\ & 20 p \end{aligned}$ |  | P |  |  |
| TAE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA818 | 130 | TD |  |  |  |  |  | TDA8415 |  |  |  |  | 100 p |  | 120 p |  |  |  |  |
| TA ${ }^{\text {TA8200AH }}$ | ${ }_{30}$ | TD |  | TD | 1 | TDA47008 | 750p | TDAB415 | 625 p | UPC1023 | ${ }_{60}$ | 2 S | 150 |  | 200 | ${ }^{2} 58595$ | 50 p |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TA8205 }}$ | 22 | TDA |  | TDA | ${ }^{85 p}$ |  |  | tDA8417 |  |  |  |  | $25 p$ |  | ${ }_{400}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2585}$ | 500p | - ${ }_{\text {2SC790 }}$ |  |
| TA822 | 175 |  |  |  |  |  |  | tDab421 |  |  |  |  | 50p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA822 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 75 | tDA8432 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {TAB21 }}$ | 20 | TDA1270 |  |  |  | 4800 | 50 | TDA8433 | P |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA82214K |  | A1327 |  |  |  |  |  | TDA8433 | 30 | 232 | 609 | 816 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8215 | 30 | DA1405 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A817 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8216H | 30 | tDA1 | 220 p | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8217P | 120 | A14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8220AH |  | DA1506 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {A A } 822224 H}$ |  | A1 | 175p | A3410 |  |  |  | tdab |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8225 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 47 | 15 | p | tDA 3420 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8225L | 475 |  | Pp | A3501 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ta8227 | 250 | A1514A | 325p | A3502 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8229K |  | A1515A | 200 p | A3504 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8400P | 200 | TDA1516 | 350 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ta8810\% |  | tDA1517 | 150p | A3506 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8410P | 20 | TDA1519 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A8432 |  | TDA1519a | 200p | tDA3510 |  | TDA4950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 605N |  | DA15 | 275 | tDA3520 |  | 503 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 606N | 35 | TDA1521 | 21 | tDA 3530 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | TDA152 |  | tDa35 |  | TD |  | TDA | 62 | UPC | 14 | ${ }_{2 S 4886}$ | $45 p$ | 2 SA | Op | 2587 | 35 |  | 950 p |
| TA86615N | ${ }_{48}$ | tDa 1526 |  | TDA35 | 260 | tDA53 | 15 | tDab |  | UPC1198H |  |  | 20p | 2SA | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| TA8628N | 35 | tDA1534 |  |  |  | TDAS |  | TDAB | 32 | UPC |  | ${ }^{2 S A 8}$ | 5 | 2SA | 120 p | 2 S | 229 |  | ${ }^{2250}$ |
| TA8631 |  | TDA 15 | ${ }_{500}$ | TDA3561A | ${ }^{36}$ |  |  | TDA880 | 30 | UPC |  | ${ }^{2 S A 8}$ | ${ }_{40}$ | 2SA12 | 55 | 2 SB 7 | p | ${ }_{2 S C 1013}$ | 170 |
| TAB632N | 55 | TDA ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ | 25 | TDA356 | 36 | TJA |  | TDAg | 40 | UPC | 22 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SA9 }}$ | 45 | 2SA 1 | P | 258 | p |  |  |
| TA864 | 37 | tdat |  | tDa3563 | 35 | TD |  |  |  |  |  | 2 S | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{25}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8653N | 150 | TDA155 |  | tDA 3564 | 325 | TD |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{25} 5$ |  | 2SA | P |  | Op |  |  |
| TAB659AN |  | TDA155 |  | tDA 3565 | ${ }_{220 p}$ | TDA5709 |  | TD | 750 p 550 | UPC | 70p | ${ }^{\text {25A912 }}$ | 700 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SAA }}$ | 30 p | ${ }^{258172}$ | 5 | 2SC1050 | 280 |
| TA8690N | 70 | TDA 15550 | ${ }_{30}^{37}$ | TDA3566 | 28 | TDA58820 | 37 |  | 22 |  |  | 25 299 | 100 p | 2SA1 | 30 P | 258774 | p |  |  |
| TAB701A | 275 | TDA15580 | 300 p | TDA3569 |  | Das | 12 |  | 22 |  | 15 | 25A9 | - | S |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8718N |  | tDa 156 | 675 | tDa3570 |  | TDA5850 |  | TD |  |  |  |  | 30p | ${ }^{\text {2SA }}$ 2SA 268 | 759 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S 8}$ | ${ }^{100}$ |  | 5 |
|  |  | TDA 157 | 300 |  | $300 p$ 7500 |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  | 40p | 2SA | 110 p | 2S8791 | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{jop}}$ | 2SC1079 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TA8872N }}$ | 450 | TDA1572 | 125 | TDA35 | 250p | A610 |  | TEA06 | 30 |  |  | 25A | - | 2SA1 |  | ${ }^{28}$ | P | ${ }^{25 C}$ | 225 |
| tAA550 |  | tDA1576 | 17 | tDA35 |  | tdag | 22 |  |  |  |  |  | 30p | 2SA1 | ${ }_{2009}^{280}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S 8}$ | ${ }^{45 p}$ |  | p |
|  |  | TDA1578A |  | TDA3592A |  | TDA | 75 | TEA |  |  |  | 2SA | p | 2SA12 |  | ${ }_{2}$ | 160 | ${ }_{2 S C 1106}^{25 C}$ | 180\% |
| TBA520 | 120p | TDA 5 T599 | 130 p 275 p | TDA3602 | 225p | TDA |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | P | 2SA1 | 30 p | ${ }^{258}$ | 175 p | $2 \mathrm{SC1114}$ |  |
| tBA5 | 100 | TDA 1591 |  | TDA36 |  | TDA661 |  | TEA | 11 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{254}$ | 140 p | ${ }_{\text {2SA }}$ |  | ( ${ }^{258819}$ | p |  |  |
|  |  | d 1 |  |  | 35 | TDAFO00 | 170p | TEA | 13 |  | p | 25A | 60p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SA }}$ | 1509 | ${ }_{258824}$ | 60p | $2 \mathrm{SCl1124}$ | 270 |
| TBA560 |  | TDA 1598 | ${ }_{200 p}^{160}$ | TDA3651 | ${ }_{200 p}$ | tDA7020T | 175 | 咗 |  |  |  |  |  | 2SA | 110 | $2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 8$ | 5p |  | P |
| TBA810 ${ }^{\text {Tim }}$ | 40 | TDA1602A | 400 | TDA3652 | 200 | tDA 70217 | 200 | TEA 1035 | 20 |  | , |  |  |  |  | 2S88 |  | ${ }^{25 C 1162}$ | P |
| tBA820 |  | TDA1670A | 200 | TDA3652 |  | TDA7050 | 1000 | TEA103 |  |  | ${ }_{115 p}^{320}$ |  | 600 300 | ${ }_{\text {2SA }}$ | 26 | (2S8827 | ${ }_{2}^{2000}$ | ${ }_{2 S C}^{2 \mathrm{SC}}$ | Op |
| ${ }_{\text {TBA820 }}^{\text {TBA920 }}$ | 10 | TDA1675 |  | TDA36 | ${ }_{80}^{85}$ | TDA7053 | 1209 | TE |  |  |  |  | $60 p$ | 2SA |  | 2SB8 |  |  |  |
| TBA950 | ${ }_{100}$ | TDA1771 | 20 | TDA36540 |  | TDA7056 | 200 p | TE | 17 |  |  |  |  | 2SA |  | ${ }^{2} 888$ | $75 p$ | 2 SC | P |
| tBA990 | 60 | TDA 1870A | 20 | TDA3710 | ${ }^{300 p}$ | TDA705 | 225 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2SA |  | 2SB8 | 80p |  |  |
|  |  | TDA1872A |  | tida3720 | 175 | TDA7072 | 17 | TEA10 | ${ }_{150}$ |  |  |  | 120p | 2SA |  |  | 220p | 2 SC 11 | 10p |
| TC5081AP | 80 | TDA 1904 |  | tDa3725 |  | TDA7211 | 100 | , | 350 |  |  |  | , |  |  | 2 SB | 5p | 2SC1212 |  |
| 5090A | ${ }_{230}$ | TDA ${ }^{\text {T } 1908 \mathrm{~A}}$ |  | tDa3730 |  | tDA7220 | 65 | TEA 10 | 170 |  | 250p |  | 25 |  | ¢ | 2SB8 | 8 P | 2 SC 1213 |  |
| 1258 | 410 | TDA1910 | 16 | TDA3740 | 400 | tDA7222 | 100 p | TEA |  |  | 13 |  | 55 |  |  | ${ }^{258888}$ |  | 2SC |  |
| 30 |  |  | 180 | TDA3750 | 400 | TDA ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 1509 | TEA101 | 46 | UP | 5 | 2 S | 35 | 2SA1 | 25 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Sb }}$ | 25 p | $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ | $200 p$ |
| ${ }_{\text {T }}$ | ${ }^{750}$ | TDA 1941 | 300 | TDA3760 | 35 | TDA7233 | 60 | TEA151 | 150 |  |  | 2 SA | 25 | 2SA | 45 | 2588 | 60 p | $2 \mathrm{SC1222}$ | 5 p |
| TC9 ${ }^{\text {chi }}$ | 125p | TDA2002 |  | TDA 3765 V |  | tDA 7240 |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SB9}$ | P |  | P |
| 138 | 15 | tDa2003 |  | tDa3771 |  | TDA7241 | 250p | TEA201 | 30 |  |  |  | 25 |  |  | 2589 | P |  | p |
| 142 | 320 | tDazoos | 15 | TDA3780 | 400 | TDA72 | 225 p | TEA201 | 110 p | UPC |  | ${ }_{2} 2$ | ${ }^{30}$ |  |  | 2S899 | ${ }_{180} \mathbf{6 0}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}$ | 300p | TDA2005 | 150 | TDA3791 | 200 | TDA7250 | 400 | TEA201 | ${ }^{\mathbf{6 0 0}}$ |  | ${ }_{2509}^{4259}$ | 2SA | p | ${ }_{2} 5$ | ${ }_{45 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {SSBg }}$ | 190 | ${ }^{25 C 1278}$ | p |
| - | 150 | TDA2006 | 1200 | TDA3803A | 500 | TDA72 |  | TEA2028 |  |  |  |  | 60 | 2SA | 100 p | 2 SB | p |  | P |
| TC9149 | 225 p |  | 100 | tDa3910 |  | TDA7262 | ${ }^{325 p}$ | TEA2028 | 375 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {op }}$ |  | 100 | 2589 | 00p |  | Op |
| TC9150 | ${ }^{425 p}$ | TDA2009 | 160 | tDA3325 | 150 | TDA72 |  | TEA20 | ${ }^{6509}$ | UP | P | ${ }_{2}$ | Op |  | 55 | 2SB9 | \% |  | P |
| TC9151P | ${ }_{425 p}^{425 p}$ | toazol0 | 15 | TDPA3827 | 200\% | TDA7274 | ${ }_{45}$ | TEA203 | 125 |  | 450p | 2SA | 125 p |  | 30 p | 258 | 10p |  | P |
| TC9153 | 300 | tDA2030 |  | TDA3842 | 200 | TDA7275 |  |  | 200 |  |  | 2SA | ${ }_{2200}^{200}$ |  | ${ }^{45 p}$ | ${ }_{2} 25810$ | 25p |  | P |
| TC99154 | 225 | 203 |  | tDA3883 | ${ }_{225}^{200}$ | TDA7282 |  | TEA2 | ${ }_{450} 200$ |  | 2500 | 2SA | Op | 2SA | 25 | 2S81 | ${ }_{\text {Op }}$ | ${ }_{2 S C} 1342$ | 15 p |
| 9156 | ${ }_{450}$ | TDA2040 | 140 | TDA3845 | 225 | TDA7302 | 45 |  | 350\% |  | 75p |  | 85 |  | Op | 2581 | 130 p | $2 \mathrm{SC1343}$ |  |
| TC9162 | 275 | tDA2051V | 450 | TDA3857 |  | TDA7310 |  | TEA216 | 160 p | UPC1484CA | 300 | 2SA1 | 100 p | 2SA | 100p | 288 | $4{ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | 5p |
|  | 375 | tdazo52 | 52 | tda39 | 225 | TDA7313 | 650 | TEA2260 | 225 | UPC1 | 15 | 2SA | Op |  | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ |  | $130 p$ | 2SC |  |
|  | 400 | tDA205 | 11 | DAA00 | 25 | ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ TDA 7338 A | 550 | TEA2 | 1859 2750 | UP | 40 | 2SA1 | 100p | ${ }_{25} 5$ | 1000 | ${ }_{2} 58$ | p | 2 SC | 5 |
| TCC |  | tDA2107 | ${ }_{325 p}^{250 p}$ | TDA4050 | 15 | ${ }_{\text {TDA }}$ |  | TEA3717dP | ${ }_{160 p}$ | UPC1513HA | 70 p | 2SA1 | 30 p | 25 A | 120 p | ${ }_{2}$ | P | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SCl }}$ | 70 p |
| TC917aP | 32 | TDA2151 | 37 | tDA4060 | 500 | TDA7359 |  | TEA37 | 175p | UPC1514 | 200 | 2 SA1 | 35p | 2 SA | p | 258 | 160 | 2 SCl | $25 p$ |
| TC9176P | 50 | TDA2170 | 260 | TDA4092 | 25 | TDA73 | 700 <br> 175 | TEA | 135p | UPC1515 | 250p | ${ }_{\text {2SA1 }}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | 2 SA | ${ }^{4}$ | 2581 | Op | 2SC1 | 75 p |
| 17940 | 225 | TDA2220 | 250 | ${ }^{\text {TDAA100 }}$ | 1529 | TDP7370V |  | A5 | 175p | UPC152 | 120p | 2SA1 | 60 | 2 SA | P | ${ }_{2 S 8}$ | 75 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1}$ | 5 |
| TCEP 100 | 100p | tDA2320 | 8 | tDA4180 | 14 | TDA7374V | 35 | tea511 | 175 p | 10 | 550 | ${ }_{\text {2SA }}$ | 608 | 2SA1 | 25 | $2 \mathrm{SB1}$ | 40 p |  | 20 |
|  | 20 | tDa25 | 30 | TDA4190 |  | tida770 | 14 | TEAS114A | 20 | 2SA329 | 75 p | 2SA | 50 p | 2SA | p | 2 SB | Op | 2SC |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TD6 }}{ }_{\text {TD623526 }}$ | 200 | TDA2502 |  | TPA4200 |  | TDA8114 |  | TEAS | ${ }_{2200}^{220 p}$ | 2SA46 | 29 p | 2SA | 25 | 2SA | 35 | 2SB | 65 |  | 55 |
| TD | 250 | tDa 2504 | 20 | TDA4260 |  | TD | 35 | TEA5 | 2200 | 25A483 | 98 | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | , | 2SA | 100 1100 | ${ }^{258}$ | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| TD6304AP | 30 | TDA 2505 | 22 | TDA4280 | 32 | TDA81208 | 400p 2500 | TEA | ${ }_{2}^{325 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SA489 }}$ | ${ }_{50 \mathrm{p}}^{80}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S A}$ | P | ${ }_{2 S A}^{2 S A}$ | 1130 p | ${ }_{2 S 81}^{251}$ | ${ }_{40 p}$ | 2 SC | $500 \%$ |
|  | 2350 | TDA2506 | 45 | tDa4282 |  | ${ }^{\text {Tj }}$ TDA88134 |  | TEA | ${ }^{2250}$ | ${ }^{25 A 49}$ | 45 P | 2 2SA1 | 300 | 2 2SA | p | 258 | - | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SC}$ | P |
|  | 300 | tDa2507T | 45 | tDA4290 | 125 p | TDA8135 | 22 | TEAS | 1300 | 25A | 25 | 2SA | ${ }^{1509}$ | 2SA | 5 | 2S8 |  |  | op |
| TD | 200 p | TDA2510 | 45 | tDa4400 | ${ }^{1750}$ | TDAB | 225 p 200 | TEA | ${ }_{1659}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} 5$ | ${ }_{30}^{40}$ | 25A10 | ${ }_{\text {230p }}$ | 2SA | $100 p$ | ${ }_{2 S 81}$ | 50 | ${ }_{2 S}$ | \%00p |
| ${ }^{\text {TJPA100 }}$ | ${ }^{200 \%}$ | tidati4a |  | TDA442 | ${ }_{3} \mathbf{3 0 0 p}$ | t'das 138 | 2009 |  | 20 | 2SA505 | 120 p | 2SA10 |  | 2SA1 | 95p | 258 | Op | $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | P |
| TDA 1005A | 175 | TDA2530 | 30 | TDA4422 | 170 | TDAB138A | 13 |  |  | 25A50 | 35 | 2SA | ${ }_{8}^{125 p}$ | 2SA1 |  |  | ${ }^{50 p}$ |  | 5p |
| TD | ${ }_{70 \mathrm{P}}^{80}$ | TDA 2532 | 100 p | TDA4427 | 20 | ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ TDA81388 | 200p | TEEA | 3250 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{20 p}$ | 25A10 | 8 | 2SA | 225p | ${ }^{2} 51$ | $45 p$ | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | Op |
| TDA10 | 120p | tDa 2541 | 70 p | TDA4433 | 10 | TDA8140 | 200 | TEA | 7509 | 254 | 650 | 2SA10 | 20 p | 2SA1 | p | 25 | 45 | $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | p |
| TDA1013A | 11 | TDA2542 | 1 | TDA4437 | 125 | TDAB143 | 16 | TE | 650p | ${ }^{25 A}$ | ${ }_{\substack{300}}^{1500}$ | ${ }^{25 A 1}$ | ${ }^{100 p}$ | 2SA | 5600 |  | ${ }_{60 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C}$ |  |
| TDA1015 | 85p 140 p |  | 21 | TDA443 | 220p | TDAB | 12 | TE | ${ }_{35}$ | 2 | 5p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{25 A}$ | 100 | 2SA | 450 | ${ }_{2 S 8}^{2 S}$ | 40 p | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{C}}^{2}$ | 200 |
| TDA1020 | 110 | TDA2545 | 120 | tDA44 | 2 | toab | 12 |  | 22 | 2SA5 | 650 p | 2SA109 | $180 p$ | 2 SA1 | 280 | ${ }^{258127 a}$ | ${ }^{40 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C}$ | ${ }^{250}$ |
| TDA | 330 | tapa 5 | 20 | tDA4443 | 25 | TDA | 17 |  | 425p | ${ }^{2 S A}$ | ${ }_{200 p}^{100 p}$ | 2SA10 | 300p | - | ${ }_{45 p}$ | - | 40p | ${ }_{2 S C}^{2 S C}$ | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {TPA }}$ TDA1023 | 130 150 | TDA ${ }^{\text {Ti 2548 }}$ | 30 | TDA44450 | 22 | tDAB | 17 |  | 425 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Sab }}$ | 15 p | 2SA10 | 80 p | 2SA1535 | 175p | 2 SB 1375 | 45p | 2 SC 1 | P |
| TDA1025 | 320 | tDA 2555 | 175 | TDA4452 | 250 | TDA | 20 | TE | 52 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SAG }}$ | 1509 | 2 2SA1 | 130 p | 2SA1 | 55 | 2 SB 1 | $5{ }^{50 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C}$ | 45p |
| TDA1028 | 175 | TDA 2556 | 23 | TDA4453 | 27 | TDA | 65 | TE |  | 2SA |  | 2SA11 | 1300 | 2SA1 | 2209 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC}$ | 75 |  | P |
| TD | ${ }_{100}$ | TPA25 | ${ }^{2250}$ | TDA448 | 28 | TDAB |  | TEAB172 | 12 | ${ }_{2 S A}$ |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SA }} 111$ | 250 p | ${ }_{2 S A 15}$ | 220 | 2 LC 3 | 25 p | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | 45p |
| TDA | 500p | ${ }_{\text {TDA2574V }}$ | 35 | TDA44 | 200 | TDAB |  | TL49 | 100 | 2SA |  | 2SA11 | 160 p | 25A1 | 250 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SC3 }}$ | 10 P | ${ }^{25 C}$ | 5 p |
| TDA | 250p | TDA2575A | 10 | tDa4 | 300 | TD |  | TL |  |  |  | 2SA11 | 150p | 2SA | ${ }_{40}^{2009}$ |  | 60p |  | $35 p$ <br> $\mathbf{6 0 p}$ |
| TDA1041P | ${ }^{180 p}$ | TDA2577A | ${ }_{200 p}^{200 p}$ | tDa4 |  | TDA | 20 | TLO | 38 p | 2SA | 25 p | $25 A 11$ | 30 p | 2SA1 | 90 | 2 LC | 25 p | 2 SC 1 | 45p |
| TDA | 200 | tDA2579A | 2100 | TDA 4503 | 250 | TDA8196 | 120 p | TLO |  | ${ }^{2546}$ | ${ }^{15 p}$ | 2 2SA11 | ${ }^{40 p}$ | 2SA1 | 00p | ${ }_{2}^{25}$ | 15 |  | 10p |
| TDA | ${ }_{3}^{2000}$ | TDA 2582 | 130 | TDA4505A | ${ }_{275}^{300}$ | TDAB205 | ${ }^{125}$ | TLO | ${ }^{550}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SAG }}$ | 26 | 2SA1124 | ${ }_{60 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SA }}$ | 175 | 2 SC | p |  | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| TDA1053 |  | TDA25 |  | TDA4505 | 45 | ${ }^{\text {TD }}$ | 22 |  |  | ${ }_{2 S A}$ |  | ${ }^{2} 541127$ | 50 | 2SA1 | 1818 | $2 \mathrm{2S}$ | $15 p$ | 2SC | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 35p } \\ \mathbf{5 5 P} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| TDA1057 |  | TDA25910 | 15 | TDA4505M |  | TDA8215 | 30 | TP |  | ${ }_{2 S} 2$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 S A 11}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1200}$ | 2SA | 310p 4250 | ${ }_{2 S}$ |  |  | - |
| ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ TDA 10598 S | ${ }_{140 \mathrm{p}}^{40}$ | TDA2593 | 30 | TDA4510 | 20 | TDA8217 | 25 |  | ${ }_{\text {coiop }}^{500}$ | ${ }^{2 S A}$ | 10 | ${ }^{2 S A 11}$ | ${ }_{\text {200p }}^{1300}$ | 2SA1 | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}^{425}$ | 2SC49 | 25p | ${ }_{2 S C}{ }^{2} 571$ | 50p |
| TDA 1062 | 140 p | TDA2595 |  | TDA4555 | 27 | TDAB304 |  | U | 80 p | 2SA | 140 p | 2SA11 | $100 p$ | 2SA | ${ }^{25}$ | 2 CC 5 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {TPA }}$ TDA068 | 15 | TDA260 |  | TDA4556 |  | TDAB305 | 15 |  | ${ }^{1250}$ | 2SA7 | 280p | 2SA11 | ${ }_{40}{ }^{\text {app }}$ | 2S83 | \% | 2SC5 | ${ }_{20 p}$ | 2 SC | 600\% |
| TDA10 | 280 | tDa2616 | 25 | TDA 5650 | 270 | tDA |  |  | 220 | 2 2SA |  | 2SAA145 | 2000 | 2583 | 150 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SC}$ | 1000 | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{SC}}^{2 \mathrm{~S}}$ | 5 |
| ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ TD1077 | 2509 | TDA2630 | ${ }_{35}$ | TDA4565 | 150 <br> 250 <br> 20 | tiabisya | ${ }_{27} 3$ |  | ${ }_{\text {130p }}^{130}$ | 2SA7 | 50p | 2SA11 | 30p | 2584 | ${ }^{80 p}$ |  |  |  |  |
| TDA1083 | 275p | TDA2653A |  | TDa45 | 22 | T0A8351 | 20 | UPC556 |  | $25 A$ |  | 2 2SA1 | $3{ }^{30 p}$ | 2585 | 55 | ${ }^{25 C 644}$ | P | 2sc | 730p |
| TDA1085 | 17 | TDA 2654 | 20 | tDA4 | 20 | TDAB360 |  | UPC571 | 22 | 2SA726 |  | 2SA11 | ${ }_{\text {20p }}^{22 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{2585}$ | 130p | ${ }_{2 S 6}^{2 S C 6}$ | - |  | S0p |
| TDA ${ }^{\text {TDA }} 1097$ | 1 | TDA2658 |  | TDA4 |  | TDAB | 20 |  | 90 p | 2SA740 | 90 p | 2SA1162 | 30p | 258531 | 400p | ${ }^{25 C 683}$ | 35 p | 2 SC | 55 p |
| TOA 1097 | 4759 | tDA2690 | $100 p$ | TD | 16 |  | 1200 p |  | 695 | 254742 | 45 | ${ }^{2 S A} 1163$ | 15 p | ${ }^{25885}$ | 80 p |  | 90p |  | 5p |
| TDA1151 | - | TDA2710.1 |  | TD | 12 | TD |  | UPC592 | 1959 | 25A747A |  | ${ }^{\text {2SA }}$ 2SA1170 | 500p | 25 | ${ }_{22 p}$ | 2SC | ${ }_{5} 5$ | ${ }_{2 S C 1634}$ |  |
| TDA1170 |  | tDA2730 |  | ${ }^{T}$ |  | tDab380 | 20 | UPC596 | 190 | 25A764 | 200 p | 2SA11 | 60 | 258546 | 45 | 2 SC 7 | p | ${ }_{2 S \text { SC1667 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TDA } 1170 \mathrm{~N} \\ & \text { TDA1175 } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{17}^{88}$ | tDA2740 | ${ }_{200}^{30}$ | TOA4650 | 300p | TDAB385 | 650 | UPC1001 | 130 | 2SA769 | 200 | 2SA1174 | 25p | 258560 25860 | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SC735}$ | 40p | 2SC1674 | 15p |

