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# Preparing for Digital TV 

Digital TV will hit us in the UK later this year. Will we.be ready for it then? Do I hear coughs and shuffling feet? Let's start with the public before we think about the technical side.

To its credit Pace Micro Technology of satellite receiver fame, whose future is closely bound up with the success of digital TV. has commissioned and published some market rescarch which is not very encouraging. The Pace Report is based on the responses from some 1,200 viewers to questions on their attitudes to digital TV. Only 36 per cent knew what digital TV was. A high proportion of the viewers consider what should be the main advantages of digital TV as being "of no value at all". Asked about the benefits of increased choice of programming only 21 per cent saw this as being a reason for buying digital TV equipment: 35 per cent said that increased choice would be of no value to them. What about interactive TV? An even greater number of the viewers, 57 per cent, gave this the thumbs down - "of no value at all" was their reaction. As to home shopping, 64 per cent could see no benefit in this. When it came to pay-per-view, 65 per cent showed no interest.

From the technical point of view the prospect of better quality pictures and sound is of greater interest than the extra services made possible by digital TV. The viewers seemed to agree: 46 per cent thought that this would be "of some value" while 30 per cent were
prepared to buy sets for this reason. Other prospects that elicited interest were "more local news" and "improved access to government and local authority services".

Well, it was a rather small sample, but the results do suggest that a major marketing effort will be required to get the public interested. In particular it may be difficult to get the public to pay more for TV. If Rupert Murdoch and others can sign up the best entertainment. films and sports fixtures for payTV services, the public may have little option.

The public has hardly been primed for the advent of digital TV. What about the trade? Surely by now the setmakers should be running courses for their technical staff and for dealers' service engineers. But there has been hardly a murmur. Well we do know that money is hard to find in this highly competitive industry, but surely someone should see that this is an investment for future success and profits.

In the past local colleges have been responsible for much technical training. But in recent years there have been fewer and fewer courses for prospective or established TV/video technicians to attend.

It all looks to be rather a shambles. But perhaps we needn't be too alarmed. With modern technology, by which I mean all the work being done within those little plastic things, it's not
so important to have a detailed knowledge of signal decoding and processing techniques. How many headaches has teletext caused, or Nicam sound? Do you know exactly how these systems work and what goes on in those chips? Probably not. And by and large it doesn't matter. You check the supplies and the conditions at the various pins. Anything badly amiss here and the problem is soon solved.

It was quite different in the otherwise comparable early days of colour TV, when discrete component technology was used for decoding. Then you did need to know what went on and which stage did what if you were to be able to deal with faults such as no colour. unlocked colour. incorrect colours. Hanover bars and so on. The chip has made this largely unnecessary, and as a result has simplified servicing no end. The main headaches with today's servicing are caused by things like dry-joints that can be responsible for intermittent and other hard to pin down conditions.

I don't want to sound unduly blasé about this however. Clearly if no one has a clue we will be in difficulties and the trade will get a lousy reputation. Some training is essential, and now is the time when it should be being organised. Training is required for bench technicians, field and installation technicians and technical sales staff. The fact that so little is being done is not an encouraging start to the digital era.

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| ${ }_{2 S C 124}$ | 0.48 | 250756 | 0.47 | BC372 | 0.53 | BF871 | 0.41 | BHW96F | 0.50 | LED38 | 0.10 | SIR6020 | 6.07 | TDA3650 | 11.04 | Tur |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1318}$ | 0.19 | 250837B | 1.12 | BC546A | 0.11 | BF959 | 0.18 | B7x55600 | 0.23 | IED3Y | 0.10 | STmol816 | 7.69 | tDA36538 | 1.54 |  | 16.63 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1473}$ | 0.21 | 250856 | 0.79 | ${ }^{\text {BCF5468 }}$ | 0.12 | BF960 | 0.30 | B2V10 | 1.34 | Lm317] | 1.29 | STFD4420 | 10.64 | TDA3653C | 2.82 | IPU2732 | 10.05 |
| $2 \mathrm{SSC1573}^{2}$ | 0.52 | 250882 | 0.43 | BC547 | 0.11 | Bf970 | 0.43 | 82v85C5VI | 0.15 | Lum24n | 1.48 | T9053V | 1.35 | TDA3653CQ | 2.57 | U28298 | 3.40 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1675}$ | 0.14 | 2508983 | 6.41 | BC547A | 0.04 | BFRESA | 0.68 | BZX6110 | 0.16 | LM339N | 0.50 | T9654V | 1.87 | tDa3654 | 1.44 |  | 1.46 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1685}$ | 0.21 | 250965 | 0.67 | हC5478 | 0.11 | 8f(51 | 0.39 | $82 \times 6111$ | 0.10 | m9481 | 11.85 | TA7120p | 0.66 | TDA36540 | 282 | CC3822 | 1.46 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1740}$ | 0.16 | 250965 R | 1.05 | BC548 | 0.11 | 88100 | 0.18 | $88 \times 6112$ | 0.13 | M5218L | 0.69 | TA72809 | 2.74 | ${ }_{\text {TDAASOO }}$ | 4.66 | UC3845 | 1.20 |
| ${ }^{25 C 1815 Y}$ | 0.11 | 2 SK1117 | 3.40 | BC548A | 0.11 | BR103 | 0.62 | BXX61120 | 0.28 | M51544L | 204 | TA7281P | 3.20 | TDA4501H | 9.57 | UC3844N | 1.91 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2001}$ | 0.23 | 2SK1118 | 3.40 | BC5488 | 0.06 | Prx 44 | 1.02 | 87x6113 | 0.11 | M58655P | 4.96 | TA76984P | 5.97 | TDA503 | 4.00 | UPC1318AV | 3.85 |
| 2 Sc 2023 | 3.18 | ${ }^{254300}$ | 0.35 | ${ }^{\text {BC5 } 5488}$ | 0.14 | $88 \times 49$ | 0.43 | $87 \times 6116$ | 0.19 | MAX232CP9 | 4.70 | TA7778P | 5.11 | TDA4505E | 7.35 |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2073}$ | 1.03 | 7407 | 0.69 | BC5498 | 0.11 | BRY55 | 0.28 | 8XX6120 | 0.19 | MC13002P | 7.69 | TA8205AH | 4.50 | TDA4505M | 11.97 | UPC1365C | 1.70 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2078}$ | 1.00 | ${ }^{74 H C O 4}$ | 0.88 | EC5508 | 0.16 | BSX20 | 0.35 | B766122 | 0.19 | MC7812CT | 0.77 | TA8210 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 0.00 | TDA4510 | 2.74 | UPC1378H | 1.71 |
| $25 C 2120$ | 0.23 | 7805 | 0.78 | BC550C | 0.09 | BTI 39600 | 1.29 | B7x61274 | 0.07 | M115003 | 2.23 | TA8210H | 4.79 | TDA4580 | 10.05 | UPC1394C | 1.92 |
| 2SC2229 | 0.31 | 7806 | 0.60 | EC556A | 0.11 | BT151500R | 1.12 | $82 \times 6133$ | 0.19 | M12955 | 0.77 | ${ }_{\text {TA8215 }}$ | 4.96 | TDAA600 | 2.14 | UPC1488H | 2.99 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2230}$ | 0.55 | 7809 | 0.69 | ${ }^{\text {BC5568 }}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BTI 151800R }}$ | 1.15 | 8286136 | 0.19 | M1802 | 2.91 | TA8216H | 8.01 | TDAA600/2/3 | 2.82 | UPC14983 | 2.31 |
| 2SC2235 | 0.36 | 7812 | 0.52 | ${ }^{\text {BC557 }}$ | 0.09 | SU208A | 1.46 | 8ZX61359 | 0.14 | MJE13005 | 0.86 | TA8221H | 0.00 | tDa4601 | 1.46 | UPC14984 | 2.31 |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2236}$ | 0.36 | 78.05 | 0.35 | BC5578 | 0.18 | 8U2080 | 1.61 | BZX615Y6 | 0.11 | MJE18004 | 2.05 | TA8403K | 2.31 | TDA4601D | 1.46 | UPC574J | 0.86 |
| 2 SC 2230 | 0.21 | ${ }^{\text {A4 }} 119$ | 0.36 | BC5588 | 0.18 | BU2508AF gU25080 | 1.58 | $82 \times 6168$ | 0.11 | MJE3055T ME340 | 0.45 0.45 | TAB427K TA8718N | 3.76 7.69 | TDA4605 | 4.10 | X2402P | 5.78 |
| $2 S C 2271$ $2 S C 2274$ | 0.67 0.35 | ${ }_{\text {ACl }}{ }_{\text {AD1 }} 162$ | 0.71 0.96 | ${ }_{\text {BC5 }}{ }_{\text {B } 5598}$ | 0.09 0.14 |  | 1.58 1.36 | ${ }^{\text {B2X6616V2 }}$ | 0.19 | MSE34004 | 2.05 | TA8739P | 7.69 6.01 | TDAA9950 | 1.76 | 2TK338 | 0.28 |
| 2SC2335 | 1.12 | A-127 | 2.48 | BC560C | 0.11 | BU406 | 0.69 | BZ261 1 N5 | 0.09 | MFI 18204 | 6.07 | TAA5508 | 0.31 | TDA7210A | 2.57 | 2Tx650 | 0.51 |

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## Reports from

David C. Woodnott and Adrian Spriddell

## Sony CCDTR305E

No playback was the complaint with this camcorder. Inspection revealed that there were other problems. like a rolling black-and-white E-E picture. Although there was no playback, as far as could be ascer= tained the mechanism operated normally in all modes.
I ve had problems with this particular model before because of incorrect or scrambled data in the EEPROMS (pages D and F). So I did a quick reading. This was a good move - page $D$ was empty! All was well after reprogramming.

Checks were carried out to determine the cause of the memory loss. but none was found. After a long soak test the unit was returned to the customer. That was eight months ago, and all seems to be well so far. Of course he probably hasn't used it yet! D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVMS2B

The complaint with this full-size unit was "weak camera pictures". All playback etc. functions were OK. On test I found that the camera E-E picture signal was of low amplitude at only some 0.5 V checked at the AV connector with $75 \Omega$ termination. Since the signal level remained the same under all lighting conditions it seemed that the iris assembly might be at faulto This turned out to be the case.

The iris motor had leaked oil which had contaminated the iris vane assembly. From past experience I have found that it's unwise to try to clean these units to save expense - the cost of a complete new assembly is modest. Bear in mind the considerable amount of

Camcorner
time required for dismantling, cleaning. setting up etc. Having to do the whole thing twice is not recommended! D.C.W.

## Sony CCDV5000E

This top-of-the-range (in its day) camcorder was brought in because it was inoperative, with only the DEW symbol flashing - in the EVF and LC displays. The cause was simply a bad connection at CN 002 on the main syscon PCB. I cleaned and refitted the connector pins then carried out a service to complete the repair. D.C.W.

## Canon UC10E

I've on several occasions mentioned the common types of mechanical fault that you get with units which use this mechanism they are often caused by excessive pressure being applied to the cassette when it's inserted. This can bend the supply reel spindle etc. (or worse). So when this one arrived with a note that said "noise band on picture and intermittent shut down" I was not unduly worried. Quite normal I thought, and estimated accordingly.

After straightening the supply reel spindle and checking for correct back tension I realigned the tape path. OK so far. A tape was inserted (fortunately not an 8 mm test tape) and playback was selected. The monitor produced a picture, which looked to be OK. After thirty seconds of play however a noise band appeared at the bottom of the picture then disappeared, only to reappear after a short while. This state of affairs continued until I stopped the tape.

The other mechanical functions were then tried. Fast forward was OK. also rewind apart from a cyclic rattle and vibration that came from the back-tension assembly. I also found that the lower edge of the tape was being severely chewed.

Play was once again tried. which confirmed the previous symptoms. I also noticed that the tape was being stretched and chewed at the
point between the take-up guide and the pinch roller. In fact the tape was under so much tension at this point that it would sometimes 'sing' like a violin string! Yet the back-tension was OK. The tape would ride up and down around the drum, and was also under excessive tension here.
I eventually found that the supply roller guide sleeve had seized on its spindle. It looked OK and was correctly positioned, but it wouldn't revolve. A new guide cured the problem.
Since that first experience I've had other units with 'sticky', erratically revolving guides. If the guide has not totally seized, cleaning usually clears the trouble. We live and leam! D.C.W.

## Chinnon VC1700

I was told that this handy-cam style unit wouldn't record or play back. The cause was lack of the capstan FG signal. This was immediately obvious. not only from observing the action of the mechanism but from the fact that the motor ribbon cable was damaged! The damage was satisfactorily repaired by linking across the area affected. Just as well, as the motor is now no longer available. D.C.W.

## JVC GRS505E

All functions worked but there was no output to the monitor when the RF unit was used - when an AV lead was used the picture and sound were OK. Diode D2 on the jack PCB had failed, removing the 8 V RF supply. A faulty AV lead, which had previousy shorted out the 8 V supply, was the cause of D2's failure. D.C.W.

## Canon E50E

If there is no viewfinder picture; check for around IV or so of luminance at the input pin (11) of the AN2514 viewfinder driver IC. Then see if it comes out at pin 13. If there's luminance at pin 11 but nothing comes out, replacing C2901 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6 \mathrm{~V})$ will probably put matters right. A.S.

## TELETOPICS

## Conditional Access Row

British Digital Broadcasting (BDB) has chosen SECA's Mediaguard conditional access (CA) system for its set-top decoder boxes in preference to a News Datacom system. BSkyB is to use the News Datacom system and is threatening to take legal action against BDB, alleging that when BSkyB withdrew from the BDB consortium there was an agreement to use a common CA system. News Datacom is a subsidiary of News Corporation, which has a forty per cent stake in BSkyB. SECA is a partnership between the French payTV group Canal Plus and the German publisher/TV company Bertelsmann.

It's believed that BDB's decision was taken on cost and proven technology grounds. The SECA CA system is already in use for services to Continental Europe, whereas the News Datacom system is still under development. BDB expects satellite and terrestrial digital TV broadcasters to transmit CA information for both systems
simultaneously, a process known as simulcrypt, to enable different types of decoder to be used. It admits that there is not going to be 100 per cent compatibility between the systems initially. Users wishing to add satellite to DTT (digital terrestrial TV) reception could buy an adaptor, which might cost about £80, to plug into their BDB set-top boxes. It seems that the main problem relates to the inability of a BDB box to handle BSkyB's electronic programme guide, which is designed to help viewers find their way around its 200 or so digital TV channels.

Both broadcasters claim to be on course for the launch of their services, BSkyB in June and BDB in the final quarter of the year. Representatives of UK broadcasters and television regulators however have met the Radio Communications Agency to voice concern about delays in negotiations over the right to use international frequencies for DTT. The broadcasters had already
complained to Margaret Beckett, the trade and industry secretary, about slow progress in negotiations with France and Belgium.

There has also been dispute about the provision of interactive services (home shopping etc.). British Interactive Broadcasting (BIB), which is to provide interactive services for BSkyB, had planned to use a video-based technology known as Open TV Other broadcasters are planning to use an internet-based technology such as Microsoft's WebTV. It seems that BIB is now opting to use a compatible standard. Carlton and Granada, joint owners of BDB, have been working with WebTV on TV viewer access to the internet. The WebTV system has been on sale in the USA for over a year and has attracted some 200,000 subscribers.

The Independent Television Facilities Centre predicts that digital TV will result in a huge increase in the demand for subtitling for deaf and hard of hearing viewers.


California-based video specialist $8 \times 8$ has launched its ViaTV phone in the UK at around £400. All you require is the unit, a standard phone line and TV set to plug into - and someone with the same equipment at the other end. Other models, one of which uses o comcorder, ore to follow.

## BREMA Highlights Sterling Threat

The House of Commons trade and industry committee. which is investigating Japanese investment in the UK. has been told by the British Radio and Electronics Manufacturers' Association (BREMA) that the strong pound and high UK interest rates are threatening the UK's position as the leading manufacturer of TV sets in Europe. Ten of BREMA's fourteen full members, including Sony, Matsushita, Toshiba, Mitsubishi Electric, Hitachi and

Sanyo, are Japanese owned. Last year the industry produced over six million sets worth about $£ 2$ bn at retail prices. This is about a third of European production. The UK had a TV set trade surplus of some $£ 500 \mathrm{~m}$ last year.

BREMA points out that further inwards investment in the industry is being discouraged. It would also like to see an early decision on UK entry into European economic and monetary union.

## Cable and Satellite Exhibition

The 11th Cable and Satellite Exhibition will be held at Earl's Court 2, London on May 18-20th.

## Digital TV Coverage

The ITC has laid down a three-phase strategy for the start of digital TV services in the UK. Transmitters in the Phase 1 list must start broadcasting from the digital TV commencement date. This is expected to provide coverage of about 70 per cent of the population. Transmitters in Phase 2 must start within eight months, while those in Phase 3 must start within sixteen months. This will bring the coverage up to 90 per cent. Here's the list:

Phase 1: Belmont, Bilsdale, Black Hill, Caldbeck, Caradon Hill, Craigkelly. Crystal Palace, Divis, Durris. Emley Moor, Freemont Point, Hannington, Mendip, Moel-y-Parc, Oxford, Pontop Pike, Rowridge, Sandy Heath, Stockland Hill, Sutton Coldfield, Tacolneston, Waltham, Wenvoe and Winter Hill.

Phase 2: Main stations Angus, Beacon Hill, Blaenplwyf. Bluebell Hill, Carmel, Darvel, Dover, Heathfield, Limavady, Llanddona, Midhurst. Presely, Ridge Hill, Rosemarkie, Selkirk and Sudbury. Relay stations Bristol 1.C., Fenham, Guildford. Hemel Hempstead. Idle, Kilvey Hill, Lancaster, Nottingham, Saddleworth, Sheffield and Whitehawk Hill.

Phase 3: Main stations Bressay. Brougher Mountain, Chatton, Eitshal, Huntshaw Cross, Keelylang Hill, Knock More, Redruth. Rumster Forest, The Wrekin and Torosay. Relay stations Aberdare. Brierly Hill. Bristol K. W., Bromsgrove, Chesterfield, Fenton, Hastings, Keighley, Lark Stoke, Malvern, Olivers Mount, Pendle Forest, Plympton, Pontypool, Reigate, Rosneath, Salisbury, Storeton and Tunbridge Wells.

## Business News

In announcing record profits last year Philips has made clear that its policy will be to increase marketing expenditure and focus on high-volume consumer electronics. from TV sets and audio systems to mobile telephones and also some business electronics products. Chairman Cor Boonstra wants the company "to become a leading force in the digital revolution". Profits reached F15.7bn ( $£ 1.7 \mathrm{bn}$ ) against a loss of Fl590m ( $£ 175 \mathrm{~m}$ ) in 1996. Sales increased ten per cent to F176.5bn ( $£ 22.77 \mathrm{bn}$ ).

Philips TV Test Equipment has been acquired by Panta Electronics of the Netherlands. Its name has been changed to ProTeleVision Technologies A/S, or PTV. Panta

Electronics has announced its intention to invest in PTV to strengthen product development and human resources. PTV's products mainly serve studio, transmission and TV set manufacturing requirements.

Microvitec has sold its monitors/displays division to Conrac Technology of the USA, a former marketing partner. The division made an operating loss of $£ 2.4 \mathrm{~m}$ on turnover of $£ 11.4 \mathrm{~m}$ in the six months to the end of June 1997, its worst result in seven years.

Satellite equipment supplier Longreach Group plc has bought Electrotech Distribution, giving it exclusive distribution rights to the Maspro brand in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

## The Analogue TV Switch-off

The government has refused to announce a cut-off date for analogue TV transmissions but has ruled out a five year after the start of digital broadcasting option as not being practical. It plans a period of public consultation. and has accepted a National Economic Research Associates (NERA) recommendation to study the take up of digital TV for two years
before announing a cut-off date. The NERA study suggests a close down in $10-15$ years' time.

Chris Smith, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, has said "I would not wish to switch off analogue broadcasts until digital receivers are as universally installed in households as analogue ones are now." TV sets are replaced on average every eight years.


JBC has introduced the Advanced Series range of soldering stations. Temperature fluctuations of $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with conventional irons are reduced to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, cutting job completion times by half. As the maximum working femperature is $350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ compared to $450^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the risk of damage to adjacent components and the PCB is substanfially reduced. Automatic rest-state registration leads to a dramatic temperature drop, thus avoiding tip oxidation - tips are claimed to last up to five times longer than with conventional irons. The integral stand enables tip cartridges to be changed quickly with the station fully operational - the working temperature is reached within two seconds.
For further details contact JBC Soldering Solutions Ltd., Marshall House, 255 Wellington Road South, Stockport, Cheshire SK2 6NG phone 01614740299 , fax 01614740288.

## Digital Digest

Intel, Hitachi, Matsushita, Sony and Toshiba have developed a digital encryption technology to prevent illegal copying of digital information in recorded, transmitted or software form. lt's applicable to CDs and DVDs. and can be used to prevent digital pay-TV transmissions being copied. The format is based on public and symmetric key cryptographic techniques. A code would have to entered before copyright material could be transferred from one device to another.

Subscribers to the French pay-TV service CanalSatellite can use a new interactive system called Zapfoot, which has been designed for viewers of French First Division football games. While one game is being watched, on-screen messages appear announcing significant events in other games: by pressing an OK button on the handset the viewer can automatically switch to the game relevant to the message.

Nokia has taken out a licence with internet pio ${ }^{-}$ neer Spyglass Inc. to use its Mosaic web technology in a new generation of set-top boxes. These will offer interactive services such as e-mail, internet access and home shopping. The Mosaic browser technology has been designed specifically for nonPC applications such as set-top boxes and internet phones. While most PC browsers require at least 10Mbytes of RAM, Mosaic requires only 3Mbytes.


## John Edwards'Casebook

## Ferguson 59P7 (ICC5 Chassis)

I've heard many disaster stories about repairing these sets, but the problems I've had to date have been quite straightforward - I bet I'll pay for saying that! This set for example was dead. One of the four BY255 mains bridge rectifiers was short-circuit, also the S2000A3 chopper transistor TP24. As usual the power supply area was full of dry-joints. It has been my experience with these sets that the best way to avoid bounces is to sit down, make myself comfortable and resolder all the power supply joints carefully, even the ones that look good - and don't forget the posistor in the degaussing circuit. After doing this and replacing the faulty components I powered the set via the variac. As all was well, a direct connection was made to the mains supply. Again the set worked correctly.
When the set had performed faultlessly on soak test for eight hours I phoned the customer and collection was arranged within the hour. The instant l put the phone down the set went dead - including the channel indicator. I bet you know that sinking feeling well. With the set back on the bench, I removed its back and switched on. It came to life straight away, without any hint of trouble. I tapped this and prodded that but the set behaved faultlessly. "Oh dear" I thought, "now what?"
Lady Luck was with me however, or most likely felt sorry for me. As I brushed against the mains lead the set went dead again. It could be switched on all right, so I wiggled the mains lead and heard a faint arcing noise in the mains plug. I felt mixed emotions when I removed the mains plug's top cover and gazed inside. Stupid of me - surely by now I've learnt always to check customers' plug wiring. This one was potentially lethal. The live and neutral screws were very loose, and the insulation on both wires had been stripped back to the cable grip. How on earth they didn't touch each other is beyond me.
As I finished making good the plug and refitting the set's back cover the customer arrived. He paid up cheerfully and, as he departed with his set, he glanced back and said "do you fix hairdryers - ours keeps going off and on".
"Did you put the plug on?" I asked.
He nodded to indicate that he had.
Smiling politely, I suggested that he should check the wiring.

## Toshiba 214T7B

This was an interesting fault. The customer complained that there was no sound. In fact I could just
hear very faint sound with my ear close to the speaker. The volume can be adjusted by a rotary control beneath the control flap - this was tumed to maximum - by the handset's up-down buttons and, of course, the mute button.
A finger and screwdriver blade hum test at the input to the TDA1015 audio output chip IC621 proved that it was OK. So I connected my scope to the TA7680 IF chip's audio output pin 2 . There was pienty of audio here. Thus encouraged, I traced the print to pin 15 of the TDA1524 chip IC620. This is a stereo or twochannel tone control chip that should provide a mono output at pin 11. There was no output here. To prove that IC620 was faulty, I checked that its input and output were AC coupled then linked pins 11 and 15 together. Sound blasted from the speaker. A new TDA 1524 chip restored normal, controllable sound.

## Hitachi CPT2176 (G6P Chassis)

This set was dead apart from a faint squeal that came from the power supply. When I disconnected one end of L795 to isolate the line output stage the power supply delivered the correct 110 V output. From the outset I suspected the line output transformer. which in fact tested faulty. But with the transformer removed the power supply refused to work at all. I decided not to worry about this until a new transformer had been obtained and fitted. The following day I fitted the new transformer, reconnected L795 and switched the set on. Apart from the need to adjust the first anode and focus controls all was well.
Looking at the circuit diagram, I noticed that the winding connected to pins 1 and 2 of the LOPT provides feedback to the power supply. I assume that it provides pulses to synchronise the operation of the line output stage with that of the power supply, and that this is the reason why, with the transformer missing, the power supply didn't work.

## Mitsubishi CT2525

The fuse and the $4.7 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ surge limiter resistor R901 were open-circuit. The 2SD1887 chopper transistor Q901 and the 3 V zener diode D909 were short-circuit. I read somewhere that if you get a low resistance reading across D908 and D907 the TEA2164 chopper control chip is suspect. I did, so I replaced the chip as well as the other parts. I then resoldered numerous suspect joints in the power supply area. It was finally switchon time. As usual, I brought my trusty variac into operation.
The setrifired up normally and produced a good pic-
ture and sound. But after a few minutes I sniffed something cooking. After switching off I checked the chopper transistor with my finger to see if it was being asked to pass too much current. It was far too hot. I decided to check its $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ base drive coupling capacitor C906. A multimeter resistance check suggested that it was OK. a reading of $32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ was obtained with the capacitance meter, but a scope component tester display showed that it was definitely very leaky. When I fitted a replacement, rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the power supply operated at normal temperature.

## Ferguson FV62LV

In either the E-E or the record mode the picture would intermittently disappear into snow, as if the aerial had been disconnected. The cause of the problem was immediately obvious once the top cover had been removed, or so I thought: the funer connections to the PCB were all badly dry-jointed. Almost open-circuit in fact. But resoldering them made little difference.
Closer examination revealed that the aerial socket's centre conductor had broken off inside the tuner module - because the customer had been frantically wiggling the aerial and RF leads in the hope of getting his picture back. Another job for MCES.

## Orion D3100VP

The owner of this centre-mounted deck machine (I'm not keen on them either, Jeff) complained that the playback picture would disappear into snow for a fcw seconds then right itself. The machine could work for days without the fault putting in an appearance. "Oh dear" I thought, looking at the four VCRs and two TV sets on the soak test bench. Fortunately the fault appeared within minutes of my selecting play. One thick, snowy noisc bar developed across the centre of the picture: it spread out to fill the top and bottom of the screen, then retracted to the centre again. This display was repeated three more times, with the sound pitch varying. Then, as the customer said, everything was back to normal. I thought about the possibility of missing or low-amplitude control pulses and cleaned the audio/control head. Then the machine joined the others on the soak test bench.
I connected a monitor, inserted a tape and prepared myself for a long wait. In order to start at the beginning of the tape, I selected rewind. The nature of the problem then became immediately obvious. The capstan rumbled then emitted an ear-piercing, high-pitched squeal as its speed increased. I though it was going to disintegrate, and huriedly pressed the eject button.
Accessibility above and below the deck is. fortunateTy, good with this machine. Once the capstan shaft circlip, the three retaining bolts and the bottom cover have been removed, the capstan flywheel can be gently withdrawn away from the stator PCB. If you get this problem you will see a brown stain on the shaft where lubricant was once present. I used a cotton bud and methylated spirits to retum the shaft to its original shiny finish, then lightly greased the base of the shaft and reassembled the machine. I was rewarded with quiet reel functions and no more capstan speed variations.

## NEI 2891 (CE25 Chassis)

To say that this set was dead was an understatement. Its power supply had suffered a severe headache. and I wondered whether it was going to pass this on to me. As I peered down at the lifcless power supply section of the chassis I noticed the charred remains of two
resistors and a bulging electrolytic capacitor that was just waiting to burst.
Some quick resistance checks seemed to indicate that there were shorts and open-circuits everywhere. It looked as if it was a nightmare. As the customer was there in front of me I decided to warn him. "It's not a while-you-wait job" I said, "you'll have to be prepared to spend $£ 80$ or $£ 90$ " - hoping that he would take the sét away. But no. "OK", he replied. "when will it be done? It's the wife's only pleasure you see."
I decided that the best plan was to check every component in the power supply individually, either by lifting a leg and measuring the resistance or, with capacitors, the leakage. Transistors werc checked by desoldering two legs and checking for shorts. This method enabled me to draw up a list as I progressed. It sounds like a long and laborious approach to fault finding, but took only about a quarter of an hour.
The list of definitely failed parts was as follows: Tr100 (SGSIF344) chopper transistor, D104 5.1V zener diode and TDA8380 chopper control chip all short-circuit; IC100 (TCTD1101) optocoupler diode section leaky; R102 ( $0.22 \Omega$ ) and R109 ( $13.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) both bumt out: and $\mathrm{Cl} 22(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$ very leaky. I replaced these items then powered the set via my variac. I was delighted when it burst into life and all was well.