## JAPANESE TRANSISTORS

| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price. | rt | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Par | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1675}$ | 90 | 2SC2261 | 700p | $2 \mathrm{SC27}$ | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | 280p | 2 S | p | 2 SD | 19 | 2SD880 | 40p | 2SD13 | Op | 2SD1763A | Op | 2SK312 | Op |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1678}$ |  | 2SC2267 |  | 2 SC 2721 | 120 p | 2SC3 | p | ${ }^{2 S C 3807}$ | $20 p$ | 25028 | 250p | 2SD88 | 25p | 2SD1328 | p | 2SD1764 | Op | 315 | Op |
| 2SC 1683 | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC2270}$ | 60p | 2SC2724 | 15p | $2 \mathrm{SC3269}$ | 50p | 2SC3808 | 70 p | 2SD291 | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SD88}$ | 35p | 2SD1330 | 50p | 2SD1765 | Op | 2SK320 | 120p |
| 2SC 1684 | 30p | 2SC2271 | 25p | 2SC2738 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC3270}$ | 50p |  | Op | 2 2D313 | 25 p | 2SD8 | 75 p | 2SD13 | \%p | 2SD1769 | 110 p | 2Sk320 | 120p |
| 2 SC1685 | ${ }^{30}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2274}$ | 15p |  | 350p | $2 \mathrm{SC32}$ | 75p | 2SC3 | 250p | 2 2531 | 75p | 2SD894 | 35p | 2SD134 | 65 p | 2SD1773 | 100p | 2SK323 | ${ }^{130 p}$ |
| 2SC1729 | 900p | $2 \mathrm{SC2276}$ | 50p | 2SC2750 | 300p | $2 \mathrm{SC3277}$ | 280p | 2SC3832 | 135p | 2 20325 | 30 p | 2SD895 | 100p | 2 SD1350 | 150p | 2SD1776 | 70 p | $2 S K 332$ | 175p |
| 2SC1730 | 10p | $2 \mathrm{SC2278}$ | 70p | 2SC2751 | 270p | 2SC3279 | 30p | 2SC3833 | 250p | ${ }^{2 S D 330}$ | 65p | $2 \mathrm{SD896}$ | 200p | 2 SD | 60 p | 2SD1783 | 70 p | 2SK | 40p |
| 2 SC1735 | 70 | ${ }^{25 C 2283}$ | Op | 2SC275 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3} 2$ | 20p |  | 100p | 2 SD 348 | 300p | 2SD8988 | 225p | 2SD1378 | 60 p | 2SD1785 | 160p | 2SK363 | ap |
| 2 2SC1740 | 10 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2290}$ | 1800p | 2SC2767 | 300p | $2 \mathrm{SC3281}$ | 200p | 2SC3852 | 80 p | $2 \mathrm{SD350}$ | 320p | 2SD900 | 400p | 2 SD1379 | 100 p | 2SD1789 | 210 | 2SK364 | 40p |
| ${ }^{2 S C} 1741$ | 33 p | 2 25c2291 | ${ }^{40}$ | 2 SC 2769 | ${ }_{700}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3284}$ | 600 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3853}$ | 220p | ${ }^{250357}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{2 S D 905}$ | 450 p | 2SD138 | 100p | 2SD1796 | 120p | 67 | P |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1755}$ | 90 | ${ }^{25 c 2298}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2773}$ | P | ${ }^{25 C 3293}$ | S | ${ }^{2 S C 38}$ | 220 p | ${ }^{250358}$ | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SD916}$ | 130p | 2SD1382 | 60 p | 2SD1802 | 75 p | 2SK369 | Op |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1756}$ | 35 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2307}$ | 300 p | 2SC2774 | 500p | $2 \mathrm{SC3298}$ | 50p | 2SC3857 | 500p | ${ }^{2 \text { SD359 }}$ | 50 p | 2 2S917 | 300p | 2SD1384 | P | 2SD1806 | 75p | 2SK373 | 40p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1758}$ | 30p | 2SC2308 | ${ }^{10} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2785}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3299}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 3858}$ | ${ }^{550 p}$ | 2 25361 | 100 p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S}} 922$ | 320p | 2SD1390 | 350p | 2SD1812 | 45 p | 2SK374 | 45p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1760}$ | 70 p | 2SC2312 | 300p | 2SC2786 | 20 | 2SC3300 | 400p | 2 SC 386 | ${ }^{275 p}$ |  | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SD923}$ | 360p | 2SD1391 | 250p | 2SD1815 | 50 |  |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1775}$ | 10p | 2SC2314 | 70p | 2SC2787 | Op | 2SC3303 | 100 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3868}$ | 100p | 2SD371 | 240p | 2SD946 | 120p | 2SD1392 | 5p | 2SD1825 | P | 25k38 | ${ }^{600 p}$ |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1781}$ | 20p | ${ }_{2 S C 2316}$ | 150p | 2 LC 2791 | 5009 | ${ }_{2 \text { SC3306 }}$ | P | 2 2S3870 | 00p | ${ }^{25 D 380}$ | 650 p | 2 SD947 | 100p | 2SD1395 | P | 2SD1827 | 120p | ${ }^{25 K} 389$ | 115 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1789}$ | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC2320}$ | 10p | 2SC2792 | 20 | $2 \mathrm{SC3307}$ | P | 2SC388A | 25p | 2 SD 38 | 50p | 2 SD950 | 300 | 2 SD 13 | 120 p | 2SD1843 | 70 p | 2SK | p |
| 2 2C1809 | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC23}$ | 120 p | 2SC27 | 0 P | ${ }^{25 C 3309}$ | 150 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3883}$ | 210p | ${ }^{250382}$ | 75 p | 2SD95 | 200 | 2 SD1397 | 100p | 2SD1846 | 350p | 2SK405 | 450p |
| 2 2C1810 | 250p | 2SC2328A | 50p | 2SC2808 | Op | 2SC3310 | 125p | 2SC3884A | 200p | 2 SD 3 | P | 2SD957A | 520p | 2SD1398 | 120p | 2SD1847 | 275p | 2SK414 | 550p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1815}$ | 10 | 2SC2310 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2810}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3316}$ |  | 2SC38 | 250p | 2SD38 | 150p | 2SD958 | \% | 25013 | 300 p | 2SD1849 | 280p | 15 | Op |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1819}$ | P | 2SC2315 | 17 | $2 \mathrm{SC2812}$ |  | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{C} C 331}$ | 350p | 2SC3885A | 290p | 2 S0389 | 60 p | 2SD965 | 35p | 2SD14 | 280 | 2SD1850 | 325p | 123 | 5 p |
| 2 2SC1826 | 60p | $2 \mathrm{SC2329}$ | 480p | ${ }^{25 C 2814}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 3326}$ | 50 | ${ }^{2 S C 3886 A}$ | 275p | 2 S | 4 p | 2SD970 | 170p | 250 | 120p | 2SD1853 | 40p | ${ }_{2 S K} 427$ | p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1827}$ | 60p | 2Sc2230 | 300p | $2 \mathrm{SC2824}$ | 75 | $2 \mathrm{SC3327}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3890}$ | 15 | 2 S | P | 2 SD972 | 40 p | 2SD14 | 225p | $2 \mathrm{SD1856}$ | 40 p |  |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1829}$ | 500p | ${ }^{2 S C 2331}$ | 500 | 2SC2825 |  | ${ }^{2 S C 332}$ | ${ }_{200} \mathbf{5 0}$ | 2SC3892 2SC389 | 225 |  | ${ }^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD973 2SD973 | ${ }_{70 \mathrm{p}}^{60}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 14}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S D 18}$ | 75 p | 2SK511 | 200p |
| ${ }^{2 S C C 1833}$ | 270 | - | ${ }_{80 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC2826 | ${ }_{130} 200 \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC3331 }}$ | 20p | 2SC33895 | 325p | 2SD414 | 45p | 2SDD983 | ${ }^{70 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD140 2SD 140 | 60p | 2SD1858 |  | ${ }^{\text {2SK513 }}$ | 5p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1841}$ | 12p | 2SC2335 | - | $2 \mathrm{SC2832}$ | 300 p | 2SC3333 | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC3896}$ | 400p | 2SD42 | 350p | 2SD98 | 120 p | ${ }_{2 S D 14}$ | 125p | 2SD186 | 85p | 2SK526 | p |
| 2 SC 1844 | 50 p | 2SC2336A | 125p | $2 \mathrm{SC2834}$ | 280 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3345}$ | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC3897}$ | 400p | 2SD426 | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SD986}$ | 120p | 2SD140 | 170p | 2SD1877 | 175p | 2 Sk531 | P |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1845}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{25 C 2344}$ | \% | ${ }^{25 C 2837}$ |  | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 3346$ | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3907}$ | 50 p | 2SD427 | 50 p | 2SD9 | 70 p | 2SD | 5 | 2SD1878 | 160p | SK | p |
| 2SC1845 | 35p | 2SC2347 |  | 2 Sc 2839 |  | 2 SC 3352 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC3927}$ | 250p | 2SD4 | 35p | 2SD1010 | 40p | 2SD14 | $75 p$ | 2SD1879 | 275p | 2SK537 | p |
| - ${ }_{\text {2SCl }}$ | 45p | ${ }_{\text {2SC2350 }}$ | 120 p | 2SC2853 2SC2873 | 700 | ${ }_{2 S C 3353}^{2 S C 355}$ | 280p | ${ }^{25 C 394}$ | 40p | 2SD4 | 15p | 2SD1012 | 40p | 2 2SD14 | 60 p | 2SD1880 | ${ }^{360}$ | ${ }^{2} 5 \mathrm{~K} 538$ | p |
| ${ }^{2 S C C 1855}$ | 85p | 2sc2360 | 120 p | 2SC2873 | 120p | 2SC3355 | -50p | 2SC3944 | 75p | ${ }^{\text {2SD468 }}$ | 15p | 2SD1020 | 40p | ${ }^{\text {2SD141 }}$ | 750p | 2SD1 |  | 25K539 | 00p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1865}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2362}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 2878}$ | 20 p | 2SC3358 | 50 p | 2 CC 39 | 120 p | 2SD4 | 100p | 2SD102 | 250 | 2SD14 | 260 p | 2SD188 | 300 p | 2SK544 | 30 p |
|  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2365}$ | 280p | $2 \mathrm{SC2879}$ | 3200p | 2SC3376 | 300p | $2 \mathrm{SC395}$ | 50 | 2SD525 | 50 p | 2SD1024 | 850 | 2SD142 | 135 p | 2SD188 | 225p | SK552 | p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1871}$ | 425 p | ${ }^{25 C 2369}$ |  | 2SC2882 | ${ }^{60}$ | 2SC3377 | P | $2 \mathrm{SC39}$ | 60p | 2 SD | 70 p | 2SD1027 | 850 p | 2S | 160p | 2SD1894 | 300p | 2SK55 | P |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1875}$ | 220p | 2 2SC2371 | ${ }^{25 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2883}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | 2SC3378 | 120 p | ${ }^{2 S C 396}$ | 100p | 2SD5 | ${ }_{8 p}$ | 2SD1030 | 75p | 2SD142 | 18 | 2SD | 225p | 2SK | p |
| 2SC1881 | 70p | 2 SC 2373 | 210 p | 2 SC | 200p | 2 SC 3379 | 200 | $2 \mathrm{SC39}$ | 250p | 2SD5 | 120p | 2SD1031 | 70p | 2SD143 | 28 | 2SD191 | 175p | 2SK556 | 500p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1890}$ | 15p | ${ }^{2 S C 2383}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{2SC2899}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC3381}$ | 130p | $2 \mathrm{SC3973}$ | 210p | 2SD | 300p | 2SD10 | p | 2SD14 |  | 2SD1911 | 300p | 2SK557 | p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1895}$ | Pp | ${ }_{2}$ SC2389 | , | ${ }^{25 C 2909}$ | 60 p | ${ }^{25 C 3383}$ | 80 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3975}$ | 10 p | 2 2SD | ${ }^{225 p}$ | 2 2SD1046 | 2000 | 2SD1433 | 400p | ${ }^{2 S D 1913}$ | 50 p | 2SK559 | 00p |
| 2SCL1904 2SC1906 | $125 p$ $15 p$ | ${ }^{25 C 2407}$ | 110 p 1200 | - | 250 | ${ }_{2 S C 3393}^{251}$ | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{p}}^{80 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC398 2SC399 | 160 | 2SD5 | 500p | 2SD104 2SD 105 | 188 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SD} 143$ | ${ }_{300}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 1929}$ | 50 p | ${ }^{25 K 560}$ | 580 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1907}$ | 20 p | ${ }_{2 S C 2412 K}$ | p | 2SC2912 | 120p | 25C3399 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | 2SC3997 | 1250p | ${ }^{2 S D 555}$ | ${ }_{2}^{200 p}$ | 2SD1055 | ${ }^{130 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SDD }} 1438$ | 60p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SD1930 } \\ & \text { 2SD1933 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2SK566 | 475p |
| 2 SC 1909 | 250p | ${ }^{25 C 2440}$ | 200 p | 2 2C2921 | 650 p | 2SC3400 | 35p | 2SC3998 | 800 | 2SD56 | 50 | 2SD1060 | 130 p | 2SD14 | 220 p | $2 \mathrm{SD193}$ | 0p | 2SK | 70 p |
| 2SC1913 | 90p | $2 \mathrm{SC2458}$ | 10p | 2 Sc 2922 | 480p | $2 \mathrm{SC3401}$ | 50p | 2SC4006 | 100p | 2SD57 | 20p | 2SD1062 | 150p | 2SD144 | 80 p | 2SD1941 | 350 p | SK612 | ${ }^{30}$ |
| 2 SC 1914 | 30 p | ${ }_{2 S C 2459}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {2SC2923 }}$ | 75 | 2 SC3402 | ${ }^{40} \mathrm{p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC4020}$ | ${ }^{150}$ | 2 25575 | 530p | 2SD1063 | 200p | 2SD14 | 200p | 2SD1944 | 50p | 2SK684 | ${ }^{950}{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| 2 SC 1921 | 15p | $2 \mathrm{SC2466}$ | p | ${ }^{25 C 2928}$ | 550p | 2 SC3405 | 130 p | $2 \mathrm{SC4023}$ | 325p | 2SD592 | 25p | 2SD106 | 250p | 2SD14 | 300p | 2SD | 80p | 2SK685 | 1150p |
| 2 SC | 175 | ${ }^{2 S C 24}$ | 275 | ${ }^{25 C 2929}$ | ${ }^{280}$ | 2 SC3409 | 400p | ${ }^{25 C 4029}$ | 350p | 2SD596 | 25p | 2SD10 | 160p | 2SD145 |  | 2SD1959 | 210p | 2SK699 |  |
| ${ }^{25 C 1923}$ | 10p | 2 SC2492 | 50p | 2SC2934 | 75p | $2 \mathrm{SC3416}$ | P | $2 \mathrm{SC4043}$ |  | 2SD600 | 30 p | 2SD109 | 50p | 2SD145 | 200p | 2SD1978 | 50p | 2Sk7 | 300p |
| 2SC1929 | 180p | 2 SC2470 |  | ${ }^{2 S C 2937}$ | 250 | 2 SC 3417 | p | $2 \mathrm{SC4046}$ | P | ${ }^{251501}$ | 40p | ${ }^{2 S D 10}$ | 350p | 2 SD 145 | 275p | 2 2SD1984 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 2Sk7 | 500 p |
| 2 SC 1940 | 110p | $2 \mathrm{SC2481}$ | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC2939}$ | 40 | $2 \mathrm{SC3419}$ | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC405}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25060}$ | 60 p | 2SD10 | 150p | 2SD14 | 140p | 2SD19 | P |  | Op |
| 2 SC 1941 | 27p | ${ }^{2 S C 2482}$ | 20 P | ${ }^{2 S C 2944}$ | 300 p | ${ }^{25 C 3420}$ | 80 | C4059 | 400 p | 2SD612 | P | 2 SD 1094 | 375p | 2SD14 | P | 2SD | P |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SCCC1942 }}$ | 350p | ${ }^{2 S C 2483}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2958}$ | 800 | ${ }^{2 S C 3421}$ | 75 | ${ }^{25 C 4064}$ | 140 p | ${ }_{2}$ 2SD13 | p | ${ }^{2 S D 1110}$ | ${ }^{225}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 145}$ | ${ }^{165 p}$ | ${ }^{25191969}$ | 45p | 2SK727 | $4{ }^{455 p}$ |
| 2SC1944 2SC 1945 | 3500 3500 | 2SC2484 | 185 p 4000 | ${ }^{\text {2SC2962 }}$ | 800 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3422}$ | 75 p | ${ }^{2 S C 4106}$ | 150p | 2SD617 | 300p | ${ }^{2 S D 1111}$ | 20 p | 2SD145 | 50 p | 2 2SD2001 | 5 p | 2SK727 2Sk739 | 475p |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 19$ | 15 | 2 SC | 20 | 2 SC | 25 | 2S5 | 665 | ${ }^{2 S C}$ | 175 | 250633 | 70p | 2 | 225 | ${ }^{2 S D}$ | 60 | 2 L | 250 |  | 3000 |
| 2SC194 |  | 2SC2498 |  | 2SC2988 | 150p | ${ }^{2 S C 3446}$ | 150p | ${ }^{25 C 4124}$ | 200 | ${ }_{2 S 637}$ | 15 p | 2SD1133 | 65 p | ${ }_{2}$ SD148 | 2250 | 2SD2012 | 50 p | ${ }_{2 S K} \mathbf{S} 769$ | 00p |
| 2 SC 1953 | 45p | 2SC2500 | 25p | 2SC2995 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3447}$ | 130p | 2SC4125 | 275 p | 2SD63 | 15p | 2SD11 | 75p | 2SD14 |  | 2SD20 | 65 | Sk786 |  |
|  | 70p | $2 \mathrm{SC2502}$ | 140p | 2 SC 2999 | \% | 2SC3456 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC4137}$ | Op | 2SD639 | 20p | 2SD1138 | 40 p | 2SD149 | 300 | 2SD20 | 30 | 2S | 800 p |
| 2 2S 1959 | 10p | 2 2C2503 |  | ${ }^{\text {2SC3001 }}$ | 1400p | ${ }^{25 C 3457}$ | 125p | ${ }^{25 C 4138}$ | ${ }^{200}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 640}$ | 350p | 2SD140 | P | ${ }^{2 S D 1497}$ | 230 | 2SD206 | 100p |  |  |
| 2SC 1962 | 175 p | ${ }^{25 C 2512}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC3019 }}$ | 320p | ${ }^{25 C 3459}$ | 80p | ${ }^{2 S C 457}$ | 400 p | 2 2SD65 | 18p | 2SD1442 | 350 p | 2SD1497- |  | 2SD20 | 250p | 2SK |  |
| ${ }_{2}$ 2SC1967 | 1300 | $2 \mathrm{SC2517}$ | 12 | 2SC3020 | 14 | 2 SC 3460 | 130p | 2 SCa | 100 | 2SD66 | 60p | 2SD114 | 25p | 2SD1505 |  | 2SD21 | 180p |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC} 196$ | 160 | 2SC2519 | 60p | $2 \mathrm{SC3022}$ | 185 | ${ }^{2 S C 3461}$ | ${ }^{275 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC4151}$ | 125p | ${ }^{25 D 666}$ | 25p | 2SD1148 | 175p | 2SD150 | P | 2SD2136 |  | 2SK |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C} 197$ |  | ${ }^{\text {2SC2527 }}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3025}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3466}$ | 25p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{2C4}} \mathbf{2} 169$ | ${ }^{600}$ | ${ }^{251567}$ | 20p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1 }} 1153$ | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{P}^{5}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 150}$ | \% | 2SD22 | 35 p | ${ }^{\text {2SK794 }}$ | 15p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1971}$ | 400 | ${ }^{2 S C 2534}$ | 150 | ${ }^{2 S C 3026}$ | 450 | ${ }^{25 C 3468}$ | 70p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC4} 499}$ | 400p | $2 \mathrm{SD669}$ | 35p | 2SD115 | 65 | 2SD15 | 100p | 2SD2 | 175 p | 2Sk7 | 0p |