## Philips G110 Chassis with S-VHS

The customer complained that there was no sound when the input connection was made via the two S VHS phono sockets. Audio connected via the scart socket was OK. I had visions of spending the day carrying out scope checks in complicated switching circuitry, so I decided to have a cup of tea to clear the head then go about the job logically. Wcll, it might ${ }^{-}$ start off that way, before frustration and guesswork took over.
The basic circuitry involved is shown, in simplified form, in Fig. 1. Audio input via pins 2 and 6 of the scart socket is presented to pins 2 and 12 of the HEF4053 audio switching chip IC7905. The S-VHS audio inputs go to pins 1 and 13 of this chip. The selected output appears at pins 14 and 15 and is then passed to pins 18 and 20 of the TDA8425 audio processor chip IC7260.
I disconnected the scart plug to view the S-VHS audio conditions. Signals were present at pins 1 and 13 of IC7905, but there were no outputs at pins 14 and 15. So pins 2 and 12 werc permanently connected to the outputs. Fortunately the switching control inputs at pins 10 and 11 were OK. This meant an internal fault within the chip, which was confirmed when a replacement restored correct switching and S-VHS sound.


Fig. 1: The audio switching arrangement used in versions of the Philips G110 chassis with S-VHS provision.


Reports from
Hugh Cocks and
Chris Watton

## Pace 559200 Power Supply

You find that the BUT11A chopper transistor Q1 has gone short-circuit and replace the usual components, especially C9 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). If you then find that the receiver fails to work and the LEDs blink on and off faintly, check the value of the $0 \cdot 22 \Omega$ current-sensing resistor R13. It usually goes open-circuit when Q1 fails, but can go high-resistance instead. In once case recently R13 read in excess of $4 \Omega$, though it did not look distressed.

The clue with this fault is the fact that the LEDs blink on and off with no noise from the power supply. If they blink on and off and a distressed 'pinging' sound comes from the power supply, the cause of the trouble is more likely to be a short across one of the LT lines.

In view of the service that these receivers have now provided, the mains bridge rectificr's reservoir capacitor C7 ( $47 \mathrm{\mu} \mathrm{~F} .400 \mathrm{~V}$ ) should be replaced whenever onc of these receivers comes in for repair. If C7 is open-circuit the receiver may refuse to start or fail again within a very short time. A common symptom is a 50 Hz buzz from within the box with a hum bar on the screen. You will often find that C7 is bulging at the top and maybe has a split plastic covering as well. A neaby lightning strike can finish it off, leaving the rest of the receiver intact.

When a customer brings one of these receivers in for repair 1 ask, wherever possible, for the mains lead - if it's of the detachable Pace type - to be brought in so that the condition of the mains plug can be checked. Any poor contact here can result in sparking and early

## failure of the power supply.

There are lots of dubious twopin, three-way adaptors in this part of the world (Portugal). To confuse matters they are called "triplers". Some have the same habit as their TV namesakes, internal sparking, which is unfortunate for any chopper power supplies that happen to be connected to them. We supply a known good-quality three-way adaptor to those in need of onc because they lack mains outlets. But this has to plug into the mains socket, which may also have bad habits - especially if elderly! H.C.

## Off-air Software

Off-air software downloads for the Pace DVR500 receiver used with the Dutch Multichoice package started some months ago - mainly for changing the menus from English to Dutch and adding the Canal Plus logo (formerly Filmnet).

Further downloads are now available. They take about eleven minutes. With the latest onc the receiver will provide teletext operation (previously not possible). The free-to-air channels, which were previously blocked also become available together with a selection of ten 'Home Channels'. These can be set individually for default frequency, symbol rate and crror correction values: for example $12,012 \mathrm{MHz}$ frequency. 27,500 symbol rate and $3 / 4$ error correction is the Home Channcl for Multichoice. By going into the installation menu the user can scroll through the home channels and reprogram them if required.

You can normally find whether a software upgrade is available via the installation menu. You are then
asked if you wish to proceed, the process taking about eleven minutes

One or two DIY customers have had problems and have managed to 'crash' the receiver during the upgrade process. On-screen menus are not available to restart the process, but the receiver can be forced to take a new download via the front-panel buttons. The procedure is as follows.

Power up the DVR500. When dL starts to flash on the front panel, press the standby bution. The d then stops flashing but the L conlinues. Next press the - button. The d will start to flash again then stop. At this point press the + button. There will then be a continuous CL display and the mail message LED. which is labelled with an envelope symbol. should light for five seconds.

The upgrade should then start. Its completion is indicated by rA showing in the front display, which is a sight to behold during the upgrade, with all manner of wondrous seven-segment LED display combinations!

Don't start an upgrade during bad weather, when there is a likelihood of signal attenuation or a power cut, as you may have to do it all over again. H.C.

## Cambridge LNBs

We've had problems recently with two new Cambridge universal LNBs. They both produced the same symptoms. For a few minutes they would work normally, then the signals would gradually become weaker with lots of onscreen patterning. Torque screws hold the inner screening cover in place. In both cases tightening the
screws cured the fault. The patterning no doubt arises as the LNB warms up and the case expands slightly.

The cover serves two purposes. It provides the cavity area for the local oscillators - high- and lowband with a universal LNB - and screens the low-noise amplifier section. The latter is prone to instability should the individual stages not be properly screened, as output signals will feed back to the input stages.

Tightening the cover down does not affect the LNB's output frequency (the space between the tuning screw and the resonator disc in the local oscillator cavity sets the exact output range). I've checked this with both pretuned analogue and digital receivers: after tightening the cover down the output has been spot on - even with the receiver's AFC switched off.

Do the tightening carefully: tighten the screws gradually. in turn. Don't overtighten one while the rest are still semi-tight, as the cover may not sit properly over the PCB.

Previous (non-digital) models
didn't require the cover to be so tightly fastened, though the same problem could arise with early Continental Microwave (CMW) LNBs - especially in the summer months when the case expanded because of increased temperature.

Some non-digital Cambridge LNBs, both the largeir- and small-er-cased models, suffer from intermittent output after quite a long period of trouble-free operation. The cause is normally a dry-joint between the F socket's pin and the PCB assembly. The pin seems to loosen from the original soldering: again, case expansion and temperature possibly play a part in this. H.C.

## UHF Interference

A Philips-branded four-output LNB (Astra low/high band at any port) produced spurious signals across the UHF band, right down to 470 MHz . Normally this would not have mattered, but a UHF distribution system was in use and some of the mess coincided with one of the local UHF channels.

The customer had brought the LNB from Holland. As a mixture
of analogue and digital receivers was in use throughout the house a four-output LNB had to be used. But we didn't have a replacement, and a cure was required.

The interference occurred with only the high-band feeds, when the local oscillator runs at 10.6 MHz . The Astra analogue band is from 10.7 GHz upwards, so I suspected that the frequency difference was coming down the cable.

Four IF/RF diplexers were fitted near the dish (ignoring the diplexers' 'RF' side). one at cach output, to act as $950-2.150 \mathrm{MHz}$ bandpass filters. This solved the problem by removing signals below 950 MHz from the IF lines. H.C.

## Pace Apollo 120

One of these units was reported to bc dead. In fact the red LED at the front was pulsing slowly and there was a noise from the chopper transformer. The cause of the trouble was low HT at the primary side of the power supply because the mains rectifier's $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ reservoir capacitor was faulty. To be safe rather than sorry I also replaced C59/60/61. C.W.

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## Reports from

Gerry Mumford
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## 1. Field

## Commodore JD144C

Apart from the fact that the front LED was lit this monitor appeared to be dead. The power supply was OK however and there was EHT. A check at the tube's first anode (G2) produced a very low voltage reading, about 20V. The associated decoupling capacitor C938 ( 10 nF , 2 kV ) was leaky. G.M.

## Apple Performa Plus M9102Z/D

If one of these monitors comes in dead except for the front LED blinking very slowly, check the BY239-1200 diode D6513 in the line output stage. It tends to become leaky.

If, apart from four-five scattered lines. the height is reduced to about 1 cm at the bottom of the screen. replace the TDA4860 field output chip IC7402.

You also come across these monitors with Philips and RMNimbus badges. G.M.

## GoldStar CQ440

There was very low contrast. R749 $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ ) in the contrast potential divider network was opencircuit. G.M.

## Compag Presario 14SV, Model 476

This monitor powcred up all right. But there was no line sync and it squealed loudly. A clue was provided by the fact that the front LED

Monitors
was out. This led to a check on the main 5 V supply, which was low. The cause of the trouble was dryjoints at the 7805 regulator IC202 despite the fact that it was securely glued. G.M.

## AST LR14

These monitors always seem to have the same fault - they come in dead because the 2SC3885A line output transistor Q312 is short-circuit. The cause of this is the associated $6.8 \mathrm{nF}, 2 \mathrm{kV}$ tuning capacitor C322, which is sometimes dryjointed but more often short-circuit and burnt up. As this capacitor has such a bad failure rate it should always be replaced. G.M.

## Action Electronics SVGA

This monitor was dead. We found that the following components in the power supply had failed: C 105 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), C111 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), R102 ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). R103 ( $820 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2$ ), Q101 (BUZ90A), BD101 (RS205) and, of course, Fl01 (2.5AT). We also had to replace C522 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ on the CRT base panel. A.S.

## Philips 4CM2789/22T

The cause of this monitor's failure was traced to ring cracks around the power supply feed plug pins on the line output panel. A.S.

## Taxan SV787LR

Another dead monitor. The 2SC4742 line output transistor and C828 (47uF) in the power supply had failed. Once we'd replaced these items and got the monitor powered up safely we were con $\equiv$ fronted with the field collapse symptom. The TDA1675A field timebase chip had to be replaced as well. A.S.

## Amstrad PC14M39

## (Tatung Y2 Chassis)

There was no raster. To check whether the power supply or the line timebase was responsible I broke the print track between the line output transistor (TR407) and transformer and added a 40 W bulb as a dummy load. There was no improvement, and checks in the
power supply failed to reveal any faulty components.

When I removed thyristor D821 in the start-up circuit, as suggested in Russ Philips' article (December), the power supply and lamp pulsed. This suggested an overload somewhere. I decided to check by feeding in external supplies. When an input to the 21 V supply reservoir capacitor CE820 was increased to 9 V the current was over 2A. This didn't produce any smoke, but my finger was blistered when I checked the TDA8146 pincushion correction chip IC405.

A new TDA8146 chip and reconnection of TR407 and D821, followed by a soak test. proved that all was now well. D.H.E.K.

## Sordata CMC1412ADE

The problem was field collapse - a horizontal line across the screen. As this monitor is very awkward to work on. I decided to carry out a full run of cold checks, starting with the field flyback boost diode and capacitor. They are clearly marked, which makes it easy to identify the LA7830 field output chip's supply pin and then check back to the voltage source. No problems here. So I replaced the flyback boost diode this device can check OK but still not work! Again no luck. On closeŕ examination however I noticed that there was a dark ring around every soldered connection to the LA7830) chip. The joints were therefore remade.

This monitor is even more of a pain to put back together, so I was relieved to discover that the fault had been successfully repaircd. I.F.

## NESS - Club Model 500A

The job sheet said "no mains". In fact the TDA4605-type power supply was making a very quiet but brisk wheezing noise. The cause of the trouble turned out to be a tiny pinhole in the silicone-rubber insulating washer beneath the line output transistor. I had to polish the surfaces of both the heatsink and the transistor to avoid the pitting marks on them leading to a new weak spot on the replacement washer. I.F.


## Colin McCormick on the problems that can arise when assembling or upgrading an IBM-compatible PC

Itn Part 1 last month I dealt with processors, motherboards and memories. We now move on to the various cards etc. reçuired.

## Video Cards

Pentium class motherboards and some later 486 boards have PCI as well as ISA slots. Earlier 486 motherboards may be fitted with a VESA (Viden Electronics Standards Association) local bus (VLBUS) slot instead or as well. Video cards that plug into either PCI or VESA slots run much faster than those that fit into an ISA slot, but VESA ones are now obsolete. Don't even consider using an ISA card if you have an alternative - even text applications will suffer from poor performance.
Video cards are often the cause of problems unfortunately. It's quite common to plug a perfectly good video card into a perfectly good motherboard and find that it works badly, not at all or crashes on some applications. Updated video card drivers that may or may not resolve the problem are sometimes available on the internet. Often the only solution is to try a different type of card.
If a PC fails to boot up after it has been physically moved. I would start by checking that the video card is properly seated in its PCI, VESA or ISA slot. The monitor cable is often fairly heavy: the forces it can impose on the video card can make this flex and fail to make proper contact. For this reason if no other, I don't recommend moving a PC around the desk while it's switched on.
Even a cheap PCI video card will nowadays be supplied with 2Mbytes of RAM on board. This will provide a reasonable selection of resolutions and colours with Windows. 4Mbytes will provide very high resolution,
such as 1,600 by 1,200 pixels. This is suitable for a larger monitor. It's best to get all the memory you require at the time of buying the video card. since obtaining the correct type of memory to update the card at a later date can be difficult and expensive. Some cards take decidedly strange types of memory.
To get the best from a video card. particularly with Windows, be sure to install the drivers that come with it. I would also recommend installing Quickres in Windows 95. It comes in the Powertoys freebie add-on that can be downloaded from the Microsoft web site and allows for resolution changes without restarting Windows 95.
Many video cards, some with pretty sexy sounding names, are available from hundreds of manufacturers. Some of the biggest names in video cards. such as Cirrus Logic. S3, Trident and Tseng, may not make any cards themselves. They make the chip sets, which are built into video cards by companies all over the world. This makes product support pretty hopeless. The chip set manufacturer's web site will usually carry the latest driver software. but the manufacturer will make it clear that support for video cards cannot be provided. A video card from a well-known manufacturer such as Diamond, Matrox or Hercules may be just as prone to compatibility problems as any others. In fact they sometimes use the same chip sets as the cheaper no-brand cards, though you might suppose that better technical support will be available should problems occur.
I use a 4 Mbyte video card made by an unheard-of company. It's based on the 128 -bit Tseng ET6000 chip set. The price was modest at $£ 60$, there are no crashing problems that I am aware of and the performance standard is very high. It's quite Iong however, so there could be col-
lisions with components on some motherboards. Video cards based on this chip set (ET6000) work fastest when fitted with at least 2.25 Mbytes of memory - in practice 4 Mbytes is best.

## Floppy Drives

Compatibility problems with floppy drives are rare nowadays: for many years 1.44 Mbyte .3 .5 in . drives have been the norm. 2.88 Mbyte floppy drives were available for a time, but they never caught on.
LS 120 (or A:) drives have appeared on the market recently: by using special discs, they provide 120 Mbyte capacity and higher data-transfer rates than conventional $3 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. discs. They can also read/write standard 3.5 in . discs at an improved speed. It looks as if these drives will become the future standard format. For back-up work they certainly seem to offer more functionality than the Iomega 100Mbyte ZIP drive.
Motherboard manufacturers seem to have been a bit slow on the uptake however. Many motherboards will not work with them, or won't allow the machine to be booted up from one. If the system cannot be booted from an LS120 drive, a standard 3.5 in . drive will also be required - otherwise you face the prospect of much hassle should booting from the hard disc fail. Bear this in mind before deciding to fit such a drive.

## Tape Streamers

I know of a small business that asked a national PC supplier for a computer quote and was given quotes for all sorts of extras such as high-power speakers and 3D video cards. What was really required was a tape drive (tape streamer) so that if the hard disc crashed or the PC was stolen there would be a back-up to enable the firm to get running again quickly. Only a tape drive can back-up an entire machine at an affordable price. One should be fitted as standard to all but games machines. The most common type uses QIC (Quarter Inch Cassette) tape: an extended version is known as Travan. More expensive units may use 4 mm and 8 mm data tape.
The motherboard section in Part 1 last month touched on a common problem when fitting a tape drive: most tape units use a floppy interface and require a data rate of at least IMbits/sec in order to work. So fitting such a drive might call for the addition of a tape accelerator card, which can be expensive and will occupy one of the ISA slots. Although this is a common problem, some units such as the Iomega 2Gbyte drive do not even provide a sensible error message. If you do fit a tape accelerator card, it will provide improved performance over most floppy interfaces. Alternatively you could use an external tape unit connected to the PC's parallel port.
A few tape streamers use the hard disc IDE interface or an SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), but these tend to be costly. Older tape streamers with less than around 1 Gbytes capacity may be able to use a slow floppy interface, but units of this type are now virtually obso= lete and are difficult to obtain. If you can find them the Iomega Ditto 800 and HP Colorado T1000 are suitable.
Incidentally the Iomega 2Gbyts drive uses ouly pre-formatted tapes. If you want to format one later, because arrors are building up, you can't - you must buy another special tape. I would avoid this particular drive. The HP Colorado 3-2Gbyte drive is a better deal.
A unit called a Danmere Backer enables a computer to back-up data on video tape using a VCR. I have to say that because of potential DMA (Direct Memory Access) fannel clashes with sound cards and scanner units I cannot recommend it. In addition it makes high demands
of the VCR - at top data rate Betamax VCRs seem to work better than VHS ones. If you do decide to use one of these units, use only top-quality tapes - otherwise the data will deteriorate with time.
Some people view Iomega Zip drives as a back-up system. They are not really suitable for this purpose. The 100 Mbyte drive is too small for some back-ups and uses special discs that are likely to become expensive as LS120 drives take this market over. The 1Gbyte drive is fine but is very expensive in comparison with a tape drive. Iomega Zip drives are more suitable for use when you need to move data from one PC to another: an external Zip drive can be plugged into a PC's parallel part to get a lot of data moved quickly. So they are more relevant to specialist business use than for domestic back-up purposes, where a tape drive offers batter value for money.

## Hard Discs, CD-ROMs

Old 486 and earlier motherboards may not be able to support larger drives, over 528 Mbytes , properly. A Pentium class board will not have this limitation. Software patches to overcome the problem are available on the intemet or sometimes from the hard disc supplicr. The IDE interface will almost certainly be built on to the motherboard, so installation is usually as simple as allowing the motherboard's BIOS to auto-detect the drives.
With Pentium class motherboards there are typically two IDE channels, each supporting up to two drives, allowing four in total. Some 486 motherboards have the same arrangement, though many require an IDE or I/O port card to be plugged in via an ISA (slow) or VESA/PCI slot. The latter will work faster only when the driver software for the IDE interface is correctly loaded - yet many so-called professionals neglect this vital step when setting up a machine. The impact on performance can be dramatic. Motherboards with a built-in IDE interface do not usually require driver software to make fullspeed use possible, but there may be some exceptions.
Be wary of fitting a very old IDE drive (as a slave for example) to the same IDE cable as a modern IDE drive (as master). Modern drives all use extensions of the original IDE specification - they are sometimes referred to as EIDE (Enhanced IDE) or ATAPI (AT Attachment Packet Interface). Older drives do not work with these, so connecting one via the same cable as an EIDE drive will result in the newer drive dropping this function, becoming much slower. In addition an older drive might not be correctly auto-detected by the BIOS, with the


A VESA vidèo card.


Typical I/O
card for an
ISA slot.
result that you would have to enter the drive parameters (cylinders, tracks, sectors) into the BIOS set-up screen manually. If you have fitted one to the second IDE channel you are unlikely to have even this option.
Newer motherboards such as those with TXPro and Intel TX chip sets support Ultra DMA/33, which is a new, higher-speed version of the IDE interface giving improved access with an Ultra DMA/33 hard disc.
Most hard discs come in a 3.5 in . form factor to fit in the same sized bay as a 3.5 in . floppy disc. Quantum Bigfoot drives have a larger, $5 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. form factor. If space permits, they represent fantastic value for money.
Incompatibility problems with hard discs are relatively rare but not unknown. The sort of thing that can occur is a 386 machine failing to run Windows 3.1 in enhanced mode when one particular type of hard disc is installed, or that a particular hard disc won't master or slave with another on the same cable. Another problem can be that the machine starts to boot then announces that there's "no basic ROM, system halted". leaving you nowhere!
Links on the hard disc enable each one to be set as master or slave, so that two can be fitted to the same cable. Sometimes you will see a link labelled CS (Cable Select). In practice I've found that this tends to put the drive into the slave mode, but this may vary.
I don't intend to go into detail with software related issues here, but will mention that hard discs with greater than 2Gbytc capacity are causing problems. Most versions of Windows 95 require such a drive to be partitioned as smaller drives. A very new version of Windows 95 may work but some applications, particularly disc management ones, may become confused and either fail to work or trash the hard disc data! It seems that Windows 98 will solve these problems (or make them worse?).
A common arrangement is to have a master hard disc and slave CD-ROM. But be careful about fitting an older IDE CD-ROM in this way: it can seriously slow down hard disc data transfer. If you are using an older IDE CD-ROM. such as a double-speed one that's not ATAPI compliant, it would be better to connect it to a sound card that has a CD-ROM IDE connector rather than the hard disc cable. CD-ROM connectors are not fitted to many modern sound cards however, and you need to be aware that as well as (or instead of) the IDE connector there may be connectors for Panasonic. Sony, Mitsumi or SCSI CD-ROMs. Modern CD-ROMs and sound cards have connections for analogue audio and direct digital links. Connect these if you can obtain or make a suitable cable.
Many modern motherboards can detect the presence of
an IDE CD-ROM automatically. This gives the option of booting the machine from CD-ROM. The driver software that comes with the CD-ROM should still be installed. A new CD-ROM drive will usually be despatched with the links set for slave mode operation, on the assumption that it will be connected to the same channcl as the PC's main hard disc. If you already have two IDE hard discs, you will be connecting the drive to either a sound card or the secondary IDE channel, in which case the CD-ROM links need to be set to master mode. Set to slave mode if you have three hard discs and the CD-ROM is the fourth IDE device.
Most hard discs have links for master (often labelled DS or C) and slave mode (maybe labelled D or a C with a bar over the top) operation as well as cable select (CS), and perhaps a place to put a spare link (SP). There should not be a single-drive only link position, but some manufacturers manage to confuse the issue by including one.

## I/O Ports, Modems

Modern motherboards have their serial and parallel interfaces on board. Older ones require I/O cards (usually with the hard disc and floppy interfaces included) to be plugged into an ISA. VESA or PCI slot. Perversely, only the very old ISA type interface cards are now readily available. So if you blow up a serial or parallel port on your motherboard you may be as well to buy a new motherboard. ISA cards often have a slow serial port that will run at only up to 19.200 baud, which is way below what's required for effective connection to a modern high-speed modem. For several years now the standard has been to fit serial ports that are compatible with the 16550A Fast UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) standard.
All recent motherboards and interface cards have parallel ports that can work in the bi-directional mode. This is vital for connection to many modem printers as well as other extemal parallel devices such as scanners, tape streamers and the type of PIC chip programming interfaces commonly used to program decoder cards for D2MAC satellite receivers. Some ISA cards may have only a uni-directional parallel port. Extensions of the original parallel-port specification are EPP (Enhanced Parallel Port) and ECP (Enhanced Capability Port). The latter may require the use of an IRQ (Interrupt ReQuest) vector and/or DMA channel.
I am not a great internal modem enthusiast. For one thing you can 't see the lights. so you don't know when the device is active. And complicated wiring may be needed to connect the telephone. In theory an internal modem prevents tying up a serial port, but in practice it may be difficult to use the freed serial port since the modem will use the same $\mathbb{R Q}$ vector as the serial port. Because of the lack of $\mathbb{R Q}$ vectors, getting more than two serial ports to work in a machine is generally very hard work.
The central processor uses interrupts to stop processes. Since the processor has only one interrupt. expansion is required. A pair of Programmable Interrupt Controllers (PICs) can handle up to eight interrupt channcls which are connected together in a master/slave configuration. A typical set of IRQ vectors is shown in Table 1.
You may need to juggle this about somewhat if you add ISA cards, such as tape streamer accelerator cards or scanners. that require IRQ vectors. Windows 95 would like to do all this for you - and if you have the latest PnP (Plug ' n ' Play) motherboard and cards it might just do so! Very often you can spend hours juggling IRQ links when adding hardware.

Some devices require DMA channels. The only one normally used by DOS is DMA2 for the floppy disc. There are seven usable DMA channels, with DMA4 employed for cascading. A typical PC uses DMA1 for the sound card, but DMA channels can, like $I R Q s$, be in short supply when several 1SA cards are plugged in particularly as 8 -bit cards have access to only DMA1-3. Some devices will share DMA channels and IRQ vectors successfully. Experimentation may be the only way to find out.
The latest thing in motherboards is the USB (Universal Serial Bus), which is intended to overcome the shortfalls of using serial ports. When the manufacturers of peripherals finally get their fingers out, it will be possible to connect your mouse, keyboard, scanner, modem and a host of other external items to these connectors. You will even be able to fit and disconnect them without rebooting the PC. Most modern motherboards have a connector or two for this. though you may have to buy the cable to make the connection out to the case. I cannot tell you what kind of sockets are used as I still haven't seen one!

## Conclusion

This article may have put you off the idea of building or upgrading a PC. That was not the intention. The great strength (and weakness!) of the 1BM compatible PC is that it lends itself to home building and upgrading unlike the Apple Mac and other types. But incompatibility problems do arise, so if you are thinking of building a PC try to get all the parts from one source. Even better, get the supplier to confirm that they all work together.

You can find a great deal of information on this subject by using a good internet search engine such as www.excite.com to look up particular keywords. A site I can particularly recommend is www.sysdoc.pair.com which is full of detailed upgrading information in plain language.
When upgrading a PC there is almost no way of knowing whether your intended upgrade will work perfectly, though it usually will. If it doesn't work correctly it may not be your fault - so try not to take it personally!

Table 1: IRQ Vectors

| IRQ-0 | System timer |
| :--- | :--- |
| IRQ-1 | Keyboard |
| IRQ-2 | Cascade interrupt to slave PIC |
| IRQ-3 | COM 2 |
| IRQ-4 | COM 1 |
| IRQ-5 | LPT 2 if fitted. Often used for sound card |
| IRQ-6 | Foppy disc |
| IRQ-7 | LPT 1 |
| IRQ-8 | Real time clock/calendar |
| IRQ-9 | Cascade interrupt from master PIC |
| IRQ-10 | Unassigned |
| IR-11 | Unassigned |
| IRQ-12 | PS/2 mouse if fitted |
| IR-13 | Math co-processor |
| IRO-14 | Primary IDE controler |
| IRQ-15 | Secondary IDE controller if fitted |

## Service Support For Windows

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$\star$ Set up customer accounts for your regular customers and then automatically tracks invoices paid and any that are overdue
* Automatically tracks monies received from repairs, sales, invoices paid etc. for you to view at any time
* Orders spares automatically (via modem if connected to your PC) and advises of any current postage charges due on order or prints a fax form to be run through normal fax machine (includes all your spares account details which you set up just once)
* Allocates spares to repairs and allows you to order common items with the press of a button
* Comes with a database of manufacturers' addresses and telephone numbers (including technical if known)
$\star$ Includes an automatic memory jogger facility to jog your memory about those important appointments
* Includes a phone book for you to store all those important contact details
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If you wish to try out Servicc Support or for more information please telephone 07050043577 or cmail sales@pcbcomp.demon.co.uk and we will dispatch your disks immediately (along with full installation instructions).

## PCB Computer Services

Unit B4, Mariners House, 67-83 Norfolk Street, Liverpool 1 L1 0BG
Minimum Requirements: 486 sx 25 with 4 mb ram and 6 mb free space on hard drive, Windows 3.1 or higher and dos version 5 or higher (not required with Win 95)
Please Note: A rental add on facility will be available in the near future.


Ferguson SRD4
This old model gave sterling service in its day. But, not being Astra PD compatible, it is hardly worth spending moncy on an SRD4 nowadays. Some customers have more money than sense however (fortunately for me!). The nice old lady merely grinned at my suggestion "to use it as a door stop" while handing me a crisp fifty pound note.

Armed with this incentive, I decided that the SRD4 was worth saving after all and connected it up to see the fault for myself. The symptom was two test bars and the words "no signal" on the screen. There was no sound or picture on any channel, though the LNB voltage was correct. I've known a broken F connector solder joint to be the cause of this fault, also failure of the pnp transistor TP71, but with each of these conditions there's no LNB voltage.

Another common cause is failure of the SDA3202 IC, which handles the frequency synthesis operation for the tuner. It's a surfacemounted device which is beneath the board, behind a screening can. Unless you have the proper equipment, some patience is required to remove it successfully. Fortunately

I have the equiment- and I also still have quite a few of these ICs in stock. though the device is now obsolete. You can always rob one from an old Ferguson BSB receiver, or order one from SatCure (01270 753 311).

A quick check on the voltages around the chip convinced me that it really was the cause of the fault, so I fitted a replacement. This produced pictures that were far from perfect. Unfortunately once the electrolytic capacitors in an old receiver have cooled down they tend to give up the ghost. The result is usually severe picture interference, which seldom disappears when the receiver has warmed up again. The only answer is to replace the electrolytics. With this particular receiver I had to fit a dozen new capacitors before acceptable picture quality was achieved. I think I'd earned my fifty quid!

## Pace MS5508-IP

Two of these units arrived from a local dealer with precisely the same symptoms, "intermittent 'motor error' and broken diagonal lines that swim around the picture". It didn't take me long to see that the top of C263 (1,000 F F, 63V) was bulging. This electrolytic capacitor supplies the positioner board voltage in the 508-IP and the Dolby board in the MSS 1000.

Replacement with an ultra-high reliability type capacitor is recommended, and that's what I used. The original interference had now been cleared, but in its place there were more diagonal lines with soft edges. I fitted the complete RELKIT10 (01270753311 for details) without curing this fault and was close to jumping up and down on the receiver when a customer walked in with an Amstrad model.
'Think me LNB's dud, but can you just check this fer me to be certain, ta?"

Obligingly, I disconnected the MSS508 and connected up his Amstrad receiver. It worked per= fectly but, curiously, precisely the same interference was present on the screen! Think. Ah. I'd been using my PaceLink system to
download the MSS508's memory contents and the computer monitor was next to my TV. The interference lines were coming from that! A whole hour had been wasted! Thank goodness the customer had arrived when he did.
"Why weren't you here an hour ago?" I asked, grinning.
"Sorry" he said sheepishly, "I had to do the shopping fer the missus." With that he grabbed the receiver, slapped a fiver on the counter and ran.
"Oh" I began, "I er didn't mean to . . ." But he'd gone. I only wanted to apologise. Now I'll have to spend his fiver!

## Pace Prima

Every once in a while I get a visit from my rival repairman, Wossname, who has a shop up Church Street. He used to call in more often, then I stopped giving him cups of tea. Now he appears only when a receiver has him well and truly stumped and his customer is threatening legal action.
"Blue screen, no signal" he announced as he handed mc a Prima PCB assembly. He knows I hate it when people bring me unprotected boards like this so he does it on purpose. The problem of course is that the assembly is very easily damaged by static electricity or by knocks. I much prefer to have a complete unit with its case for protection.
"Saves you taking the screws out" he grinned. "Keeps costs down too."
"Leave it with me" I said. I can't work with him looking over my shoulder.
"Busy are we? OK, see ya later."

There was plenty of evidence of his meddling. Brown flux everywhere, hiding a multitude of dryjoints. I cleaned the board and tidied up the soldering before testing it. Then. sure enough. most channels produced just a blue screen.

The factory-reset doesn't alter the individual channel tuning with this model. but it can sometimes clear corrupted bytes in the 24 C 16 EEPROM. So I pressed the relevant
handset button sequence - menu 0 store ><. The receiver then produced good pictures and sound. Too easy. The EEPROM chip was actually quite hot to touch, though its 5 V supply was correct. I decided to replace it as a precaution.

As an excuse to charge more I fitted a preprogrammed 24 C32. This provides 250 channels instead of 125 . It wouldn't do to undercharge old Wossname!

## Fidelity SR950

The model that replaced the Amstrad SRD545 was the SRD700. It also appeared as the Fidelity SR950 Plus. The customer's complaint with one of these receivers was of "poor pictures". She was right. When the channel was changed the screen remained blank for several seconds before a semblance of a picture appeared. There were sparklies and wavy lines everywhere. In fact the display looked like VCR playback when the tracking is wrong or the heads are worn. Scrambled channels remained unwatchable.

As there was some improvement when I used my hairdryer to heat the tuner assembly I decided to investigate this first. It contains all
the video and audio processing circuitry: some surface-mounted devices and a few electrolytics are hidden inside. The service manual includes a circuit diagram. But as there are few component designations on the PCB it's not too helpful. A new tuner costs more than $£ 50$, so this wasn't an option!

I had another, non-working tuner, so I used this as a reference A start was made by connecting electrolytic capacitors in parallel with those in the faulty tuner to see the effect. This could be done without desoldering the tuner from the board, a daunting task! When another $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor was soldered across C41 there was a dramatic improvement: the sparklies disappeared, leaving a reasonably crisp but dull picture. There were still no decoder messages, and I could see that the video level was too low.
Turning RV901 on the decoder board to the fully clockwise position provided a temporary cure decoder messages appeared, and I was able to get a Channel 5 TV picture and also Sky programmes with a card inserted. But all encrypted pictures had horizontal white lines scattered across the cen-

Jack Armstrong is willing to try to sort out readers' satellite TV receiver problems via e-mail. You can reach him via the internat 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 1302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sulton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Pleases enclose two first class stamps.
tre two thirds of the screen. These disappeared when another $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor was connected across C68, while the video was brought back up to the correct level by sol= dering a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor across C69.

To remove the tuner module is a tedious job at best, with the risk of damage to tracks and pads. So I left my parallel capacitors in place and. with a sigh of relief. screwed the receiver back together. The capacitors don't look very tidy, but they will probably last twice as long as the originals and it minimises the cost to the customer.

## Test Case 424

How much easier and simpler workshop life would be if there were no intermittent or spasmodic faults! Come to think of it, many more of our problems would disappear if there were no customers, just equipment. The customers pay our wages however, so we have to accommodate ourselves to their foibles and failings

Our subject this month is a certain Hitachi VCR, Model VTF770, which had a very nasty intermittent fault. On rare occasions it would run at the wrong speed - "sometimes fast, sometimes slow" we were told, and at the same time the speed indicator would flip between SP/LP. That was as good as any user description is likely to be. No sample tapes were provided to give us any clues. We put the machine on an extended soak test: during many long hours the fault wouldn't put in an appearance, which is a not unusual situation.

Now Hitachi capstan motors can give both mechanical and electrical trouble, so TechnoCrat took out the motor, separated its rotor and stator/board components and cleaned. polished then lubricated its shaft and bearings. Once the motor had been reassembled and reinstated it ran very freely. So TC. fingers crossed, sent the machine on its way.

It came back with the same fault of course, but took three weeks to do so. such was the fault's shyness. This time it came with a sample tape that had been recorded while the fault was present, and a better fault description from the user. TC had primed the user when he had returned it after its first visit. We now had a sample faulty recording and also knew that the machine would sometimes play a rented tape at fast speed,
with noise bars across the picture and a fast, high-pitched sound accompaniment. Capstan going too fast perhaps?

There was nothing fast about the sound on the sample recording when it was played back by the machine or another one: indeed the sound reproduction was 'slow'. There was also a slow-motion effect with the picture, which was just visible on the monitor screen through the waves of snow caused by mistracking. The tape was now moving at the normnal speed: it was plain that at the time of the recording the tape had been moving a great deal faster. This accounted for the "sometimes fast, sometimes slow" report: in both cases the tape was running too fast. the effects seen depending on whether the machine was in the record or playback mode when the fault put in an appearance. The user could observe record performance only in the playback mode.
TechnoCrat tried to instigate the symptoms, which seemed to be caused by capstan speed runaway. He assaulted the motor and the servo chip with freezer and blasts of hot air, and attacked the same areas with heavy blows from a screwdriver handle. He also checked the capstan FG pulses and their path to the servo chip. Finally he approached top technician Sage, a gentler soul, who put the sample recording in the troublesome machine and then, using a screwdriver as a lever rather than a weapon, did something on the deck. The sound and vision returned almost to normal. with just a bit of instability and mistracking, but the speed was correct. This provided the vital clue! What did Sage do, and what was the faulty component? Figure it out for yourself, then turn to page 443 to confirm.


Part 2 last month provided definitions for digital TV terms arranged alaphabetically from A to M . This final instalment takes us through to zigzag scanning.

Node In IEE 1394 terminology this means a participant connected to the bus.

Non-uniform Quantising Method of quantising an analogue signal using unequally separated quantisation levels.

Orthogonal Sampling Use of a clock locked to the line frequency to sample a video signal, so that the samples obtained have fixed positions on a rectangular grid.

Orthogonality Property of a digitally-modulated multi-ple-carrier system when the spacing between consecutive carriers is equal to the inverse of the period of the modulating frequency. When this condition is met, the spectrum of any one carrier is at zero at the maximum value of its neighbouring carriers. This is the situation with OFDM.

P Frame/Picture A frame/picture which is coded using motion-compensated prediction from past I (reference) fields or frames.

Packet Consists of a header followed by a number of continguous bytes from an elementary data stream.

Padding The addition of non-significant bits, sometimes referred to as padding bits, to adjust the duration of an audio frame. Or the addition of a non-significant bit stream. sometimes referred to as a padding stream, to adjust the bit rate of a bit stream.

Payload The useful 184 bytes following the header in a 188-byte MPEG-2 transport packet.

Phasor The electrical equivalent of a vector. An electrical quantity which is obtained by combining two other electrical quantities of identical frequency but different phase and amplitude.

Pixel Abbreviation for picture element, which is the smallest element that can be produced by an imaging or display device. A picture element is defined as the size of the scanning spot at rest, i.e. one line high and one line wide. In digital TV, a pixel is the samllest picture area that can be described by the bit stream.

Prediction-in-picture Coding When a pixel signal value is estimated on the basis of the values of neighbouring pixels.

Presentation Time Stamp A packet header that may be included in a PES (packeted elementary stream) to indicate when a presentation unit should be displayed or made audible.

Presentation Unit A decoded MPEG picture or audio frame.

Profile With MPEG-2, the 'toolbox' used for video encoding.
Programme Clock Reference Transport stream time stamp from which the decoder timing is derived.

Programme Specific Information Data included to make it possible to demultiplex transport streams and regenerate programmes.

Progressive Scanning System used by computer monitors: the lines are scanned out successively within a frame instead of being interlaced.

Puncture Technique used with DVB-S/T transmissions: To reduce redundancy, only some of the bits generated by the convolutional coding are used.

Quantisation Conversion of an analogue signal value to one of a limited number of digital signal values.

Quantisation Noise Distortion that's introduced by the quantisation process. Usually has the appearance of superimposed noise. Also known as Quantising Distortion.

Read To extract data from a memory device.
Reed-Solomon Coding A code used for error detection and correction. With DVB it's the "outer' part of channel coding. Sixteen parity bits are added to the 188 -byte packets, enabling up to eight bytes per packet to be corrected. This is refered to as RS $(204,188,8)$.

Reset Circuit action to remove any data left behind by previous processing.

Reversible Coding Coding system that enables the exact information to be recovered by applying the reverse process. Same as lossless compression, opposite of lossy compression.

Roll-off Factor Steepness of the filtering applied to a signal to limit its bandwidth.

Run-length Coding Where a code is used to represent a relatively long series of identical bits instead of transmitting each bit idividually.

Sampling Measuring an analogue signal at regular intervals prior to quantisation.

Scalability A decoder's ability to decode an ordered set of bit streams to produce a reconstructed sequence. Useful video is obtained when subsets are decoded. The first bit stream of the subset is known as the base layer, which provides the basic video information. Each of the other bit streams in the set is known as an enhancement layer. The base layer bit stream precedes the enhancement layer. This is an MPEG-2 technique that makes standard/high definition possible or improved reception in difficult signal conditions.

Scalability Profiles MPEG-2 layers, see Scalability. A spatially scalable profile gives improved resolution, an SNR scalability profile gives an improved signal-to-noise ratio.

Scaling Factor With MPEG audio, a 6 -bit multiplying factor that's applied to each sub-band coefficient for the duration of a frame.

Scrambling With digital TV. alteration of the charactersistics of the signal to prevent its unauthorised reception as clear information.

Simulcast Simultaneous transmission of a programme in two or more standards, e.g. PAL and DVB.

Simulcrypt Sending entitlement control messages and entitlement management messages for more than one conditional access system to provide reception with different types of decoder.

Slice With MPEG, a portion of the picture made up of horizontally consecutive macroblocks (see Fig. 1, page 330 March) - it's generally a complete row. Is used for intra-frame addressing and resynchronisation.

SNR Scalability Where the enhancement layers (see Scalability) contain coded refinement data relating to the DCT coefficients in the base digital video layer. This refinement data is used to improve the signal-to-noise ratio.

Source Coding Means compression. The coding operations involved reduce the quantity of data transmitted.

Spatial Capability Use of an enhancement layer to improve resolution. The enhancement layer contains predictions from the data in the base layer without using motion vectors. Layers can have different frame sizes, frame rates or chrominance formats.

Spectral Efficiency Ratio in bits/sec per Hz of a bit stream's bit rate to the bandwidth of the RF sional modulated by this bit stream.

Square Pixels Pixels obtained when the sampling results in the same resolution along the two axes of the picture, for example $640 \times 480$ pixels with a $4: 3$ aspect ratio picture.

Statistical Coding Digital signal coding that exploits the staristics of the signal to reduce the bit rate required for transmission.

Sub-band Coding Where the data stream representing a signal is split into a number of sub-bands by a bank of filters, with each sub-band individually coded.

Sub-band Sample With MPEG audio, the output from one of the 32 sub-band filters. The duration is 32 pulse code modulated samples, corresponding to 1 msec at a sampling rate of 32 kHz .

Symbol With digital transmission this is the modulating information element. The number of bits per symbol depends on the type of modulation, for example 2bits/symbol with QPSK, 6 bits/symbol with Q.AM.

Symbol Rate Number of bits transmitted per second.
System Clock Reference Time stamp. from which the decoder timing is derived, in an MPEG data stream. Synchronises the decoder and system clocks.

Table List of the information required to decode DVB transmissions or make decoding easier. Relates to MPEG2, PSI and DVB-SI.

Thresholding With video compression the elimination of values below a given threshold to reduce the amount of information transmitted.

Time Stamp When a specific action, e.g. the arrival of a byte or presentation of a presentation unit, occurs.

Transform Coding Source coding (compression), where each picture is divided into sub-pictures. a linear transform is carried out on each sub-picture signal and the resulting signal is converted to digital form.

Transport Packet Packet of 188 bytes madc up of four header bytes plus 184 payload bytes. Forms the basic block in an MPEG-2 transport bit stream, to which error correction is added.

## Transport Stream MPEG-2 programme data stream.

Transport Stream Packet Header Data used to provide information about the transport stream payload.

Variable Bit Rate Where the bit rate varies with time. Occurs during the decoding of a compressed signal.

Variable-length Coding Form of coding in which short code words are used for signal values that occur frequently while long code words are used for signal values that occur infrequently. One example is Huffman coding. Also known as entropy coding.

Video Sequence With MPEG, an uninterrupted series of groups of pictures that have the same basic parameters. The highest layer in the MPEG vidco data hierarchy. See Fig. 1 page 330, March.

## Write Store data in a memory device.

Zigzàg Scanning The DCT (discrete cosine transform) carried out in video compression results in a matrix of 64 coefficients. This matrix has to be scanned to convert it to a serial bit stream. Carrying out the scan in a zigzag manner. starting with the lowest frequency (DC) coefficient and ending with the highest, provides a data flow that is best suited to the next compression steps, run-length and variable-length coding.


## J. LeJeune takes a look at the operation and servicing of microwave ovens, including the vital safety considerations

Fig. 1: Basic microwave oven block diagram.

Technically the microwave oven occupies a place between domestic electronic and electrical equipment. It relies on an electronic device, the magnetron, to produce the microwave energy, and usually has an electronic control system. It also requires mechanical switches and cutouts and motors. The microwave oven is an immensely popular appliance, and thus represents a good business opportunity for service departments wishing to extend their field of activities.
The heart of the oven is of course the magnetron, a form of thermionic valve that was first developed in the Twenties. In its earliest form it consisted of a diode with a coaxial anode and filament which were mounted between the poles of a magnet. Operation of all magnetrons relics on crossed electric and magnetic fields. The more modern form, the resonant-cavity magnetron, was developed in the UK in the early Forties. As a source of high-power pulses for radar equipment. it made a substantial contribution to Allied military success during World War II.
In a microwave oven the food to be cooked is bombarded with RF energy at frequencies between $2,450=$

$2,458 \mathrm{MHz}(12 \mathrm{~cm})$ and powers ranging from $650-$ $1,000 \mathrm{~W}$. Bombardment of the food makes the atoms of which it is made vibrate and collide with each other, thus generating heat. This kind of cooking, like conventional heating, works from the outer surface of the food inwards. RF cooking, using frequencies at around 60 MHz and the induction principle heats food from the inside outwards. Both methods are very efficient and rapid. The results differ from those obtained with radiant heating because there is no browning of the food unless special containers are used in the oven to convert the RF energy into radiant heat.
Fig. 1 shows in block diagram form the basic microwave oven arrangement

## Warning

The first important point to note is that microwave ovens are hedged around with safety devices. They should. therefore, not be interfered with by anyone who does not understand their operation. Such interference may well introduce a health hazard. This fact means that the competent, qualified electronics engineer is the ideal person to undertake any repairs and maintenance required, including safety checks. We will return to the vital matter of safety later.

## The Magnetron

The magnetron is a highly efficient generator of microwave energy. Fig. 2 shows the basic resonant-cavity magnetron configuration. The device's cylindrical cathode is mounted inside a cylindrical anode block that contains a ring of cavities. Each cavity is identical, and is the equivalent of a parallel tuned circuit resonant at
the operating frequency. A strong magnetic ficld is applied. in paraltel with the anode and cathode. As a result, the electrons emitted by the cathode follow a helical path as they move towards the anode instead of moving across radially.
There are helical current flows within the cavities as well as between the cathode and the anode block. The currents are all in phase. As the electrons in the cathodeanode path pass the cavities, they create an unstable condition, i.e. oscillation. A small magnetron of this type can generate high-power radiation: one that can easily rest in the palm of your hand can produce an RF output of 1 kW . But because of the device's small size, forced-air cooling is required.
The RF energy for the oven is obtained by inserting a pick-up loop in one of the cavities. This loop feeds the oven cavity via a waveguide - a short stub 'aerial' links the loop to the waveguide.

## Basic Oven

The basic elements of a microwave oven are thus an oven cavity, a magnetron, its power supply and a control system. To make cleaning easy, modern ovens have a stainless stecl cavity.
The magnetron has a combined heater-cathode assembly which is normally operated at about $3-3.6 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~A}$. External links are usually made by spade connectors. You will probably find them marked F and FA. Since the cathode potential is at approximately -4 kV DC. the terminals are contained within a ceramic insulator. The anode block is at chassis (positive) potential.
The magnetron power supply is a simple transformer plus rectifier and capacitor arrangement but looks unconventional, see Fig. 3: it's basically a half-wave-voltage-doubling circuit without a reservoir capacitor. The magnetron acts as a second rectifier. On the posi-tive-going half-cyclc of the AC waveform produced by the transformer's sccondary winding diode DI conducts, charging Cl negatively. During this half-cycle the magnetron ( M ) is reverse biased - and is shunted by Dl. So it's held non-conductive. On the negative halfcycles the magnetron conducts, doubling the charge across Cl . The average DC produced by this arrangement is somewhat less than the peak voltage as there is no reservoir capacitor. lts level depends on the capacitor's value and the AC waveform developed across the transformer's secondary winding. The transformer also has a heater winding for the magnetron.
Control of the cooking time is normally carried out by an electronic timer which might have several programs of varying degrees of usefulness. Early models used a clockwork timer which pinged a bell at the end of the cooking period.
The control system incorporates a comprehensive arrangement of safety interlocks. with a microswitch to cut off the power if the oven door is opened while the magnetron is in operation. Thermal trips in the oven cavity and on the body of the magnetron cut off the power should the temperature be excessive. We ve come across several HV circuit protection arrangements, see later.

## Safety

Microwave emissions are known as ionising radiation. A strict maximum level of allowable radiation leakage from a microwave oven is specified. People also have to he protected from themselves, so a microswitch operatzat by the oven door latch is an essential part of the safeny system. This microswitch interrupts the supply to the HV transformer and stops the timer simultaneously. In


Fig. 3: Basic magnetron power supply circuit.
DI charges C1 negatively during the posi-tive-going half cycles. When the voltage across the transformer's secondary winding reverses it adds to the charge across C1.
most ovens the timer operation is simply interrupted: its count-down continues when the door is closed and cooking recommences.
A cutout mounted on or close to the magnetron's anode block is rated to go open-circuit at between 100 $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Another one in the oven cavity, to cater for overheating in the appliance, is normally rated at between $20-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ higher than the magnetron cutout.
Spade connectors are mostly used, even in the HV area. Most are fitted with PVC boots to provide a degree of insulation.

## Typical Oven Arrangement

Fig. 4 shows a simplified circuit of a typical microwave oven. Mains voltage is always present at the control panel, to power the timer clock, the timer itself and the control unit. This generally uses a microcontroller chip to supervise the application of power to the magnetron and run preset cooking programs and other features.
The application of power to the cooling fan, turntable motor and magentron is also supervised by the microcontroller chip, with relays to apply the mains voltage to the relevant areas.
In some ovens the 20 W lamp used to light the oven cavity is wired in series with the turntable motor to provide a more mellow illumination and slow down the motor. The motor itself is not much larger than the type used in past times in synchronous electric clocks and mechanical timers. It incorporates a gearbox. A small device inside the gearbox stalls the motor and makes it run in opposite directions alternately.

## The Power Supply

The HV capacitor has a value of $0.75-1 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and is rated at $2,100-2,250 \mathrm{~V}$ AC $(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$. It should be discharged before you dive into the interior of the oven with metal tools or bare fingers - a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor with a charge of 2 kV can hurt! I use a discharging tool for the purpose. It contains a $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 2 W resistor in a PVC sleeve with crocodile clips at either end. When this is connected a

Fig. 4: Typical microwave oven circuit.

small spark is seen: I leave it in place for a few seconds to ensure complete discharge.
The magnetron's heater/cathode terminals are usually designated F and FA : the ncgative supply is connected to the FA terminal to avoid the anode current passing through the heater.
Fig. 5 shows various HV circuit protection arrangements. The one shown at (a) is widely used in Japanese oven brands. D2 is an asymmetric device that consists of two diodes connected back-to-back. Should an excess voltage condition arise in the transformer circuit one diode will go short-circuit and the other will conduct on alternate half-cycles. The excessive current flow will rupture the fuse on the primary side of the circuit. The alternative arrangements shown use an in-line fuse which is heavily shrouded in an insulating sleeve. Remember to discharge the capacitor before attempting to handle the fuse! The arrangement shown at (c) could be tricky if only F2 goes open-circuit, since the magnetron will continue to act as a rectifier and C could be charged to a considerable voltage should its shunt resistor have retired! The important point is: don't trust a thing.

## Precautions

Do not operate the oven unless the door is closed. its hinges are OK, the RF scal is undamaged, the door itself is not distorted and the whole appliance shows no visible signs of damage. Your aim is to avoid exposure to microwave radiation.
Ensure that all internal connections are sound and that the waveguide flanges are properly gasketed and secure. The oven cavity should be spotlessly clean, and the oven should never be operated without a load - a jar of water will do. Never look into the waveguide when the magnetron is powered. You may be tempted to do this is you hear sparking from the magnetron's stub aerial. Such sparking is usually caused by standing waves in the waveguide because the oven cavity is empty.
One final tip may sound simple: to avoid heartache,
remove your mechanical or quartz wristwatch before handling the magnetron - it may stop!

## Testing

Testing and proving is a very important part of a microwave oven service.
A magnetron's output power can be checked simply by measuring the temperature rise in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of one litre of water during an 87 -second period of full power output from the magnctron. A magnetron usually reaches full power about four seconds after the clock button has been pressed, so the timer should be set for about 91 seconds of cooking time.
To determine the correct time lag from switch-on to full power, insert in the oven cavity a small neon lamp with its wires cut off close to the pinch seal - along with the pot of water. The type of neon indicator used in TV touch-tuning selectors will do. It will glow brightly at full power. Don't leave it in the cavity for very long - it may shatter. Experienced engineers know by the 'grunt' from the transformer just before the magnetron takes current. This noise is caused by the unidirectional current that flows in the secondary winding for a few seconds until the magnetron's heater rcaches its operating temperature and the magnetron starts to conduct: the transformer's core becomes heavily polarised. with the result that the metalwork around it vibrates at mains frequency. The power oulput is given by the temperature rise in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ multiplied by 50 . Thus if there's a $14^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise in the temperature of the litre of water over an 87 -second period the output power is $50 \times 14=700 \mathrm{~W}$.
The oven should be run at full power for over a minute before the test. The water used should not start at a temperature less than $17^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Another method, which is claimed to be more accurate, is to place two 500 ml beakers of water at equal temperatures in the oven. Run the oven at full power for thirty seconds. then check the lemperaturc rise in each bcaker. Take the average of the two readings, then multiply this by 70 to get the power output figure.
For the perfectionist, the formula is

## $\mathrm{P}=(4.187 \times \mathrm{V} \times$ the temp rise $) / t$

where $\mathbf{P}$ is the power in Watts, V is the volume of water and $t$ is the time during which the magnetron is on at full power. This test conforms to IEC 705 (1988).
The limit for microwave leakage is specified as a power of $5 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{cm}$ at 5 cm . I have yet to find a leaking oven! Use a calibrated meter and probe to carry out the test for this. Several instruments that fulfil the requirements laid down in the safety regulations are available from microwave oven spares suppliers.
It is important to check oven safety and power output after repair work has been carried out, before returning the oven to the customer. You can offer a leakage checking service to the public - this will form a useful addition to the services you provide. Impressive stickon labels which say that the oven has been checked for radiation and output power are also available from component supplicrs.

## Control Circuitry

The control circuitry is usually microcontroller based. In the simplest ovens there is merely a timer to set the total cooking period and adjust the microwave power level. This involves switching the magnetron on for varying lengths of time depending on the average power required. A magnetron always operates at full power, but switching it on for three seconds in every ten amounts to 30 per cent power, and so on.
More sophisticated ovens have a humidity sensor that senses the steam which rises from certain ingredients to be cooked. This auto-cook facility works with only some foods - what they are is usually stated in the
user's handbook. This feature is also supervised by the microcontroller chip. The sensor elements for the autocook facility are fairly expensive. Fortunately they don't often fail.

## Spares

Like all active devices, magnetrons come in a bewildering variety of sizes and arrangements. However a 'smaller one' will satisfy most replacement requirements, while some component suppliers' catalogues include equivalents lists. Most magnetrons are reasonably priced, but for some reason the Brother AM730 seems to be priced at six to seven times the average.
The less reliable mechanical items are the interlock switches, door latches and the occasional relay.
Sparks inside the oven cavity usually mean the end of the cover at the mouth of the waveguide: it's a sheet of fireproof material which is transparent to microwaves and is included to prevent steam and food particles getting into the waveguide. It is usually made of a micabased material.
Control panels that use a membrane keypad are prone to failure. So are the ribbon cables that connect them to the microcontroller panel. Eventually the membranes collapse and fail to operate.
Because of the high voltages and the unusual voltage and current waveforms in the magnetron power supply, there don't seem to be any meters that will provide useful checks in this area. The best indication you can get is to use an electrostatic EHT meter, but the measurements are not accurate and the needle barely moves from the rest position. I intend to see if I can develop a suitable meter.
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## What a Life!

## The man from the hills with his 12 V VCR, a miscellany of Hitachi CTVs and other problems. Donald Bullock gets them all

0ur Spanish pad is supposed to be a refuge, an escape from our busy life over the years. It doesn't always work out like that.

No sooner had we settled to our after-dinner drinks the other day than Hillbill Shagg payed us a visit. He's a thin, bright-eyed and crag-gy-faced builder who grafts like a horse to earn his simple living and wears a multicolour, knitted teacosy hat. He d come to lay a path, and brought with him an ancient 12 V portable VCR.
"E's blowed up, I think" he rasped.

1 opened it up while he watched. All the fuses were blackened.
"How did you manage this?" I asked.

I smokes the 'appy stuff.
"Generator trouble" he replied I set about fixing it while Hillbill talked. He totd us about the remote spot where he lives, in the mountains. Someone had given him a tiny wing of an old country farmhouse. As there's no mains electricity he uses a moody petrol generator that delivers 12 V for his lighting, his VCR and TV set. He has no TV reception, so the VCR is important to him.

Much to my surprisc I managed to repair his VCR. But he brought it back a few days later, this time with his regulator. A spot of luck that, as this time the 12 V regulator had failed. It uses a pair of $39 \Omega$, 2 W wirewound resistors which had been reduced to coke.
"What do you do out there when you can't watch your tapes?" I asked him.
"I smokes the 'Appy Stuff' he replied.

## Cuthbert's Gadgets

Son James, who is just seventeen and studying for higher things, does a few repairs here in Spain. One of his more regular customers is Cuthbert Lord, an old-fashioned man who has dozens of electronic gadgets. Plaving with them is his life, so they have to be all right. He calls James often, and pays him well.

His latest trouble has been with a Pace PRD800 receiver-decoder. "Every few days it goes 'suh', then 'bzzzz"' he complained. "Now that can't be right, can it?"

James brought the receiver in and carried out the usual power supply service. After giving it a good soak lest he took it back.

A weck later Cuthbert called him again. "Last night it went 'cha' just once. At twenty past eight. Can you come and look at it again?"

James did as requested. While
listening for the noise he noticed Cuthbert's cat arch its back. Then it sneezed. Cha.
"That's it!" cried Cuthbert, pointing to the Pace. "Take it in and get it absolutely right."

A few days later we saw
Cuthbert at Tony"s store. He was returning an electronic mosquitokilling machine he ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~d}$ bought the day before.
"A mosquito flew into it at five past seven last evening. Then flew out and bit me.

Seeing whom it was, the shopkeeper bundled a replacement into his arms and led him to the door.
"Some mosquitoes around here are very tough" he said, "try this one."

## Some Hitachis

When I returned to the UK I found that Steven was having trouble with an Hitachi C2118T (G7PS Mk 2 chassis). It had been in before with the same complaint - intermittent field collapse. On the previous occasion the cause had been the LA7835 field timebase chip IC601. This time the problem was worse when the set was hot.