|  |  | 2SC2535 | 30 | 2 Sc 30 | 300 | $2 \mathrm{CC3481}$ | 300p | 2SC4204 | 60p | 2SD673 | 350p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1160 }}$ | 150p | 2SD1511 | 75p | 2SD2255 | 175p | 2SK809 | 850 p |
| ${ }^{2 S C} 1973$ | 150 p | 2 2SC2538 | 100 p | ${ }^{25 C 3037}$ | ${ }^{125 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3482}$ | 275 | ${ }^{25 C 4231}$ | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }^{2 S 8676}$ | 250p | 2SD1163A | 220p | 2SD1519 | 250p | 250233 | 50 p | Sk812 |  |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC1} 1975}$ | p | ${ }^{2 S C 2540}$ | ${ }^{19009}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3038}$ | 25p | ${ }^{2 S 53486}$ | 275p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC} 4235}$ | ${ }^{300}$ | ${ }^{25 D 717}$ | ${ }^{180}$ | 2SD164 | 75p | 2SD15 | 70p | 2SD233 | 150 p | 2SK | 325p |
| - ${ }_{\text {2SC1980 }}$ |  | 2SC2542 | 300p | $2 \mathrm{2C3039}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3502}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC4236}$ | 450 | 2SD7 | 85 p | 2SD116 | 270p | 2SD152 | 450 | 2SD23 | 225 p | , |  |
| ${ }^{2 \mathrm{2SC} 198}$ | 75p | ${ }^{2 S C 2545}$ | 55 | 2 2Sc3040 | 260 p | ${ }^{25 C 3503}$ | 50 p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2 S C 4237}$ | 500 p | 2SD722 | 240 p | 2SD1169 | 280 p | ${ }^{2 S D 152}$ | 100 p | $2 \mathrm{LS448}$ | 225p | 2Sk | p |
| ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC}} 1988$ | 150p | - ${ }^{2 S C 2546}$ 2SC547 | 255 | - | 300p | 2SC3505 | 120p | 2SC4278 | $120 p$ 1750 | ${ }_{\text {2SD726 }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {2SDD11 }}$ | 50 | 2SD15 |  | 2SJ56 |  | 2Sk875 | 475p |
| ${ }^{25 C 13}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2550}$ | $5{ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3057}$ | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC3506}$ | 250 p | 2SC4288A | 650p | 250731 | 250p | 2SD118 | 400 | 2SD1546 | 35 | 2S. 76 | 220p | 2SK903 | Op |
| ${ }^{25 C 2001}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2551}$ | $7{ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3068}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3507}$ | 650 | ${ }^{25 C 4300}$ | ${ }^{200}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 732}$ | 15 | 2SD1189 | ${ }^{55 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 1548}$ | 17 | 2S. | 350 p | 2SK904 | 500p |
| ${ }_{2 \text { 2SC2002 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 2552}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3070}$ | 35p | ${ }^{25 C 3509}$ | 750 p | 2 SC4301 | 300p | 2SD734 | 15p | 2SD191 | 120 p | 2SD155 | 170p | 2S. 79 | 225p | 2SK951 | 275p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2004}^{2 S C 2003}$ | 20p | 2SC2553 | 200p | 2 SC3071 | 26 | 2 Sc 35 | 170p | 2 SC 43 | 225 | 2SD74 | 120p | 2SD1192 | P1 | 2SD155 | 150p | ${ }^{25} 103$ | 75p | 2SK952 | 275p |
| - ${ }_{\text {2SC2004 }}^{2 \text { SC2022 }}$ | 20p | ${ }^{2 S C 2555}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 3073}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3518}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 4313}$ | 600p | ${ }^{251473}$ | 120 | ${ }^{2 S D 1196}$ | 150p | ${ }^{2 S D 1556}$ | 25p | ${ }^{2 S J 109}$ | 200p | 2Sk955 |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SC} 2022 \\ & 2 \mathrm{SC} 2023 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $110 p$ <br> 180 | (2SC2563 | 200 p | 2SC3074 | 150 | 2SC3519 | 450p | 2SC4381 | 200 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S D 757}$ | 120p | 2SD197 | 150p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S D 15651}$ | 75p | ${ }_{\text {2SJ113 }}^{2 S .114}$ | 1050p | ${ }^{25 K 956}$ | 600p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2}$ | P1 | ${ }^{2 S C 2568}$ | 120 p | 2 2C3077 | 120 | ${ }^{25 C 3528}$ | 750 p | 2 2C4386 | 275 | ${ }_{2}$ 2S762 | 100 p | 2SD1207 | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }_{2} 25157$ | 170 100p | ${ }^{2 S J 114}$ | ${ }^{11500 p}$ | 2Sk9 | 700p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2027}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25 C 2570}$ | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3086}$ | 150 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3531}$ | 225p | ${ }^{25 C 4387}$ | $425 p$ | $2 \mathrm{SD763}$ | 140 | 2SD1210 | 280p | ${ }^{2 S D 157}$ | 200p | ${ }_{2 S J 117}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2552036}$ | 50 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2571 }}$ | 330 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC3089 }}$ | ${ }_{750} 130$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3549}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25 C 4408}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SD768}$ | 180 p | 2SD1211 | ${ }^{2200}$ | 2SD15 | 150p | 2SJ119 | 700 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S K}$ | \% |
| ${ }_{25}^{2 S}$ |  | 25 C 2577 | 110 | 2 2S310 | 750 | 2SC355 | 270 | $2 \mathrm{SC44}$ | 275p | 2SD7 | 200 p | 2SD121 | 220p | 2 2SD15 | 25 | 2SJ162 | 680p |  |  |
| 2SC2055 | 120 p 150 p | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC2578 } \\ & \text { 2SC2579 }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{110}^{170 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3112}$ | 35 p | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC3568 } \\ & \text { 2SC3577 }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{200 p}$ | 2SC4431 | 325 | ${ }_{2 S D 774}^{2 S 573}$ | 20p | 2SD1218 | 75p | 2SD1579 2SD1589 | 60 p | ${ }_{2 S J 11}^{2 S}$ | 15 | 2SK 1058 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2056}$ | 20 | 2SC2580 | 175p | 2 2C3116 | 75 | 2SC3584 | 200 p | 2 SC 4467 | 175 | 2SD77 | 400 p | 2SD1225 | 70p | 2SD159 | 100 p | 2SJ2 | 625 | 2SK 1082 | Op |
| ${ }^{25 C 206}$ | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2581}$ | 225p | $2 \mathrm{SC3117}$ | 120p | 2 Sc 3591 | 200 | 2 SC 446 | 250 P | 2SD78 | 650 p | 2SD1227 | 40p | 2SD1591 | 310p | 2SJ307 | 175p | 2SK1102 | 375p |
| ${ }_{\text {2SC2061 }}^{\text {2SC2068 }}$ | 75 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC } 2588}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3122}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3595}$ | ${ }^{220}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 4517}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{250786}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{25 D 1229}$ | 250p | 2SD1593 | 125p | ${ }_{2 S 19}^{2 S 19}$ | 45p | 2SK | 250 |
| ${ }^{\text {2SC2068 }}$ | -60p | 2SC2590 | 40p 50p | 2SC3148 | 145 p 180 p | ${ }_{\text {2SC3597 }}$ | 75 p 140 p | 2SC4517A | 225p | 2518787 2S0788 | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{p}}^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD1237 2SD1238 | 300p | 2SD1595 2S0160 | 70p | ${ }_{\text {2SK33 }}$ | 40 p | 2SK11 | 225p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2073}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{2 S C 5592}$ | 200 p | 2 2SC3150 | 100 p | ${ }^{25 C 3600}$ | 175 p | 2SC4532 | 1000p | ${ }_{\text {2SD789 }}$ | 20p | 2SD1244 | 300p 25p | 2SD1609 | 210p | 2SK40 | -50p | 2SK1120 | 550p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2075}$ | 65 | 2SC2603 |  | $2 \mathrm{2SC3151}$ | 175p | 2SC3606 | 100p | 2SC4542 | 400p | 2SD792 | 400p | 2SD1246 | 20p | 2SD1632 | 320 p | 2SK68 | 1000 | 2SK1190 | 350p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2078}$ | 95p | ${ }^{2 S C 2610}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 3152}$ | 130 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3507}$ | 150 p | 25 C 4742 | 275p | ${ }^{25 D 794}$ | 33 p | 2SD124 | 40p | 2SD1637 | 50p | 2SK73 | 75p | ${ }^{2 S K 191}$ | 800p |
| ${ }^{2 S 5 C 2085}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2611}$ | 30p | 2 Sc 315 | 175 | 2 2SC3608 | 65p | $2 \mathrm{SC474}$ | 350 | 2SD795 | 140p | 2SD1251 | 180p | 2SD1647 | 40 p | 2 Sk 7 | 200p | 2SK121 | 700 |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2086}$ | 60p | ${ }^{25 C 2621}$ | 70 p | 2 2S3156 | 35 | ${ }^{2 S C 3516}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 4745}$ | 55 | ${ }^{2 \text { 2S7798 }}$ | 175 | ${ }^{2 S D 1254}$ | 55 | 2 2SD1649 | 260p | 2SK106 | 40p | 2SK122 | 200p |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 20929}$ | 1200p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2625 }}$ | 90p | ${ }^{2 S C 3157}$ |  | 2SC3636 | ${ }_{225}^{280}$ | 2SC4747 2 SC 457 | ${ }_{2}^{375}$ | 2SD79 | 150p | 2SD1263 | 90p | ${ }^{250165}$ | ${ }_{150} 15$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SK}} 1$ | 45 p | 2SK1275 | 275p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2097}$ | ${ }^{2300}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2630}$ | 1800p | $25 C 3159$ | 200 p | 2 2C3657 | 400p | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{5 C 4 7 6 2}$ | 300p | 2SD811 | 450 | 2SD1265 | 75 p | ${ }_{\text {2SD } 1656}$ | 250p | ${ }_{\text {2SK117 }}$ | 50p | ${ }^{2 S K 1296}$ |  |
| 2SC2099 2SC2118 | 2500p | ${ }^{2 S C 2631}$ | 20p | ${ }^{25 C 3164}$ | 270p | ${ }^{2 S C 3659}$ | $6^{600}$ | ${ }^{25 C 4769}$ | 220p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SD} 19}$ | 300p | 2SD1266 | 180p | 2SD1663 | 350p | 2SK118 | 50p | 2SK1317 | 450p 900 p |
| 2SC2118 2SC2120 | $1100 p$ $10 p$ | 2SC2632 | 35p | 2 SC3169 | 150 p | 2SC3668 | 120 | $2 \mathrm{SC4770}$ | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SD820}$ | 250p | ${ }^{2 S D 1267}$ | 55p | 2SD166 | 5 | ${ }^{25125}$ | 100p | 2SK1338 | 900p |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 S C 2 1 2 2}$ | \%op | 2SC2636 | 40 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC3173 }}$ | ${ }^{300 p}$ | 2sc3678 | 280 p | ${ }_{2 S C 4826}$ | 2250 | ${ }_{\text {2SD822 }}$ | 290p | ${ }_{2 S D 1271 /}$ | \%55p | ${ }_{\text {2SD1667 }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}120 \\ 900 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 2SK147 | 650p 160p | ${ }_{2 S K 134}$ | 500p |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 2131}$ | 550 | ${ }^{25 C 2637}$ | 1800 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 3175}$ | 150 p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3679}$ | $140{ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }_{2} 2$ SC4891 | 800 p | ${ }^{2 \text { 2SD826 }}$ | 30p | 2 25D1272 | 2009 | 2 2S1669 | $85 p$ | 2SK152 | 40p | 2SK1342 | 500p |
| ${ }_{\text {2SC214 }}^{2 \text { 2SC2153 }}$ | 60 p | 2SC2640 | 1800p | $2 \mathrm{SC3178}$ | 125p | 2SC3680 | 380 | $2 \mathrm{SC4923}$ | 400 | 2SD829 | 375p | 2SD1273 | 50p | 2SD1677 | 200p | 2SK161 | 30p | 2SK1350 | 200 p |
| $\underset{\text { 2SC2153 }}{2 \text { 2S216 }}$ | 40p | ${ }^{25 C 2653}$ | 100 p | 2SC3179 | 70p | ${ }^{25 C 3685}$ | 45 | ${ }^{25 C 4924}$ | 25 | ${ }^{25 D 836}$ | ${ }^{50}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 1274}$ | 80 p | 2S0168 | 225p | ${ }^{25 K 1}$ | 40 p | 2SK1356 | 225p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2168}$ | 120p | 2SC2655 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 180p } \\ \mathbf{5 0} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3180}$ | 175 p 200 p | - ${ }_{\text {2SC3687 }}$ | 350 | ${ }_{\text {2Sc5002 }}$ | 500 p 300 p | 2SD836A | 50p | ${ }^{2 S D 1275}$ | 50p | ${ }_{\text {2SD }}^{2 \text { SD } 1683}$ | 45p | 2SK168 2K 170 | 40p | ${ }^{25 K 1357}$ | $350{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {2SC2188 }}$ | 70p | 2SC2656 | 550p | $2 \mathrm{SC3182}$ | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC3692}$ | 150 | $2 \mathrm{SC5003}$ | 350 | 2SD83 | 500p | 2SD1277 | 190p | 2SD1706 | 325p | 2SK184 | 35p | 2SK1358 |  |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 2200}$ | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2660}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{25 C 3198}$ | 30 p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3715}$ | 480 p | ${ }^{2 S C 5527}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{2 S D 841}$ | ${ }^{110}$ | 2SD1279 | 600 p | 2 2SD1707 | 400p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{Kk} 192}$ | 45 p | 2SK1377 | 150 p $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ |
| 2SC2209 2SC2216 | 50p | ${ }^{2 \text { 2SC2665 }}$ | 200p | 2SC33992 | 25p | 2SC3717 | ${ }^{120 p}$ | 2SC5048 | 300 p 250 | 2SD844 2SD850 | 200 p 170 | 2SD1288 | 175p | ${ }_{2 S D 1708}^{2 S D 1710}$ | 375p 200p | 2SK193 2SK195 | 40p | 2SK1400 | 250p 290p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2221}$ | 650p | $2 \mathrm{SC2671}$ | 100 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3209}$ | 120p | 2SC374 | 100 | 2 2S5086 | 250 | 2 SD856 | 48p | 2SD1291 | 280p | 2SD1718 | 275p | 2SK197 | 140p | 2SK146 | 220p |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 2228 A}$ | $6{ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2681}$ | 1700 | ${ }_{2 S C 3210}^{2 s}$ | ${ }^{650}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 3747}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 5129}$ | 300 p | 2SD858 | 250p | ${ }^{\text {2SD } 1292}$ | 60 p | 2SD1729 | 230p | 2 KK 212 | 35p | 2SK1462 | 5p |
| 2SC2229 | 15p | ${ }^{2 S C 2682}$ | 70p 27p | ${ }_{2 S C 3211}^{2 S}$ | 220p | ${ }^{2 S C 3748}$ | 100 p 250 | 2 2SC5148 | 300 p | 2SD863 | 23p | 2SD1293 | 70p | 2SD1730 | 275p | ${ }^{25 \times 214}$ | 170p | 2SK1487 | 250p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2233}$ | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC2690}$ | 60 p | 2SC3225 | 50 p | ${ }_{2} 5$ C3781 | 150p | 2SC5250 | 300p | ${ }^{2 S D 8}$ | 120p | 2SD1302 | $\begin{array}{r}300 \\ \mathbf{2 0 p} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD1739 }}$ | ${ }^{250 p}$ | 2SK223 | 200p | K150 | 700 |
| 2 SC 223 | 60p | 2SC2694 | 3500p | 2SC3242 | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SC3782}$ | 75p | 2SD188 | 350 p | 2SD866A | 140p | ${ }_{2 S D 1306}$ | $45 p$ | 2 SD1740 | 125p | ${ }_{2 S K} 240$ | 40p | ${ }_{\text {2SK1523 }}$ | 700p |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 223}$ | 20p | 2SC2705 | 40p | $2 \mathrm{SC3244}$ | 45p | $2 \mathrm{SC3783}$ | 300p | 2SD198 | 140 | 2SD867 | 350p | 2SD1308 | 80 | 2SD1748 | 90p | 2SK2 | 30p | 2SK1537 |  |
| ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC2237 } \\ & \text { 2SC2238 }\end{aligned}$ | 540p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 27}$ | 250 | ${ }_{2 S C 32}$ | 50p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC}} 3$ | 100p | ${ }^{2 S D 19}$ | 195 p | $2 \mathrm{SD86}$ | 260p | 2SD1309 | 140 p | ${ }^{25 S 1755}$ | 275p | ${ }_{2}^{251246}$ | 30p | 2SK1544 | 900p $\mathbf{2 7 5 p}$ |
| 2SC2238 2SC2240 | 45p | 2SC2710 | 50p | 2SC3259 | 320p | (esc3789 | 60p | 2SD200 2SD201 | 180p | ${ }_{\text {2SD869 }}$ | 150p 140 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1310}$ | 140p | 2SD1758 | 60p | 2SK301 | 25p | 2SK2038 | 295p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2258}$ | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SC2714}$ | 20 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3261}$ | 230p | ${ }_{2 S C 3790}$ | 20p | 2SD213 | 250 p | 2SD8 | 260p | 2SD1313 | 1000 | 2SD1 |  | ${ }_{2}$ | 409 | 2SK2039 | 750 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2259}$ | 60p | 2SC2716 | 50p | 2SC3262 | 280p | 2SC379 | 14 | 2SD2 | 90 p | 2SD87 | 60 | 2SD1326 | 200 | 2SD1762 | 50p | 2SK304 | 25p | 2SK213 | 300 |