When replacement of likely components failed to cure the trouble Steven decided on some prolonged voltage checks. The field timebase chip has two supplies, 9 V for the generator section and 25 V for the output section. The 9 V supply comes from an MC7809 regula tor, IC703. A check at the output from this regulator revealed the answer. As its tomperature rose, the output dropped to zero. A new one put matters right.

Steven reckons that this device always runs hot in these sets. He fitted an extra large heatsink.

Paul was working on another of these sets. It was dead, and a check on the $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistors
revealed that one was open-circuit while the other read $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

When they'd been replaced the set came on then died as the EHT rustled up. The cause was excessive HT. R909 (39k 2 ) in the voltagesensing circuil had risen in valuc to $43 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. A replacement restored normal operation.

Then Mr Cruddock brought in another Hitachi set, an older CPT2224 (NP81CQ chassis). I put it on the bench and powered it. There was a picture, but it was too bright on the left-hand side and a thin white line travelled up the screcn. I had to start somewhere, and decided to check the field output stage in the hope of clearing the white-line fault. Just as well. The field output device (M601) sported a fine drop of dry-joints. Remaking them removed the line but left the uneven brightness. The cause of this fault was simply the reservoir capacitor for the HT supply to the RGB output stages - C715, 4.7uF, 250 V .

When the set was given a soak test some spluttering was noted. Close examination revealed a dryjoint at one of the line output transformer's pins - the offset one that earths the body of the transformer.

Meanwhile Steven had yet another G7PS on the bench, this time a C2I 19T. Once again the fault was field collapse. In this case the 9 V regulator's output pin had never taken to its solder blob. Resoldering put that right.

## A Satellite Receiver

Our next customer was Ethel Smallbone. She had with her a satellite receiver-decoder.
"Up he went. Then my old man said 'Right, I'm off to the pub.""
"Right" I said.
The front panel said Finlandia. Underneath a notice said Granada M/N92LR1/A. In fact it was a Pace PRD800 and the problem was the usual power supply blow up.

We replaced the TEA2018A chopper control chip, the BUT11A chopper transistor, the $4.7 \Omega$ surgelimiter resistor R1 and the 1 A fuse. then the three electrolytics C5 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), C 7 and C 8 (both $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). Note that you have to use $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, low-ESR capacitors in these positions.

This restored the receiver to life and Mrs Smallbone was happy to hand over a couple of blues.

## Flemings

The door opened and a Panasonic TX2 (Alpha 1 chassis) came
through on a pair of trotting legs.
We then saw that they belonged to Norman Nutmeg, who stood there panting like a steamroller.
"If this 'un was full of Flemings
I'd mend 'im myself" he told us.
"Used to know my Flemings, I can tell you."
"Flemings?" asked Steven
"Ah, you'd be one of the newer fellows" said Nutmeg. "Flemings valves - after Sir Ambrose Fleming who invented the thermionic diode. Anyone could mend a set in those days, when you could pull out a Fleming and plug another one in We mended our own sets then."

The Panasonic set was dead though alive - its display came on but the power supply didn't do anything. Paul dealt with this one. It didn't take him long to discover that the two 2SD965/R transistors Q801 and Q802 were both leaky. Q801 provides excess-current protection while Q802 provides standby switching.

## No Colour

Another customer slid in and started to stroke the counter. I looked at him. He smiled and clasped his long fingers together.
"Could you possibly repair my set?" he asked.

I looked about him. "We could try" I said, "if we could see it."
"Oh, silly me!" he gushed. "it's in the car."

Paul went out and brought it in. Another Hitachi, this time a CPT1474 (NP84CQ Mk 4 chassis). 1 pulled over a job card.
"Namc?" I asked.
He brought his face down to me. "Kenny" he said.
"Trouble?" I asked, "er, the set, I mean?"
"No colour" he replied, "but a perfect monochrome picture."

Steven tackled this one - said he d had it before. He checked the supply to the colour control and found that it was correct and stable $(12 \mathrm{~V})$. The voltage at the slider is smoothed and is then fed to pin 5 of the colour decoder chip IC501. where it should vary between 1.6 3.5 V as the control is adjusted. In fact the voltage here was low at 0.6 V .

When pin 5 of IC501 was disconnected the voltage rose. So Steven replaced the chip which made no difference. A check on the other voltages around the chip produced a low reading at the brightness control pin 11, which is decoupled by $\mathrm{C} 511(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$. This capacitor tested all right, but a
replacement cured the fault and restored the voltages.

## A Dead VCR

Our final customer that day was an old, grey, stooping man though he sounded sprightly. He was carrying a Toshiba V204B VCR.
"Is Don Bullock still about?" he trilled.
"That's me" I said.

- He stepped back, looked me over and drew his breath in sharply. "Good God" he muttcred, then he straightened up.
"Remember Arthur Chickweed?" hc asked, "that's me."

I looked at him in amazement.
"Must be thirty years, how do I look?"

Arthur shuffled a bit, then pointed to the VCR. "Half dead and ticking" he said.

1 looked at him sharply.
Paul tackled this one. He went straight to the power supply where he yanked out CP007. This $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V electrolytic is part of the chopper transistor's base drive circuit. When a replacement had been fitted the VCR sprang to life.
"Here, you can't fit onc of those things to me, can you?" Arthur asked as he paid up. Then he looked at me. "While you're at it. you might fit one to the old man."

I straightened up and took a keen interest in the cloud formation outside the shop.

## Requests

l've refcrred before to this magazine's many, many wonderful regular readers. When the editor kindly popped a Help Wanted request of mine into a recent issue, two came to my aid. Gerald May of Abertysswg, Rhymney, Gwent sent me a boxful of copies and asked for only the postage. James Lynch of Western Isles Electronic Services, Balivanich, Benbecula provided me with others.

James has the following issues available free to good homes: June, July, November and December 1987; January. February and April 1988; February 1989; July 1993; July, September and October 1994.

He needs the following issues: January, July, August and September 1989; March. April, July and August 1990. His telcphone number is 01870602035 .

And I need only the April 1985 issuc to complcte my collcetion. If you have one, please send it in care of the Television editorial office, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.


## Reports from

Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE Denis Foley
Adrian Spriddell
Eugene Trundle
Maurice Kerry
Stephen Leatherbarrow
Keith Evans
Michael Dranfield and Giles Pilbrow

## Ferguson ICC9 Chassis

Therc was no sound or picture. The set would come out of standby, try to power up three times then go back to standby. In the standby mode the HT supply to the line output stage (USYS) is 90 V . Each time the set tried to power up the HT increased to 152 V for one second then returned to 90 V .

Checks in the linc output stage showed that the HT was present but there was no drive. So checks were made al the relevant pins of the STV2160 chip IV01, which incorporates the timebase generators. Everything was normal here. When I followed the path of the horizontal drive output from this chip (pin 32) I came to transistor TL63 (BC848B) which was open-circuit. A replacement restored the set to lifc. P.B.

## Grundig CUC5361 Chassis

"Picture shakes" was the complaint with one of these multi-standard sets. There was intermittent picture rolling. and when the picture rolled the colour intensity seemed to increase. If the colour was then adjusted using the remote control the on-screen bar graph changed from "colour" to "tint". I thought that maybe the ser was going into the NTSC mode ( 60 Hz field frequency).

## TV Fault Finding

The TDA8214A timebase generator chip IC520 should sense the signal's field frequency. If this is 60 Hz , the state at pin 8 should change to let the microcontroller chip know. It wasn't changing, so my first guess was ruled out.

Two other possibilities sprang to mind. First, the remote control receiver can become noisy - the usual result of this is no remote control operation, though I have known the result to be front control lock-out or spurious channel changing. The other possibility was voltage or ripple problems with the microcontroller chip's supply.

The voltage was correct (incidentally the microcontroller supply is not always 5 V - check which type of chip is fitted), but there was a ripple problem. So time was spent bridging electrolytics and replacing the 5 V regulator IC686. I then noticed that the amplitude of the ripple measured at any point varied when the scope's chassis connec= tion was moved from one place to another. This led to the conclusion that there was ripple on the set's chassis line.

The cause of this will be obvie ous to old-timers who can remem= ber ITT CTV sets. The metal strengthening frame on which the main PCB is mounted is used as an earth path. There were dry-joints where the frame is soldered to the print. After a few minutes spent resoldering with a high-wattage iron the rolling had gone. P.B.

## Philips K40 Chassis

There was sound but no picture: the EHT rustled up, the contrast and brilliance settings were not at minimum (as can happen when the Nicad battery is flat), and a field buzz could be heard coming from the scan coils.

Coloured rasters were produced when I injected a signal at the out-
put pins (12, 14 and 16) of the TDA3561A colour decoder chip. The chip's 13 V supply was present at pin 1. but there was no sandcastle pulse at pin 8. This pulse is produced by the TDA3576B sync chip. A new TDA3576B IC restored the picture. P.B.

## Sharp 59CS03H (CS Chassis)

This chassis will come as a surprise to any engineer who has not seen one before. The PCB is very compact, being packed with surfacemounted components. For this reason Sharp offers an exchange service: you can buy a complete chassis at a fixed price as long as the PCB to be retumed has not been damaged by inexpert attempts at repair. Sadly this option was not open to me: a neighbouring dealer had tried to repair the power supply, leaving the print in a sorry state.

A new chopper MOSFET plus R706. D718 and a couple of BC338 transistors got the power supply working with a dummy load. But the line output transistor was short-circuit, so there was still work to be done.

A new line output transistor failed to restore the picture - and there was a burning smell. The set was hastily switched off. DC checks in the line output stage revealed that the 13 V supply rectifier D601 was short-circuit. With a new 1N4935 fitted in this position the picture came on, but was pincushion shaped - and the sound from both channels was distorted. Oh dear! The price of an exchange chassis was beginning to look very reasonable.

To reduce the dissipation, the field, audio and EW output stages all operate in class D. So a switching pulse fault seemed a possibility. D619 and D621 were both short-
circuit - but D621 was not shown on the circuit diagram. A phone call to Sharp technical revealed that later versions of the 59CS03 are fitted with the same chassis as the $59 \operatorname{CS} 05$. A look at the 05 manual supplied provided the correct diode types, and with replacements fitted the sound was OK and the picture a lot better. But the grey scalc had a red tint.

The grey scale was perfect in the service mode. In the normal mode the picture was red. This was easy to deal with. The customer has a tint adjustment on the second page of the picture menu. It was set to warm. When this adjustment was restored to the centre position the final 'fault' had been corrected. P.B.

## JVC C14ETIEK (Onwa Chassis)

There was no sound or picture, with field scan lines separating along the bottom of the screen. The 12 V zener diode was shor-circuil. It's a common fault with this chassis, which also appears in Alba, Bush and other models. I'd had the problem before, and also knew that C909 and C911 in the power supply have to be replaced to reduce the HT to a safe level. Otherwise the set will come back with the same fault after a week or two. It came back nevertheless.
"After a couple of days" the customer said, "there was a line wriggling along the bottom of the picture." 1 felt that this must be something to do with the previous problem, and measured the voltage on the 12 V line. It was low at 11 V . The fusible safety resistor R434 in the relevant rectifier circuit had increased in value from the correct $0.68 \Omega$ to $6.8 \Omega$. It must have been rather stressed by the initial fault. Another item to replace as a matter of course! D.F.

## Panasonic Alpha 1 Chassis

There was no sound or vision, either off-air or via the scart socket. The M51320P AV switching chip IC2601 was faulty. To check, remove the chip and connect a jumper lead across the input/output pin connection points - the set won't work at all with a leaky chip still in position. A.S.

## ITT Digivision B Chassis

Various symptoms - dead or intermittently dead. reverting to standby or flashing on the picture - can be caused by the same problcm. Check
the mains input choke for cracks in the soldering around its pins. You'll find it next to the mains switch on the front control PCB. A.S.

## Sony KVM2531U (AE1 Chassis)

There was lack of height with cramping at the centre of the screen. A check on the +27 V supply to the field output chip showed that it was low at 20 V . The usual cause of this, as here, is that R802 $(0.47 \Omega)$ has gone high because D801 is leaky or possibly short-circuit. We have used an RGP15J diode as a replacement. A.S.

## Ferguson 51J8 (TX99 Chassis)

If the problem is intermittent flashing and sparking, which looks as if the mains plug is loose. check for dry-joints at the bank of $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors (R254-8 and R234) at the bottom of the TACS board. They provide the feed to the ZTK33 tuning voltage regulator. A.S.

## Fidelity CTV140 (ZX4010 Chassis)

There werc four horizontal black bars across the picture. They became worse as the colour, contrast and brightness were increased. C45 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the beam limiter circuit was leaky. A.S.

## Hitachi C2114RE

Video playback via one of these sets was marred by bent verticals at the top of the picture. The problem occurred with bought or rented cassettes - the VCR's own recordings were OK. On Hitachi's suggestion C104 was changed to $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ and C 205 to 4.7 HF . but this made no difference. I found that reducing the value of $C 701$ to $3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{nF}$ and C702 to $0-47 \mu \mathrm{~F} .50 \mathrm{~V}$ solved the problem. but must emphasise that this is an unofficial modification of my own devising! Model C1415R uses the same circuit. E.T.

## Sony KVM2171U (BE4A Chassis)

This set appeared to bc dead. But the HT rail was at 144 V , so the power supply was OK. The line timebase wasn't running however, because PS603. an N25 circuit protector, had gone open-circuit.
Fitting a replacement cured the fault, and no cause for its failure could be found.

Sony has issued a modification. as follows, to prevent this failure: change PS603 to type N75 and fit two 5.6 V zener diodes across

IC603, one between pins 1 and 9 with its cathode to pin 1, the other from pin 9 to chassis with its cathode to pin 9. M.K.

## Toshiba 2539D

Intermittent loss of sync and no remote control operation were the complaints with this set. Toshiba suggests that if the text PCB is a PB4600 the 27 MHz crystal should be replaced. If the panel is not a PB4600, fit a 27 MHz crystal. M.K.

## NEI C25F1FXN

There was a blank screen though a rustle of EHT was heard at switch on. When the first anode control was turned up there was a blank raster with flyback lines. A check on the sandcastle pulses showed that there was a slow rise of the 0 V DC level by about 1 V between pulses. I eventually found that R121 ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit - it's near the line output transistor. M.K.

## GoldStar CIT2168 (PCO4A Chassis)

There was no sound or raster with the HT low at 50 V instead of 118 V . Replacing the $47 \mathrm{\mu F}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ HT reservoir capacitor C806S cured the fault. M.K.

## Hitachi C2114T-311

If there is front panel control lockup after half an hour or more, or the picture disappears when the set has warmed up, leaving a noisy raster with the controls locked, fit the updated microcontroller kit part number A523217. Links have to be changed and diodes removed instructions come with the kit.

Note that the $4 \cdot 194 \mathrm{MHz}$ crystal X001 can be responsible for the controls locking and the sound gradually breaking up and then disappearing when the set is hot. M.K.

## Philips G110 Chassis

There were two faults with one of these sets (a Philips 28GR9772), poor field linearity and width variations. C2509 $(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ was the cause of the first fault: it's in the field linearity fcedback nctwork. The second fault was caused by an intermittent width control (R3525, $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). When this preset was removed and checked it was found to have risen in value to almost 40 k S. S.L.

## Ferguson ICC8 Chassis

The problem with this sct was poor focus, which improved somewhat during the course of an evening's viewing. When a new focus control
unit and even a complete CRT base panel failed to cure the fault we began to suspect the tube.

Fortunately a set with an identical chassis arrived in the workshop, so we were able to swap over the chassis temporarily. This proved that the CRT was OK. The cause of the fault turned out to be the line output transformer. An Orega 40308-11 was fitted, curing the problem. S.L.

## Sanyo E4-B21 Chassis

There was no remote or front panel control. We checked the 5 V supply to the M34300N4-627SP microcontroller chip IC701 and its 4 MHz oscillator. No problems here. Pins 22-30 are the relevant address lines, and this is where the cause of the fault lay. Pin 22 was being held low by a leaky 6.2 V zener diode, D743. It had reverse leakage. producing a reading of some $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. With the fault present the address line voltages were somewhere between 0 V and 5 V . When the fault had been repaired these lines were at either 0 V or 5 V , the correct situation. S.L.

## Ferguson ICC6 Chassis

There was sound but no sign of a raster. Voltage checks on the CRT base pancl revealed that there was something amiss with transistor TB11, via which the emitters of the RGB output transistors are returned to chassis. It proved to be short-circuit base to collector.

We've had to replace a number of line output transformers in both this and the ICC8 chassis. S.L.

## Philips CP110 Chassis

The cause of intermittent low output from the power supply with pulsing, usually from cold, was traced to C2690 ( $100 \mathrm{\mu F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which is mounted on a small subpanel. S.L.

## Ferguson ICC5 Chassis

There were two complaints with this set (Model 51K7), intermittent failure to switch on and "lines at the top of the picture". The lines tumed out to be a very expanded scan over the top four inches or so of the screen. Two components give a lot of trouble in the thyristortype field output circuit used in this chassis, a $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor (RL22) and a 4.7 nF capacitor (CL22). They are mounted next to the thyristor (DL21), being connected in series across it. This time they were OK.

The field output stage uses a winding on the line output trans-
former, while the field scan coils are connected to a 21 V supply that's derived from this transformer. A scope check on this supply showed that lots of linerate pulses were present. When checked, the reservoir capacitor CL52 had a value of around $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ instead of $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. A replacement cured both faults. S.L.

## NordMende F17 Chassis

The problem with one of these Thomson sets was intermittent start up. It was a very random fault. We eventually traced the cause to CL33 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$, which is associated with TL17 in the safety circuit. It's connected to pin 28 of the TEA2029C chip IL14, and had fallen in value. The chassis is similar to the ICC5. S.L

## Grundig CUC2600 Chassis

It was a relief to find that this dead Grundig set didn't require a major power supply rebuild. Some quick checks showed that there was HT at the collector of the BU546 chopper transistor though there were no outputs from the power supply. Before replacing the TDA4600 control chip we decided to check C631 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which couples the drive to the base of the chopper transistor. Its value had fallen dramatically. K.E.

## Ferguson TX98 Chassis

"Would sometimes go off" the customer said. When the set eventually did switch off a quick check in the chopper power supply revealed that everything worked up to what, according to the circuit diagram, should have been the TDA8138 $5 \mathrm{~V} / 12 \mathrm{~V}$ regulator chip 1 C 11. Instead, in this set there was a subpanel with separate 5 V and 12 V regulator chips. Close inspection showed that the 5 V regulator was dry-jointed. K.E.

## Toshiba 175T9B

Several key components in the power supply had failed, namely the STRD4420 chopper chip Q801, the R2M avalanche diode D808 (overvoltage protection), and the $6 \cdot 2 \Omega, 7 \mathrm{~W}$ surge limiter resistor R801. The cause of their failure was one of the line output stage tuning capacitors, C646 ( 680 pF , 2 kV ), which was short-circuit. K.E.

## Philips CF 1 Chassis

There was reduced height with cramping at the bottom.
Electrolytic capacitors are always favourite for faults of this type in
sets of this age. After eliminating the two $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ scan coupling capacitors I replaced the $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ feedback capacitor C2403, which is connected to the slider of the height control. This cured the fault. K.E.

## Ferguson ICC7 Chassis

I replaced a faulty mains on/off switch and then found that the sct would die after thirty seconds to two minutes ${ }^{\text {s }}$ operation. When checks on the major components in the chopper circuit were fruitless I carried out a close examination of the PCB and discovered a dry-joint at CP29, which is in the snubber network. The mains switch had failed because the customer had been repeatedly stabbing at it in frustration when the set kept switching itself off. K.E.

## Toshiba 213R4B

The job card said "no sound". When I listened close to the speakers I detected some life in the audio stages. though the signal wasn't getting through. So it was a matter of tracing the signal path back from the audio output stage. This brought me to the TDA1524A chip IC620 which controls the audio signal level. A replacement restored the sound. K.E.

## Philips GR1-AX Chassis

This set was allegedly dead, but I noticed that a low-level buzz came from the loudspeaker. The 95V HT and 5 V LT supplies were OK , but the 9 V supply was low at 5.5 V . This supply feeds the audio output chip and also provides a start-up supply for the line preamplifier/ driver transistors, via D6523 and L5524. This small choke had a crack along its body and turned out to be open-circuit. K.E.

## Philips G110 Chassis

If the set is very slow to come on (about one minute) and won't switch off to standby, with the sound muting but a pulsating picture still present, replace R3617 (220S2). It's on the primary side of the power supply providing, in conjunction with a parallel zener diode. the isolated chassis return path. You will usually find that this surface-mounted resistor has gone open-circuit when there has been a major power supply blowup. M.Dr.

## Sharp 66CS03H

This fairly new set (less than twelve months old) wouldn't come
out of standby. The cause of the fault was traced to ripple on the 5 V supply to the digital ICs. C714 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was the culprit - it had gone low in value. Personally I would have liked to see a low-ESR, $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor in this position.

A replacement cured the fault. But when the set is still under guarantee Sharp likes to have the faulty chassis back. supplying a complete replacement. So we had to refit the faulty capacitor and order a replacement chassis. Is this how Sharp intends to build up a fault pattern with this relatively new chassis? M.Dr.

## Bush 2064NTX

If the fault is field collapse, carry out a scope check al pin 42 of the TDA8361 multifunction chip IC100. If there is no field-rate sawtooth waveform here, replace R149 (3.3Mת). M.Dr.

## Tafung 180 Chassis

There was very low sound and no line or field sync. The composite video signal was present up to pin 27 of the SAA5231 teletext chip, but there was no output at pin 1 . This problem was cured by replac-
ing the MAB8441P-T049 teletext microcontroller chip.

I now had correct sync, but there was still no sound. The TDA1524A volume/tone control chip on the sound PCB was faulty.

As the area around the tube's anode cap was very dirty, it seemed that the basic cause of the problems could have been EHT flashover. M.Dr.

Hitachi G7PS Mk II Chassis
High HT at switch on, with the result that the over-voltage protection diode ZD903 fails, is usually caused by the fact that R 909 ( $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) has gone high in value. Exactly the same thing happens when C906 $(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ dries up. It's best to replace both these itcms at the same time. Use an 0.75 W metal-film resistor in the R909 position. M.Dr.

## Ferguson ICC9 Chassis

The power supply blipped at switch on, i.e. the voltages at the secondary side of the circuit came up then the set died. The cause of the problem was the TDA8172 field output chip IF01: pin 5 had shorted to chassis. With the chip removed the set would cycle
between standby and on - presumably the same symptom would be produced by failure of the field timebase. M.Dr.

## GoldStar CIT4785 <br> (PC08X8 Chassis)

The symptoms were a dark picture with slight field non-linearity at the top of the screen. I found that the HT reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 820(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. 160 V ) had dried up. The chassis uses a TDA4601 type power supply. G.P.

## Hitachi C25-P819 (G7P

 Mk II Chassis)The picture would intermittently become a mass of lines at the centre of the screen. This could be instigated by flexing the deflection board. The cause was a dry-joint at C702, which is glued to the rear of the board near the timebase generator chip IC701. G.P.

## Sony KV2756UB

The picture was shifted over to the left and was stretched towards the extreme right of the screen. I found that C805 ( 15 nF .400 V ) and R517 ( $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) were both open-circuit. G.P.

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## Service Manuals

Therc have been several letters in recent months complaining about the high cost and poor quality of the service manuals provided by some manufacturers. On many occasions I've parted with considerable sums of money for the supply of a barely readable photocopy. There are other serious problems however.

Twice during the past month I've ordered a service manual which, on arrival, has tumed out to have no circuit diagram. In both cases I was told, when I cnquired, that the circuit is available as a separate item. But a circuit diagram is the most basic and essential piece of information in a service manual: what is the sense in selling a manual without one?

I find that many video manuals now omit mechanism timing information, which is again basic and csscntial. It seems that some manufacturers prefer to make us shell out for a mechanism as well as an electronics manual. Surely onc basic manual with a couple of pages that cover the timing marks etc. is not too much to expect?

A further serious problem is that some manufacturers no longer include a full parts list in their manuals, possibly listing only the main parts and safety components. This can make it very difficult to order parts and saves only a few pages.

The poor quality, over-priced

Letters
manual is a part of the poor customer service provided these days by many manufacturers, whose only concern seems to be with turnover and market share. But it must be a short-sighted attitude, as brands can soon get a reputation for inadcquate back-up service. The public gets to know about this, especially when it leads to repair delays. It then affects their future buying decisions.
Shane Humphrey, LCGI
Bideford, Devon.

## Back Injury

Many engineers in our industry have suffered back injury as a result of carrying TV sets singlehandedly. I can supply a copy of the report by the Robens Institute on the dangers involved in lifting and carying TV sets. It runs to 18 A4 pages and the cost is $£ 2.50$. Anyone who wants a copy should send me a large stamped, addressed envolope and a cheque for $£ 2.50$. Harry Todd, 12 Oakhurst Close. Snareshrook, London E17 3PZ.

## Doming

In the February issue (page 285) Jim Littler raised the question of shadowmask doming and the relevance of beam-current limiting circuits to this. Doming was a common enough problem with deltagun tubes in days gone by, and all colour TV sets suffered from it to a greater or lesser degree. The problem has largely been eliminated with the advent of various types of slot-mask in-linc tubes and improved manufacturing/design techniques for the shadowmask frame and suspension.

The effect is caused by heat, and a few simple calculations show why it occurs. Suppose that the EHT is around 20 kV and the peak beam current is $\operatorname{lm} A$ per gun for a white area of the picture. The beam limiter circuit can be expected to come into opcration to restrict the
tube's operation to a safc Ievel when conditions of this sort are reached. But the DC power will be some 20 W per beam, or 60 W for the three of them. From memory I recall that some $60-70$ per cent of beam energy is absorbed by the shadowmask. So this will be about 40 W .

When this amount of energy is applied to a piece of metal little thicker than a razor blade it's obviously going to heat up rather rapidly. As a result it will expand. The trick with a shadowmask is to get it to do so linearly and in one direction. so that it will have minimal effect on beam landing. Careful choice of the type of metal used, precise manufacturing of this to control thickness and purity, and careful design of the shadowmask suspension frame within the CRT ensure that in general these conditions are met.

During an average-brightness scene, with beam currents of say $0-5 \mathrm{~mA}$ per gun, the shadowmask will heat fairly smoothly and evcnly. Expansion will be taken care of by the mask suspension system. As a result. if there is any change in beam landing accuracy it will be fairly minimal and spread over the whole screen face. It will not be noticeable with an average colour scenc.

If a small area of the picture, say ten per cent of the total, is at peak white this section of the shadowmask will be subject to rapid heating in comparison with the surrounding area. The result will be non-linear expansion of the shadowmask material. with a 'bulge' at the peak white point. Thc bulge is dome-shaped, hence the term 'doming'. It results in pronounced beam mislanding: the white area takes on a 'dirty'. hollow look after only a couple of seconds. With normal operation, in-line tube technology and modern design techniques minimise the effect.

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|  | 8p$8 p$$8 p$10p$20 p$$20 p$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BDA34 } \\ & \text { BD435 } \\ & \text { BD436 } \\ & \text { BD437 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 p \\ & 31 p \\ & 30 p \\ & 28 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { BU126 } \\ \text { BU1z8 } \\ \text { BU133 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65 p \\ 125 p \\ 1250 \end{array}$ | 8UVC8AF | $\begin{aligned} & 325 p \\ & 250 p \\ & 425 p \end{aligned}$ | MJ4502 |  | 4N35 50p | LINEAR ICs |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AN6340 } \\ & \text { AN6341 } \end{aligned}$ | 200 p | BA338 | 80p | BA7007 | 200p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BUV50 |  | MJ11015 M 11016 | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mathrm{p} \\ & 250 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | RECTIFIER | AN210 | ${ }_{165}^{210 p}$ |  | ${ }_{3250}$ | BA338 |  | 847021 |  |
|  |  | BD433 |  | BU180 | 100 p | BUV70 | 200 p | M J 11032 | 800 p | dIODES | AN21 |  | AN5345 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | BD439 |  | 8U184 | 100p |  | 175p | M L 11033 | 800p | BY127 8p | AN2140 | 17 | AN6345 | 350 | BA401 | \％ | BA7107 | 475 |
|  | ${ }^{20 p}$ | B0440 | 40 | BU204 | 659 | BUV93 | 375 | M ${ }^{115003}$ | 250 | BY133 8p | AN228 | 28 | AN635 | 610 p | BA4 |  | Ba7212S | 200 p |
|  |  | 8044］ |  | BU205 | Op | BUW11 |  | M | 300p | BY164 40p | AN2 | 150 | AN6352 |  | BA511 | 145p | BA7252S | 150p |
|  | $8 \mathrm{8p}$ | 8D534 | 38 | BU206 | 100p | BUW11 | 225p | MJ15015 | 2500 350 | BY179 35p | AN259 | 250 | ANG35 | 300 p | ba51 | 160 p | 8A7604N | 100 p |
|  | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{p}}^{8 \mathrm{p}}$ | 30535 | 38 p | BU208 | 70 p | BUW12A | 150 | MJ15022 | 4000 | BY184 | AN262 |  | ANG | 320 p | BA518 | 150 p | BA7752 |  |
|  | $3 \mathrm{30p}$ | BD536 | 38 p | BU208A | 75p | BUW12F | 250p | M．J15023 | 400p | 8Y207 20 | AN271 |  | AN6362 | 400 p | BA | 100p | BA7755 | 15 |
|  | 10 p | 8 8537 | 40p | BU208AT | 200p | BUW13A | 200p | M ${ }^{15024}$ |  | 8Y227 19p | AN274 |  | AN6363 |  |  | 240 p | BA7767A | 155 p |
|  | 14 p | BD538 | 40 | BU208B |  | BUW32A |  | M 3150 |  | 8Y228 28 | ${ }^{\text {AN27 }}$ |  |  |  | BA5 | 8 | 退50a | Op |
|  |  | BD643 | 5 | BU208D | 13 | BUW48 |  | MJE3 | 25 p | BY298 15p | AN278 |  | AN63 | 2759 | BA527 | 95p | BA15218 | O |
|  |  | 80615 80547 | 5 | 8U209 | 90p | BUW49 | 5509 | M．je350 | 8 | BY299 18p | AN302 | ${ }_{850} 330$ | ANG371 | 360p | BA532 | 100 p | CA3140E | 8 |
|  |  | B0649 |  | －U226 | 120 | BUW81A | $150{ }^{\text {p }}$ | M $3 E 2955$ | 65 p | BY329－1200 150 p <br> BY448  <br> 10 p  | AN303 |  | AN6550 | ${ }_{100 \%}$ | BA536 | ${ }^{220}$ | CNX82A | 0p |
|  | 7p | BD675 | 40 | 8U312 | 90 | 8UW84 | 75 | M MJE305 | P | BYT13 25p | AN304 |  | ANS | － | BA5 | 180 p | CNX83a |  |
|  | $7 p$$7 p$ | 8D876 |  | $8{ }^{8} 32$ |  | 8UW88 |  | MJEL30 | 100 p | BYT13－1000 30p | AN315 |  |  |  | BA | 120 | CX13 | p |
|  |  | ${ }^{80678}$ | 48 | BU |  | BUX11 |  | MJE1300 | 80 p 1000 | BYV96E 25p | AN337 | 600 p | ANG |  | BA614 | 70 | CX13 | 550 p |
|  | 78 | 80679 | 40 p | BU406D | $85 p$ | BUX12 | 150p | MJE 13009 | 100p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BYX } 30 & \text { 15p }\end{array}$ | AN360 | 100 | AN6605 | 35 | BA631 | 280 p | CX145 | 725 p |
|  | 7p | BDE80 | 40 p | BU407 | 55 | Bux20 | 350 p | M．JE15028 | 200 p | BYX $55 / 800$ 25p | AN363 | 150 | AN6612 | 60 | 8A656 | 1100 | ${ }^{\text {Cx150 }}$ | 325 p |
|  | 70 | BD882 | 45 p | BU408 | 60p | BUX22 | 450p | MJE15030 | 2500 | N400 | AN366 |  |  |  |  | 35 | ${ }_{C} \times 1175$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 p \\ & 7 p \\ & 7 p \\ & 7 p \end{aligned}$ |  |  | EU4080 | 75 p | Bux23 | 90 | MJE1503 | 400p | Na002 3p | ANSto | －160p | AN6 | $45 p$ | BA68 |  | CX804A | 77 |
|  |  | 8070780709 | 50 p | BU409 | 5 | Bux37 | 2209 | M ME180 | 125 p | in4004 3p | AN32115 | 375p | ANG6 | 425 p | 8A683A | 300 p | CX867 | $575 p$ |
|  |  |  | 50 p | BU412 | 175p | Bux39 | 450 | M．JF18004 |  | IN4005 3p | AN3231k | 350p | AN66 |  | BA6 | 400p | CX8 | 525p |
|  | 7 p | $\begin{aligned} & 80711 \\ & 80711 \\ & 80736 \end{aligned}$ | S0p | BU173 |  | Bux | P | MJF18204 |  | IN4006 3p | AN3236K |  | ANB7805 |  |  |  | CX877 | 300 p |
|  | 20p |  | 50 p | BU415A | 170 p | BUX 42 | 2009 | ${ }^{0} \mathrm{C} 29$ | 250p | N4007 | AN3310 | 32 | AN6875 | 150 | 8A718 | 45 | CX2001 | 600p |
|  |  |  | 50p | 8U426a | 70 p | BUX47A | 220 | $0{ }^{0} 35$ |  | in5400 90 | AN3312 | 35 | ANG |  | BA |  | CX20 |  |
|  | 20p | $\begin{aligned} & 80828 \\ & 80839 \\ & 80897 \end{aligned}$ | 55p | BU433 | 120 p | BUX488 | 150 800 | OC36 S 2000 | 175 | IN5 201 8p | AN3320K | 450 p | AN6879 | ${ }^{225}$ | 8A806 | 220 p | CX20109 | 1400 |
|  | 25p |  | 50 | BU5000 | 225p | BUX30 | 180 p | S2000AF | 130p | N5503 80 | AN3331K | 450p | AN6882 | 3000 | 日A 1310 | 160 | CXA1001AP | 1600p |
|  |  |  | 50 | BU505 |  | BUx81 | 160 p | S2055 | 75p | INSCO4 8 P | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ A 37948 | 325 | AN6884 | 20 | 8 A 13 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | CxA1019P | 150 p |
|  | 7p |  | 1000 | BU505DF | ） | BUX85 | p | S2530A | 1000 | － | AN |  | Anbe |  |  |  | CxA1019S |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 289 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |  | BU506 | 10 | BUX86 |  | TIP29 |  | N5406 | AN3821K | ${ }^{600 p}$ | AN691 | $60 \%$ | BA | 13 | CXA1044 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 8U5 |  | BUx87 |  | TIP29A | 2 | IN5408 12p | AN3222 | ${ }^{800}$ | AN700 | 650 | BA1 | 125 | CXA1081 | 275p |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 p \\ & 18 p \\ & 22 p \end{aligned}$ |  | 150 p | BU503A |  |  | 5 | TP29E | 26p | RGP10 25p | AN3990K | $300 p$ | AN70 |  | BA | 10 | CXA108 | 250 p |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BDX63C } \\ & \text { BDX64C } \end{aligned}$ | 175p | BU508AF | 95 p | BUZ71AF | 100 p | T1P30 | 25p | RGP30 ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | AN39910 | 400 p | AN7050 | 175p | BA1404 | 120p |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 25 p \\ \mathbf{8 p} \\ 8 \mathrm{p} \end{array}$ |  | 1750 | BU508APH |  | BUZ72AF |  | TIP31A | 22 p | 5R2M 60p | AN5011 <br> AN2020 | ${ }_{2} 250$ | AN7062 | 300 | BA1604 | 125 p |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \times 65 \\ & 80 \times 66 C \end{aligned}$ | －80p | BU508D BU508DF BU5030R | $\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ 855 \mathrm{p} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{p} \\ & 150 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | TiP31C |  |  |  | 80 p |  | 2000 | BA3306 | $250 p$ $60 p$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSAT1909 } \\ & \text { CSAOp } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{80} \times 11$ | 27 |  |  | BUZ73AF |  | TP32 | $24 p$ | I．C．SOCKETS | AN5025 | $250 p$ | AN7081K |  |  | 70 p | F15764M | 250p |
|  |  |  | 70p | 8U5 | 110 p | BUZ15A | 110 p | ${ }_{\text {TPP32A }}$ | 21. | $8 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 4 \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{\text {AN }}$ A 034 | 4000 | AN71 |  | BA3312 | ${ }^{60}$ | Hal124 | 125 p |
|  | 8p 8 p 8 p 8 p | 80x71 $80 \times 7$ $80 \times 77$ 88 | 175 | BU526 | $76 p$ | BUZ80AF | $200 p$ | TP33 | 50 | 14 PIN 5 P | AN50 | 1250 | AN7111 | 1000 | BA3402 | 120p | ${ }^{\text {HA1125 }}$ WA137W | 1200 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | BDX88C BDX8C | 150p | BU536 | 100 p | BUZ83 | 200 p | ${ }_{17 P 3}$ | ${ }_{60}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 18 PIN 9 | AN5071 | 100p | AN7112 | 45 p | BA34 |  | Hal151 | 175p |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 8 p \\ 8 p \\ 8 p \\ 80 \end{array}$ | BDW93 8DW94 |  | 8U603 | 125 p | BUZ91a | 180 | ${ }_{\text {TP344 }}$ | 65 p | 10 p | ANS132 |  |  |  |  |  | HAT1 |  |
|  |  |  | 50p | BU6 | 22 | BY448 |  | TiP3 | 85 | $22 \mathrm{PN} \quad 129$ | ANS135N | 400 p | AN7 |  | BA | 70 p | HA1 | 225p |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 p \\ & 20 p \end{aligned}$ | BDY56 BDY58 |  | BU608 | 420 P | BrT13 |  | TIP36C | 65 p | 24PN 130 | AN51381 | 35 | AN7117 | 65p | BA3516 | 120p | HA1202 | 125p |
|  |  |  | 2259 500 p 50 | BU626 | 120 p | IRFi20 | 225 p | TTPAIA | 20 p | $40 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 15$ | AN5 | p | AN7120 | 100 p | BA3520 | ${ }^{1320}$ | HA1319 | 00p |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \mathrm{p} \\ 200 \mathrm{p} \\ 200 \mathrm{p} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 125 p \\ & 100 p \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ｜RF140 | 550 | T1P42A | O |  |  | 675 p | AN7131 |  | ${ }^{81} 43529$ | 225 | HA13 |  |
|  |  |  |  | BUT06F | （150p | IRF230 | 550p | TP42C | 22p |  | AN5215 | 100 P | AN7133 |  | BA3 |  | HA1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 p \\ & 16 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | BDY92 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 35p } \\ & \text { 30p } \end{aligned}$ | BU724A | ${ }^{100} \mathrm{p}$ |  | 42 | TIP47 | 40 p |  | AN5222 | 200 p | AN7134 | 300 p | BA381 | 80 | HA1377 | 120p |
|  |  | BF167 BF 181 |  |  | 70 p ． | IRF330 | $600 \%$$325 \%$ | T1P50 | 40 p |  | AN5256 | ${ }^{150 p}$ | ANJ140 | ${ }_{7} 70 \mathrm{p}$ | BA3822LS | 800 | HA13 | 600 p |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 300 \\ & \text { 30p } \end{aligned}$ |  | 18 p <br> 20 p | BU806 |  |  |  | TIPS |  | 2V7to 39V 9p |  |  | AN7142 | 80 p | BA3920 | $300 \%$ | HA13 |  |
|  |  |  | 7 p | BU807FBU808DF | 75p | IRF350 | 750 | T1P52 | 80 p |  |  | 175p | AN7145 | 195p | 8 84110 | 75p | HA13 | 120 p |
|  |  | BF195 BF99 P20 |  |  | 210 p | ｜RF450 |  | Tipsa |  |  | AN5265 AN5315 | 30p | AN7ic | 210 | ba4z | 85 | Ha1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {BF225 }}$ | 169 | BU824 | 6 | RRF510 | 11 | TP105 | 65p | VOLTAGEREGULATORS |  | 6000 | AN7147 ANT 148 | 180 | 8A4234L | 00 | HA13 |  |
|  | $20 p$ | BF240 |  | BU826 | $120 p$ | IRF530 | 120 p | TIP106 | 65 p |  | AN5411 | 450 p | AN7149 | 180 p | BA4236L | $110 p$ | HA1 | 175 p |
|  | 200 | ${ }^{8 F 245}$ | ${ }_{15 p}^{25}$ | BU826 BU922 | 110 | liRFS | 120 p | ${ }_{\text {TP10 }}$ | 85 | 780518 | AN | 150 p 420 | AN7 | 180 | 8 84402 | ${ }^{45}$ | HA1406 | 120 p |
|  | 20 p | BF255 | 12 p | BU903 | 110 p | IRF631 | 120 p | TiP311 | 40 p | 7808 | AN5431 | 275p | AN7158 |  | BA4403 | 220 p | HA111 |  |
|  |  |  | 18 | 8U910 |  | Rrs |  | IP172 | 35 | 7812 18p |  | 1250 | AN71 |  | BAA | 50 p | HA1 |  |
|  |  | Br25 | 189 | BU912 | 10 | R－630 | 110 | T1P12 | 50 | 7815 25p | AN5436N | 160 | AN716 |  | dast | 350 | HA112 | Op |
|  | 989 38 | ${ }^{8 F 259}$ | 18 | BU920 | 110 | ｜RF640 ${ }_{\text {RF642 }}$ | 20 | ${ }_{\text {TP1P15 }}^{\text {TIP116 }}$ | $30 \%$ 30 | $\begin{array}{ll}7818 & 25 p \\ 7824 & 25 p\end{array}$ | AN5512 | 100 1800 | AN71 |  | BA | 140 p | HA11221 |  |
|  | 309 | $8{ }^{8270}$ | 189 | BU930 | 130 p | IRF650 | 200 p | Tip117 | 30 p | ${ }_{7905}$ | AN5520 | 550 p | AN7168 | $200 p$ | BA5115t | 75 p | HA11235 | 100 p |
|  |  | 85273 | 15p | BU932 | 175 | RFF710 | 150 p | TPP120 | 37 p | 7906 30p | AN5521 | 1000 | AN7169 | 225p | BA5204 | 200p | HA11244 | 375p |
|  | 30 p | 8F311 | 2 | BU941 | 250p | RRF720 | 150 | Tip121 | 35 P | 7908 30p | AN5560 | 350 p | AN717 | 28 | BA5 | 110 | HA11 |  |
|  | 32 p 45 | ${ }_{\text {dF }}^{\text {8F336 }}$ | 200 | BU2508A | 1100 | RF730 RF740 | 125 | $\mathrm{TiP}^{1 / 22}$ | 300 | 7915 |  |  | AN771 |  |  |  | HA11 |  |
|  | 80 | ${ }^{\text {BFF338 }}$ | 20 | BU25080 | 130 p | $1 \mathrm{IFF820}$ | 110 p | TiP126 | 40 p | 7918 | AN56 | 200 p | AN7173K | 450 p | EA5408 | 180 p | HA11414 | 300 p |
|  | 60 | BFF362 | 300 | BU2508DF | 120 p | TRF830 | 110 | $\mathrm{TPP}^{127}$ | $35 p$ | 79245 | AN5615 | ${ }^{350} \mathbf{p}$ | AN7 | 375 p | BA5413 | 225 p | HA11423 | 110 p |
|  | 33 p | BFF371 | 178 | BU25200 F | 225p | iRF9140 | 1000 p | TP131 | $30 \%$ | 778108 | AN5622 | 275 p | AN7205 | $35^{5}$ | BA6109 | 110 p | MA114958 |  |
|  | 38 p | BF421 | 18 p | BU2525A | 326p | IRF9510 | 150p | T1P132 | 30p | 78L12 ${ }^{\text {24p }}$ | AN5625 | 400p | AN7213 | 40 p | BA6110 | 225p | HAII |  |
|  | 429 | BF422 | 210 | BU2525AF | 220 p | IRF957 | 150 p | 719136 | $40 p$ | 78L15 24p | AN5630 | 375 | AN72 | 175 | ba6 | $75 p$ | Hat1 |  |
|  | 42 p |  | 25p | BU2527AF | 2000 | LRF9520 | 150 | $7 \mathrm{TP162}$ | 110 | 78L18 ${ }^{7} 1240$ | AN5635 | 330p | AN7218 | 80 | BA | 55p | HA17706 | \％ |
|  | $31 p$ | BFL58 | 190 | S 413315 | 200 p | $1{ }^{1}$ | $200 p$ | TP141 | 65 p | 79t05 35p | AN5640 | 500p | AN7222 | 75 | BA6146 | 150 p | H．411713 | 250 p |
|  | 3 30 3 |  | 50p | ${ }^{\text {Bur }}$ | 1750 | 俍F9560 | 240 p | TP142 | $75 p$ | 79L03 35p | AN5700 | 900 | AN7223 | 105 | BA6149LS | 700 p | HA1775 | 250 p |
|  | 320 | BF472 | $28 p$ | $8 \mathrm{BLH5150}$ | 250 p | IRF9610 | 120p | TPP146 | 70 | $\begin{array}{ll}79 \mathrm{Li2} & 359 \\ 79615 & 35 p\end{array}$ | AN5710 | 100p | AN7224 | 175 | BA6154 | ${ }^{60} 75$ | HA11 |  |
|  | 28 p | BF479 | 30 p | BUH512 | 275p | IRP3520 | 1109 | TP147 | 80 | LM309\％ 100 p | AN5712 | 180 p | AN7254 | 150p | BA620 | 85 p | HA11724 | 650 p |
|  |  | 8F944 | 15 p | BU4577 | 175 p | 1RF9622 | 2000 | TPP150 | 909 | UM3ity 100p | AN5720 | 708 | AN7256 | 250p | BA6218 | 859 | HA11741N | 950 \％ |
|  | 24 p | ${ }^{8 F 5959}$ | 16p | ${ }_{\text {BUH711 }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{425 p}$ | lifges | 180p | ${ }_{\text {TPP }}$ | ${ }_{50} \mathbf{5 0}$ | ${ }^{\text {LM } 323 \mathrm{~K}} \mathrm{C}$ | AN5722 | ${ }^{140 \mathrm{p}}$ | AN7273 | 75 p | ${ }^{\text {BA6220 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {55p }}$ | HA11744 | 330 p |
|  | 30 | 8F5 | $15 p$ | BUTITAF | 40p | ［RFD9220 | 100p | T1P3055 | 50 | $79 H 12 \mathrm{KC} 700 \mathrm{p}$ | AN5732 | 120 p | AN7311 | 90 | －A6227 | 50 \％ | HA11749 | 350 p |
|  | 40 p | ${ }_{\text {BFF17 }}$ | 30p | BUT13 | 80p | －RFRC30 | $150 p$ $250 p$ | TIP1762 | 100p | 79HGKC 800p | AN5750 | 75 130 | AN73 | 70 p | 8A6229 | $130 \%$ | HA11 | 1500p |
|  | 50 | 8F760 | 40 p | BUT 18 |  | RFP14 | $250 p$ | TP1763 | 200 p |  | AN5763 | 250p | AN73 | 110 | EA6238 | 130 p | HA11839NT | 375 |
|  | 50 | ${ }^{\text {BF }} \mathrm{B} 763$ | 40 p | BUT Ti8AF | 65p | RFP150 | 300 | Tipliz91A | 80 p | LEDs | ANS790 | 240 p | AN7 | 200 p | BA6239A | 130 | HA11847 | 700 p |
|  | 50 | BFE | 22 p | BUT56A |  | 1 RFF250 | 28 | 2 N | $4{ }^{150}$ | 3 mm | AN5836 |  | AN7410 | 225p | BA | 140 | KA12002 Ha1203 | 2200 |
|  | 4 | BF960 | 38 p | BUTT5A | － | IRFP350 | 325 p | 2 N 2 | 20 p |  | AN5862 | 225p | AN7412 | 50 p | BA6259 | 170 | HA12005 | 180 p |
|  | 45 | ${ }_{85}$ | 35 38 | 8UT92 | 3000 | IRFPSSO | 325 | 2 N 29 | 20p | GREEN | AN5900 | 130 p | ANJ | 275 | BAS2 | 300 | HA12010 | 3000 |
|  | 50 | 6F023 | $75 p$ | BUV18 | 650 | iRFP9140 | 14500 | 2N2907 | 18 p | 5 mm | AN620 | 250 p ． | AN74 | 100 p | ${ }^{\text {BA6292 }}$ |  | HA120 | 1200 |
|  | 100 | ${ }^{\text {BFO2525}}$ | 80 | Buv20 | 660 p | IfFP9240 | 350p | 2 N 30 | 28 p | RED ${ }^{\text {Rew }}$ | AN6130 | 130 p | AN8053 | 200 p | BA6302A | 160 p | HA12026 | 125p |
|  | ${ }^{100 p}$ | BFR91 | ${ }_{990}^{85}$ | 8uv2 | 475 | IRFRC20 | 600p | ${ }_{2}$ | $18 p$ |  | AN6135 | p | AN8275 | 2500 | 8A6304 | 1209 | HA12038N | 140p |
|  | 150 | 8 R 100 | 14 p | Buv24 | 350 p | PRF220 | ${ }_{65 p}$ | 2N3055 | 38 p |  | AN6250 | 50\％p | AN8370 | 4000 \％ | BA6305 | ${ }^{140 p}$ | HA12044 HA12045 | $350 p$ 2800 |
|  | 40 p | 8R103 | 37p | BUV25 | 110 p | 1RF242 | 275 p | 2 N 3055 H | S0p |  | AN6247 | 200 p | AN8387 | 350 p | BA6328 | 250 | HA12047 | 450 p |
|  | 60 | BU105 | 880 | ${ }_{\text {BUV27 }}$ | 128p | MJ2501 | 160 | ${ }_{\text {2N344，}}^{2 \mathrm{~N} 344}$ | 175 p | RECTANGULAR | AN6270 | ${ }^{4000}$ | ${ }^{\text {BA }}$ BA222 | －65p | BAG | 225 | HA120 | 320 3750 |
|  | 60 p | BU109 | 100p | BUV28 | 110 p | M 22955 | 55p | 2N3442 | 85 p | LEDs | AN6306 |  | BA314 | 40 p | BA6411 | 2500 | HA12116 | 130p |
|  |  | 8U109 |  | BUV3 | 175 p | M J 3000 | 100 p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3771$ | 85p | $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | AN6310 | 200p | BA301 | 55 p | BA6418N | 100p | HA12411 | 175 p |
|  |  |  |  | BUV46A |  | MJ3001 | 100 p | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 3772$ | 90 p |  | AN6320 | 180 p | BA311 | 80p | 3A6435S | 425 p | HA12412 | 175 p |
|  | 50p 28p | BU111 | $100 p$ $60 p$ | －BUV47 |  | M <br> M <br> 10032 | $175 p$ $175 p$ | （1） $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2N3773 } \\ & \text { 2N3819 }\end{aligned}$ | 100p | YELLOW  <br> GREEN $8 \rho$ | ANG326N | 25 | BA313 BA333 | 880 | EA6993 | 150 p 150 | HA12413 HA12430 | 709 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ba7001 | 150 p | 124 | 2000 |



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| AKA <br> VP7100, VS9300, V\$9500, V\$9700, VS9800 | Trese |  | 100p | int,972 |
|  |  |  |  | (\%9980 |
|  |  | Gv5105. 51 | DX $1000,1600,1890,2000,3000$, N 9012,9013 9014, 9015, N9033, 9034, 9053, 9054, 9055. |  |
| 155, 165, 205, 220, v524, 200, 244, 245, 247. |  | MV4005. 4105. SE4100, S10c. 5106, TVR 37001. | 9014, $9016, \mathrm{~N} 90$ 9056.9066 .9096 |  |
| 512. 515.5 |  |  |  |  |
| .vs525.v |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Chas.viv 100. |  | VTCS100, VTCS300 , 1400 |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathbf{v s s} \\ \text { vss } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \substack{200 \\ \mathrm{Nax}} \end{array}$ | NT200. NV |  |
| VS599 [-_ ${ }^{\text {105 }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{130}$ |  |  | NV230. 250,280 $470,650,730, \mathrm{~N}$ |  |
| ${ }^{1} 105$ |  |  |  |  |
| vc | FFHP 1300, 12000. 1410. $1440.1550,2000,200$. |  |  |  |
|  |  | VTS500 , , T8800, प19330, V19500, ${ }^{600}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | VT145, 150, 168 |  | Vita |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | vc300 |
| Btele |  | S50. HR7600. H97610, HR7650. |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4300}$ |  | 71584, ,71565. 71588, vR85582, و1562. |  |
|  | ${ }^{4325.5336}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Hrap } \\ & \substack{\text { aro }} \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 315, RTM316, RTV319, RTV320, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HRS5000. $5050.80000,9000$. BRSOO60, BRS600. | VR3260. $6349.6448,6449.65483$. |  |
| ${ }^{1028} 80850$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 81, Es, 855, 910, Vccsiou |
|  |  | 90, |  | . 610 |
| \% | VHFS |  | ${ }_{44} 4$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3J42, 3v63, 3v44, 3v45, 3v48, 3v53, 3v54. |  |  | ${ }^{838}$ |  |
|  |  |  | VR2000. VHL3 <br> 900 | Stione. |
|  | $\frac{\text { viss }}{\text { GRU }}$ |  |  |  |
| $\phi_{0}$ |  | VS888, V×1000, $, ~ \vee \times 2000, ~ V \times 2500, ~ v \times 3000, ~$ |  |  |
|  | 边 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y X S000 } \\ & \text { VXe00 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 2000 | ${ }_{\text {miscues }}^{\text {mish }}$ |  |  |
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# television TV/VCR SPARES GUIDE 1998 

> The following list gives spares department addresses and telephone numbers or, where these are the same, service department or head office addresses and telephone numbers. Also included are details of various spares distributors.

Aiwa UK Lid., P.O. Box 443
West Drayton, Middy UB7 ONZ.
01818995520
Fax 0181 $8990055 / 0181564$
9067
See also CPC and Willow Valē.
Aka UK Ltd., Haslemere Heathrow Estate, 12 Silver Jubilee Way, Parkway, Hounslow, Middy TWA 6NQ.
01818976388
Fax 01817596118 (Service) See also CPC, Wizard and Chaos Hyde.

Akura Spares available from
Akura Components Ltd., 44 Deerdykes View, Wesffield, Cumbernauld, Glasgow G68 9HW. Also spares for Luks, Minoka and Royal Lux products.
01236457022
Fax 01236457053
OK 3322324

Alba Radio Ltd., 12 Thames Road, Barking, Essex 1 Gl 1 MHZ. Spares for Alba, Bush, Roadster. Some Goodmans and Hinari models and some Brother microwave and Dit Devil. 01817873000
Fax 01817873110 See also Willow Vale, CPC, Wizard.

Ambassador Brand name used by Sentra Electronics.

Amstrad Spares handled by CPC Ltd. See also Chis Hyde \& Son Ltd., Willow Vale and Wizard.

Autovox See Comet Group pic,

Beko (UK) Ltd., 40 Caxton Way, Watford Business Park, Watford, Hent WDI 8QZ.
01923818121
Fax $01923819652 / 3$.

Beovision/Beocord Bang and Olufsen UK Ltd., Unit 630
Wharfdale Road, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berks RG41 SIP.
01189692288
Fax 01189693388
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Blaupunkt Merrivale Television

Services, I Lockside, Tatbank Road, Oldbury, Warley, W. Midlands B69 4NS. 01215446250
Fax 01215521503.

BPL Spares for these TV sets available from Falmouth $\mathrm{Hi} \mathrm{Fi}, 14$ Market Strand, Falmouth, Cornwall TR 11 3DE.
Spares also available for Crown, Dansai, Datsurai, Kuro and Zenor 01326313412
Fax 01326211210 .

Bush See Alba Radio Ltd. Also CPC, HRS and Willow Vale.

Cambridge Spares available from SEME.

Canon UK Ltd., Photo Division, Brent Trading Centre, North Circular Road, Neasdon, London NW 10 0JF.
01814591266
Fax 01814594202
See also CPC

Cathay Spares available from Diamond Television.