REPLACEMENT VIDEO HEADS


| VCR BELTKITS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model Price | Model Price | Model Pric | Model | Model |
| AKAI | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TX3650, VCR3000, VCR3002. } \\ & \text { VCR9500 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | N830, N831, N832, N833 | V1710, 730, 750, 970, VX710,712,720, $970,971,972$ |
|  | FISHER |  |  | vx9880 |
|  | VBS57000 VBS 9000 |  |  | $\frac{\text { SX7121. }}{\text { SANYO }}$ |
|  | FVHP520, FVH |  | DX1000, 1600, 1800, 2000, 3000, N9012, 9013 , 9014, 9016, N9033, 9034, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9066, 9096, 9110,9120 . | VTC5000, $5150,6000,6500$, VTCM 10, 11, 20, 21, 30, 31, 50 |
| 250.512. | FVHP6 15, 618, 620,622, 710, 711, 715, 720, |  | 9056, 9066, 9096, 9110, 9120. <br> $80 p$ |  |
|  |  |  | NATIONAL PANASONIC <br> NV300. NV330PX, NV332, NV333 NV340, |  |
| VS22, | FVHP995, 906, 907, 908, 910, 911, 915, 916, |  |  | VTC9100, vTC9300 |
| VS55, VS66 ${ }^{\text {VS4 }}$ VS6 , VSE VS9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | VTC1100, 1300, 1500, VHR1100, 1110, 1150, |
| VSS99 |  | VXLL. VXL6 |  | VHR1500, 2370 , MVR220 ${ }^{\text {V }}$ |
| ALbA |  | L3, VXL20 | NV230, 250, 280, 430, 431. 433. 450, 460, 465, $470,650,730, \mathrm{NV} 770,810,870,890,970$, AG 1000, 1050 |  |
| VC |  | HTTACHI |  |  |
| VCR5000. VCR600 | FVHD230, 250, 270, 370, FVHP1100, 1200, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | NV370, NV380, NV480, NV630, NV780, NV830, CV 850 |  |
| O, VCR8000 VCR8800 | FVH | VT7000, V V8000, VTB630, VT8040, vT8300, 60 \% | NV600, NV688, AG6010. AG6015 85p | 154, 15, 16, 171, VHR 194, 220, 23, 235, 240, |
| VCR700 | 210, 23 |  |  |  |
| ITR |  | VT680. VT6500, VT6800, VT9300, VT9500. VT9700, 9900 |  |  |
|  | FVHP5000, 500 |  |  | VH1R4770, 5080, $51000,5200,5300,5350.57700$, |
|  |  |  | NVM 1 , ${ }^{\text {VVM3, }}$ NVM5 | $7500,7520,7530,7530$, VHR7540, 7700, 774 . $7800,7810,8000.8100 .8200,8250$, 8500, VHR8800, 8801, VHRD4400, 4410, 4500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | VT100, 11 |  |  |
|  | $80 p$ | VF145, 150, 168, 70, 175, 220, 225. 250, 255, 6 60p | VR6540V6442, VR6542V24, | VTR1000  <br> TC6010  <br> 70p  |
| 9244,9340 , | GOLDSTAR |  |  |  |
| 8990 |  | J.v.c. |  | SHARP ${ }_{\text {SC200, } 381,384, ~ 385, ~ 386, ~ 388, ~ 390, ~ 393, ~ 838, ~}^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 95000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | VC7300, VC7700, VC7750, VC7800, |
| Aupu |  | 350, HR7600, | 21D. V3, 25801, 25802, 11, 12, 302, 303, 305,310VI, 310V2, 310, V3, 3SB11, 3SB12. 3SE13, | VC8300 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| RTV200, RTV222, RTV224 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4325,4326 | HRD110, 111, 120, 121, 220, 225. |  |  |  |
| V306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 328, |  | MRD140. 141, 143, 150, 152, 157, 158, 160 | 925B3, VR6180, $6182,6185,6285$, 6290VR6291, VR6293, 6362, 6367, |  |
| 434,444, |  |  | VR6390, 6391, 6393, 6467, 6468, 6470, 6561 , 6570, 6581, 6670, VR6676, 6710, 6760, 6761 6762, 6870, 6970, 6975, VR68SB4, 86SBI, | VC108, 405, 408, 550, 600, 651, 674, 681, 682. 682, 684, 685, 693 |
|  |  |  |  | VC700, 750, 783, VC6F3, VC6V3, ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |
| 315 RT/316. RTV319. RTV320, |  |  | 92 SB3 6843,6843 VR6943 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1315,1 \\ & 1317 \end{aligned}$ |  | 530, 700, 550,950, |  | VC208, 67, ,72, 7 ,79, 780, $781,782,785,786$, |
| RTV301, RTV333, RTV338, RTV404, |  | HRS5000, 5500, 8000, 9000, BR9060, 8RS600, |  |  |
|  |  |  | VKR6850, VKR6855VR551VKG6 | 502, 602, 5011, VCB311, 36i, VCD801, 802. VCH851, 852, 882, VCM73, VCT72 |
| RGU |  |  |  | VCA10, 103, 105, 106, 113, 11613, 211, 234 . $244,254,30,33,35, ~ V C A 36,37,40, ~ 43, ~ 454 . ~$ |
| , 32, 3von |  | HRD840, HRDX20, 22, HRJ200, 205, 300. 305, | VR5501, VKR6800, VKR6810, VKR6820 | 244, 254, 30, 33, 35, VCA36, 37, 40, 43, 454, $48,50,505,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58$. |
|  |  |  | SE4104, VR231, 2310, 2319, 231, 232, 2329, 237. 23, 241, 2410, 2419, 242, 243, 245, 2469, | VCBS97, VCD805, VCD806, 810, 815, VCH80. |
| , |  |  |  |  |
| 8931, 8933, |  | 910, 960, 980. HROX20, 25, HRJ2 10 10. |  | 81, 85, 865, 910, VC51000. <br> VCT212, 310, 410, 610, VCT 1314, VCTS 312, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  | 411, 415, 416, 507, HRJJG 10, 615, 715, 97. HRS4700, 5800, SR3200, SRS368E HRJ600 | 4479, 451, 452, 457, 458, 459, 512, 522, 5229, 6379. 642, 647, 722, 7229, 723, 7379, 747. |  |
| 5, 3V36. 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8943, |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { sony }}$ |
| 3v43, 3V44, 3V45, 3V48, 3V53, 3V |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { LOGIK }}$ VR955 | SAISHO ${ }_{\text {VHL3 }}$ |  |
| V43, 3V44, 3V59, 3664, 3V6, | , | MATSUI <br> VX600, 730, 735, 750, 755, 765, 850, 6000, |  |  |
|  |  |  | VR3800, 3200, 3300, 3500, 3600, 3650 . VRS4400, 5000 <br> VR3400 | SLV255, 125, 213, 225, 262, SLVX1. <br> 20,3 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V} \times 1000, \mathrm{~V} \times 2000, \mathrm{~V} \times 2500, \mathrm{~V} \times 3000$. V $\times 6000^{\circ}$ <br> VX800 |  | TOSHIBA <br> V55, V57 <br> 85p |
|  |  |  | SA |  |
| FV61L FV62, FV67, FV68, FV70, FV71, FV72, |  |  |  | V33, V31, V32, V51, V52, V53. V9600, V9680 <br> V61, V63. V65, V66, V67 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {M M }}$ | v×617. v×679, X626, vx627, v×629, Vx734 |  |
| 6T, Fv5 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 5 52 |  | HS 300, 301, 302, 307, 310, 337, 338, 347, 349, 411, 412, 421, 480, HSB10, 20, 30, HSE 10, 20, | $629, \mathrm{~V} 1510,520, \mathrm{~V} 1611,616,621,626, \mathrm{v} \times 510$, 511, 520, VT320, 5600 | $\begin{array}{l}86 \\ \text { viob, 109, 110, } 120,130,140, ~ i 99, ~ 209, ~ \\ \text { 210, } \\ 80 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$ |
| FV41R, FV42L |  |  | VB900, ve910, v1900, v1910 1100 | 211, 220, 223, 411,V421, 609, 610, 611, 659. |
| o, v |  | 30,70, HS 304, HS306, HS307, HS330, HS400 HS 303, | Px980, 981, 982, SE9001, SV9001, Svx307. |  |
|  |  | HS700 <br> HS3 $518, \mathrm{HS} 319, \mathrm{HS} 410$ <br> HSL | 319, 322, VB750, 770, 8220, 8225, V1770, 790, 8220, 8225, VK8220. VPX31, VX750, vx770. $790,8220,8225$, SE 9000,9001 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { V91 G, V95G } \\ & \text { v212, 213, 22-2, 3i2, 322, 403, 412, 413, 610, } \\ & \text { 703, } 115 \mathrm{sin}, \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1000, VTR1001 100 | 2, 400, 401, 4010, 402, 403. 404, 405, | ,57, 58, 59,68 | 301, v87 |  |

## REPLACEMENT IDLERS \& PULLEYS

| Make | Models | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hitachi <br> Order Code: | VT11, 14, 17, 19, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85, 86, 330, 350, 640, 16S, 5030 IDL01 | FF Rew Idler 6886792 Price 100p |
| Hitachi Order Code: | VT680, 6500, 6800, 9300, 9500VT9700, 9900 IDL02 | Play Idler 68614826861481 Price: 180p |
| Blaupunkt | RTV 301, 306, 307, 309, 311, 312, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 404, 414, 424, 434, 444, 478, 707 | Idler |
| Goldstar | GHV1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, GHV1248, 8000, 8200, 8210, 8215, GVHP51, VCP4100, 4130 |  |
| Grundig National | MVS 400,440 , VS $400,410,440 V S 450,460$ <br> NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380, NV430, 431, 433, 450, 460, 465, $470,480,630,650,730,780$, NV810, $830,850,870,890$, , NVG7, $9,10,11,12,14,15,16,18,30,130,400, A G 1000$, AG1050, 1200, 1500, 1810, AG2100, 2200, NVH65, 70 | Ider <br> Ider Arm VXP 0521 |
| Philips Order Code: | VR5460, VR6520, VR6920 IDL08 | Idler Arm 40340162 Price 100p |
| Amstrad Sharp | VCR7000 <br> VC200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, VC388, 390, 393, 3300, 8381, 9100,9300,9500, 9700 | \|diler 150280 Idier NIDLO005GEZZ |
| Order Code: | 1 DL10 | Price: 100p |
| Philips | VR6540 | Idiler |
| Sharp Order Code: | VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, VC481, 482, 483, 486, 488, 496, <br> 500, 571, 573, <br> $581,582,583,584,585,8481,5 F 3,5 \mathrm{~W} 20 \mathrm{E}$ <br> IDL11 | Idler <br> NIDLOOO6GEZZ <br> Price: 100p |
| Akai | VS10 | Reel Idler |
| Ferguson | $3 \mathrm{~V} 23,3 \mathrm{~V} 29,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 323 \mathrm{~V} 35,8923,8924,8929,8930$, 8931, 8940, 8941, 8942 | Reel Idler PU48967 |
| J.V.C. | HR7200, 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, 7655, 7700 | Reel Idler PU48967 |
| Ferguson | 3V39, 3V30, 3V31, 3V32, 3V353V36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8930, 8931, 8933, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944 | Take Up ldier PU 51402 |
| J.v.c. | HR7200, $7600,7650,7655,7300,7350,7610$, HRD110, 111, 120, 121. 225 | Take Up Idiler PU 51402A |
| Order Code: | 1 L 22 | Price 100p |



## PINCH ROLLERS

Model
Price ${ }^{\text {M }}$ Model
Price Mode
AKAI
VS10, VS9300, VS9500, VS9700, VS9800 VS1, VS2, VS3, VS4, VS5, VS6, VS8, VS9, ${ }^{14}$ VS12, VS15
VS105, 112, 115, 116, 120, 125, 126, 155, 165, 205, 220, 240, 244, 245, VS247,
VSX9
VS201
VS201, 301, 303, 304, 603, 606, 607, VSP8, 140p VSP82, VP58, VP82
VS125, VS 155, VS165, VS220, VS240, VS250, S512
VS22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38, 53, 66, 75, 422, 425, $426,427,462,465,467$
VS485, 765, 766
VSA77, VSA650
VSF $10,11,12,15,180,190$
$221,222,230,240,30,33$
VS $330,4,20,550$, VSP $200,210,220$. 450,470
VSF260, 261, 262, 265, 270, 274, 275, 280 140p 290, $340,350,410,420,43 \mathrm{C}$
VSF $441,440,450,455,480$, $560,580,590,599,600$,
VSG20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33 $55,60,64,65,70,73,74,75$
VSP110, VS $\times 60$ VSP110, VSX560, VSX580 $\begin{aligned} & \text { VS17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 37, 38,53, } \\ & \text { 775p } \\ & \text { 55, VSA7 }\end{aligned}$ PINCA ROLLER ASSEMBLY VS422, 425, 426, 427, 462, 465, 467, 485, 498, $765,766,767,768,865$.
$867,965,967$, vSA
867, 965, 967, VSA650, VSF10, 11, 12, 14, 15, $180,190,200,210,220$,
$221,222,230,240,30,3$
221, 222, 230, 240, 30, 300, 301, 310, 320, 33, VSR110, VS $\times 100,400,450$, PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VSS99 VSS99
ALBA
VCR3000X, VCR4000
VCR5000, VCR6000
VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000
VCR8800
V10
AMSTRAD
2000, 450
VCR100, 200, 4500, 4600, 4700, 5200, 6000, $6100,6200,8600$,
VCR8602, 8603, 8604, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, VCP9244, 9340, DD8900, 8904,
TVR1,2,3,4
VCR7000 DC8900, DDB904, VCR6000, 6100, 6200, 8600 $8602,8603,8604$,
VCR8700, 8800, $900>9,9140,9244$,
9340
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: 153148
700 TX 3650 , UF20, VCR3000, VCR3002, VCR 4000 vCR9500 300 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO 2554966
DD9900, 9904, TX3650, UF20, 22. 24 ,
VCR3000, 3002, 9500
FERGUSON

## FERGUSON

$3 \mathrm{~V} 00,3 \mathrm{~V} 01,3 \mathrm{~V} 16,3 \mathrm{~V} 22,3 \mathrm{~V} 23,3 \mathrm{~V} 24,3292$
8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8909, $8912,8922,8923,8924,8925,8929140 \mathrm{p}$
$3 \mathrm{~V} 2,3 \vee 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 32,3 \mathrm{~V} 52,8930,8931$. 8933, 8940, 8941, 8942 $3 \vee 35,3 \vee 36,3 \vee 38,3$
$3 \vee 45$
$3 V 48,3 \vee 42,3 \vee 43,3 \vee 44$,
$3 V 49$, $3 \vee 45,3 \vee 48,3 \vee 49,3 \vee 53,3 \vee 54,3 \vee 55$, 3V56,
$3 \vee 57,3 \vee 56,3 \vee 59,3 \vee 65, ~ F V 10, ~ F V 11, ~ F V 12, ~$ FVI4, $8943,8944,8945,8947,8948 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$ $3 \vee 52$
$3 \vee 52$
8950
8950, 8951, FV10B, 11R, 13H, 14T, 20B, 21R, 22LL, $26 \mathrm{DL}, 31 \mathrm{R}, 32 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FV} 33 \mathrm{H}, 39 \mathrm{~S}, 4 \mathrm{R}, 42 \mathrm{~L}, 50 \mathrm{~B}$,
$51 \mathrm{R}, 52 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{VC141L}$ 51R, 52L, VC14,
FV37H, FV44L, FV46T, FV43H

## FV57H

## FV3 3 V 354 894 3V36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8943

${ }^{89}$ PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

3V55, 3V56, 3V57, 8945, 8947, 8948 1350p
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
FV37, FV57, FV58
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY FV31R
FVV1LL FV42L
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
$3 V 58,3 V 59,3 V 64,3 V 65, ~ F V 10,11,12,13,14$
$30,21,22,26,30,32,33$

## FV39, VC141L

PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY FV43H, FV44L, FV45X, FV46T
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMEHY PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
FV61, FV62 FV67 FV68, FV61, FV 62, FV67, FV68, FV70, FV71, FV72,
FV74, FV77 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
FISHER
FVHP420, 520, 530

## 720, 721, 722, 725, 730,

72, $221,722,725,730$
FVHP10, 830,840 FVHP810, 830, 840
FVHP905, $906,907,908,910,911,915,916$, 918,970, $975,980,990$, FVHP 5000, 5005, $5050,5075,5100$
VBR 330, VBS $3500,7000,7100,7500,7600$. VBR330, VBS $3500,7000,7100,7500,7600$,
9000,9900 9000,9900
FVHD230, 250, $250,300,310,1100$ FVHP 1200, 1250, 130, 132, 1340, 1340, 1400.
1410, 1440, 1500, 200. 1410, 1440, 1500, 200 .