Commodore Spares available from CPC

Comet Group ply., After Sales H.Q., Unit 5, City Park Ind. Estate, Gelded Road, Leeds LS I2 CDR.
01132310523
Fax 011132311463.
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30,23
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$290,340,350,410,420,430$,
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VSG20, 21,23, 24, 25, $25,30,33,34,35,51,54$,
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$622, ~ 625, ~$ 622, $625,626,630,635$ VTM636, $640,645,646,720,722,725,726$,
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| Odels \& Description Or | Order Code | Price | Models \& Description Ord |  | Pri | Modets \& Oescription Ord | Oder Cod | Price | Models \& Description Order Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNIVERSAL VIDEO LAMP OV 80 mV ( 310 mm WIRES) | VL01 | 25p | AIWA, AKAI, ALBA, AMSTRAD, BLAUPUNKT, FERGUSON, FIDEUTY, FISHER, FUJITSU, FUNAI, G.E.C., GOLDSTAR, GRANADA, GRUNDIG, HINARI, HITACHI, TTT, JVC (HRD SERIESI, MATSUI, MITSUBISHI, NEC, ORION, NATIONAL. PHILIPS, SAISHO, SALORA. SAMSUNG, SANYO, SHARP, SIEMEN, SONY, TELEFUNKEN, THOMSON,TOSHIBA |  |  | AKAI, GRANADA (VHSTJ2), HITACHI (VT3000), ITT IVR3912. VRP3833), JVC (HR2200, 3300, 3330,3660 ), MITSUBISHI (HS200), TELEFUNKEN (VR510, 519, 610), THOMSON (VK300, 305, 306, 3301), FERGUSON (3VO0, 16, 22, 24, 3292. $8900,8901,8902,8903,8909,5912$. 8922, 8925) |  |  | AUTHENTIC (N850), DECCA VI |  |
| PANASONIC VIDEO LAMPS | VL02 | 30 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STIARP VIDEO LAMPS | VL02 | 30 p |  |  |  | WJ1, WJ3), ITT (vis |  |  |  |
| [HITACH: 5381682 (NT63, VT64) VIDEO LAMPS | VLO4 | 135p |  |  |  | 3963) JVC (HT7200, 7300, 7350. |  |  |  |
| AKAI IVS10).GRANADA (VHSXJ3), IT (VR3993,3994), JVC (HR2650, 7600, 7610, 7650, 7655), TELEFUNKEN (VR530, 535, 539, 550, G30, 650), THOMSON (V309, 316, 357, vK309, 411, TX8000), FERGUSON (3V31, 8941, 8842) |  | 40p |  |  |  | 529, 540, 549, 620, 640,920, 1920), |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BLAUPUNKT, ORION (VH1, 2A), NATIONAL INV200, 2010, 3000, $7000,8150,8200,8400,8600,8610$. 8620), SHARP (VC2300, 6000, 6200, 6300, 7300, 7700, 8300) |  |  | THOMSON IV4100, VK308, 309, 312. |  |
|  |  |  | GRANADA (VHSAY3),SHARP (VC200, 381, 384, 385, 386, 388 $390,393,9300,9500,9700$ ) | VLO8 | 45 p |  |  |  | 410], FERGUSON [3V23, 29, 30. $8923,8924,8929,8930,8931,89$ |  |

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS



HITACHI
VIINT33
COITEALS SET. PINCH ROLLER, TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES 50 Order Code: SK08

VT11NT33
Contonts
TYRE SUPPIY REEL TABLE
TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE
TYRE PINCH FOLLER FF/REW TYRE PINCH ROLLER FF/REW OLER CLLICH PL
TENSION BAND

## Order Code: SKAS

Contants
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER,
BIREW ABM CLUTCH PIATE BELT SET, PINCH ROUER FFREW ARM. CLUTCH RLATE. CF/REWIDLER TENSION BANO
c1400 Order Code: SK50


TIMING BELT. PINCH ROUER FF/REW ARM. CLUTCH BASE. TENSION BAND
(T100/110111/13/115/188720/125/128/730/135/138/145/50 $175.220225250255 / 258250 \mathrm{NTL} 30$
175, 2mazas
BEIT SEL. FINEH ROUER. FF,REW ARM CLUTCH PLATE. IENSION EAND
Order Code: SK51

## PANASONIC

NYZ000/NV2010NV7DOMNVTZOO/NV7900
Comt SET PINCH ROLIER BEanomy Ki Contents TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES Ofder Code: SKO3 E5.00 Order Code: SKOZ

BEUT SET. PINCH ROLLER TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRE BELT SET. PINCH
Order Code: SKO1 nvz000/nvzold
COntents Ecoiony Kir Contants IDLER PLAY IOLER TENSION BELT SET, PINCH ROLER TVRE, PULLEY TRE BAND. VIOEO LAMP ${ }^{56.00}$ Order Code: SK1
NVTDOQUNV7200:N7800
NVTDOQiNV
Contants $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Economy Kit Contents } \\ \text { Contants } \\ \text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, } & \text { BEIT SET, PINCH ROUE }\end{array}$ IDLER UNIT. PLAY IDLER, IDLER TYRE. CLUTCH TYRE Order Code: $\mathbf{5 K 1 1} \quad \mathbf{5 8 . 5 0}$ Order Code: SK12 NV300/NV330/NV333/NV340'NV356
Contonts PINH POUER
Ecanomy Kir Contemts GEIT SET, PINCH ROLER BET SEI, PINCH ROUER TENSION BAND Order Code: SK15 E7.00 Order Code: SK16 NVG7/NVGYNVG10/NV611/NVG12/NVG14/NVG55/NVE16 NVG18NVGSUNVG 12ONVG13QNVG HONNVH65 (PXAC) AG1810 ( FK K)
Contents Ecanony Kit Contemts
OADING BELT. CAPSTAN BELT. FINCH ROUER. IDIER. Order Cade: SKZZ
56.00 Ord


CELT SET, PINEH ROLER Econony Kit Comtents PLAY IDLER FTAEWER BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER PLAY IDLER FF/FEW IOLER PLAY IDLER TYRE. FF/REW Order Code: SK29 E12 OO Order Code: SK3
 NGI200PK/AG 1500 PK

| Corten | Ecanönt Xit Castosis |
| :---: | :---: |
| BELT SET, PINCH ROUER | BETT SET, FINCH ROUS |
| IDEP TENSION BAND | Difer Tupe | BLIER. TENSION BANO BEIT SEI, FIM 5.00 Order Code: Sũa



## REPLACEMENT VIDEO CASSETTTE HOUSINGS



## MODE SWITCH

NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048)

## NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300

 (VSS0110)NV830 (VSS0091)
NV300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778
(VSS0060
NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A)

## $£ 3.50$

£2.25
£2.10
$£ 3.75$
$£ 2.00$

AUDIO CONTROL HEADS

AMSTRAD OAIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCRA500, $4600 \mathrm{MKII}, 4700$, FUNAI VS2. VCR $4500.4800 .5200,5600.6600$. VIP3000. 5000 Aiso fits: fibelity, Funal, Hinari, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER. TOWADA UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO1 PRICE: 1350p
amstrad original no: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602 S603, VCR $8604,8700,8704,8714,8800,9005,8244$
Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELTTY, GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MAROUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNE DER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO2 PRICE: 1450p

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | models | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VBR 0091 | NVG3 etc | a75p |
| VBROOSO | NV300, NV340 etc | ${ }^{8750}$ |
| VEPP0061 | NV77 ete | 875p |
| VBmoticsa | NYZSO, NVASO etc | 625p |
| VBROLIS |  | 6250 |

## VIDEO TOOLS

## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

## VCR ALIGNMENT KIT

Price 17p each 15p each pack of 10pcs 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

CONTAINS: SET OF 7 HEAD \& TAPE PATH ALIGNERS

- RCA TYPE AUDIO \& CONTROL HEAD POSITIONING TOOL

SET OF 8 ALLEN KEYS

- RCA ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR TAPE GUIDE POSTS
$0.77 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 0.90 \mathrm{~mm}$
- RCA TYPE BACK TENSION TOOL
- TENSION ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR VARIOUS USES
- VCR ADJUSTMENT TOOL

3 REVERSIBLE SCREWDRIVERS SPRING HOOK

SCREWDRIVERS VCR HEAD EXTRACTOR
Ordep code: TOOL 10, Price 2900p

## TRANSPARENT REPAIR/ADJUSTMENT CASSETTE

This transparent videocassette replaces a normal videotape during measurements, adjustments and
CIRCLIP PLIERS MICRO SCREWDRIVER



$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\square$

inspection. The mechanical parts come into sight and become accessible.<br>Order code: TOOL 23, Price 500p<br>inspection. The mechanical parts come int accessible.

## BACK UP BATTERIES UP BATTERIES

## PHILIPS

Part Nos: 138-101138, 138-103131.2v 90mAH Order Code: BB01
Part Nos: 138 - 10229, 2.4v 100 mAH
Order Code: BB02

## BACN UP BAITER

Part No: 00E6-067-0011.2V 100mAH
Order Code: BB03
Price: 90p
Part Nos: 00E6-606-8001 2.4V 100mAH
Order Code: BB04

Price: 150 p
$1.27 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 1.50 \mathrm{~mm}$
$1.60 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 2.00 \mathrm{~mm}$
$2.40 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 3.00 \mathrm{~mm}$

Price: 75p
Price: $135 p$

|  | SATET |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 600 p |
| PACE SS $9000,9200,9010,9210,9220$ | 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 |

## SATELUTE TUNERS

PACE PRD800/MSS200 2Ghz (221-2077062)
ORDER CODE: TUNER01 PRICE: $1400 p$ + VAT
PACE PRD900/MSS1000 2Ghz (221-21770112) ORDER CODE: TUNER02 PRICE: $1400 \mathrm{p}+$ VAT

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

SATELLITTES

| 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


## PART No: 29703, 29102 <br> USED ON:

C7500, C8500. C8502, C8712 . . .ETC
Order Code: SW1

Price: 140p

## PHILIPS

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

SONY

## USED ON:

KV1612, KB1612, KV1614, KV2052, V2056
KV2062, KV2067, KV2212 . . ETC
Order Code: SW5

## USED ON:

KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, KV2060
(POWER SWITCH 26mm)
Order Code: SW12


## VOLTAGE TESTER

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

PRICE: 220p

| 20 M! CARAMEM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CTRRENT RATENG. | ORDER COTS. | PRICE |
| 6-3.3A | FUSE38 | 100 p |
| 8 A | FUSE39 | 100 p |
| 10A | FUSEAO | 100 p |
| 315A | FUSEA1 | 85p |
| 4A | FUSEH2 | $85 p$ |
| SA | FUSEA3 | 85p |

38 mm CERAMIC TIME LAG
CURRENT RATING $\quad$ ORDER CODE PRLCE **ALLTHE ABOYE PRICESARE FOR PACKSOF 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 $\mathbf{£ 8 . 5 0 \text { - No VAT. }}$

## Video Recorders Edition 51997

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

## SERVICE AIDS

| DESCRIPTION | VOLUME | CODE | RICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIDEO HEAD CLEANER | 75ML | SP01 | 125p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176ML | SP02 | 140 p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200 ML | SP03 | 170p |
| friezze it | 170 ML | SPO4 | 280p |
| FREEZEIT | 400 ML | SP16 | 570 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| FOAM CLEANER | 400 ML | SP05 | 155 p . |
| ANTI-STATIC | 150 ML | SP06 | 155p |
| AEROKLEANE | 135ML | SP07 | 185p |
| AERO DUSTER | 150ML | SPOB | 290 p |
| AERODUSTER | 400 ML | SP17 | 550 p |
| PLASTIC SEAAL | 200 ML | SP09 | 230p |
| glass cleaner | 250 ML | SP10 | 155p |
| COLOKLENE | 250ML | SP13 | 225p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250 ML | SP18 | 1450 |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400ML | SP19 | 190p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 240p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 240 p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 200p |
| TUBE SILLEON SEALANT WHITE | 75ML | SP22 | 250 p |
| TUBE SILLCON SEALANT CLEAR | 75 ML | SP23 | 250p |
| TUBE, HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 140 p |
| DRIVECLEANER | 200 ML | SP24 | 130 p |
| SCREEN CLEANER | 200ML | 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 frllnws:

[^1]
## 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
Price $£ 15.00$ Only No VAT Postage 100 p Order Code: BOOK03
SOLDERING
ACCESSORIES

## DESCRIPTION

antex soldering irons
25 WATT 240 VAC (XS25W 240 V
15 WATI 240 VAC (XS 15 W 240 V 25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT 15 WATI SPARE ELEMENT SOLOERING STAND \& SPONGES SOLERRING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX SPARE SPONGE SOLDER
18 SWG 500 GRAMMES 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES 22 SWG 500 GRAMMES DESOLDERING AIDS SOLERMOP STANDARD GAUGE $12 \mathrm{MM} \times 1.5 \mathrm{~m}$ SOLDER MOP 1.2MM X IOM DESOLDERING PUMP spare NoZlie

SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997/8 Listing more than 31,600 Semiconductors with suitable alternative complete with descriptions and base information.
Price: $£ 15.50$ - No VAT. Order Code: B00K04
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997
The new 1997 Jaeger Semiconductor with 952 pages packed with information on over 80,000 semiconductors in much greater detail plus marketing data on SMD devices and a separate generic table of all type designations. Price: $£ 40.00$ only - No VAT ( $+£ 5$ Postage). Order Code: ВООКО6

## I.C. PROTECTORS

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


## PRICE: 30p EACH ONLY



## GRANDATA LTD

CASSETTE DC MOTORS
6 V MOTOR
9 V MOTOR
12 V CW MOTOR
12 V CCW MOTOR
170p
170p
13.2 V MOTOR

## CASSETTE TAPE HEADS

$\begin{array}{lr}\text { MONO HEAD } & \text { 90p } \\ \text { STEREO HEAD } & 110 p\end{array}$
MINI HEAD 150 p
AUTO REVERSE HEAD

| CD DTCIL JP@ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madala \& Doscription | Order Code Price |  | Models \& Description | Order Code | Price |
| ANWA$\times$ COOO |  |  | SAD30, SLCH9, SLP150, SLP170, SLP200, SLP202, SLP222, SLP230, SLP250. SLP333. SLP370G, SLP400C, SLP555, SLP777, SLP999, SLPA10, SLPC20, SLPC25, SLPJ25. |  |  |
|  | KSSSISTA | 1900p |  |  |  |
| OX-9904 OX-OLA | KSS152A | 1800 p |  | SOAADTOA | 23509 |
| CXL60, CX16EG, CX180, CXN3100, CXN320, CXN3300, CXN3EO. CXN450, CXN430, CXNS 40 , CXNS50G, CXN990, CXN999, CXNV20. CXSL70. DXZ9100M, FDN635, FONS636, FDN939, 1 CX 60, LCX $65 G$, LCXTOM, LCX80, M7400, M75. NSX 320 , NSX360. NSX200, NSX 430 , NX5990. NSX 992 , NSX999. NSXD636. NSXD939, NSXV20. SXFN550.SXFN520. XC300. $X C 550, X C 750, X C 900, X C 950, X C N 992, X G 320, X G 360, X G 400, X G 990, Z D 3000 M 1 ~ Z D 3100 M ~$ |  |  |  | SOARDA | 2asp |
|  |  |  |  | 2822-691 | 31000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KSS152A | 16009 |  CD781, CD782, CD880, CD883, CD960, CDF 104, CDMA 19 , FCD185 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ASA40, AS455, AS540, A5640, A78028, AZ8640, C0070, CD080, CD091, C0163, CD165. | 69130209 | $5300 \times 8$ |
|  | KS52008 | 2000 |  |  |  |
| XP31, XP3 3, XP55, XP60G | XS220A | 2500p |  | COM121 |  |
| $\frac{\text { XP6 } \times 97}{}{ }^{\text {AKA1 }}$ | KSS331A | 3400p | C012:10:20 | CDM124 |  |
|  |  |  | A28006 | K552708 | 22000p |
|  | KSS156A | .1900p | FW11 | DPTMMAGS | 3300 p |
| C025. CO26. C027, CO32. CO36. CO57, CD52. C055, CD57, CD550, CO570. CO59, CO750. C079, <br>  |  |  | PIONEER |  |  |
| denon DCD150m DCD1520, DCOE 3520 | cseriaa | 1800 p | POT303. PDTA03, PDT503, POX 940 M , PDX 550 M . PDEZ55OT. PDZ72T, PDZ73T, POZ81M, POZ22M POZ83M, PO796OM, XD2535 XOZ54T |  |  |
|  | XSS151A | 19000 |  | XSST151A |  |
| DCOTSD, OCDETO, DCCPO | KS152A | 1600p | N32. N90M. PO101, PO201, PO32, PD41, PD4500. P04700, FD52.PC5700, PDes, 1 PD6550. PD5700. | xasista | 19009 |
|  | K 5 S2104 | 1800 P |  <br>  |  |  |
| DCO1D15. DCO 1230, DCO2060, DCD2060 G, DCD315, DCD 430. DCO590, DCD615, DCD715. |  |  |  |  |  |
| DCD825, DCDS90, DCOBS\%. DN2000F | KSS240A | 3000 p |  POZZAM, PDZETOM, PXA13HS. S125CDT, S135COT, S303CDM, S303CDT. SSO5CM, S5O5DT, STOTDM |  |  |
| goldstar |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | PEA1030 | 44000 |
|  | KSS210A | 12000 |  |  |  |
| CD320AL CDO30Si. FFH212ALFFH212E | KSS210B | 2000\% | P0T303, PDT 403. POT503, POX940M, POX 0501 , PO2560T, PDI22T, PD773T, PD781M, |  |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | POZ82M, POZ834, POZ9604, XDZ53T, XDZ545, XOZ55T, XDZ62, XOZ62M, XDZ660, XRZ82 | PWY1009 | 48009 |
| C0360, C0835 | HOPM3 | 2150p | SAMSUNG |  |  |
| CCOPO0, COTO1NCD904, MCTO, NFW OREEANS CO | <SS210A | 18000 | CO20 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
|  | KS52108 | 20009 | CDI200. CDI310.SCM 60000 SCM 6850 | KSS210A | 1800p |
| CDPSO. CDP90 | HSS230 | 25009 | RCD1200, RCD1300, ACD 1350, RCD1600, ACD2500, RCO990, RCOS95, SCM 9000 | SOHSOTA | 3600p |
| CDP65 | KSS33]A | 3000 | SANYO |  |  |
| cosos | OFTIMA5 | 3000p | DCFS33, DCT55, DCX502, DCX701, DCX702, DCX802, DCX891, DCX891N. MCDZ:O. |  |  |
| FITACHI |  |  | PAAT Na. S172188935 | 614218 | 2300p |
|  | HOPM3 | 29509 |  | 618220 | 5600p |
| EX.10 | KSs2104 | 1800 p |  | K5S210A | 48000 |
| AXCio | KSS2708 | 20000 | DCO10, DCD11U, DCD20, DCD30, DCO30AT, DCD6, DCD8U, DCMS 1, DCX110, DCX120. OCX210. OCX220. DCX993, OCX994, HCDMS4OL. MCDMS5OL MCDNSS850L. MCDZIL |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  | MCDZ2L, MCOZ3L, PART Mo. 6142391303 | 614239 | 3300p. |
|  | OPTimaz |  | DCD12. PAFT No. G450055996 | 645005 | 3700p |
| CDIACLO CASSETIE, WTNI SYSTEMS-MODELS 1990-1992 | OPTIMAS | 2000 | MCDZ31L. MCOZ43L. MCOZ31L MCOZZIL | KS52:08 | 2000p |
| CA-C33. CA-MX 3 SBK CA-MD 338 K , UX-AS, UX A6. XL M309, XL M403BK XL M403. XL-M409. |  |  | SHARP |  |  |
|  |  |  | CD 111, CD 301, CD-302 CD-304, CD-310, CD-CO, CD L700. CD L800, CD-U1, CD-U10, CD-X10, <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RCX 220, UXAF, UX 45. |  |  |  SG.W1CD, SG. W2CD, SYS SBB, ZCDTCD. PART No. RCTRMS 123 AFZL |  |  |
| XLMC109M, XLINXG7, XLMOCG9, XLV1ESTN, XLVI64SK , XVV174, XLV2E3TN, XLV2848K, |  |  |  | RH8122A | 5750p |
|  | OPTMEAGS | 3300p | OT-50CD, OT-50CD, OTBOCD. PART No. RCTRH812 2 AFZI | R P88:24AF | 2900p |
| KENWOOD | KSS1524 |  |  | RH8130AF | 2900p |
| DPAT, DP560SG, DP8020, DP87, L10000 <br> DF1030. DP1510, DP2010. DP2030, DP3010, OP3030. DP3050, DP4030, DP491, DPS010, DP5030. |  | 3600? |  |  |  |
|  | DF 1030. DP P510, DP2010. DP2030, DP3010, OP3030. $5 P 3050$. DP4030, DP491, DP5010, DP5030, DP5040, DP520, DP7030, DP7040, DP7050, DP730, DP920. DP930, DP950, DPME50, DPME530, |  |  | PART HO. RCTAH813GAFEZ $\longrightarrow$ | Bystijas | 4500p |
|  |  |  |  | SONY |  |  |
|  |  |  | KSS240A | KSS240A | 3000p |
| RXDC3, RXOC3L UD202 U0302 |  | 1800p |  | KSSI21A | 3500p |
| DPC42, DPC72, DPC77, DFC80, DPC92 | KS522TA | 25009 | $\frac{\text { KSSI27A }}{\text { KSSI51A }}$ | K5S151A | 1900 |
|  |  |  | - S 323. | K5S270A | 1800 p |
| UD502. UD70. UD701, UD90, XE5 | KSS2EOA | 30009 | -stios | KSS2TOB | 2000p |
| OPC321, DPC S521, DPC531, DPCE31K DPC721. DPC73i | KSS3314 | 34009 | KSS2AMA | KS5220A | 2500p |
| OP1060. OP2060. PART No: RCTRHBITSARZL | PiPRSTSEA | 9500p | ESsiot. | KSS3314 | 3400p |
| PANASONIC |  |  | -ssjuga | KSS3604 | 25000 |
| SLP177A SLP202A SLP212A SLP222A, SLP277A SLP377A, SLP477AK, SLP977A SLPG100A. SLPG200A, SLPG400A SIPG500AX SLPG5003S. SLPJ2AA, SLPJ26A. SLPJJ7A. SLPJ28A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ325A SLP137A SLP P3SA, SLBJL6A |  |  | TECHNACS |  |  |
|  |  |  | SLP250. SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, SLP555, SLPTT, SLP999, SLPA10, SLPC20, SLPL25, |  |  |
|  | 691-30209 | 5500 ? | SP1.ES. SLPS700, SLPS900 | SOAD70A | 2350p |

## REMOTE CONTROLS

| Oescription | Code | Price | Dascription | Code | Price | Description | Cade | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | A512120/230 | RC900 | 650 p | Panasonic |  |  | SONY |  |  |
| RC-V10A | RC876 | 650p | A514730 | RC901 | 650 p | EUR51200 | RC200 | 650p | RM604, RM605, PM606 | RC140 | 650p |
| RCV 37 B | RC891 | 650p | A5088470 | RC902 | $650 \%$ | TC2200 | RC204 | 650p | 32 CHANNEL | RC140 | 650 p |
| V25A | RC896 | 650p | A518612 | RC903 | 650p | VS00357/NV730 | RC202 | 650p | RM613 | RC141 | 650p |
| DECCA |  |  | SCL002 | RC904 | $650 p$ | TNQ1621 | RC203 | 650p | RMM632, | RC141 | 650 p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 650 p | C2096 | RC905 | 650p | PHILIPS |  |  | ITM | R6i60 | 600p |
|  |  |  | A511940 | RC906 | 650p | RC5002,5154 | RC134 | 650 p | TAIUNG |  |  |
| RC905B | RC879 |  | 655602H | RC1920 | 650p | KT3 NON TEXT | RC135 | 650 p |  |  | 650 p |
| GRANADA |  |  | ITT |  |  | 69117037 | RC178 | 6500 | FX70 FASITEXT | RC894 | 650 p 650 |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT | RC309 | 650 p | 1FB13. 14, 15 | RC143 | 650p | RC5991-UNIV | RC300 | 550 | TELEFUNKEN |  |  |
| MK4 TEXT, 70155G, 70115G, 70133 G | RC880 | 650p | FS4 ${ }_{\text {RG305 }}$ | RC148 | 650p | RC38 | RC301 | 650p | FB632 | RC632S |  |
| $95288 E$ | RC882 | 650p | RG305 RG306 | RC305 | 650 p | KT3 TEXT | RC5301 | 650p | F8639 | RC639 | 650p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | VS5 RUK | RC308 | $650{ }^{\text {6 }}$ | RC5375 | RC5375 | 650p | 3V35-42 | RC342 |  |
|  | RC107 |  |  | RC308 | 650 p | RC5 STANDARD | RC300 | 550p | 1v31-32 | 2032 | 600 p |
| TP200, TP300 | RC380 | 650p | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC311 | 650p |  |  |  | 3V57-58 | RC628 | 650 p |
| TP400 | RC401 | 600p |  |  |  | SALORA |  |  | TXIOTEXT | RC732 | 575p |
| TP590-600 | RC600 | 650p | DCII | RC146 | 650 | SERIES L | RC190 | 650 p | TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC738 | 575p |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 | 650p |  | RC140 | 650 | 86173 | RC882 | 650p | TC9-90-100 | RC740 | $600 \%$ |
| TP621 | RC612 | 650p | MATSUI |  |  | SANYO |  |  | $3 \mathrm{~V} 55 . \mathrm{FV} 11$ | RC783 | 650 p |
| TP630, TP650 | RC650 | 650p | 010270601 | RC889 | 650p | RC218, RC222, RC228, RC238 | RC140 | 650 p | TX100 FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650 p |
| TP666 | RC660 | 650p | VX770 | RC892 | $650 p$ | JXGE | RC878 | 650 p | TX100 ST, FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650 p |
| TP661 | RC661 | 650p | NOKIA |  |  | JXDE | RC888 | 650 p | PROFESSIDNAL | RC789 | 6500 |
| HTACHI |  |  | SATELITE | RC550 | 650p | VHR2300 RC628 | RC8890 | 650 650 | PROFESSIONAL | RC790 | 650 p |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC140 | 650p | ORION |  |  | SHARP |  | 650p | CT937 | RC950 | 650p |
| A617402/655602 | RC1920 | 650p | RC53 | RC892 | 650p | G0121CESA, 123CESA, 204, 251 | RC140 | 650p | CT9117 | RC95 | 650 p |

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## REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