200,
430,440, FVHP320410, 420, 430 FVSP290S 495 2905, 440, 445, 470, 475, FVHD140, FVHD40, FVHD55, FVHP1, FVHP10 FVHP20
FVHD140, 40,55, FVHP1, $10,25,30,40,4000$ FVHS10, 30

## PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

## GOLDSTAR

GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1233, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 140p $1290,1291,1295$ 1296, 1392, 1393,
GHV1891, 1900, 2145, 3000, 3010, 4400, 4410 . 51, 8000, 8200 , GHV8210, 8215,8430 GHVP 1240, 1241, 1247, 1248, 1290, 1291.
GHVP1295, 1296, VCP4000, 4100, 4130, 4200, GHVP 1295, 1296, VCP4000, 4100, 4130,4200 ,
$4300,4301,4305, V C P 4306,4310,4311,4315$, $4300,4301,4305$, VCP4306, 430, 4311, 4311,
$4316,4320,4321,4325,4326,4350$, GE 1290 . 1291, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1891, 1910, 20005, $\frac{2000}{\text { HITACHI }}$
VT7, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 33, 34, 35, 350, 38, 39, 88, 330, 680, 4200, VT5000, 5030, 5500, $6500,6800,7000,8000$ $8300,8500,8700,930$, VT9500, 9700,9900, VT8, 5 110, 111, 113, 115, $118,64,65,85,86,88,100$,
18, VT $120,122,125,128,130,135,138,145,150$, 168, 170, 175, 220, 225. VT250, 255, 258, 260, 400, 405, 410, 413, 414 , 415, 416, $418,420,425$ $515,517,518,520,525$. $575,576,580,585,588$ VT640, 830 , VF $660,665,70,770,774,775$, $780,785,860,861,865$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 780, 785, } 860,861,865, \\ & V T L 30,1000,2000, ~ V T L C 50, ~ V T M 598, ~\end{aligned} 20$, VL230, 1000, 2000, VTLC50, VTM598, 620, V22,
VMG366,
7 $727,728,730,731,735$,
VTM736, 740, 744,
V44, VTM736, $740,745,746,748,753,754,820$,
$821,822,825,830,831$, 821, 822, 825, 830, 831,
VTMB35, 838, 840, 841, 845, 920, 921, 922.
925, $930,931,935$,
3280,500, VMS 7200 VT3000
V $410,420,428,430,450,498,518,520,522 \mathrm{p}$ 530, VTF770, 780, VMM598,622, 722,740,748,753 650p VTF150, 155, 180, 185, 250, 255, 260, 265, 280 285, 350, 351, 355, VFF360, 365, VTM140, 141, 145, 145, 210, 211, 212, 215, 220, 221,
VTM230, 231, 235, 284, VTS390 140p HINARI
V20H, VXL5, VXL6, VXL7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 90, H13V, VTV100, 200
VXL4, VXL20, VXL35 VTV100, VXL10, VXL11, VLX9, VXL90 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY V20H, VXL5, VXL6 MOD KIT
HR.V.C. $3200,3300,3330,3360,3660,4100$
HR2650, 7200, 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, 140p 7655
HRD $110,111,120,121,140,141,142,143$, 150, 152, 156, 157, 158, HRD 160, 220, 225, 250, 257, 445, 455, 565, $566,725,755$, HRP50, BP5000, BR7000.
BRS611, 811, HRD5 $20,540,550,560,580,600,610,620$, $637,640,641,650,660$.
HRD $670,720,730,70$.
$63 R, 640,641,650,660,770,820,830,840$.
HRD $860,870,880,910,960$,
HRD980,
HRD980, HRDX20, 22, 25, HRJ200, 205, 210,
215, 300, 315, 316,318, $215,300,315,316,318$
HRJ $400,405,407,410$, $600,605,610,615,715,81515,416,507$. 600, 605, 610, 615, 7115, 815
HRJ97, HRS
SR SR3200, 330, 368
HRD170, 171, 280, 210, 211, 217, 230, 300, 320, 321, 330, 337, 350, $700,750,950$. HRS5000, 5500, 8000, 9000, BR7030, 7040,

## HRS10

HRS5000. HRD110, 111, 120, 220, 225, BP55
PINCH PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
HRD140, 141 , 152,152, HRD 140, 141, 142, 143, 150, 152, 157, 158, HRP50 1350p PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
HRD $1520,510,520,521,522,525,527,560$, HRD 1520, 510, 520, 521, 600, $610,620,537,641$,
HRD650, $720,830,840,910$, HRJ205, HRD650, 720
HRS5800
HRS5800 350p BR7030, BRS600, HRD 160, 170, 171, 180, 190. 210, 211, 217, 227.
HRD230, 271, 300, 310, 320, 321, 330, 337, $350,400,430,440,441$,
HRD470, 500, $530,700,750,950$. HRS5000, 5500,9000
PINCH ROL
HRD540, HRD550, HRD580, HRD660, HRD860 HRD960
PINCH ROLLLER ASSEMBL
HRJ600, HRJ605, HRJ815,

## HRS9200

$\xrightarrow{\text { MATSUI }} \quad 875 \mathrm{p}$
VK6000, 730, 735, 750, 755, 765, 800, 850, VX1000, V $\times 2000$, VX2500, V $\times 3000 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$ VX6000A MITSUBISHI
HS12, 5300, 5424, 5600, $31,32,41,51,52,82$,
HSE 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51, 52, 82, HSM1000. 110, 120, i5
$8,16,170,190,210,23,25,250,27,33,34,35$,
$36,37,370,380,45,450$, $36,37,37,380,45,450,5$
$4,55,555,57,58,59,68$, HSMS2, 9, HSS111, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 5600, HV F125, 150, 303,85, SVE900, 8930 750
PINCH ROLLER ASSMBIY PART NO: PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART N

## 948D020010

HSE11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51, $52,5300,5424,5600$, HSB11, 12, 16, 21, 27, HSM16, 170, 18, 190, 210, 23, 25, 250, 27, 30. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 370, 38, HSM380, 40, 45, 450, 50, 54, 55, 555, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68, HSMS2, 9, HSMX1, 18, 19, 2, HSS
$1517,12,14$,
19, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 5600, HVF125, HVF150, 303,
85 SV8900, , 930 , HS200, HS300, HS301, HS302, HS303, HS304, HS310, HS320, HS330, HS360, HS700
HS 306
HS 306, HS307, HS 318, HS319, HS337, HS 1438 HS347, HS349, HS400, HS410, HS411, HS412 HS421, HS480,
HSE 10, 20 .

## HSE 10, 20 30,70

NATIONAL PANASONIC 140 m
NV $100,180,300,330 \mathrm{PX}, 332,333,340,366$, $600,688,777,788,3321$,
AG6010, 6015, 6100, 6200, 6400,6800 , 7450
NV $230,250,260,280,370,380,430,431,433$ $450,460,465,470,480$ NV630, $550,730,770$
890, 2000, 2010, 3000, 89V, 2000, 2010, 3000,
NV7000, $7200,7800,8050,8150,8170,8200$, $8300,8400,8500,8600$
NV8610, 8620, NVG11, 14, 16, NVG7, 10, 12.
$15,18,30,130,400$
AG 1000, 1050, 1200, 1500, 2100, 2200, 6500,
$6810,7500,7510$, 6810, 7500,7510
NVH
NVG9, NVG120
AG6840, 6720, 7150, 7330, 7350
7355, 7650. NVH65, 75, NVJ30, NVL20, 23, 25,
28, NVG300 NVF65, NVF70, NVFS1 NVFS 100 , NVG $19,20,25,33,40$, 50 ,
NW8000
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { NVD48, NVD80, NVG21 NVG45 } & 14 \mathbf{1 0 p}^{\boldsymbol{p}}\end{array}$ NV, 700 PX
NVHD100.
NVHD100, NVHD101, NCHD90, NVSD30, ${ }^{140}$ NVSD40 AG5150, 5250, 5750, 5024, NVD38, 48, 80 , AVF55, 65, 70, 75,77,
NVFS1, 100, 200, 88, 90 , NVG 19, 20, 21, 22, $25,28,300,33,40,45,46$,
NVG50, NVH65, 75, 77, NVJ30, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42, 45, 47, NVL20, 23, 25, 28, NVW 1
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
N.E.C.
N.E.C.
N830, $831,832,833,895$
PVC2300, 2408, 740,

PVC2300, 2400, 740, 744, 746, 760, 764, ${ }^{140}$
766
DX1000, 1600, 1800, 2000, 3000, N9012, 9013 p 9014, 9016, 9033
9110, 9120, 9510, 9520
N9530, 9610, PX 1200 ,
DS600G, DX4000, N9077

\section*{| Price | Model |
| :--- | :--- | <br> Model}

## ORION VH1, VH2 <br> $\mathrm{VH} 1, \mathrm{VH} 2$

VC150, 180, VH3, 33, 200, 201, 205, 212, 250, 254, 288, 300, 303, 312,
VH $404,555,700,704,712,770,780,844,900$, VH404, 555, 700, 704, 712, 770, 780, 844, 900
$1000,2948,3030,3312$ VHF2A, VP2948, VHF2A, VP2948
COMB 15000,16000 , HV03, LVH50, NEVH, NEVHM, NEVHML,
TVP230RC, VCP, VH04, 30, 103, 300, 358, 360, $362,400,416,512$,
VH530, $532,535,53$
$735,75,745$,
VH530, 532, 535, 536, 600, 630, 635, 640, 666, $730,735,744,774,790$
VH800, $820,850,888,893$
Vh80, 1012, 1040, 1050, 893, 900, 930, 940, 942, $974,1012,1040,1050$,
$V H 1060,1070, ~ V H 1100$, 1500, 1660, 1800, 2004, VH2 151 , 2308, 204240, 250, 260, VH2960, 2970, 3050 , 2500, 2600, 2700, VH2960, 2970, 3050, VH3060, 4000, 4008, 4010, 4012, 4015, 4015. 4020, 4300, 5020,
VP 10, 200, 220, 225, 245, VR821, 925, 1032. VP 10, 200, 220, 225, 245, VR821, 925, 1032,
2949, 2959, 2957, 2966, 2979, 2980, VTV300, VXL20, 25,30
PHILIPS
PHILIPS
VR6460 VR6920
VR2020, VR2021, VR2022, VR2023,
VR2024
VR6540

| 140 p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DV856, 586, VR702, 703, 6485, 6585, 659 |

6785, 6880, 6948 VR445, VRG6442, VR6542, VR6643, VR6843, 140 p
VR6943, 44589,1 VR6943, 44SB9 DV464, 662, VR2222, 2300, 2324, 2330, 2334,
$2340,2350,2414$, VR2480, 2485, 2486, 2489, $2440,2498,2840,6462,6463,6464,6560$. VR6660, $6860,6861,6862,6863$ N-1700, VR2870 VR2025, VR6580, VR6581 49SB6, VR3260, 6349, $6448,6449,6548$, 6648
PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY PS403-40205 DV186, 190, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 286, 291, 292, 311, 312, 313,
VR3210, 3219, 322, 3229, 323, 535BO, 486, 471, 562, 582, 571, 761. VR201, 202, VR203, 302, 303, 305, 6180, 6182, 6185, 6285,6290,
VR6291, 6293,6362 VR6291, 6293, 6362, 6367, 6390, 6391, 6393,
$6467,6468,6470,6561$ VR6570, 6581VR6670, 6576, 6710, 6760, 6761 $6762,6870,6970$,
VR6975, 86B1, 63SB7, 68SB4, 71SB4, 71SB5, 72SB8, $72 \mathrm{SB8}, 92 \mathrm{SB31,20DV1,20VV2}$, 20RW7, $21 \mathrm{DVI}, 21 \mathrm{DV} 2,2 \mathrm{2SB01}, 2 \mathrm{2SB02,2} 2 \mathrm{2SB11}$ 3S803, 3SB05 3 SB11 358123 SB13 VR231, 232, 332, 422, 4229, 512, 5229, 722, 280 p 7229, 723
VR501 VR501 $\quad$ PR38 140p SANYO 2300, 2370, 2500 ,
2300, 2370,2530 ,
VHR2700, 3330 , MVR
 6010, 6500, 9100,
6TC9300, VTCM10. 20, 11, 21, 30, 31, 40, 50,
VPP VPR5800

VHR3100.3300, 3310, 3400, 3500, 3700, 3800, | VHRD500, |
| :--- |
| VTC |
|  |

VHR120, 130, 14, 141, 143, 14, 150, 151, 153, 154, 15, 16, 171, 194, 22 OVHR23, 235, 240, 244, 250, 251, 274, 27, 297, $310,330,335,350,390$, VHR4 $100,4105,4150$, VHO, 430, 4300, 4350, 4400, 474, 4777, 5080,
VHR5100, $5200,5300,5350,5600,5700,6850$. 7100, 7200, 7250, VHR7260, 7300, 7400, 7440, $7500,7520,7530,7540,7700,774,780$,
OVHR $7810,8000,8070,8100,8200,8250$ OVHR7810, 8000, 8070, 8100, 8200, 8250 8500,8800 , VHRD $4400,4410,4500,4600$, 4610, 4710
VCR100
VHR120, 135, 150, 190, 4150, 4160, 4350 140p VHR120, 135, 150, 190, 4150, 4160, 4350,
$5200,5240,5350,7200,7250,7260,7700$. VRRD4410. 4610, 4710, 4890, 5450, VHRS700
 VHR $3100,3200,3300,3310,3400,3700,3800$,
VHRD500, 7000
1350. PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY SHARP
VC200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 390, 393, $800,2300,3300,6000$,
VC6200, $6300,7300,7700,7750,7800,8300$, VC6200, $6300,7300,770$
$838,9100,9300,9400$.
$838,9100,9300,9700,9800$
VC5500, 9600,979
VC9500, 9600, 9700, 9800
VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, 481, 482, 483, $486,488,496,500,571$,
$573,581,582,58$,
$573,581,582,583,584,585,8481$, VC5F3
VC5W2OE, VCA1031, VC5W2OE, VCA1031
VC108, 208, 405, 408,550, 600, 651, 671, 674,

VC699, 700, 772, 750, 779, 780, 781, 7810, 782, 782MK2, 7822, 783
VC785, 786, 787, 793, 800, 7810, 7822, VCT72, VC6F3, VC6V3, VCA 100, 102, 104, 131, 140 $170,202,203,211,234,303,501,502$,
VCA502 5011 VCDB01, $802,851,852$ VCA602, 5011, VCD7801, B72,
882, VCM73, VCT73, VCT72.

## VCB361

140p
140 p
VC220 VCA10, 30G, 60, 103,105 ,
$211,244,254,33,35,36$,
VCA37, 39, 40, 42, 454, 46, 47, 48, 50, 505, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 505,
VCA60, 605, 615, 62, 63, 67,68, 1031, 11613, VCB311, 320, VCBS97, VCDB05, 806, 810, 815

VIDEO SERVICE KITS


## REPLACEMENT VIDEO CASSETTE HOUSINGS



| MODE SWITCE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048 |  |
| NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300 | ¢3.50 |
| (VSS0110) | £2.25 |
| NV830 (VSS0091) | £2.10 |
| NV300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778 |  |
| IVSS0060 | £3.75 |
| NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A) | £2.00 |

## AUDIO CONTROL HEADS

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, 4600MKII, 4700, FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800, 5200, 5600, 6600, VIP3000, 5000 Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH01 PRICE: 1350p

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602, 8603, VCR8604, 8700, 8704. 8714, 8800, 9005, 824
Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLDhand, granada, hinari, Marquant, omege, profex, schnelDER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH02 PRICE: 1450p

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| VBR 0091 | NVG7 etc | $875 p$ |
| VBR0050 | NV300, NV340 etc | $875 p$ |
| VBR0061 | NV77 etc | $875 p$ |
| VBR0103A | NV250, NV450 etc | $625 p$ |
| VBR0125 |  | $625 p$ |

## VIDEO TOOLS

## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

Price 17p each 15p 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

- 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

CREVERSIBLE SCREWDRIVERS | CIRCLIP PLIERS |
| :---: |
| SPRING HOOK $\quad$ 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

## PHILIP'S

Part Nos: 138-101138, 138-10313 1.2v 90mAH Order Code: BB01
Part Nos: $138-10229,2.4 \mathrm{v} 100 \mathrm{mAH}$
Order Code: BB02

## FERGUSON

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

SET OF 8 ALLEN KEYS
$0.77 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 0.90 \mathrm{~mm}$
$1.27 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 1.50 \mathrm{~mm}$
$1.60 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 2.00 \mathrm{~mm}$
$2.40 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 3.00 \mathrm{~mm}$
CIRCLIP PLIERS MICRO SCREWDRIVER

## 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: 1400p + VAT

## SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMERS <br> PACE 9000

ORDER CODE: PACE9000 PRICE: 800 p
PRD800/PRD900
ORDER CODE: PRD800 PRICE: 550p

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE MSS200/300 APPOLL | SATPSU9 | 900 p |
| PACE MSS500/1000 | SATPSU10 | 1230 p |
| FERGUSON SRD4 | 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 systems. 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

## REPLACEMIENT TV SWITCHIES

GRUNDIG

PART NO: 29703, 29102
USED ON:
C7500, C8500. C8502, C8712 . . .ETC
Price: 140p

## PHILIPS

USED ON:
K30, K35, K40, KT3, KT4
Order Code: SW13
Price: $95 p$

SONY
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: 125 p
SONY

USED ON:
KV2020
(POWER SWITCH $21 \mathrm{~mm}+$ Remote)
Order Code: SW6
Price: 200 p

## SONY 2 PIN FUNCTION SWITCH

Order Code: SW9
Price: 35p


| $\because$ : CERA | PIU |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 3A | FUSE33 | 100p |
| 5A | FUSE34 | 100 p |
| 13A | FUSE35 | 100p |
|  |  |  |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 8A | FUSE44 | 185p |
| 10A | FUSE45 | 185p |
| 15A | FUSE46 | 185p |
| 20A | FUSEA7 | 210p |

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

\section*{20mm CERAMIC TIME LAG <br> | CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.3 A | FUSE38 | 100 p |
| 8 A | FUSE39 | 100 p |
| 10 A | FUSE40 | 100 p |
| 315 A | FUSE41 | 85 p |
| 4 A | FUSE42 | 85 p |
| 5 A | FUSE43 | 85 p |}

# 38mm CERAMIC TIME LAG <br> <div class="inline-tabular"><table id="tabular" data-type="subtable">
<tbody>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: center; border-left: none !important; border-right-style: solid !important; border-right-width: 1px !important; border-bottom-style: solid !important; border-bottom-width: 1px !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">CURRENT RATING</td>
<td style="text-align: center; border-right-style: solid !important; border-right-width: 1px !important; border-bottom-style: solid !important; border-bottom-width: 1px !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">ORDER CODE</td>
<td style="text-align: center; border-bottom-style: solid !important; border-bottom-width: 1px !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">PRICE</td>
</tr>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: center; border-left: none !important; border-right-style: solid !important; border-right-width: 1px !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">10 A</td>
<td style="text-align: center; border-right-style: solid !important; border-right-width: 1px !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">FUSE48</td>
<td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">825 p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<table-markdown style="display: none">| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 A | FUSE48 | 825 p |</table-markdown></div> 

** ALL THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR PACKS OF 10 FUSES **

## 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 $\mathbf{£ 8 . 5 0 - N o ~ V A T . ~}$

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| SERVICEAIDS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DESCRIPTIDN | VDLUME | CODE | PRICE |
| VIDEO HEAD CLEANER | 75ML | SP01 | 125p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176 ML | SP02 | 140p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 170p |
| FREEZE IT | 170ML | SP04 | 280p |
| FREEZEIT | 400ML | SP16 | 570p |
| FOAM CLEANER | 400ML | SP05 | 155p |
| ANTI-STATIC | 150ML | SP06 | 155p |
| AEROKLEANE | 135ML | SP07 | 185p |
| AERO DUSTER | 150ML | SP08 | 290p |
| AERO DUSTER | 400ML | SP17 | 550p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200ML | SP09 | 230p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250 ML | SP10 | 155p |
| COLDKLENE | 250ML | SP13 | 225p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250 ML | SP18 | 145p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 190p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 240p |
| REFURB 140 | 400ML | SP21 | 240p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50GRAMMES | SP11 | 200 p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75ML | SP22 | 250p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAR | 75 ML | SP23 | 250p |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 140p |
| DRIVE CLEANER | 200 ML | SP24 | 130 p |
| SCREEN CLEANER | 200 ML | SP25 | 145p |
| COMPUTER CARE KIT | - | SP26 | 2100p |
| All the above items are manufactured by Servisol If you purchase more than one Servisol Product, postage \& package will be charged as follows: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 300p for 2 - 5 cans 50 |  | p for more than 5 cans |  |

## TELEVISION Edition 6

Lists more than 8,450 faults with 460 pages covering 58 different brands Price: 1600 p only - no VAT. Order Code: BOOK02

## Satellite Repair Manual Edition 4

A comprehensive guide to receiver reviewing, featuring stock faults and installation tips.
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ACCESSORIES

DESCRIPTION. CODE PRICE ANTEX SOLDERINGIRONS


15 WATT 240 VAC ( $\times S 15 W 240 \mathrm{~V})$
25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT
15 WAT SPARE ELEMENT
SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES
SOLDERNG STAND (MADE BY ANTEX)
SPARE SPONGE
SPARE SPONGE
SOLDER
18 SWG 500 GRAMMES
22 SWG 500 GRAMMES
desoldering alds
SOLDER MOP STANDARO GAUGE $1.2 \mathrm{MM} \times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$
SOLDER MOP 1.2MM X 10 M
SPARE NOZZLE

| $\quad \mathrm{S} 106 \quad 60 \mathrm{o}$ |
| ---: |

SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997/8 Listing more than 31,600 Semiconductors with suitable alternative complete with descriptions and base information.
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SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997
The new 1997 Jaeger Semiconductor with 952 pages packed with information on over 80,000 semiconductors in much greater detail plus mar keting data on SMD devices and a separate
generic table of all type designations.
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## I.C. PROTECTORS

ICPF10, ICPF15, ICPF20, ICPF25, ICPF38, ICPF50, ICPF75
ICPN5, ICPN10, ICPN15, ICPN20, ICPN25, ICPN 38, ICPN50, ICPN75

PRICE: 30p EACH ONLY


## CASSETTE DC MOTORS

| 6V MOTOR | 170 p |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 V MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12 V CW MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12 V CCW MOTOR | 170 p |
| 13.2 V MOTOR | 290 p |

## CASSETTE TAPE HEADS

MONO HEAD 90p
STEREO HEAD 110p
MINI HEAD
150p
AUTO REVERSE HEAD 200 p


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## 8 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote Control

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

- Replaces up to 8 remotes with one - Simple 4 digit setup routine
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## NTRODUCING

## The world's first TV Simulator for Diode Split Transformers diagnosis

Features \& Functionality:

- Real simulation of the low voltage horizontal deflection stage
- Analysis of Diode Split Flyback Transformers without the TV set
- Deferred measurement of the HIGH VOLTAGE
- Tests transformers without having to remove it from the TV set
- Monitor the waveform shape on any winding
- Facility to release measurements without applying high voltage
- LED warns of fault condition
- Aid for diagnostic at TV repair
- Digital readout identifies actual fault condition
- Compact, functional unit

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[^1]
# HELP WANTED 

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

Wanted: A Panasonic NV430 VCR, also a TDA5651 IC. Peter Ward, Petgra, Forest Corner, Ringwood, Hants BH24 3JW. 01425475445.