| Part No. | Code |  |  |  |  | 45150149 | LOT159 | 1500p | TLF 14520 | LOT40 | 1500p | 094-01020.0.7 | 1075 | 1400p | $1-439-303.31$ $1-699-303-32$ $1-439-3150$ | LOT94 $L 0794$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1300 p \\ & 1300 p \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | 2424593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150124 | LOT137 | 1600p | TEF1452 |  |  | 09 | 86 |  | $1.439-311-00$ | LOT95 | 300p |
| 4515034 : | L0156 | 1650p | 2432101 | L0779 | 1600p | 45150146 | LOT136 | 1600p | TF54567 F |  |  | $094-010270$ | 107245 |  | 1-123-311-17 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101-214017-03 | LOT278 | 1300p | 2432461 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150301 | LOT169 | 1500p | F14594 | LOT41 | 2000p | 094010522.8 | LOT 186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-13 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101-220005-03A | LOT72 | 1600p | 2432617 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45350302 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 14586 F | LOTA2 | 1800p | 094-01057/2. 1 | L0T285 | 1450p | 1-439-317.31 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 050337 | LOT27 | 3450p | 2432551 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150302 45150305 | T180 | 1550p | TLF 15606 F | LOT256 | 2000p | 610.018.6620 | LOT139 | 1650p | 1.439-311-32 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 053:37 | LOT207 | 1550p | 2432761 | LOT199 | 1500p | 45150305 45150306 | LOT168 | 1550p | TLF 70012 | L0778 | 1500p | 610.018.6037 | LOT235 | 1800p | 1-439-331-22 | LOT96 | 1550p |
| D056.37 | L0756 | 1650p | 2432981 | LO | 1200p | 45150308 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70012 F | L0778 | 1500p | SHARP |  |  | 1-439-331-41 | LOT98 | 1550p |
| D 059137 | LOT200 | 1400p | 2432981 | L0137 |  | 45150309 | LOT178 | 1500p | TrF 70012A | LOT78 | 1500p | RTANF 1220 CEZL | LOT39 | 1850p | 1-4399332-00 | LOT99 | 1600p |
| D 069937 | LOT56 | 16509 | 2432982 |  | 1650p | 45150310 | LOT168 | 1550p | TVF70018 | LOT274 | 1550p | ATRNF 1783 BMZZ | $20 T 202$ | 1800p | 1-439-332-11 | LOT9 | 1600p |
| FCM 2015 AL | L0T78 | 1500p | 2433011 243012 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150313 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70018 F | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 CEZ | LOT202 | 1800p | 1-439-332-21 | LOTS9 | 1600p |
| FERGUSON |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2433012 \\ & 2433014 \end{aligned}$ | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150314 | LOT174 | 1400p | T C 70161 | LOT278 | 1300p | RTRNF 17868 BMZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-41 | LOT100 | 1600p |
| 00 D-3-508.001 | LOT38 | 1250p | $2433212$ | LOT188 | 1500p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1250p | T 7 F 70162 | 10772 | 1600p | RTRNF 1796 CEZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-42 | LOT101 | 1450p |
| 00 D-3-508-002 | Lот38 | 1250p | 2433212 2433291 | LOT72 | 1350p | 45150318 | LOT192 | 1550p | TLF 70162 A | 10172 | 1600p | ATRNF 20008 BMZZ | LOT214 | 1600p | 1-439 332-52 | LOT100 | 1500p |
| 00 D-3-508-003 | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433291 243301 | LOT2<6 | 1600p | 45150319 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF70162B | LOT72 | 1600p | PTRNF 2002 SAIZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-33300 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-3-515-001 PL 1 | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433441 | LOT188 | 1900p | 45150320 | LOT190 | 1650p | TLF 70162G | LOT72 | 1600p | RIRNF 2002 CEZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-333.11 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-203-001 | LOT79 | 1800p | 2433442 | LOT191 | 1600p | 45150322 | LOT196 | 1550p | TLF 71001 B | LOT27: | 1550p | RTRN5 2003 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1350p | 1-439-333-12 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-208 002 | LOT79 | 1600p | $\begin{aligned} & 2433342 \\ & 24345! \end{aligned}$ | L0781 | 1350p | 45150324 | LOṪ194 | 8550p | PHILIPS |  |  | RITNF 2004 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-363-11 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| 000.4 .235 .002 | LOTz40 | 1250p | $2433452$ | LOT82 | 1250p | 45150325 | LOT22 | 1250p | 482214010142 | LOT142 | 1800p | ATRNF 2005 BMZZ | L07308 | 1350p | 1-439-363-21 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| 00 0-4-235-002 HT | LOT81 | 1350 p | 2433453 | LOT82 | 1250p | 45150326 | LOT198 | 1560p | 4822140101145 | LOT134 | 1450p | RTRNF 2006 BMZZ RTRNF 2007 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1450 | 1-439.387-11 | LOT311 | 1450p |
| 00 D-4-235-00201G | LOtB1 | 1350p | 2433455 | LOT234 | 8600p | 45150328 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010148 | LOT12 | 1700p |  | LOT310 | 1500p | 1-439-387-21 | LOT311 | $\begin{aligned} & 1450 \mathrm{p} \\ & 1600 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4.260-004 \mathrm{H}$ | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433521 | LOT85 | 1600p | 45150329 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010151 482214070161 | LOT102 | 1700p | RTRNF 2023 BMzZ SONY | L07310 | 1500p | 1-439-416-11 | LOT255 | $\begin{aligned} & 1600 p \\ & 1600 p \end{aligned}$ |
| 00 H-0.701-2400 | LOT182 | 1450p | 2433581 | LOT22 | 1250p | 45150330 | LOT179 | 1550p | 182214010161 482214010771 | LOT103 | 12500p | 3753100 | LOT275 | 1500p | $1-39-416-12$ $1439-46-21$ | LOT255 | $\begin{aligned} & 1600 \mathrm{p} \\ & \mathbf{8 6 0 0 p} \end{aligned}$ |
| 06 D-3.083.001 | LOT82 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1250p } \\ & 1250 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | 2433721 | L0t83 | 1400p | 45150338 | LOT207 | 1650p | 48221420010176 | LOT114 | 1150p | 1-439-24300 | LOT91 | 1600p | $1439-416-21$ $1-439-416-23$ | LOT255 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s600p } \\ & \text { 1600p } \end{aligned}$ |
| $060.3-033.002$ $00.3-084.001$ | LOT82 LOT23 | 1250p 1400 p | 2433751 | 10701 | 1300p | 45150334 45150335 | LOTIS3 | 1560p | 2322 140 10194 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-243-11 | LOT91 | ${ }^{\text {1800p }}$ | 1-439-416-41 | 107255 | 1800p |
| 06 0-3.087-001 | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p | 45150338 | LOT27 | 1450p | 487214010198 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1-439-243-12 | LOT91 | 1800p | 1-439-416-51 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 0-3-088-001 | L0T84 | 1450p | 2433891 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1400p | 482214010201 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1.43 | Lot |  | 1-439-430-2 | LOT271 | 1660p |
| 06 D-3.093-001 | LOTzOS | 1600p | 2433892 | Lorsa | 1450p | 45150341 | LOT58 | 1650p | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 1550p | 1.439-243-32 | L01229 | 17009 | 154125A | LOT275 | 1500p |
| 06 D-3-095-001 | 10787 | 1000p | 2433893 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT 156 | 1550p | \$322 12010245 | LOT111 | 1500p | 1-433-243-41 | L01229 |  | toshiba |  |  |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-3-095-002$ | L0\%87 | 1000p | 2433952 | Lor33 | 1000p | 45150344 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010247 | 10 T105 | 1500p | 1.439244-244-11 | Lot |  | 37010 | Lor131 | 1450p |
| 06 D-333-512-001 | LOT204 | 7600p | 2434002 | LOT200 | 1400p | 45150346 | LOT201 | 1550p | 282214010254 | LOT107 | 1450p | \$ $4339-245$ | LOT |  | 37011 | LOT13 | 1450p |
| FETX 10090 DEG | $10 T 04$ | 1500p | 243 | L0T33 | 1000p | 45150350 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010263 | LOT210 | 1350 | 1-4.439-24 |  |  | 37012 | LOT13 | 1450p |
| FETX 90 WHITE | LOTO6 | 1650p | 2434141 | L0T33 | 1000p | 45150351 | LOT27 | 14500 | 482214010269 | LOT208 | 1350 | 1-439-244 $1-43925$ | LOT45 | $\begin{aligned} & 1800 p \\ & 86509 \end{aligned}$ | 37013 | LOT13 | 1450p |
| FETX 100100 DEG | LOT34 | 1600p | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150375 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010271 <br> 4822140 <br> 10274 | LOT208 | 1450p | 1-439-256-11 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37014 | LOT13 | 14500 |
| GRUNOIG |  |  | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45161809 | 10122 | 1250p | 482214010274 | 107122 | 1300 p | 1-439-256-21 | LOTA5 | 1650p | 37015 | LOT 131 | 14500 |
| 29201.008.01 | LOT153 | 1750p | 2138453 | LOT86 | 1800p | MITSUBISHI |  |  | 4882214010283 |  |  |  | 10745 | 1650p | 37016 | 1071 | 1450p |
| 29201.014.01 | LOT140 | 1500p | 2434455 | 107234 | 1600p | 731003 | 10751 | 1550\% | 482214010283 | LOT125 | 1500p | 1-439-270-21 | LOT230 | 1700p | 37017 | L0T131 | 1450p |
| 29201.015 .01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 276-16399 | LOT49 |  | 482214010294 | LOT110- | 1200p | $1.439-280-00$ | L0T92 | 1600p | 37018 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.017.01 | LOT60 | 1250p | 2435062 | 107296 | 1400p | 334 B 07803 334 B 078030 |  | 1450p | 4822140 <br> 4822 <br> 140 <br> 10325 | LOT132 | 1500p | $1.439-280 \cdot 13$ | $10 \mathrm{T92}$ | 1800p | 37019 | LOT131 | 1450p. |
| 29201.018 .02 | $10 T 163$ | 1300p | 2435121 | LOT87 | 1000p | 334 B 078030 334 E 08904 | LOT74 | 18500p | 4882214010326 | LOT122 | 1300p | 1-439-288-00 | 10746 | 1300p | 2810951 | Lorss | 1400p |
| 29201.088 .02 | LOT61 | 1700p | 2435131 | LOT251 | 1450 p 1300 p | 334808304 <br> 334 B <br> 8108 | L0T295 | $1800 p$ $1600 p$ | 4882214010328 | LOT124 | 1450p | 1-439-285-19 | LOT46 | 1300p | 33751 | LOTO: | $\begin{aligned} & 1300 p p \\ & 1350 p \end{aligned}$ |
| 29201.019.01 | 10762 | 1250p | 2435141 | LOT282 | $1300 p$ $1450 p$ | 334808108 334 P 88506 | L0T39 | $1600 p$ $1550 p$ | 482214010349 | LOT106 | 1250p | 1-439-286-12 | LOT45 | 1300 p | 75023 | LOT281 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1350p } \\ & \text { 1300p } \end{aligned}$ |
| 29201.019 .02 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435301 | L0788 | 1450p | 334 P 18506 | 20775 | 1500p | 482214010353 | 107284 | 1450p | 1-439-286-13 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236023 2323605 | LOT131 | $\begin{aligned} & 1300 p \\ & 1450 p \end{aligned}$ |
| 29201.022.01 29201.022.02 | LOT63 | 1700p | 2435671 2436201 | L0189 | 1800p | 5908-050084.-in | L0770 | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT284 | 1400p | $1.439-286-29$ | LOTS6 | $1300 p$ | 232366988 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.022 .03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2438202 | LOT109 | 1200p | 016837 | LOT49 | 1500p | 4822140103 | LO |  | 1-439-288-00 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236198 | LOT28 | 1400p |
| 29208.022.04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101-2 | 1079 | 1800p | DCFITIT | 107273 | 1700p | 1 |  | 1300p | 1-439-280-00 | 10 T 47 | 1400p | 23236255 | L0728 | 1500p |
| 29201.022.04A | LOT 165 | 1350p | 2433451H | LOTB1 | 1350p | DCF2077 | L01272 | 1300p | 482214010381 48214010384 | LOT127 | 1550p | 1-439-289-21 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236424 | LOT 129 | 1400p |
| 29201.024.01 | LOT65 | 1500p | 2433453 H | 10782 | 1250p | KFS 602268 | LOT279 |  | 482214010395 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1-439-289.22 | 10147 | 1400p | 23238425 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.024.04 | LOT164 | 1400p | 2433891H | Lor23 | 1400p | MSH-1FEW NIKKAI |  |  | 482214010506 | 10773 | 1150p | 1-439-289-31 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236428 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| HINARI |  |  | 2433892G | LOT84 | 1450p | $N$ |  |  | 488214010427 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1-439-294-00 | LOTs3 | 1450p | 31221138870 | LOT134 | 14600 |
| 154138 K | 10724 | 1500p | 1.T.T. |  |  | BABYIO |  | 1460p | 482214017078 | (0) | 1250 | 1-439-254.11 | $10 T 93$ | 1450p | 150560 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 5113914 9 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150108 | LOT113 | 00p | ORION |  |  | 482140 |  |  | 1-439-2< +21 | LOT269 | 1550p | IFE 4039 AD | LOT293 | 1550p |
| 5114184 ; | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150115 | LOT136 | 1600p | PATIE002 |  | 1500p | $094000260.9$ | LOT113 | 1400p | 1.439-303-00 | LOTS4 | 1300p | TFB 3048 AD | LOT2 | 1300p |
| CF 44 A | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150116 | Lori3s | 1875p | PANASONIC | LOT39 | 1850p | 094-00035\%. 2 | LOT162 | 1350p | 1-439-303-11 | LOT94 | 1300p | TFB 4048 BD | LOT28 | 13000 |
| HM5 $1.1411834-1$ | Lor24 | 1600 | 45150117 | LOTiss | 1675p | T-14512 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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From the above it will be clear that beam current limiting has little effect on doming. There is enough energy in the beams to cause doming when the CRT is operating within normal limits. If the beam current is excessive, the symptoms will be worse: double the beam current and you double the power dissipation and hence the heat in the shadowmask.

I feel that the symptoms Jim saw are the result of shadowmask detachment. If you study the construction of a mask and frame you will see that there are spot welds at various places. These are subjected to continual stresses as the shadowmask expands and contracts. As a result, a less than perfect weld can fail. When this happens, mask movement as it heats up ceases to be unidirectional - because the mask is at this point free to move in a direction not intended. A very noticcable purity error will be apparent when there is high brightness in the vicinity of the detached area.

In such a case the best course is to replace the tube or, failing that, keep the brightness and contrast down, as suggested by the other engineer.
Geoff R. Darby,
Proprietor Monitech,
Earls Burton, Northampton.

## Monitor Servicing

Since starting to repair monitors I've found a new type of clientele.

On the whole they are far more appreciative of my skills, especially the PC shops and the self-employed computer engineers who pass their customers' monitor problems over to me. I too respect them for their knowledge.

It makes a refreshing change to work for these people. I do get tired of members of the general public, who always seem to want something for nothing and are so quick with condemnation when things don't go their way. I've lost count of the times I have had to listen to people moaning about a TV engineer they once went to but have stopped, normally for some trivial reason. I generally end up feeling sorry for the engineer.
John Edwards,
Welling, Kent.

## Mel's Mod

Recent Alba/Bush sets and their derivatives (Onwa chassis) gencrate their running 12 V supply from a winding on the line output transformer via a simple resistor/zener diode regulator - see Fig. 1(a). The most common fault with these sets is failure of the zener diode, which goes short-circuit. The feed resistor then goes open-circuit, with loss of the 12 V supply. We've tried fitting replacements, but they don't last very long.

The solution we now adopt is to forget the resistor/zener diode network and install a three-pin 7812 voltage regulator - see Fig. 1(b).

(a)

(b)
[0382

Fig. 1: Top (a) the zener diode 12 V regulator circuit that's used in many Alba/Bush and other sets (Onwa chassis). Bottom (b) Mel's mod, using a 7812 regulator instead. It would be preferable to add $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ decoupling capacitors at the regulator's input and output.

We've never had any comcbacks after doing this. The modification is known locally as "Mel's Mod".

Depending on the exact chassis type, implementation of this modification is either easy or moderately easy.
Note that the HT voltage should always be checked. It can rise because of failure of electrolytics in the primary side of the power supply.
Mel Davies, Holland Electronics, Skelmeisdale, Lancs.

## Obituary

Masaru Ibuka, co-founder of the Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering Corporation. which was later to become the Sony Corporation. died of heart failure on December 19th, 1997, aged 89. He was born in Nikko City, north of Tokyo, in 1908, and attended Waseda University where he carried out research in the photochemical laboratory. During this period he developed a neon light modulation system, which won him a prize at the 1933 Paris Exhibition, and acquired a knowledge of the properties of tape.
He founded the Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering Corporation with Akio Morita in 1946. It was a small company whose aim was to look for opportunities for new products using new technology. One of his first bright ideas was an
electrically-heated carpet, which sold very well. But it had no thermostat and no heat-insulating material, and was thus potentially dangerous when laid out on the traditional Japanese floor with its tatami covering. When the main hall of Horyuji Temple, Nara was burnt down because of a similar product made by another company. lbuka decided to stop production.
His research into tape material brought the first major breakthrough, with the development of magnetic recording tape in 1949 followed by the first Japanese tape recorder a year later. In 1955 Masaru Ibuka led the development of the first Japanese transistor radio, which was another success. The company's name was changed to the Sony Corporation in 1958 - a snazzy namc was required for its products - and soon became

## Masaru Ibuka

internationally known. A transistor television receiver followed in 1960. There were other innovations during this period, but perhaps the biggest project that Masaru Ibuka led was the development of the Trinitron TV system which went into production in 1967. Other innovations followed, including the Walkman and the development, with Philips, of the compact disc.
Masaru Ibuka was president of the company from 1950-71, chairman from 1971-76, honary chairman from 1976-94 and chief adviser from 1994-1997. His final title at Sony was as Supreme Founder and Consultant. But Masaru lbuka had collapsed with arrhythmia, a heart condition, in 1992. after which he was confincd to a wheclchair. He was marricd twice, and is survived by a son and two daughters.


Reports from
Michael Dranfield
Brian Storm
Chris Wation
John Trimmer
Gerald Smith
Roy Gaddas
Terry Lamoon
Adrian Spriddell
Ronnie Boag and
Mishael Maurice

## Samsung SII240/1260

To disable the auto-tracking when carrying out deck adjustments. solder together pins 4 and 6 of IC202. This is not mentioned in the service manual. M.Dr.

## Sharp VC9300

These well-built VCRs from the Eighties video boom seem to go on and on, with very few problems apart from failure of the reel idler and cassette lamp. Something that's becoming more common however is failure of the tape to be wound back fully into the cassettc. The cause is a weak reel motor. It's a great pity that this is no longer available from Sharp. You can incrcase the reel motor's unloading torque by adding a $12 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor across the cmitter and collector of transistor Q7754. M.Dr.

## Ferguson 3V36/JVC HRD225

If the cassette housing refuses to accept a tape and the reel motor is turning. you will find that a circuit protector on the bottom PCB, at the back next to the word 'Elna', is open-circuit. In every machinc I've come across where this N15 protector has failed the cause has been a shorted loading motor.

Il you're stuck. a motor from an old cassette housing can be fitted by swapping the pulley over. M.Dr.

# VCR Clinic 

## Amstrad DD8900

If you have tuning problems with one of these double-decker machines, i.e. some stations can't be stored, try replacing C7, C9 and C15 in the IF block first. They are all $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ : the $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ type should be used. M.Dr.

## Panasonic NVHD100

Slow rewind with four-hour tapes was the complaint with this machine. On test, rewind was indeed very poor with the sample. four-hour tape provided. After extensive checking and testing I replaced the end sensor diodes Q1501 and Q1502, more in hope than anything else. But this cured the fault! The part number for both of them is PN205L. B.S.

## Panasonic NVJ45

The E-E picture had jagged veriicals and the playback picture was non-existent. For video problems with thesc machines IC302, which is expensive. is the first suspect. Fortunately on this occasion the cause of the trouble was Cl 127 ( $330 \mu \mathrm{~F} .10 \mathrm{~V}$ ), which smooths the unregulated 6 V feed to the series regulator in the power supply. B.S.

## Saisho VR3000X

There was no sound recording. Playback sound was OK with prerecorded tapes. and the E-E sound was also OK. A healthy sincwave crasc bias, about 60 V p-p. was present and bulk erase worked. There was a good audio signal at pin 19 of the audio processor chip 1C5001 on the audio/IF module. but no audio signal at pin 2 of the BA7755 audio record/play switching chip on the same board. It had an intemal short. C.W.

## Matsui VX755/Saisho VR3600

The UHF output was intermittent
because of loss of the supply to the modulator. A check at pin 5 of CN501 in the power supply showed that there were no problems up to this point. The voltage here is applied to the 2SC2274 ripple filter transistor Q507, which was going open-circuit. We didn't have one in stock. but a BC639 proved to be a suitable replacement. C.W.

## Panasonic K Mechanism

If you have a VCR that shows F03 or F04 in the front display, remove the loading motor and examine the white plastic coupling fitted to it. The coupling sometimes splits. You can either replace the whole motor assembly or, alternatively, the coupling is available separately from Panasonic as part number VDP1434 - a jig, part number VFK1322, is required to fit it on the motor shaft correctly. J.T.

## Hitachi VTM502EUK

This machine had no display. A voltage check at pin 80 of the deck controller IC7400, which is also the display driver, showed that the 3 V supply was missing. It's labelled HEST. When I traced back to the source I camc to a faulty BC848B surface-mounted transistor, 7409, on the main PCB. Replacing this item restored the display. J.T.

## Panasonic NVG50PX

This VCR's power supply didn't start up. Once 1 d replaced C3 on the power board everything seemed to be fine initially. Then 1 noticed that the real-time counter didn't move and that playback was marred by tracking bars. The machine was OK in the rewind and fast-forward modes and also. strangely enough, in reverse search.

I first thought that therc must be an alignment error. but close examination showed that the tape remained in the same position in al $\rfloor$
modes. As this is a foreign model we didn't have a circuit diagram. After a lot of heating and freezing I discovered that C29 on board ref. 6500 series was low in valuc. The correct value is $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. 16 V . I fitted a high-temperature type. J.T.

## Panasonic NVSD30 (K Mechanism)

The customer complained of tracking bars and slurred speech. The machine also damaged my test tape. Tests showed that there was excessive back tension, but no amount of adjustment would correct it. Then I noticed that the reel brake didn't release. Part of the brake release mechanism was broken. The part number is VX20313. J.T.

## Daewoo V200

There was intermittent loss of the playback picture - just snow. Checks showed that in the fault condition the PB.5V supply to the head amplifiers was missing. It comes from Q304, which was dryjointed. G.S.

## Nokia 3716

The fluorescent display had failed Checks showed that there was no -25 V supply at either the display or the driver chip. Further checks showed that R927 ( $10 \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ ) was open-circuit. A replacement restored the display. G.S.

## Daewoo V435

This machine would accept a tape, but there was no play/record/FF or rewind. The drum motor wasn't turning properly. Once this had been replaced all functions were back to normal. G.S.

## Akai VSG245

This machine could be tuned in but wouldn't memorise Ch. 4 . When the EPROM presettings were checked they were found to be wrong and couldn't be adjusted. When a new EPROM (IC404) had been fitted and set up and the switching points had been adjusted the machine would memorise Ch. 4. G.S.

## Sharp VCM20

This machine's owner complained that the LP symbol on the front display was always alight. A new microcontroller chip restored correct operation. G.S.

## Daewoo V21

This VCR wouldn't tune. A check on the tuning voltage showed that it didn't change. The PMW signal at the timer chip varied, and on fur-
ther investigation I found that there was a small crack in the print at the back of the PCB. Hard-wiring here restored the tuning. G.S.

## Nokia VR3615/Daewoo V200

If stop was pressed during play the tape would wrap around the guides. It would then get chewed when the customer tried to eject the cassette. The cause of the trouble was traced to the idler assembly FM mechanism. The moulding can become distorted: as a result, the assembly fails to kick the take-up motor into reverse.

The solution is to fit the upgraded assembly that's available from SEME under order code VDC7456. In fact it's best to replace this assembly as a matter of course whenever one of these machines comes into the workshop.

Another problem is that the pin tends to snap off the metal lever below the idler assembly. So the lever should be replaced as well. R.G.

## Matsui VP95010P

If the complaint with one of these machines is slowish, noisy rewind, do check the recl spools. They are clutches and have a tendency to fall apart when you remove the retaining clip. A new one will cure the fault. It's probably safest to replace both spools while you are carrying out the repair. It is also advisable at least to clean the mode switch: better to replace it, as the switch oxidises quite badly, giving rise to all sorts of strange symptoms. T.L.

## Hitachi VT860

Poor and/or noisy loading and occasionally jamming were the complaints with one of these machines. Close inspection revealed that the capstan motor was struggling. So a replacement was fitted. along with the clutch base assembly, belt and pinch roller, which was very shiny. These items got the machine to work perfectly, but the repair proved to be a bit expensive. T.L.

## Hitachi VT150

The E-E picture was subject to pulling and overloading. Playback of prerecorded tapes was OK, also operation with a vidco feed via the scart socket. The cause of the trouble was $\mathrm{C} 07(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the IF unit. A.S.

## Matsui VX3000

The problem we had with one of
these machines was tuning drift.
Replacing Q6006 (BC182L) and
R6045 ( $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) cured the fault. A.S.

## Sharp VCAllIHM etc

If the drum specd is excessive, the amplitude of the FG pulses could be low. Check the printed FG coil on the motor PCB. You should get an almost short-circuit reading: if the reading is several ohms, the motor PCB will have to be replaced - it's available scparately.

This fault can occur with any machine that uses the M series chassis. A.S.

## Akura VX150

There was no E-E or playback video. Scope checks showed that the video waveform at pin 28 of IC201 was missing. It reappeared when pin 14 of ICC01 (type LC7475) was desoldered. A new LC7475 chip cured the fault. R.B.

## Toshiba V711

This VCR was dead with no outputs from the STK5383 chip IC802 in the power supply. A new STK5383 chip restored normal operation. R.B.

## Sharp VCM721

There was no tape take-up with one of these machines. The cause was dry-joints at plug AC on the capstan motor. R.B.

## Daewoo V435

The symptoms with this machine were intermittent failure to come out of standby and no functions when a tape was inscrted. The cause was $\mathrm{C} 822(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$. This capacitor should be upgraded to $1,0(\mu) \mu \mathrm{F}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$. R.B.

## Granada VHSHP7/Philips VR6185

When review was selected this machine would start to search then switch off. All other functions worked faultessly. The cause of the fault was the mode switch - a replacement restored correct operation:

These models are fitted with the Panasonic G deck. M.M.

## Akai VSS99

This S-VHS machine turned out to be a Mitsubishi clone. The symptoms were intermittent or no off-air signals. The tuner/IF pack is the same as that in the Mitsubishi CT2564STX range of TV models which can exhibit the same faults. Resoldering the dry-joints in the IF can restored normal operation. M.M.

# Panasonic.Models NVJ30/J35/F65/F70 

## These oldish models can still provide excellent results. Fortunately the faults are reasonably predictable. Brian Storm on what to check when a faulty machine comes in

Although these VCRs are now well into middle age they are still capable of providing superb picture quality and performance. The NVJ30 and NVJ35 are improved versions of the NVL20 and NVL25. The NVF65 and NVF70 are hi-fi stereo versions with Nicam reception and editing facilities such as jog and shuttle.
These VCRs were all supplied with a bar-code scanning, multi-function remote control unit. A jog and shuttle remote control unil, Model VWRM65E, was available as an optional extra.

## The Power Supply

Fig. 1 shows the power supply circuit. As with all older AV equipment, this is the place to look for the causes of obvious and not so obvious faults. It has become almost sccond nature with me to mcasure the 45 V output from the power supply module in any Panasonic VCR, as this tells you so much about the machine's operation.
If the 45 V supply is high. check C 1114 on the primary side of the chopper circuit. If the voltage is low, check the reservoir capacitor C1118. A clue that the 45 V supply was high is failure of the 20 V zener diode D1113. It goes short-circuit when the 14 V supply rises above 20 V , killing the power supply completely.
Whatever the fault, it's always worth scoping the power supply outputs for hash noisc. Replace any capacitors that are suspect. It's also wise to renew the soldering around the power components. It can become dry after passing high currents for eight or so years.
The most common power supply faults are as follows:
Dead power supply: Check C1109 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ), D1 110 (10ELS2) which could be leaky, and whether D1113 (MA2200 20V zener diode) is short-circuit. In the latter event, check whether $\mathrm{C} 1114(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ is open-circuit Check the crowbar circuit which was added in Model NVF65 (see below).

Capstan servo problems: Check C1 122 (330pF, 10V)

## Mechanism

Panasonic mechanisms became very much more reliable as the $G$ deck evolved - there wcre four versions in all. With the addition of a review motor in Models NVF65/F70, placed cunningly above the deck mode switch. the machines became suitable for serious domestic editing, with seamless control of pause, cuc and review. This was not previously possible with the $G$ deck.

Here are the common mechanism faults:
Intermittent squeaking: Replace the capstan brake, part no. VXLI873/VXL2088.

Noisy rewind or fast forward: Replace the tension roller, part no. VXA3516,

Cassette housing keeps going out of line with the mechanism: Replace the side plate, part no. VXA4076.

Intermittent deck solenoid operation, Models NVJ30/35: Check whether plug P1504 is loose.

After the addition of the DC-controlled review motor, which first appeared in Model NVF70, Model NVF65 was provided with a crowbar transistor (Q6021) plus control circuitry (Q6020 and IC6004) as a precaution against incorrect operation and possible tape damage Should the supply rails deviate far from their correct voltages the crowbar circuit will cut in, killing the power supply. Check this additional circuit, in the systems control area, if the power supply in Model NVF65 doesn't work when it's connected to the main PCB.

## System Control

The syscon circuitry in all these models is generally reliable, though the MN15522VMS sub-systems microcontroller chip IC6801 in Model NVJ35 can be responsible for a number of different symptoms when it fails, ranging from 'write' shown in the timer display and refusal to power up to no E-E video and no systems operation.
Intermittent or permanent failure of the MN188166VHI chip IC6001 can occur with Model NVF70. The result is no operation, with a pause or play symbol in the fluorescent display or the tracking LED pulsing.
The NVF65/F70 and their bigger brother the NVFS 100 can produce misleading symptoms when the $0.9 \Omega$ resistor R6035 in the feed to the revicw motor goes open-circuit. If a tape is inserted it may be played. but any attempt to rewind or operate in the fast-forward mode will result in power-down.

## Servo Circuitry

The servo circuitry is also reliable. With Models NJV30/J35 the most common problem is C1 $122(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 10 V ) in the power supply going open-circuit. This can produce several symptoms, ranging from wow on sound to an unstable capstan then drum motor drive problems.


Fig. 1: Power supply circuit used in the Panasonic Models NVJ30/J35/F65/F70.

Another cause of capstan specd instability is the gap hetween the capstan stator FG head and the rotor. If this gap is too wide, the FG amplifiers will start to amplify noise. The result is intermittent playback speed faults.
A less common problem occurs when the capstan motor plug has been inserted in connector P2001 incorrectly. The result can be intermittent capstan cogging or capstan motor cut-out. It's a good idea to check this whenever a machine comes in, also to remake the solder connections to P2001 as dry-joints are another possible cause of intermittent stopping.
A particularly nasty fault with the NVJ35 occurs when the $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor R2302 in the FG circuit cracks. This can result in SP recordings being played back as if they are LP recordings, with no colour in the trick modes and wide noise bars in cue and review.

## Miscellaneous Faults

The video circuitry, demodulator pack and timer board give very few problems. Don't be fooled by no E-E video with the NVF65: this machine has an audio only facility in the LP mode, with the vidoo muted.
There will be no tuning when the tuner is stuck in the VHF mode because the memory chip IC7502 is faulty.

This chip can also be responsible for problems with the AFC defcat switching. which should be high or low and not somewhere in between - the symptom is failure to lock to stations when search tuning.
Finally, a general common faults summary:
No or distorted video, Models NVJ30/J35: The LA7150 chip IC3901 has probably failed.

No E-E picture (NVF65): Machine is in the LP mode.
No scart socket output, Model NVF70: R4908 and R4910 missing.

## E-E picture patterning in the top corner: Replace

 C7678 ( $10 \mathrm{p} F, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ).Smeary E-E picture: Check C730 and C731 (10ヶF, 16V).
Low E-E or feedthrough gain: Replace the tuner unit, type ENV87837H3Y.

No tuning, stuck in the VHF mode: Rcplace the MN12C261 chip IC7502.

## 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: Source of supply of Betamax video tapes, preferably new. F.C. Bailey, 53 Peile Drive, Taunton, Somerset TA2 7SZ. 01823 253905.

Wanted: VHF/UHF TV converters for use with piped signals, any make any quantity considered. Also $£ 1$ TV coin meters with keys. G.H. Jones, Einion Electrics, Bridge Street, Llanfair Caereinion, Welshpool. Powys SY21 ORZ. 01938810539 phone/fax. For disposal: Old Luxor satellite receiver, slightly dilapidated, for spares/repair $£ 8$. Spectroline PC110.A UV EPROM/wafer erasing system with built-in timer, $£ 80$.
Two unused Verran AC Datalink Units with all leads and manuals, for transmitting serial or parallel via a mains ring at 39.200 baud maximum, $£ 30$. Getting the Best from your Graphics Computer by Lisa Walker and Steve Blount, 160 pages, £3. Julian Bohan 01522871 926, mobile 0958771319.
For disposal: Two thousand or so radio and TV receiver circuit diagrams dating from 1937-83 - some later. Any offers? L. Burge, 40 Arch Road, Wyken, Coventry CV2 5AB. 01203613783.
Wanted: Tuner/modulator board TUV CPCB (BK2001F01002A) for the Amstrad DD8900 - or complete unit for break-up. J. Thomas, 21 Firs Close, Folkstone, Kent CT19 4HZ. 01303277864.
Wanted: Dynamic transistor checker Model TT144, new or used. or any other model with the same function. D. Bland, 311 Oxford Road, Reading, Berks RG30 IAV. 01189504212.