Wanted: Name, address and phone/fax number for a UK distributor of spares for Gelhard products, believed to be of German manufacture. Eddie Cox 01489782885 (phone/fax).
Wanted: Information/spares to rectify white video dropouts present before and after head replacement with a Sony SLC9 Beta VCR. Also, can anyone help identify a GoldStar VHS VCR model badged as the Susumi XR1. Alan Stubbings, 7 Church Road, Saxilby, Lincoln LN1 2HH. 01522702601 (evenings/weekends), 01522583 373 (daytime).
Wanted: Service manual/circuit diagram for the Shivaki TV/VCR Model VT14, also a tuner. Am trying to convert this unit to PAL I format. Robert Crawford, 44 Castle Park Drive, Fairlie, Ayrshire KA29 0DG. 01413327777.
Wanted: Three video boards and one logic board for the Sony VO2630 U-Matic VCR; a Sony SLC30 Beta VCR; and a Sanyo VTC-M3 Beta VCR, Japanese home market version, or circuit diagram in English for this. N.D.
Wenham, 17 Sheringham Court, Swindon, Wilts SN3 6HJ. 01793 526744.

Wanted: Chopper transformer for the Zanussi Model 22ZT505 or complete power supply panel. G.R. Goldsmith, 2 Stanley Close, Verwood, Dorset BH31 6EX. 01201824398.

Wanted: Working power supply PCB (in good condition) for the Amstrad SRD500 satellite receiver. Also copies of Television for January to December 1994. John Whittle, 12 Manet Square, Fairlands, Bognor Regis, Sussex PO22 9BC
Wanted: Lower head drum motor for the Sony SLO1700 industrial

Betamax VCR, or information on a source of supply for this item. P.R. Marshall, MVS Video Productions, Rehoboth, Alkham Valley Road, Folkstone, Kent CT18 7EH. 01303 891468.

Wanted: DC-to-DC converter for the Sony Betamax C9 VCR, or a fully-working C9 with handset! Also interested in servicing/repair manuals for any or all Betamax machines (photocopies would do). Lee Lewis, Glanhowy House, Park Place, Tredegar, Gwent NP2 4LD. 01495722446 (evenings) or e-mail I.lewis@rocketmail.com.uk

Wanted: Service manual for the Mitsubishi Model CT3701TX. J.H. Roberts, Roughlee, Bull Bay, Anglesey LL68 4DF. 01407832 229.

Wanted: 22in. TV set fitted with the Ferguson TX100 chassis, working or not. Can collect in the $S$. London/Surrey area. Paul Farnfield, 24 Hillside Road, Ashtead KT21 1RX. 01372275351.
Wanted: Circuit diagram/service manual, copy or loan, for the Philips PM3212R $0-25 \mathrm{MHz}$ oscilloscope. F. Bathurst, 75 Lisher Road, Lancing, Sussex BN15 9EY. 01903752163.

Wanted: IC type TLP581Y (IC602) for the Sony Model KV27XRTU or a complete power supply board. Colin Tooze, 8 Pear Tree Close, Bell Green, Coventry CV2 1JL. 01203685085
Wanted: Remote control and teletext (Fastext) board 1637-001, using an MAB8461 chip (IC1806), for the Ferguson TX100 chassis.
Also front control flap for the same TV (Model 59G3). R. Walton, Rogers Television Service, 44 Johnson Street, Cleethorpes, NE Lincs DN35 7NA. 01472362071. Wanted: Secam board 6911-19-35, PAL board 6911-29-02 and text decoder board 6911-19-54/82 for the ITT Compact 80 chassis. Also any information on upgrading the Philips CTU900 D2-MAC decoder for a better picture. I. Mackintosh
(Mac), 7 Wellington Court,
Trearddur Bay, Holyhead LL65
2LJ. 01407860864.
Wanted: JVC HRD660/540/520 or Ferguson FV37H or similar VCR with VPT facility: timer-display, syscon and PSU must be working Ian Jackson, Flat 6, The Grange, 5 Harlow Oval, Harrogate HG2 0DS. 01423508197.

Wanted: Can anyone suggest alternatives for the Y1044 (SCR1) and Y1043 (SCR2) thyristors used in the early version (PC1001) of the Ferguson TX9 chassis. Also require a TDA1035T sound chip (IC53). Roy Bailey, 22 Grebe Close, Waterlooville, Hants PO8 9UT. 01705783811.

For disposal: ITT CVC40 type TV for spares or repair; Ferguson 9653 TV for spares or repair plus box of 9600 series panels; Ferguson 24in. 1500 chassis set in working order but tube rather soft; two mechanical tuners for the Ferguson 1500 chassis; about 30 elliptical TV speakers, various sizes, ex-equipment. Token payment please and prospective owner(s) to collect. M.K. Hayter, 24A St. Albans Road, Moseley, Birmingham B13 9AS. 0121449 5508.

Wanted: SBX-M904A IT055 control module for the JVC Model CS2180EK. Also a chopper transformer for the Hitachi Model CPT2508 (G7P chassis). Good salvaged components OK. R. Waller, 25 Laceby Close, Bramley, Rotherham, S. Yorkshire S66 0YF. 01709544079.

Wanted: Service manual and operator's manual for the Philips PM3211 oscilloscope, photocopy OK. J. Southwell, Aquarius Electronics, 125 Honeysuckle Road, Bassett, Southampton, Hants S016 3BT. 01703396567.
Wanted: Circuit diagram or service information for the Orla Prestige Electronic Organ. Donald McIntosh, 11F Colonsay Terrace Soroba, Oban, Argyll PA34 4YN. 01631563337.


Reports from
Pełe Gurney, LCGI
Stephen Leatherbarrow
Bob McClenning
V.W. Cox

Brian Storm
Michael J. Cousins
Michael Dranfield
P.J. Roberts and

Chris Watton

## JVC HRD820

The original fault had been no playback picture. So someone had fitted new heads. This hadn't cured the fault and in addition there was now no colour with prerecorded tapes.
The colour problem was the easiest one to deal with - the heads had been fitted $180^{\circ}$ out. These drums have an index hole in both the head and the lower cylinder boss. They don't align next to each other. If in doubt, look at the mounting surface when the head is removed: there is usually a ring of dust where the index hole had been.

I was now back to square one, with what admittedly looked like a head problem at first glance. The picture sometimes returned however, and when it did the head switching varied between its correct point and somewhere half way up the picture. I've had similar problems before, caused by the lower drum specifically C 6 , which is a $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ surface-mounted capacitor. A dose of freezer proved its guilt. Once a replacement had been fitted and the head switching had been set up the machine produced a good picture.

Note that the lower drum drive PCB is common to quite a few JVC Models. P.G.

## Alba VTV10

This little TV/VCR combination kept on trying to load a tape that wasn't there, then shut down. It looked like a mode switch problem,

# VCR Clinic 

which is becoming increasingly common with the type of deck this model uses. As the deck is not the easiest to work on without an extension lead set I replaced the mode switch on spec. No luck. After a lot of searching about I eventually discovered that there was an end-stop sensor fault - no illumination because of a hairline crack around the IR-emitting diode D01. Resoldering cured the problem.

Note that any faults which result in deck shut down will also switch the TV to standby.
I've also had several loading motors go open- or short-circuit, with the result that the TV switches off after ten seconds or so because the deck is unable to initialise. The same deck is used in the Matsui VX735A/Saisho VR3300 and related models. P.G.

## Sharp VCH841

This machine came in several times over a period of a month or so with the complaint that it would shut down, refuse to respond to the controls and trap a cassette inside. But each time it appeared in the workshop it would reset then work faultlessly.

Clutching at straws, I replaced the mode switch. This made no difference. Eventually the machine came to a complete halt: the cause was immediately traced to a seized capstan motor. A strip down and clean cured the problem. P.G.

## Ferguson FV82

This dead machine had no functions or clock display. There were no shorts or obvious open-circuits in the power supply, so I decided to check the two electrolytics on the primary side. As is so often the case, the cause of the problem lay here. CP007 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had gone very low in value. I decided to replace CP008 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) for good measure. Capacitors rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ were used. They are asso-
caited with pins 9 and 11 respectively of the power supply chip IP001 (U4616B). S.L.

## Baird 8940/JVC HR7350

Following a service this venerable machine produced no E-E or playback sound. After checking for any obvious switch position sillies I traced the audio output from the IF strip to the AN6394 chip IC2. The signal was present here but got no farther because this chip's supply at pin 14 was missing. It's derived from Q11 (2SC2673). There was no 11 V supply at its emitter because of an open-circuit junction. S.L.

## Hitachi VTF860E

This VCR failed to start up after disconnection from the mains supply. I found that $\mathrm{C} 6(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V})$ which supplies the kick-start to Q1 in the power supply was low in value. B.McC.

## Grundig V55 10

If the machine is dead with the solenoid clicking, replace C1325 $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the start-up circuit. B.McC.

## Aiwa FX1500

There were no record problems but occasionally the playback disappeared, as though the head amplifiers had failed. The fault would come and go with the slightest movement but, despite this, the cause was tricky to find. There are some straggling wired-on extras close to the LA7449 video processor chip. One, a resistor, was only in contact and had never been soldered. V.W.C.

## Panasonic NVHD605

This machine would accept a tape then go straight into the rewind mode. Apart from tape ejection that's all it would do. Suspecting a faulty end sensor I removed the main PCB and found that the $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor fitted across the end-sen-
sor transistor Q6003 was leaky. B.S.

## Panasonic NVFS90

This S-VHS machine's E-E pictures were over-white and distorted. Oscilloscope checks brought me to the ceramic module IC303, which had become damaged by capacitor leakage. A new module, part no. VCR0389, cleared the fault. B.S.

## Panasonic NVHD650

This machine produced neither menus nor a test signal. When a tape was inserted F05 was displayed, indicating loss of reel drive. The 2SD1996STTA 5V regulator transistor Q1002 in the power supply had failed. A replacement restored the missing functions. B.S.

## Panasonic NVHS 1000

This machine was completely dead. There was no display - nothing at all. Fearing extensive component failure in the power supply, I gloomily removed the module. Fortunately all that had failed was the 2SD1996STTA transistor Q1102 in the 5V regulator circuit. B.S.

## Ferguson FV67/77HV

This Nicam VCR was dead, with no display and no functions. Power supply checks revealed that the voltages on the secondary side of the circuit were very low. So the capacitors on the primary side were checked. CP11 in the start-up supply to the chip, IP01, was low in value at $90 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ instead of $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. A replacement restored normal operation. M.J.C.

## Daewoo DVR5172P

This machine wouldn't come out of standby. As the 5V supply to the microcontroller chip was OK I checked the power control pin 41 , which was stuck high - it should go low at switch on. The 12 MHz clock (pins 31-32) was running, but a check at the reset pin 29 produced a low-voltage reading of 2.5 V instead of 5 V . Replacing the three-pin reset chip IC603 made no difference however.

This left only two items that could be faulty, either the microcontroller chip itself or C515 ( 10 nF ) which decouples its reset pin. C515, which is a small brown disc capacitor, turned out to have a $1.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ leak. M.Dr.

## Samsung VI621

This machine wouldn't switch on. The clock was OK, but pressing the power button did nothing. As a first
step I removed the front panel - a stuck-down button can cause this fault. Not this time however. The cause was R7 (1.5k $\Omega$ ), which was open-circuit. It's in the power supply and is part of the power control circuit. M.Dr.

## Ferguson FV10

There was low playback sound. The E-E sound was also low, though it was OK via the scart socket. Checks revealed that the modulator was at fault: the $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ nonpolarised audio coupling electrolytic capacitor C3 had failed. M.Dr.

## Panasonic NVG10

There was a chroma fault - the symptom varied between flashing colours and no colour. Luckily I remembered a similar fault we'd had with a Matsui VCR. The item to replace is $\mathrm{C} 2(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply. It's next to the power regulator chip on the main board - no wonder it dries out. M.Dr.

## Aiwa HVGX350

This VCR wouldn't play tapes. While testing it on the bench I noticed that it would occasionally lock up. After this it would work only when the mains supply had been disconnected then reconnected. As the cause of the trouble seemed to be a reset fault, I replaced the KIA7033P reset chip IC504. The machine then worked normally.

Next day it failed again. This time the machine was dead with no outputs from the power supply. The fuse was intact, and there was 320 V across the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor and at pin 7 of the chopper transformer. A scope check on the drive waveform at the gate of the chopper transistor FEPOI showed that its frequency was very low $(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$. At this point I noticed a very fine break in the PCB track between RP04 ( $0.47 \Omega$ ) and FEP01. Once this had been repaired the machine sprang back to life. After a good soak test it was returned to the customer. P.J.R.

## Aiwa VXT1420

This tele-video wouldn't play tapes. I stripped the unit down and noticed that once a tape had been threaded up the machine would shuffle it back and forth then eject it - I was using a prerecorded tape. While this was going on the drum and the capstan rotated. So a new mode switch was fitted and the deck alignments were checked. This failed to cure the problem.

The power supplies and reset etc. were next checked and found to be OK , and replacing the reel sensor made no difference. As the syscon chip's drum, capstan and reel sensor inputs were fine, the chip itself (IC1001) seemed to be the culprit. When a replacement (part no. SE-C90-28B-8BO, type OEC6025A) was obtained and fitted the machine worked normally. P.J.R.

## Amstrad TVR2

The VCR section appeared to be stuck in the forward search mode, but was actually in the play mode with the capstan motor running too fast. A check showed that there was no capstan motor FG signal at pin 1 of connector CL-FG on the main PCB. There should be a 250 Hz (approximately) sinewave at about 0.5 V p-p here. As a new motor is expensive, I prised the lid off and checked the coil. The enamelled wire inside wasn't connected, so a repair was possible. C.W.

## Ferguson FV30

"Can't set the clock" was the complaint with this elderly VCR. All other functions were fine, and the playback picture and sound were good. They don't make them like that now! The cause of the fault was glue beneath the tuner/timer PCB, where a disc capacitor is fixed to the foil side. Correct operation was restored when the glue had been removed. Manufacturers should surely know about the effects of this type of glue, so why do they still use it? Who knows?! C.W.

## Panasonic NVJ40

The card said that this machine was dead. In fact it came on for about a minute, and during this time a tape could be played. There was no picture however, though the sound was all right. The E-E picture was also OK. I noticed that the drum was running slowly, and when I tried the machine again the E-E picture was covered with swirling lines of white dots. Then the machine went dead.

The power supply seemed to be the obvious place to look. C1110 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 1127(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 10 V ) were both found to be low in value. After replacing them the machine seemed to work all right, but further checks revealed that $\mathrm{C} 1131(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}), \mathrm{Cl} 126(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and C1125 $(680 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ were faulty - they all read about half the correct value. After replacing them I put the machine on test for a day. The symptoms had all been cured. C.W.


Reports from
Alan J. Roberts
John C. Priest
Hugh Cocks and Michael Dranfield

## Philips STU3601

The customer complained about this receiver's poor pictures. It was only about a year old. On test I found that after several hours the picture started to develop a jitter and shadows appeared. Tapping anywhere produced interference.

Resoldering dry-joints in the power supply didn't seem to make much difference. It looked like a modulator fault, which was confirmed by the fact that reception via the scart socket was OK. So I removed the modulator and had a look inside. There was an earthing plate that had cracked solder at one end. After resoldering this and some other suspicious-looking joints I replaced the modulator and gave the receiver a long soak test. Everything was now OK. A.J.R.

## Pace PRD800+

If the channel number and identification displays tear and appear for only a couple of seconds at channel change, and the menu graphics tear and go off after a second menu, suspect the sync separator transistors Q23, Q24 and Q25. In the most recent case Q25 (ZTX314) was leaky. J.C.P.

## SVAI Sky Decoder

The problem with this unit was intermittent decoding. While checking around the power supply I noticed that, judging by their condition, the two presets had already been twiddled (sorry, adjusted!). PP02 fell to bits when I tried to set it up for 5 V at TP01. Replacing them both restored normal operation. For good measure I also replaced the two large electrolytics CP01 and CP03 as they were rather discoloured.

The decoder had been installed in a cabinet with little room for ventilation - a sure way to get trouble! H.C.

## Dish Sharing

A number of our customers share a dish. Installation is usually no problem, but difficulties can arise with horizontal/vertical polarisation switching - more often than not a Pace SS9000/9200 receiver is the cause of the trouble.

The situation is as follows: the two receivers work fine when they are both operating with verticallypolarised signals, but when one receiver selects the higher $17-18 \mathrm{~V}$ horizontal-polarisation voltage the other one won't receive the vertical ly-polarised channels. If the verti$\mathrm{cal} /$ horizontal selection is reversed however the results are as they should be. The receivers generally share a twin-output LNB, and are not connected to a 'magic switch'.

The cause of the trouble is that the higher horizontal-polarisation voltage from one receiver results in loss of vertical-polarisation reception by the other one. The cure is simple enough: insert two silicon diodes in series in the offending receiver's feed to the LNB. This will reduce the supply by just over 1 V : normal operation should then be resumed.

After doing this, check all permutations and combinations of channels with both receivers. Make sure that the horizontal-polarisation voltage from the modified receiver is about 17 V .

With SS9000/9200 receivers the easiest way to add the two diodes is to cut link LK210, which is adjacent to crystal X7 near the front of the board, and fit them here with
their cathodes pointing towards the tuner assembly. Note that fitting them here will reduce both the hori-zontal- and vertical-polarisation supplies, though I've never found that this affects the vertical-polarisation performance. You could however fit the diodes in series with the supply to Q3, reducing only the horizontal-polarisation supply.

The problem can come and go with LNB temperature variation. If the problem returns in the evening, a third diode can be added. I had to do this recently with an SS9200 that was paired with a Bang and Olufsen satellite receiver.

In another recent case a Pace SS9000 and an SS9200 shared the dish, the source of the problem being the SS9000 receiver. Two diodes in series put things right.

The effect doesn't, in my experience anyway, show up with multiple receiver IF distribution systems. In this case the problem is more often lack of the horizontallypolarised channels. What usually happens is that only one receiver is in operation, the LNB is a 'twin' type (with horizontal and vertical output at each socket) and the magic switch fails to provide approximately 17 V at its horizontal output to make the LNB switch over. It's much better to use a 'dual' type LNB (with the horizontalpolarisation supply at one socket and the vertical-polarisation supply at the other). It then doesn't matter, within reason, what voltage is passed to the LNB from the magic switch. The receiver will generally provide enough voltage to make the switch select the horizontal signals.

With a large IF system, it's better to install a DC power injector so that the LNB is powered indepen-
dently. This avoids trouble - some older receivers don't like to supply too much LNB current.

When installing a new receiver and an older one together we sometimes use the original 10 GHz LNB oscillator frequency. The older receiver can then be used in the normal way, the new Pace receiver being used to tune down to 700 MHz to provide Astra 1D reception. Sometimes Channel 5 is a requirement with the older receiver. In this case the LNB's local oscillator is adjusted to give Channel 5 at an IF of around 955 MHz , Sky Sports 3 appearing at around $1,700 \mathrm{MHz}$.

With the IF shifted by some 30 MHz and the local oscillator frequency at about 9.97 GHz , I assumed that it would be simple to key this frequency in the new Pace receiver's LNB oscillator frequency selection menu. But life isn't that simple, because in the 'variable-frequency mode' the receiver's tuner won't go below 950 MHz . The answer to this is to keep the receiver set to the 10 GHz oscillator frequency and increase each channel frequency by some 30 MHz . This sounds like a lot of work, but I keep 'offset-frequency files' for the purpose in the memory of my Pacelink receiver PC tuning system, so immediate downloading of the channel-frequency information is available.

With a multiple-receiver system and distribution via a magic switch, the $700-950 \mathrm{MHz}$ IF may not be passed by the switch. So keep to a standard 9.75 GHz enhanced LNB. If an older receiver is connected, use a frequency extender to convert the $1,750-2,000 \mathrm{MHz}$ IF so that it is within the receiver's tuning range. H.C.

## Pace PRD800

Reception of the horizontallypolarised channels was intermittent, together with some patterning. The 18 V supply's reservoir capacitor C23 $(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was open-circuit and bulging. H.C.

## Digital Upgrade

The Dutch digital package via Astra has been available for more than a year now. Not so long since the national terrestrial Netherlands 1,2 and 3 channels were added, also a "summer TV" channel aimed at Dutch expatriates and holidaymakers around Europe. A Pace DVR500 is generally used for reception, but strangely enough its on-screen menus and subscription
messages are all in English.
While at a customer's house recently I checked the "software upgrade" message box and saw that one is available. On-screen advice told me that it would take eleven minutes to complete and asked me whether I wanted to continue - it didn't however say what the nature of the upgrade was. As the customer was keen to see what it was, 'OK' was pressed to start the upgrade procedure.

The receiver then turned off its video output, and the display at the front went repeatedby from 1 through to 7, accompanied by a circular movement beside the number (this is similar to the default frequency search display but is more rapid).

True to its word, after exactly eleven minutes the receiver went back to the standby mode. When it was switched back on the channels reappeared, though in a different order to that prior to the upgrade (they are easily set in the preferred order however). But the main change was that the menus and onscreen messages were now all in Dutch, while the main menu had had a Canal Plus logo added to it. This used to be Filmnet in the Benelux and Scandinavian areas, but they have now merged. Receiver operation is otherwise exactly as before.

It was always odd that the DVR500 didn't have a Dutch menu option - the Italian version has English/Italian switchable language facilities. H.C.

## Shift from 601

BBC TV Prime and its predecessors have in the past been available via Intelsat 601 at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. This satellite is now ending transmissions, but BBC Prime in MAC continues via Intelsat 707 at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ - frequency around 11.67 GHz , with horizontal polarisation. A new MAC-D2 viewing card is being issued, by a Norwegian company. It allows only those viewers outside Scandinavia to receive BBC Prime.

A lot of old, fixed dishes were in use for $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ reception. It has sometimes been quite a battle to persuade a rather corroded 1.8 m dish support structure to move around to the new position. In some cases the ancient coaxial cable, which was quite happy coping with the relatively low (approximately 1 GHz ) IF from the old satellite, fails miserably with the new IF at just under 1.7 GHz (assuming that the original 10 GHz local oscillator

LNB is still in use). The highest IF that this cable would previously have been required to handle would have been CNN at around $1 \cdot 15 \mathrm{GHz}$. CNN left Ku band via 601 when it moved to Astra back in 1991 (it's still available in C band at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ however). So it's essential to take new coaxial cable along to these jobs - plus plenty of WD40 to free the dish support! H.C.

## BT SVS300

Poor video with rolling was the complaint with one of these receivers. I found that the pictures from the video and decoder scart sockets were OK, but the picture from the TV scart socket was bad. The cause was C207 ( $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V ), which had dried up. It couples the video input to the onscreen display chip. M.Dr.

## Pace SS9000

At power up the standby and stereo lights came on together. Apart from this the receiver remained lifeless. Checks at the microcontroller chip's clock and data pins 15 and 38 revealed that they were both at 0 V . As a first step the chip's reset capacitor C146 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) was replaced, but this made no difference. The 5.62 MHz clock (pins 2 and 3 ) was OK , and there was 5 V at pin 1 . The next step was to disconnect the clock and data lines. Disconnecting the clock line brought back some activity , and the disconnected data line was found to be at 5 V . The culprit was in fact the Z86E21 microcontroller chip U4.

I feel that the repair kits for these receivers are becoming a bit of a waste of money. To do a quality repair, you need twice as many capacitors as are included in the kits. When we repair one of these receivers we replace all the electrolytic capacitors on the primary and secondary sides of the power supply plus a handful around the tuner. Cost is not a problem when you get your electrolytics from Farnell Electronic Components in Leeds (01132 636 311) who do a bulk discount on a hundred $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ capacitors made by Panasonic. In general we use $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ electrolytics for replacement purposes. To improve reliability, we replace both the electrolytics associated with the Pace satellite tuner: in the $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ position we use a solid aluminium type rated at $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Farnell part no. $577-406$; for the $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ subminiature type we use Farnell part no. 490-738 which is rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. M.Dr.

# Thomson TX805 Technology 

## The Thomson TX805 small-screen TV chassis is used in Ferguson and Goodmans models. J. LeJeune takes a look at the technology and circuitry employed

The Thomson TX805 chassis is used in the Ferguson Models D14R and T14R, also the Goodmans Model 1410. It has similarities to the older, successful TX80, and follows that design in having a 'hot' chassis and a combined line output/chopper power supply of the Wessel type. The tuner therefore has an isolated aerial socket.
Much of the circuitry is contained in two large ICs, the TMP47C834-47C634 microcontroller IR01 and the M52038-SP (PAL) signal processor chip IL01. The latter incorporates the IF strip, the colour decoder and the sync and field timebase generator sections. It provides luminance and colour-difference outputs which are matrixed extemally to produce RGB signals to drive the output stages on the CRT base panel. There's a discrete component audio driver/output stage, while for field output an LA7830 chip (IF01) is used. Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of the chassis.

## The Tuner

We'll begin with the tuner, which is a Thomson type MTP-BG-2024. A block diagram is shown in Fig. 2. The original version has a VHF section, which is omitted for UK sets. There are four stages, starting with a BF998 MOSFET RF amplifier. The input to this is fairly broadband: there's bandpass tuning in its output circuit, using varicap diodes. The following mixer stage is based on an earthed-base transistor, with the local oscillator and UHF input signals both being applied to its emitter circuit. Earthed-base operation is also used in the local oscillator stage, with feedback from a capacitive tap across the oscillator coil. The mixer transistor's collector feeds a bottom-coupled bandpass filter. This is followed by an emitter-follower buffer stage (TH93).
The tuner uses a voltage swing of $0 \cdot 5-30 \mathrm{~V}$ to cover the

Fig. 1: Block diagram of the Thomson TX805 chassis.

range $470-860 \mathrm{MHz}$. It's a variant of the tuner used in the Thomson IKC2 chassis.

## The IF Strip

The tuner's IF output is fed to a SAWF driver transistor, T102 (BF959), which uses selective feedback in its emitter circuit to provide frequency compensation. The SAWF, QI01, provides a balanced output which is fed to pins 8 and 9 of the signal processing chip IL01, see Fig. 3.
Within the IC a differential amplifier converts the signal to the normal unbalanced state. This is followed by a gaincontrolled (AGC) amplifier then a linear amplifier, after which the signal is at a suitable level for application to the


Fig. 2: Block diagram of the tuner.


Fig. 3: Block diagram of the IF section of the signal processor chip ILOI.
synchronous demodulator. Demodulation of this type is basically a switching process: the signal is sampled at the IF carrier peaks to extract the video information. The demodulator therefore requires a second, switching input. For this purpose the IF carrier drives a 'tank' coil, LI03, which produces a pure sinewave at the carrier frequency. LI03 should normally be left well alone: if adjustment is needed, it should be done using a good oscilloscope to observe the sharpness of the video transients at pin 51 of LL 01 .
The IC produces, at pin 52, a negative-going AGC voltage for the MOSFET RF amplifier transistor in the tuner. This is effective up to high-level inputs. The internal AGC system is of the forward type and can be monitored at pin 5 which is connected to the filter capacitor CI07.
The demodulated output at pin 51 of IL01 is filtered by LV01. It also contains the 6 MHz FM sound signal. The latter is fed via CI18 to the 6 MHz ceramic filter Q 102 , reentering the chip at pin 48.

## Luminance Signal Processing

The video component of the signal is fed via filter QV01/LV02 (to remove the 6 MHz signal) to TV04 which drives the comb filter VV01. This separates the luminance and chrominance components of the video signal, providing separate feeds to pins 38 (chroma) and 41 (luminance) of

IL01. VV01 also provides the luminance signal delay required.
The first process when the luminance signal re-enters LO1 is sharpness control. For this purpose an HF filter (CV36 and RV41) provides a second input at pin 40 . The arrangement is shown in Fig. 4. It involves three voltagecontrolled amplifiers. Amplifier A receives the full bandwidth luminance signal, amplifier B a signal with reduced HF content and amplifier C the HF input at pin 40 . This pin also receives the DC sharpness control voltage, which is obtained from pin 6 of the microcontroller chip IR01. The outputs from the three amplifiers are added then fed to the following contrast control stage. The gain-control characteristics of the three amplifiers are tailored to provide a smooth transition from a 'soft' picture to a sharp, somewhat overshot one, over the range of the electronic sharpness control.
Sharpness control is followed by contrast control then brightness control. A simple video amplifier whose gain is controlled by the DC voltage applied to pin 36 of LL 01 is used for contrast control. Brightness is controlled by adjusting the clamp potential on which the video signal sits - the clamp reservoir capacitor is connected to pin 39 , while the DC brightness control voltage is applied to pin 38 . Note that pins 36 and 38 both serve two purposes: pin 36 is also used


Fig. 4: The sharpness control arrangement.


Fig. 5: Block diagram of the sync/timebase generator section of ILOI.


Fig. 6: The field output stage.
for the burst filter while pin 38 is also the chroma input pin. The IC's 'official' brightness control pin is pin 42: beam current limiting is applied here, also to the contrast control pin.
The luminance signal is finally fed via an open-emitter buffer stage to output pin 22 - by open-emitter we mean that the emitter load resistor is an external component, RV25. There is also a further, external emitter-follower buffer transistor here, TV05, which provides current amplification and impedance matching to the RGB matrixing stages. On-screen display (OSD) blanking is also applied to the base of TV05, to insert a rectangular black box for the graphics. The OSD blanking originates at pin 25 of the microcontroller chip, and is shaped by the circuitry around TR02 and TR13 to enhance the edge sharpness.

## Colour Decoding

$\amalg 01$ also incorporates the PAL colour decoder, which operates in the conventional manner. The chroma input is at pin 38. Pin 34 provides an output to the chroma delay line circuit which in turn provides $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$ and $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Y}$ inputs at pins 27 and 28 respectively. The $4 \cdot 433 \mathrm{MHz}$ crystal is connected to pin 32.
The only slightly unusual thing here is the origin of the pulses for the ident switch. They are obtained from the heater winding on the line output transformer and fed via $\mathrm{CP} 61(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and RP46 ( $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) to pin 26, where they are fed to a flip-flop circuit.

## More ILOI Functions

L01 also contains the 6 MHz FM sound detector, volume control and audio preamplifiers stages, with output at pin 4, and the sync and field timebase generator system, see Fig. 5.

The heart of the sync and field timebase generator section is a voltage-controlled 500 kHz crystal oscillator - the crystal is connected to pin 14. Division by 16 then 2 provides line-frequency $(15.625 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) pulses at pin 20 . We will see how these are used when we come to the Wessel circuitry. The sync separator receives a video input from the collector of TV04 at pin 44. It provides a sync pulse output to the field sync integrator at pin 43 and in addition feeds pulses to the comparator stage. This also receives the line-frequency pulses, generating an output to control the VCO. In the absence of a video input at pin 44 the receiver will free-run at frequencies very close to normal. The sync output at pin 43 is also fed to pin 36 of the microcontroller chip to control the OSD.
The integrated field sync pulses return to IL01 at pin 45 , where they are applied to a trigger circuit which resets a divide-by-625 counter. This in turn restarts a ramp generator connected to pin 16. CF08 is charged via JP41 from an internal current source to produce the ramp. Linearity feedback from the field output stage is applied to the junction of CF08 and JP41. The linear ramp is fed to a driver stage which also receives feedback for height control at pin 17. The field drive output appears at pin 18.

## The Field Output Stage

An LA7830 chip is used in the field output stage. As usual with such devices, it contains a drive amplifier, an output stage and a flyback boost circuit - see Fig. 6. A 22 V supply that's derived from the line output transformer is fed to pin 6. This is inadequate to produce the flyback, hence the boost circuit which operates as follows, see Fig. 7.
A pulse drive is applied to the bases of transistors Qf and Qs. During the scan period Qs is held conductive and boost capacitor C charges via D from the 22 V rail. During the flyback period Qf is switched on and Qs switches off. The 22V supply thus appears at the negative plate of capacitor C ,
which retains its 22 V charge, and diode D switches off. The supply to the output stage is now approximately 44 V - the 22 V supply plus the charge across C . In the TX805 circuit C is CF09 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and has a $680 \Omega$ resistor in series (JP20) to provide current limiting.
DC can be fed to the scan coils to provide shift adjustment. A three-position switch gives either no shift, slightly upwards or slightly downwards shift selection.
Protection for the field scan coils is provided by transistor TF01. Should the field scan coupling capacitor CF01 go short-circuit, a negative voltage will be developed across RF01. This will forward bias TF01, applying the negative voltage to the protection ( $\mathrm{PROT}^{\prime}$ ) line. This line is connected to the base of TR07, whose role is described below.

## Signal Output Stages

The RGB and audio output stages are quite conventional. Colour-difference signal and luminance signal matrixing is carried out by the BC546A transistors TV101/2/3 on the main panel: they receive colour-difference signals at their bases and the luminance signal at their emitters, where the RGB OSD signals are also applied. TV101/2/3 drive the emitters of the BF422 RGB output transistors on the tube base panel.
The complementary-symmetry audio output stage (a pair of pnp/npn transistors, TA03/4) delivers 1.5 W to the $16 \Omega$ speaker. TA05 is connected between the bases of the audio output pair to stabilise their operating points. Bootstrap feedback is applied to the driver transistor's load circuit.

## The Microcontroller Chip

The dedicated microcontroller chip IR01 fulfils several functions: it decodes the infra-red remote control commands and the front panel key operations; it supplies onscreen graphics to accompany operation of the receiver controls; it provides pulse-width modulated outputs for brightness, sharpness, colour and contrast control; it provides audio muting; and it carries out channel selection using a phase-locked loop for tuning.
Fig. 8 shows the system control circuitry associated with IR01. When the set is switched on at the mains, LED DK01 lights and the 'LED2' supply (at the earthy side of DK01) appears at the collector of TR08, whose base is forward biased by RR50 and DR05. TR08's emitter then provides an output voltage for the microcontroller's power supply pin 42, via DR01, and the IR receiver's power supply pin, via RR91. This is the standby state, with IR01's on/standby pin 20 at 5 V .
When an on command is received, the voltage at pin 20 of IR01 falls to zero. This controlls the emitter of transistor TP12 in the power supply. It switches on, in turn switching TP11 on. The chopper/line output circuit then starts up. This circuitry will be shown in Part 2 next month.
When the mains supply is disconnected, there is no longer a voltage feed to the collector of TR08. TR08, zener diode DR04 and TR07 switch off, while TR06 switches on (CR20 is still charged). As a result, the 'start' line goes low. CR14 discharges, switching TR12 off momentarily. IR01's reset pin 33 goes.high for 1 msec , allowing it to store the user settings before the 5 V supply decays.
TR07 is normally on, being forward biased via DR04 and RR48. Thus TR06 is held cut off. As a result IR01's hold pin 34 and the start line, which is connected to the base of TP12 in the power supply, are in the high state. TR07's base is also connected to the PROT line. When this goes low; TR07 switches off and TR06 switches on. The start line goes low, switching off TP12 with the result that the receiver shuts down.
The PROT ${ }^{\prime}$ line is linked to TF01 (see above) and the excess-current detection circuit in the power supply. It goes


Fig. 7 : Operation of the field flyback boost circuit.


Fig. 8: System control circuitry associated with the microcontroller chip IROI.
negative when a fault is detected, overriding the bias via DR04. Thus TR07 switches off and TR06 switches on, with the results described above.
There's no mains switch at the front of the receiver, but a substantial rocker-type switch is fitted at the rear for mains switch-off if required.

## Next Month

The main section of the receiver not so far touched on is the combined power supply/line timebase circuit. We will be dealing with it in the concluding instalment next month.


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

## Electrical Safety

C.N. Cory (Letters, November) raised the subject of the electrical safety of consumer electronic products. It should be of concern to the general public and service personnel alike. Some reduction in the level of safety can be blamed on the effects of CENELEC harmonisation of the various European standards and the introduction of certain EEC directives. The main cause however is poor design and a lack of understanding of basic safety principles.

Products made by major manufacturers generally exceed the legal safety requirements by a good margin, but some products from Asia and other developing countries are downright dangerous. A good example is a pair of Chinese-made 'Multi-Media' speakers, in which the only insulation between the live mains supply and the audio connectors was the varnish on the transformer wires!

All electrical products sold in Europe and the UK are covered by The Low Voltage Directive, which requires the product to comply with the "essential" safety requirements of an appropriate CENELEC standard such as EN60065 (BS415). It's up to the manufacturer or importer to decide which parts of the standard are "essential", and the company can then self-certify its product(s) if it thinks that they comply. This is obviously open to abuse.

Reputable companies normally

Letters
have their products tested by an independent test house to ensure that they comply with the whole of the relevant standard, and will also have a good quality-control system in place. Organisations such as BEAB in the UK, TÜV in Germany and UL in the USA also offer an approvals and production monitoring service. This ensures that a high safety level is maintained.
Unfortunately there is no compulsion in Europe to join such schemes.

So why are modern TV receivers designed without earthing or aerial isolators? The EN60065 safety standard accepts either Class I construction, with an earthed chassis, or Class II construction, with double insulation. There are several reasons why only Class II is in practice used.

John Woodgate's letter
December) pointed out a problem in Germany, with circulating currents that can melt aerial leads. This is because of the widespread use of TN-C or TN-C-S mains supply systems, with a combined neutral and earth that can float above 'true earth' by a significant amount. When a TV set is connected to a communal aerial system which is grounded to 'true earth', or to another part of the supply system at a different earth potetial, high circulating currents can arise.

Another problem in Continental Europe is the lack of a standard three-pin plug. The two-pin "Europlug" will fit any socket in Europe. There are at least seven different and non-compatible three-pin plug systems in use however, and the correct plug or adaptor would have to be supplied with each set. There are some combinations of plugs and sockets that can cause a potential hazard, such as exposed pins or no earth connection.

The other factor that affects the design of sets is the EEC directives. One requires that all mains-powered sets are fitted with a scart (Peritel) socket. Because of this the designer has to use an isolated, non-live chassis (it would be very difficult to
isolate all the signal and switching connections if the chassis was live).

The EMC directive also imposes restrictions on the mains cable and aerial socket. For reasons of safety EMC filters, whether part of the chassis or incorporated in the mains plug, usually don't filter the earth conductor. Computer monitors are usually earthed, and it is surprising how much interference can travel down the earth lead unless expensive countermeasures are taken.

The aerial socket must pass the aerial immunity test, which means that it must be located close to the tuner and that any aerial isolator unit is well screened. The easy way to guarantee compliance is to use a tuner with an integral aerial socket. J.R. Allison,

Bradford, West Yorkshire.
I am encouraged by John Woodgate's response (December) to my letter (November) and hope that other influential readers have taken note. I can now report on developments since I originally wrote to you.

In the first receiver the degaussing coil had been tightly tiewrapped to the CRT rimband. When the tie-wraps were cut, it was found that the PVC tape on the coil bore deep grooves made by the tiewrap's ratchet profile and that cuts had been made by the sharp metal edge. The outcome of this method of construction is inevitable, bearing in mind the enegetic vibration of the coil each time the AC mains supply is applied. In this case a static test during manufacture is clearly irrelevant.The aerial socket was not isolated, which was one of the concerns raised in my first letter.

The retailer has replaced the receiver with a brand new model of the customer's choice. I have been told that the defective set is now being investigated by Trading Standards officers. The importer does not have BEAB approval for his TV sets; and I was surprised to learn that this is not mandatory. The importers are reluctant to discuss the matter - I have still had no writ-
ten response from them.
The second receiver was exactly as John Woodgate predicted, the problem being caused by faulty reassembly following a cabinet change. It is unlikely that we will be able to trace the person responsible, though this is being attempted. I shall certainly in future inspect the degaussing coils in all sets brought to me for repair.

There is quite a lot of exposed metalwork involved in this case. The TV set's loop aerial, a metalcased aerial changeover switch, and of course the aerial plugs/sockets in the system. Don't forget that the covers of VCRs and satellite receivers are usually metal and are connected electrically by springs or contact-screw arrangements to the chassis and aerial socket. The customer mentioned that her daughter had reported receiving a tingle from the VCR. I still get a knot in my stomach when I think about it.

If an aerial cable melts because of an earth loop, this surely indicates that there is a serious installation problem. It should not result in us throwing away our safety earth.

The isolation provided by a
mains or chopper transformer is bypassed by the degaussing system, to which equal importance must be attached. If there are two insulated paths in parallel and failure of either can result in a lethal hazard, is the product really double-isolated?

I see no reasonable excuse for the use of non-isolated aerial sockets. All the TV sets in my workshop have been fitted with simple ferrite transformers. At UHF these are small, virtually lossless, simple to make and of little cost.

Finally, in my experience coincidences regularly occur. This is however the first time I've lost sleep over one.
Chris Cory, T.Eng., MIQA,
Tekelex, Thatcham, Berks.

## Microwave Oven Problem

The following problem caused us so much trouble that I think it's worth a mention. It involved a Thorn Multiwave MH1080 microwave oven with twin halogen grill. When it was plugged in the cavity light came on, also the magnetron cooling fan which ran continuously. A time could be entered, but there was no response to the start button.

We had no service information, so a lot of time was spent on finding the cause of the fault: the $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor R6 on the power PCB was open-circuit. It's connected to the lower latch switch, and tells the microcontroller chip whether the door is open or closed. When R6 is open-circuit the oven assumes that its door is open, disables the cook button and turns the fan and light on. Michael Dranfield,
Buxton, Derbyshire.

## Doming

I was recently asked to look at a Panasonic TX212V TV set, the problem being very bad purity at the centre of the left half of the screen. It seems that the tube's shadowmask is buckled. A note written by another service engineer said the fault is "doming". He suggested keeping the contrast and brightness at minimum to prevent overheating the shadowmask. Shouldn't the beam limiter have prevented this? It seems that a lot of work has already been done on the set. Any comments?
Jim Littler, Wigan, Lancs.

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| :---: | :---: |
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# Long-distance Television 

## Terrestrial DX and satellite news and reception, the Hot Bird 3 line up, 1998 meteor shower dates and a Band I notch filter design. Roger Bunney reports

The main event during November was the Leonids Meteor Shower peak on the 17 th. When I checked early in the day I found that Band I, particularly ch. E4, was very active, with many signal pings and some more sustained reception. Signals from Scandinavia predominated, with PM5534/44 test patterns alternating and floating with each other. It was not unlike a minor Sporadic E opening, though less intense.

As I had to leave for work I was unable to continue monitoring Band I. Subsequently Cyril Willis (King's Lynn) commented that the Leonids event "wasn't as good as expected". He received an SpE signal in ch. R2 at 1035 that day.

Peter Schubert (Rainham) laments the poor conditions during the month. Apart from his usual ch. E4 reception from Lopik, the Netherlands, he had no tropospher-

CNCT - Rabat received via Eutelsat. Photo from John Locker. ic reception. SpE reception was limited to an unidentified signal on the 8th.

In all, a very poor month for ter-

restrial DX-TV reception.
Down under, on November 7th Robert Copeman (Victoria) logged a ch. C1 signal ( 49.75 MHz vision carrier) during the period 19101950 local time. As no other signals were present, this suggests TE (transequatorial skip) rather than multi-hop SpE reception. On the theme of TE and the increasing solar activity, Six News reports several cases of cross-equator signal hops, mainly northwards to the Mediterranean area. As yet, the density of F2 layer ionisation has not been sufficient for signal reflection to the southern UK, but hopefully we'll see traces of ch. E2 signals from Ghana/Nigeria/Zimbabwe during the early evening period sometime this winter.

As solar activity increases with the start of the new cycle, check for flares and other disturbances. On November 6th for example there was the fourth largest flare ever recorded, leading to signal fadeouts and other problems over the following two-three days. It's always worth checking 27 days later, when the sun has rotated, to see whether more solar radiation produces further effects such as an aurora.

## Satellite Sightings

Despite the increased use of digital transmission, there has been an upsurge of analogue signals from the satellite belt. You often find anything up to four clear analogue Ku -band feeds via Intelsat K ( $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) east-bound to Europe. PAS-3R $\left(43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ is another favourite for analogue reception. There was a lot of transatlantic activity during late November, thanks in part to spectacular skiing reports from British Columbia. The
snow-clad slopes of the Rockies look fantastic. Sports feeds for Europe were noted via both PAS3R and K. Identifications indicate that several uplink companies were active at a number of sites. For example on the 20th Sky Sports carried "BC - Park City" (via K) and on the 27th "PSSI NYBC Mammoth CA". I'm uncertain about the significance of the latter.

Did anyone see the "Shell Test" on November 12th at 0730 via Intelsat 803 at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}(11.680 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical, with sound at 6.6 MHz )? I did, but had to leave for work before the transmission came off colour bars.

On November 21st the United Nations "Symposium on TV" from New York was carried in clear analogue form via PAS-3R (at $12 \cdot 64 \mathrm{GHz}$ horizontal). Some of the big guns of the broadcast TV world, including Dan Rather and Rupert Murdoch, presented their views. The programme consisted of recorded highlights from a TV Forum that lasted over a three-day period. Interesting that the 6.2 MHz sound carrier was in English and the 6.8 MHz one in Spanish.

Cyril Willis saw the Telethon on November 27th via Intelsat K (at 11.62 GHz horizontal - not the UK version but the "Armenian Telethon Fund '97'. Various presenters and a scrolling caption at the bottom of the picture provided details of the latest pledges. The carrier ceased abruptly at 2000 hours: little charity from Intelsat!

I hope some of you manage to see the 1997 SatFest, a veritable feast of informal and informative TV on satellites and broadcasting. Line up and rehersals are to be on January 16th, followed by program-
ming from 0900-2100 during the next two days via the newlylaunched Sirius 2 satellite at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ (it's a high-power satellite). SatFest (Satellite Festival) is organised by TESUG (01227 265 222) and is supported by most satellite operators, equipment makers and broadcasters.

Dean Rogers (Abbeywood, London SE2) watched most of the EEFA football cup/champions league during late October via Telecon 2C and Eutelsat II F4. The European Cup Winners game was carried, for Channel 5, by Eutelsat II F3 $\left(16^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$, in the clear from a snowy and freezing Norwegian pitch! Dean mentions that Sky Sports often uses the $11 \cdot 163 \mathrm{GHz}$ horizontal transponder aboard this satellite ( $16^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) for clear analogue feeds.

There has been a little more information on the sighting, mentioned last month, of unmanned surveillance aircraft via Intelsat 803. Roy Carmen comments that the type of aircraft, though slow, is almost impossible to detect and for missile systems to lock on to. They can also downlink information up to five times faster than conventional aircraft. My sightings were of a new type of aircraft however, not the American Bronco unmanned craft. Apparently satellite surveillance can now locate missile launch sites to within 6 mm of true grid!

So there's plenty going on in the analogue satellite world, even during quiet months.

## Terrestrial News

UK: There have been thirty one applications from across the UK to operate Restricted Service Licence (RSL) TV stations. They range from single-town coverage to larger areas such as the Isle of Wight. Licence periods will be for either 56 days or two years. Decisions from the ITC are due in the spring. Hungary: Two commercial TV stations are now in operation. The first was TV2, Budapest, which came on-air in early October. It was followed a few days later by RTL Klub.
Denmark: The plan to sell off TV2 has been shelved for at least four years.
Mexico: TV Azteca plans to expand its network to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Peru during 1998 and expand farther to Chile, Colombia, Ecquador and Venezuela by the year 2000. It now
claims over a third of viewers in Mexico itself and generated profits of nearly $\$ 300 \mathrm{~m}$ last year.

## Digital TV

In the USA the FCC has announced the likely closure of all analogue TV services in the year 2007. The Harris Corporation has just transmitted a live digital outside broadcast, via terrestrial transmitters WHD-TV and WETA-TV in Washington. It's thought to have been a world first.

Sweden's Teracom has installed digital terrestrial broadcast transmitters (DVB-T) at Stockholm, Goteborg and Norrkoping. They should now be on-air with full-time broadcasting. Teracom started DVB-T tests back in 1995.

The European Union is discussing a timetable for the end of analogue TV transmissions across Europe. It seems likely that Brussels rather than individual European countries will decide on the analogue TV switch-off timetable. The idea is to ensure a smooth start to European digital transmissions.

## Noich Filier

The fight against interference in Band $I$ is never ending. Robert Copeman recently came across a filter circuit (see Fig. 1) on the


Fig. I: Bridged-T notch filter design for Band I, noted on the internet by Robert Copeman.
internet. The details provided there relate to US channels: the Video Media page originates in Florida, access being at
http://www.tvfilter.com/video-media/notch-dir/fkits-info

Otherwise the address is PO Box 93/6025, Margate, FL 33093, USA. Complete filter kits can be purchased at $\$ 20$ each one off (\$7 each in quantities of twenty plus).

The kit PCB is designed around F connectors. No component values are given. I suggest 120 pF for $\mathrm{C} 1 / 2,100 \Omega$ for R1 (miniature carbon preset) and 30 pF maximum for C3 (sub-miniature preset). Coil turns listed are 26 for ch. 2, 24 for ch. 3,20 for ch. 4,15 for ch. 5 and


14 for ch. 6, wound on a quarterinch coil former. Remember that these are US channels, i.e. ch. 2 is $55 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$. But C 3 should tune down to ch. E2, or rather the rubbish at 49 MHz . The internet details don't include performance figures. Let us know how you get on!

The Dr Dish TV programme which is broadcast on the second Friday of each month via Kopernikus 2 ( $28.5^{\circ}$ E). Photo from John Locker.



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Unidentified
EBU feed via Eutelsat II F4 ( $7^{\circ}$ E). Photo from John Locker.

## Satellite News

Sirius 2 is now in orbit at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It's a high-power satellite which is operated by GE Americom to provide analogue and digital TV transmissions to Europe. England is within the 50 dBW vertical footprint, which extends to the Black Sea in the east and from Germany in the north to Sicily in the south, the frequency coverage being $11 \cdot 747-12 \cdot 687 \mathrm{GHz}$. The horizontal footprint, with 55 dBW , is centred on Scandinavia, the frequency coverage being $11.727-12.729 \mathrm{GHz}$. The Swedish SVT International channel is one of the first that should be available, with programming that's a combination of material from the terrestrial SVT-1 and SVT-2 channels.

Eutelsat's Hot Bird 3 is now up and running. The transponder line up is shown in the accompanying table. Eutelsat has signed a contract to launch a fourth satellite in the W series: W4 is due to be in operation in early 1999 at $36^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The Eutelsat TDF2 satellite started TV transmissions from $36^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ in November. Its SESAT craft is due to enter service at the same orbital position at the same time as W4.

Intelsat reckons that the 605 craft can continue to be used despite the intermittent/partial loss of telemetry. The fault relates to the pointing accuracy of the solar panels: since the satellite is built to spin upright, the panels receive constant solar illumination and the telemetry information is thus not essential.

Hughes Aircraft has produced a higher efficiency solar panel that's based on a twin-layer, dual-junction gallium arsenide solar cell. Its sun energy conversion efficiency is 21.6 per cent, which compares with the $12 \cdot 3$ per cent efficiency of a standard solar cell. The double-

## Hot Bird 3 Transponders

| No. | Frequency (GHz) | Channel | Type* |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 71 | 12.13026 | MTV-2 (Hungary) | A |
| 72 | 12.14944 | TPS (France) | D |
| 73 | 12.16862 | Nethold Hellas (Greece) | D |
| 74 | 12.18780 | BT (UK) | - |
| 75 | 12.20698 | CME (Central Europe) | D |
| 76 | 12.22616 | German digital service | D |
| 77 | 12.24534 | MCM (France) | D |
| 78 | 12.26452 | German digital service | D |
| 79 | 12.28370 | ET1 (Greece) | A |
| 80 | 12.30288 | Slovenian/Croatian TV | D |
| 81 | 12.32206 | Polish digital service | D |
| 82 | 12.34124 | D+ (Italy) | D |
| 83 | 12.36042 | Polish digital service | D |
| 84 | 12.37960 | French digital service | D |
| 85 | 12.39878 | SSR (Switzerland) | D |
| 86 | 12.41796 | D+ (Italy) | D |
| 88 | TBA | D+ (Italy) | D |
|  |  |  |  |
| A $=$ analogue, $D=$ digital. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

layer cell fabrication can react selectively to long and short wavelengths.

Iridium has now launched 39 low Earth orbiting satellites - the eventual total (66) should be in service this autumn, providing global coverage.

The merger of Kirch and Bertelsmann has been completed: as a result, the DF1 and Premiere TV programme packages now operate as Premiere. Several Italian digital TV packages have merged: RAI, Canal Plus, Fininvest and Ceechi have formed a single digital system called Stream - the Telepiu name has been dropped.

Chinasat 8 is to be launched later this year, with 3637 W C band transponders and 16125 W Ku band transponders.

The digital Canal Plus Polska service is due to start in April/May. Rival Entertainment is expected to start in April.

Armstrong Electronics (Dublin) and Videocom (Boston, USA) have set up a digital TV link to relay Irish news and sports programmes to Celtic Vision's cable systems around Boston and New York five times a week. Israeli company Tadiran Scopus has provided the MPEG-2/DVB equipment.

The Gardiner stand-alone Ku band LNB is apparently to be discontinued: the company will continue to produce the LNBF, an LNB with a feed horn/polariser for an offset dish. The stand-alone LNB for prime-focus dishes required a separate polariser and feed horn.

## Main Meteor Shower Dates - 1998

Our thanks to the British Astronomical Association, Meteor Branch, for the following 1998 MS details. Neil Bone, the director, thinks that 1998/9 could be a "big one" for the Leonids shower in November.

## Shower

Lyrids
May Aquarids
Cetids
Delta Aquarids
Perseids
Giacobinids
Orionids
Taurids
Leonids
Geminids
Ursids

## Overall period

April 19-25th
April 24th-May 20th
May 7th-June 9th
July 15th-August 20th
July 20th-August 20th
October 7-10th
October 16-27th
Oct. 20th-Nov. 30th
November 15-20th
December 7-16th
December 17-25th

## Main peak

April 22nd
May 4-5th
May 14-25th
July 29th and August 6th
August 12th (late evening)
October 8th (late evening)
October 20-22nd
November 3rd
November 17th (about 2200)
December 13-14th
December 22-23rd

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ELC EAST LONDON COMPONENTS AUDIO TELEVISION VIDEO \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS OVER 100 MODELS AT LOW PRICES} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{VIDEO HEADS FROM 16.99 OVER 200 MODELS} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NIKKAI BABY 10 REGULATORS \(£ 11.00\)} \& DEGUSSING ROD
£29.99 \\
\hline 0181-472 4871 FAX:0181-503 5926 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
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\text { CT2569E } \& 16.99 \\
\text { CT28992E } \& 16.89
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2.50 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{VHS ALIGNMENT TAPE} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{4 WAY UNIVERSAL REMOTE} \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {ANAS591 }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\text {12.98 }}^{12.98}\)} \& \& 3.99 \& TA7279 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
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3.00 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{BAND TRACKING, TAPE TRANSPORT, FM PICTU} \\
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \({ }_{4.90}\) \& TDA2005 \& 1.30 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
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\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{\text {TA8214 }}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{3.60}\) \& CURVE, AUDIO SYNC HEAD \\
\hline key (TV, VCR, SAT, \& \& TLF14568 \& 20.00
20.00 \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {T }}^{\text {TDA2052 }}\) \& \& TAB215 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{PLAYBACK SWITCHING} \\
\hline CD/HI \& 3114 T \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22.00} \& \({ }_{\text {BA6109 }}\) \&  \& TDA2579A \& 2.80 \& - \({ }_{\text {TAB216 }}^{\text {TA8217 }}\) \& \[
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20.00 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{GENERATOR} \\
\hline 24 bit processor \& \({ }_{T \times 90}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{GRIAX GR2.2AA} \& 18.09
18.90 \& cNX62A \& \& \({ }_{\text {PAAL30298 }}\) \& \& TDA3560 tDA3561 \& 3.25 \& \\
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10.00
\] \& \& 3.99 \& Colour bar, Cross hatch, \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ergonomically designed keypad} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\substack{\text { CNT65 } \\ \text { HA11423 }}}\)} \& 1.99 \& STK4121111 \& \({ }_{\text {e. }}^{8.50}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{TDAS340} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.90} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Staircase. COMPACT PORTABLE} \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\underset{2.28}{\substack{\text { 2.29 }}}\)} \& STK4131"11 \& \({ }_{8}^{6.50}\) \& \& \& \\
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HA13108 \& \& STK414111 \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.70 \\
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\end{tabular} \& £84.99 only \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Replaces up to 4} \& \({ }_{\text {coldar }}^{2482}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CTIA9TXA \({ }^{\text {SAMSUNG }}\)} \& HA13117 \& \({ }^{3.00}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STK4141 Vil} \&  \& tDAA550 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{li.99
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\] \& HA13130 \& 18.99 \& \& \({ }_{8.50}^{8.00}\) \& TDA4600 \& 1.09 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
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# Answer to Test Case 422 

## - see page 241 -

Before we proceed any further, Sage wishes it to be known that he has some goods for disposal: the three bottles of red wine that remain, a slightly worn but perfectly functional ACE head suitable for a Toshiba V411, and a faulty IC that was the real cause of the trouble with the VCR. Offers to Resident Workshop Sage Esq., Test Case Workshop, c/o Television magazine!

You cannot monitor the control pulses at the ACE head during playback - they are of too low amplitude for a conventional oscilloscope. So Sage checked them at output pin 11 of IT10, the U2561B control-pulse amplifier chip. He found a nasty waveform here. It looked as if mains hum was superimposed on the squarewave control-pulse signal. He decided to check the voltage at the chip's supply pin (Vcc, pin 20) to see whether it was of correct amplitude and smooth. It was. He also checked the decoupling capacitor CT18 in the CTL return line. It was OK, likewise the two resistors associated with the chip's input pin 8.

The obvious conclusion was that IT10 was faulty. This was confirmed by fitting a new U2561B IC, after which the Toshiba V411 worked perfectly. It all goes to show that you should never jump to conclusions, no matter how many times you've known a symptom to be caused by a particular component.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## PC Piffalls

Work on PCs can provide a useful source of extra income for the service engineer. One possible line is carrying out PC upgrades. It may be thought that this is simply a matter of fitting parts and installing drives, but there are many pitfalls that can result in wasted time and money and a poorly performing PC. Colin McCormick describes some of the problems he has encountered.

## Servicing the Toshiba 2505/2805DBT

John Coombes provides a fault-finding guide.
VCR/CCTV Trigger Timer
Closed-circuit TV equipment for basic surveillance is now readily available and cheap. But the ability to record events using a time-lapse VCR is still very expensive. To resolve this problem, Ian Rees has devised a way of using an ordinary domestic VCR to record short bites of scenes. The recording process can be triggered by sensors.

## The Wessel Circuit

The idea of the Wessel circuit is to simplify design: a single switching transistor acts as both the chopper and line output device. But the control arrangements can be quite complex. J. LeJeune on the basic circuit and its implementation in the TX805 chassis.

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