For disposal: Workshop mains isolation transformer. 1 kVA metal cased for floor or wall mounting. Would exchange for reasonably sized IDE hard drive. Brian Hesling, 39 Oak Road, Glinton, Peterborough PE6 7LD. 01733253 446 (evenings).

Wanted: IF panel and sound IF for the Philips G2.2 TV and a capstan motor for the Panasonic 6010 timelapse VCR. Jim Littler. 363 Atherton Road, Hindley, Wigan, Lancs WN2 3XD.
Wanted: Replacement video drum or whole working Philips N1701 VCR. Robert Langton 01304852415. Wanted: LOPT for the Dansai 10in. CTV Model 1051 (T). J. Stuart, 2 Little Bell Hall Cottages, Drayton Road, Belbroughton. Nr. Stourbridge. 01562730197.
Wanted: Two sets of scan coils, part no. DSE1422BL. for the Matsui Models 1420/1440A. John Wilson, 373 Dewsbury Road. Wakeficld, W. Yorks WF2 9DT. 01924381824.

Wanted: TDA1037D audio IC (used in old Sanyo, ITT and Grundig sets). Central Electronics, 6 Queen Street. Stirling FK8 1HN. 01786451230.

Wanted: Capstan motor for the Hitachi VTF70E (it's marked Sankyo B2QKB on underside and has five electrolytics glued to the PCB). Ex-cquipment ideal. Also Psions, dead or alive. Mark Stevenson 01507478570 . mkstevo@nildram.co.uk
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Telequipment S51B scope (the DS circuit is unsuitable). I need to know the values of R22, L3 and RV6. Also require front frame and graticule. P. Guarini, 31 Alderson Avenue, Rawmarsh. Rotherham, S. Yorks S62 7DE. 01709371188.
Wanted: Chopper transformer for the Zanussi Model 22ZT505 or complete power supply PCB. G.R. Goldsmith, 2 Stanley Close, Verwood, Dorset BH31 6EX. 01202824398.

Wanted: Signal-strength meter with Band II (FM) coverage. Working or non-working consid= cred. J.M. Ainscoe, 49 Lon Ceredigion, Pwllheli, N. Wales LL53 5PP. 01758613790.

Wanted/for disposal: Require CRT base board with leads for the Amstrad TVR2 televideo. Have for disposal Video Circuits 31A and Telepart 3A CRT testers. V. Smith, 175 Lyon Park Avenue, Wembley, Middx HA0 4HD. 01819025447.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for OTEC M14A monitor, s/n. G/H 01102410.
C. Rigley, 1 Route D'Anton, Petit Claudos, MIOS 33380, France. Fax/tel. 33556266291.
Wanted: R/C handsets for the Mitsubishi HSM55 VCR and Mimtec Premier 2LD satellite receiver. Ted, 01516320614. Wanted: Circuit diagram and any information to repair a BIT Phax switch (fax/phonc switch) Model PXS-C3. D. Bcnyon, Marshland View, St. Annes Hill, Bude, Comwall EX23 OLT. 01288353373.
Wanted: Circuit diagram (or gond photocopy) for the Canon E60 camera. Loan would help if necessary. Tyler TV, 26 Littlecote Estate, Petworth. W. Sussex GU28 0EF. 01798342210.

Wanted: CZ1 thermistor (grey dogbone type as used in valve healer chains) for completion of a radio restoration. Trevor Wiltshire. Tora Technology, Pelican Road, Pamber Heath, Tadlcy, Hants RG26 3EL. 01189701163.

Wanted: $20 \mathrm{MHz} 5 \mathrm{mV} /$ div singleor dual-beam scope. Have for sale home-made crystal set, approx. 60 years old, in good condition. M. Payne, 23 Flagg Court. South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE33 2LS. 01914276654.

Wanted: Working power supply panel for the Amstrad SRD510 satellite receiver. E.E. Woodcock, Que-Sera, 162 Maindenway Road, Paignton, S. Devon TQ3 2PT.
Wanted: Circuit diagram and parts list for a Vanilla VAN-C1402-39 monitor, sold by Tempo. G. Uddin, 52 Berkshire Road, Trowbridge Estate, Hackney, London E9 5LU. Wanted: Remote control unit for a

Sony LDP3300 LaserDisc player (professional model) - or a way of operating it remotely with a replacement unit. Pone David Kimera on 01813468809.

Wanted: Circuit diagram and any fault diagnosis information for the Commodore 1084SD2 colour monitor. R. Musson, 32 Ailsa House, Fairhaven-Green, Idle. Bradford, W. Yorks BD10 9ND. 01274622684.
Wanted: Sony remote commanders RMT223 and RMT230; a working Philips CTX-E chassis (Model 20CT2636/05T); a working $110^{\circ}$ scan panel for the Rediffusion Mk 4 chassis; a Granada 8 rotary tuning panel 55-332 P5 (ITT); an operating manual for the Philips VCR Model VR2021/05. R. Bruce, 11 New Zealand Way, Rainham, Essex RM13 8JP.
Wanted: Circuit details for the Avo Universal LCR Bridge and Universal Test Bridge. D. Jannece, 54 Wyatts Green Lane. Brentwood, Essex CM15 OPX. 01277822380.
Wanted: Circuit diagrams to enable a Telequipment DM63 and a Gould OS245A scope to be be repaired. Loan or copy if necessary. S.

Parkins, 70 Charlton Avenue, Newton, Hyde, Cheshire SK 14 4ES. 01613511892.
Wanted: 64 mon cartridge (assembler/disassembler) or similar, with instructions, for the Commodore 64 computer. Any hardware, software, books. mags etc. for this computer. Also looking for a VIC1541 disc drive + lead + instructions. John Mangan, 14 Chancery Lane, Huddersfield, W. Yorks HD1 2DT. 01484435014.

Wanted: Service manual or circuit diagram for the AOC monitor Model CM335. Photocopy or loan OK. A. Horsfield, 37 Hereward Way, Deeping St. James, Peterborough PE6 8QA. 01778346287.
Wanted: Two STK 8250 Mk 2 chips or an equivalent. David Rolfe, 11a Aldwick Road, Bognor Regis, W. Sussex PO21 2LN. 01243862242.
Wanted: Service manual/circuit diagram for the Pioneer RT71 openreel tape deck. Photocopy OK. Altematively a layout showing and identifying the presets. E.T. Plumb, 44 Railway Road, Downham Market, Norfolk PE38 9EB. 01366 384099.

Wanted: Touch-tuner control unit for the Rediffusion Mk 3 chassis. A. Tomkinson, 10 Lodge Court, Station Grove, Wembley, Middx HA0 4AP. 01819035574.
Wanted: JVC HRD120MS VCR with working timer. Within travelling distance of Bournemouth. Also information on a supplier of JVC parts. Frank Cosgrove. 59 Fenton Road, Bournemouth, Dorset BH6 5BS. 01202432973.
Wanted: Tuner and tube for a Pye Red Box or Philips equivalent. Complete TV set would be even better. Brian Barron, 55 Henderson Avenue, Cavehill Road, Belfast BT15 SFN. 01232715826. Wanted: VHF to UHF converter, or circuit diagram + information. I have an old display unit with VHF output and wish to display the information on a TV set. T. Collins, 215 Arlott Crescent. Oldbrook, Milton Keynes MK6 2QT. Wanted: Back issues of Television 1991-1994 in exchange for a Loewe Profit T28 chassis complete and/or tuner type U1100. P. Hill, 3
Mayfair Avenue, Halifax HX4 9JH. 01422370338 (evenings).

## New CD Format

Sony and Philips have developed a new CD format, Super Audio CD (SADC). as the next-generation music CD. It uses direct stream digital (DSD) technology and a 1 -bit representation of the audio waveform with 2.8224 MHz sampling. SACD is compatible with existing CD players and discs.

An SADC disc has a dual-layer configuration, with CD information on top and DSD data beneath: a super bit mapping direct system downconverts the DSD sound. The system can offer two-channel or up to six-channel sound. An optional multimedia system enables the discs to provide text, graphics and video. The discs are protected by a digital watermarking system which can also include anti-copy data.

Sony and Philips have begun licensing SACD. The companies say that the first SACD players and discs will be launched in Japan early next year.

## Video News

JVC has launched its first digital still camera, Model GCS1, and the GR-DVL9000 digital camcorder. Features of the GCS1 include an easily adjustable fl: lens, a 4MB internal flash memory, 10x optical zoom and a $1 \cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. LCD screen. In the economy mode the memory can store up to 100 images. IR data transfer provides wireless data transfer to a digital printer or PC. A numnber of software packages are provided for PC connection. Suggested retail price is $£ 399$. The GRDVL9000 is an ultra-compact camcorder with 4in. LCD monitor. Its progressive-scan CCD, progressive colour filter and high-band processor provide a resolution of

Keighley Instruments Lrd. has published its 1998 full line catalogue and reference guide. The 700-page catalogue covers a wide range of test and measurement equipment, data acquisition hardware and software products. For a copy contact the company ot The Minster, 58 Portmon Road, Reading, Berks RG30 1EA - phone 0118957 5666, fax 0118959 6469.

$500 \times 560$ lines. The impressive specification includes PCM digital stereo sound and digital effects. Outputs include a JLIP terminal for direct serial port connection and an IEEE 1394 based terminal for direct digital-todigital connection to other equipment with DV input terminals.
Pioneer is to launch two DVD players in the UK. Model DV505 at about $£ 500$ is a CD/DVD player, Model DVL909 at about $£ 900$ is a combi CD/LD/Video CD/DVD player. Hitachi is to start supplying mass-production DVD-RAM drives. They will use rewritable cartridges with a capacity of 4.6 Gbytes .


> The Winter Consumer Electronics Show at Las Vegas is a major event for the introduction of new products and systems. George Cole reports on this year's show, where the emphasis was on digital TV, DVD and multimedia devices
or progressive scanning. Broadcasters and developers can use any or all of these features, secure in the knowledge that viewers with a digital TV set will be able to receive whatever's transmitted.
Whereas in Europe the prime purpose of digital TV is to offer a multitude of channels, in the USA the emphasis is on the provision of high-definition pictures. This makes sense: US viewers already have scores of channels available via terrestrial. cable and satellite services - DirecTV, a digital satellite TV service that was launched in June 1994, offers 175 channels. Another reason for the priority given to HDTV is the mediocre picture quality provided by the current NTSC system.

## The ATSC Standard

So what is the ATSC standard? It's a sort of umbrella digital TV system. The channel bandwidth is 6 MHz and the data transmission rate $19.3 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. Audio is Dolby Digital, which offers two-channel stereo or $5 \cdot 1$ multichannel sound. Broadcasters can choose the type and number of signals they transmit, provided the basic specifications are observed.
The HDTV specification provides a display resolution of $1,920 \times 1,080$ lines interlaced or $1,280 \times 720$ lines with progressive scanning. Transmission is within a single channel at one million pixels per $1 / 60 \mathrm{th} \sec$. A product or system that conforms with the HDTV standard must be also be able to produce a 16:9 aspect ratio picture at the minimum-resolution level, with Dolby Digital audio.
The standard-definition mode provides a resolution of $704 \times 480$ lines with progressive scanning or $640 \times 480$ lines interlaced. In the 480 P mode half a million pixels are transmitted per $1 / 60$ th sec: in the 480 I mode the transmission rate is a quarter of a million pixels per $1 / 60$ th sec. A product or system that conforms to the standard-definition specification is defined as having lower resolution than

# CES <br> '98 <br> Las Vegas 

The Winter Consumer Electronics Show was held at Las Vegas in early January. This year's show took place during a time of major changes in the consumer electronics field: digital TV in particular was very much to the fore.

## Digital TV

With the new services due to start towards the end of the year, digital TV was being busily pushed by broadcasters, manufacturers and programme makers. The road to digital TV in the USA has been a long one: many formats, including the European DVB system. were considered before agreement on a standard was reached. The Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC), whose members include chip manufacturers, broadcasters and electronics companies, finally agreed on a standard in December 1996. In April 1997 the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) accepted it and allocated digital channels to the broadcasters.
The ATSC standard encompasses many things that digital technology has made possible. It includes provision for standard- or high-definition reception; video frame rates of 30 or 60 per second, with $24 / 30$ frames per second for film material; 4:3 or 16:9 aspect ratios; and interlaced

HDTV while providing acceprable audio: the aspect ratio is undefined. Broadcasters can transmit up to four SDTV programmes simultaneously or offer a mixture of SDTV programmes and interactive services such as data, intemet and pay-per-view channels.
The FCC has laid down strict guidelines for the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting. The plan is to switch off the analogue transmissions in the year 2006, which could cause some dissension - there are around 250 million TV sets in the 98 million US houscholds. For this reason some believe that the switch-off date will be deferred. The FCC has laid down that Network broadcasters, such as $A B C$ and CBS, covering the top ten regions must simulcast at least half their analogue programming in DTV form from May 1999.
The top ten areas of greatest population density include cities such as New York, Washington and Los Angeles, accounting for about thirty per cent of US viewers. By November 1999 DTV broadcasting must be extended to the next twenty largest regions. including cities such as Miami and Seattle. The remaining commercial stations must begin DTV transmissions by May 2002, with noncommercial (i.e. public service) broadcasters going digital the year after. In 2004 all stations must transmit at least
Our heading photo, top of page, shows the Samsung SVP555JHD HDTV receiver.
three quarters of their analogue programmes in DTV form, and by 2005 .all programmes must be available in digital form.
The brodcasters and the consumer electronics companies are enthusiastic about DTV. Some broadcasters have already announced their plans for a start to digital transmissions in November. A major marketing operation is being undertaken to inform the public about DTV. As part of this operation the ATSC and the Consumer Electronic Manufacturers Association (CEMA) have agreed on a logo that will be used to identify digital receivers.
Some companies, including Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Sharp and Panasonic, have launched 'digital-ready' TV receivers - analogue sets designed for use with a digital set-top decoder. These sets have component video input sockets and the claim is that they will provide better picture quality. The first decoders are expected to be launched this summer.

## The Hardware

Many companies showed digital receivers at CES '98. There were sets on display at the Hitachi. JVC, Panasonic, Philips, Sony, Sharp, Samsung and Thomson stands. US viewers like big sets, and many of the digital receivers were large-screen projection models. I have to confess that I was surprised by the picture quality produced by many of the HDTV projection sets, having expected to find the displays poorer than with direct CRT viewing. All the HDTV pictures were clear and sharp.
Samsung's first HDTV receiver, Model SVP555JHD, is a 55 in . projection set with a built-in Dolby Digital decoder and an internal 45 W sound system for the centre, left and right channels. There are output terminals for the Surround and sub-woofer channels. Hitachi's 61 in. "ultra HDTV receiver" has a built-in digital satellite decoder. Mitsubishi announced several digital TV sets for launch next winter, including a 73in. HDTV projection receiver. Sharp's display included various prototype digital TV receivers, both projection and direct-viewing models, and set-top boxes.
Philips announced a 64 in . HDTV rear-projection model that's to be launched this autumn. The Philips Semiconductors TriMedia Product Group has developed hardware and software that enables manufacturers to develop ATSC receivers and set-top boxes quickly: a network interface module incorporates a Philips VSB chip that provides the channel-decoding operations and special function chips for audio and video source decoding.
Setmakers were being a bit coy about prices, but industry observers expect the first HDTV sets to cost around $\$ 8,000-10,000(\$ 5,000-6,300)$. CEMA points out that one in four households buys a new set each year - a market of around 25 million sets per year. About 18 million households paid at least $\$ 2,000(£ 1.300)$ for their last TV set. With an average sct life of eight years. CEMA believes that many of these 18 million will be ready to replace their analogue TV sets with HDTV ones. CEMA adds that in the past the price of new consumer electronics products has dropped by fifty per cent within ten years. That's a sobering thought!

## Flat-screen TV

A number of flat-screen TV sets were on show, and it was interesting to note that most companies have adopted gasplasma technology. Sharp displayed a set with a prototype 42 in . plasma-addressed liquid-crystal (PALC) screen however - it looked great.
The Philips Flat TV is a 42 -in plasma model that's just 4 -5in. deep. Its features include split-screen displays (there are two tuners), digital picture effects and Dolby Pro-


The Panasonic
DVD-L10 portable
DVD player. er production in the USA will reach a million units by the year 2000.
Fujitsu showed its 42in. Plasmavision model. The screen provides a contrast ratio of $400: 1$ and has a life cycle of 30,000 hours, defined as when the brightness falls to fifty per cent of its initial level. Mitsubishi's 46in. DiamondPanel flat TV claims to have an even better contrast ratio of 500:1. This set will be launched in the USA during the second half of the year. Pioneer also had an impressive 50 in . plasma set on display. Not all flat-screen TVs are large however: Hitachi showed a rather nice 25 in . model.

## DVD

The Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) system, which uses CD-sized discs to carry films and music videos, was launched in the USA in the spring of 1997. Since then over 320.000 players have been sold and over 600 DVD titles are now available. Most of the major Hollywood studios support DVD, the main exceptions being Fox and Paramount. The general feeling within the trade is that DVD sales have been good rather than spectacular. During the show the DVD Working Group 4 (WG4) announced that it had produced a draft specification for a DVD audio standard. It includes 96 kHz sampling and 24 bit coding: this compares with 44.1 kHz and 16 bits for audio CDs.
You could hardly move for second- and third-generation DVD machines. Sony had on show a five-disc CD/DVDVideo changer, Model DVP-C600. Denon's DVD3000 plays DVDs, Video CDs and audio CDs: it has a built-in Dolby Digital decoder and various video outputs including composite video, S-Video and component video. Denon's DVD5000 is a DVD player that conforms to the THX standard, which is claimed to provide better sound and picture quality than basic DVD players. The Pioneer DVD909 plays DVDs, audio CDs and LaserDiscs.
Panasonic presented five new DVD players including a portable model (see below). They all feature Panasonic's Virtual Surround Sound, which aims to provide surroundsound effects using a single pair of speakers. The new models include the DVD-A105, DVD-A110 and DVDA310 - the latter includes a built-in Dolby Digital


The Marantz DR700 CD recorder.
decoder. All models have outputs for the Digital Theatre Sound (DTS) 5.1-channel audio system (see the Home Cinema section for more on this).

The Sharp digital camcorder
Model VLDPIU, which has a novel touchscreen control system.

Samsung's DVD905 at $\$ 750(£ 490)$ is a smart-looking player with a steel chassis: outputs include composite video, S-Video and RGB. The Philips Model DVD420 at $\$ 650$ ( $£ 408$ ) has a universal remote control unit and a handy remote control locator: if you can't find the handset you can press a button on the front of the player and the handset will beep. Sharp's DV550U, the company's first DVD player. is designed for use with audio mini systems - it's less than 30 cm wide. The JVC XV-D2000BK has a Dolby Digital decoder and six analogue outputs: it also plays audio and Video CDs.
One of the nicest looking DVD players was Panasonic's portable Model DVD-L10. Weighing less than a bag of sugar, it has a $5 \cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. colour LCD screen that can display $4: 3$ or $16: 9$ pictures. Other features include built-in speakers and an optical digital audio output. Power is provided by nickel metal hydride batteries that provide a continuous playing time of up to two hours. The DVD-L10 is priced at \$1.300 (£817).
Samsung also showed a dinky portable DVD player. called the P -Theatre. It weighs 0.9 kg and can be used with a portable video headset. Alpine showed an in-car enter= tainment system that includes a DVD player.
There was disappointing news about DVD's European launch. A "big-bang" launch had been expected this spring, but delays in producing discs in sufficient quantities means that the launch will now be in the autumn at the earliest.

## Divx

Digital Video Express, which has developed the DVD variant known as Divx, was present at CES 98. Unfortunately the first Divx hardware and software was hidden away in a back room: only selected dealers and manufacturers got a chance to see it. I was able to attend a special DVD conference that included the chairman of Divx however. To recap, Divx is a play-and-dispose DVD system. The idea is that consumers will buy a Divx title for about $\$ 4-5$ and play it on a special Divx machine (ordinary DVD players cannot play Divx discs. though Divx ones can read DVD discs). The Divx player is connected to an ordinary domestic TV set and to the telephone socket and has a built-in modem. Divx suggests that the first players

wilf sell for about $\$ 100$ ( $£ 63$ ) more than a conventional DVD player.
When Divx is used as a rental system the disc is designed to play for some 48 hours, after which the disc's content becomes scrambled (powerful encryption keys are used). The player contains a clock which starts to count down when the disc is first played (not when purchased). If the user wants to extend the playing time for a further 48 hours an on-screen menu can be used to order the extra viewing time. A computer calls up the player at night, via the phone line, unscrambles the data and collects billing information. These calls are free to the Divx user. There will also be "gold" Divx discs for outright purchase: these provide unlimited viewing time.
Divx is being tested at two so far unnamed US cities ${ }_{0}$ A national launch is planned for this summer. Companies that support Divx include Paramount, Universal, Buena Vista (Disney) and DreamWorks. There will be 100 or so titles at the launch. with 500 planned for the end of the first year. Companies that plan to sell players include Zenith (machines made by LG Electronics), Thomson, JVC and Panasonic.
The industry is divided over the arrival of Divx. Some Hollywood studios like Warner and some hardware com= panies such as Philips are resolutely opposed to it, arguing that Divx will create confusion. Others wonder whether Divx could stay in business. especially as forthcoming digital satellite and cable TV services will provide a myriad of near-video-on-demand services.

## VCRs

Although DVD dominated the show there was plenty of evidence that VHS is still very much alive and kicking. Sony demonstrated a remarkable VCR tape library system called SmartFile. A number of companies have developed tape library systems, including Grundig, Hitachi and Sanyo. But most of these involve considerable user effort SmartFile is different: it uses an ultra-thin memory chip which is housed within a cassette label (you read that right!). It can store up to twelve programme details.
The date. time. channel number and programme length are automatically stored in the chip whenever a video recording is made. The user can add the programme title by using an on-screen menu and the remote control keypad. Top-of-the-range SmartFile VCRs automatically add the programme title however by using data from a system called TV Guide Plus. Developed by Gemstar, this transmits programme information during the field blanking period, like teletext.
SmartFile VCRs have two sensors, one at the front and one inside. When a SmartFile cassette is placed in front of a sensor, its contents appear on the TV screen. With the cassette inside the machine, the VCR can be programmed to find a specific recording. Other features include a blank -time display which shows how much tape is left for recording, and programme lock which prevents erasure of a specific recording.
The first two SmartFile VCRs are Models SLVM10HF, which is to go on sale in the USA in June at around $\$ 450$ ( $£ 282$ ), and SLVM20HF which will cost $\$ 500$ ( $£ 313$ ). Each machine will be supplied with memory chip cassettes. Sony plans to market the labels separately.
Thomson's Models VRK692HS, VR645HF and VR568 include features called Commercial Advance and Movie Advance. The former places electronic markers at the start and end of commercial breaks recorded on a tape so that they can be skipped. Movie Advance looks for the end of promotional material at the beginning of a prerecorded tape. going straight to the start of the film. The VCRs sell in the range $\$ 230-330$ ( $\mathbf{~} 144-207$ ).

Hitachi and JVC demonstrated Data VHS (D-VHS) VCRs that can store up to seven hours of MPEG-2 video on a VHS-sized cassette. JVC has two D-VHS machines. Model HM-DSR1IDU comes with a dish and built-in decoder for EchoStar's DISH network. Price is $\$ 1,000$ ( $£ 630$ ). Model HM-DSR1 IRU comes without a dish and costs $£ 950$ ( $£ 597$ ).
The Samsung SV4000W is a four-head hi-fi VCR that can play, record and copy in the PAL, NTSC and SECAM modes. Price is around $\$ 2.200$ ( $£ 1,400$ ). Sharp has developed a remote pager system for finding a mislaid VCR remote control handset: press a button on the VCR's fascia and the handset flashes and bleeps.

## Satellite TV

US viewers can choose from three major digital satellite systems, DirecTV, Primestar and EchoStar. The largest is DirecTV, which was pushing its system hard at CES " 98. It has almost three million subscribers and uses a set-top decoder and 18 in . dish to receive up to 17.5 channels. These range from sport to films and news to home shopping.
The service includes 'season tickets' for specific sports teams and pay-per-view events. Equipment prices start at around $\$ 400$ ( $£ 240$ ), though there are special offers. Companies that market DirecTV equipment include Thomson, Sony, Toshiba, Panasonic and Hitachi.

## Home Cinema

Home Cinema, or Home Theater as it's known in the USA (and that's how they spell it), is big business there. Some 1.2 million home theater-in-a-box systems are expected to be sold this ycar. Philips showed the DVX8000, a multimedia home theater system that incorporates a PC, a DVD player and a Dolby Digital system. The specification includes a DVD-Video/DVD-ROM drive that can also read CD-ROM and audio CD discs, a Dolby Digital and Dolby Pro-logic decoder. a video line doubler and a 233 MHz Pentium PC with 32Mbytes of RAM. Not surprisingly, it has many audio and video input and output sockets - it would take too long to list them all here! Price is $\$ 5,000(£ 3,200)$.
Dolby says that there are now more than 1.2 million Dolby Digital decoders in use worldwide. The format received a boost when it became part of the statutory PAL area DVD specification (titles must now include either MPEG-2 or Dolby Digital sound - the latter was originally optional). Dolby Digital is the audio standard for NTSC area DVD discs. and over 1,110 LaserDisc titles are encoded with the system. In addition Dolby Digital is the standard audio system for the US digital TV system.
But Dolby has rivals, including Digital Theatre Sound (DTS), a 5.1-channel format that's used in many cinemas around the world. Technics. Panasonic and Yamaha displayed AV amplifiers and DVD players that were DTS compatible. The first DVD titles to be encoded with DTS audio are expected to be launched in the USA this summer.

## Multimedia

The computer and consumer electronics worlds are converging. So it was no coincidence that Microsoft was prominent at CES '98. Sony and Philips demonstrated WebTV Plus. The system enables TV viewers to explore the internet: it uses a set-top box which plugs into a TV set and a telephone line. WebTV is now owned by Microsoft, and has some 200.000 subscribers in the USA.
WebTV Plus is an enhanced version with a faster modem ( $56 \mathrm{~kb} / \mathrm{sec}$ instead of $33.6 \mathrm{~kb} / \mathrm{sec}$ ), a 1 Gbyte hard drive for storing files and data from the internet (including

video clips), and TV crossover links. The latter work when a TV channel produces web pages associated with a programme. By clicking an on-screen icon (the letter I) the viewer can see the programme and web page together on the screen - the TV programme is displayed in a $6 \times 5 \mathrm{in}$. window. The Philips WebTV receiver costs $\$ 300$ ( $£ 189$ ). It includes an infra-red receiver called Web Eye: this enables the box to be hidden away. It can also be used with a keyboard and a printer.
Zenith and Mitsubishi also demonstrated internet set-top boxes while Sanyo showed its internet TV. This is a 16:9format TV set with a built-in web browser, a moden and an $880 \times 480$ dots per inch display for showing computer graphics. It can be used to send picture e-mails (e-mail messages with pictures) and can be operated by a remotecontrol handset or a wireless keyboard.

## Camcorders

Camcorder penetration in the UK has been stuck at around ten per cent of households for some time now. In the USA the figure is 29 per cent, and it's interesting that the fullsize VHS format is still very much in evidence. RCA's CC4371 at $\$ 700(\mathbf{~} 440)$ includes a 3in. colour viewfinder and $32 x$ zoom.
The JVC Dualcam Model GR-AXM700 is a combined VHS-C camcorder and digital camera with a flash memory that can store up to 44 images, a 3 in . LCD screen for viewing images. and software that enables digital images to be downloaded to a PC. It also has a video input socket (a rare sight with UK camcorders) for putting PC images back into the flash memory. JVC plans to launch its Dualcam in the UK later this year.
Sharp's Slimcam Model VLPD1U is a mini DV model that's less than 3 in . wide and weighs less than 1 kg . It has a novel touch-screen control system with icons for activating features such as play, record, zoom and focusing. If you want to focus on a particular subject you touch the relevant icon then the image, after which the VLPD1U zooms in. Clever stuff - but the LCD will surely get rather grubby!

## Electronic Delivery

I first came across a company called EMC3 (Entertainment Made Convenient) about four years ago. It was developing a digital electronic delivery system to transmit time-compressed data via satellite, cable, broadband telephone or microwave systems. Electronic Video, as it's called, can transmit a full-length film to a suitablyequipped VCR in five minutes. The VCR then plays the film back in real time.
At CES 98 EMC3 announced that it is to start the first Electronic Video service next year. in Canada. It will operate via the Telsat satellite, which is due to be launched this autumn. According to EMC3 it has received letters of intent from seventeen manufacturers that plan to build ELD technology into their products. They include JVC, Samsung and Sony.

## The Samsung

DVD905, a second-generation DVD player.

# Long-distance Television 

## Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception. News from abroad and the latest on satellite launches and services. John Breeds' latest satellite book reviewed. Roger Bunney reports

Eutelsat II F4 at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and Intelsat 601 of $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ provided, as usual, coverage of the Paris-
Dakar race, with live news inserts nightly.

January was an even quieter month for TV-DX reception than December. The weather wasn't so quiet however, with strong gales and rain, though there have fortunately been no reports of damage to DX aerial systems.

Apart from a few unidentified ch. E4 signals. the only DX reception here at Romsey has been from Lopik, Holland. The signal is usually present each moming just above the noise level - it's a weak, fluttery tropospheric signal, which I receive using a two-element wideband Band 1 aerial at 32 feet above ground level

Fortunately conditions have been more active for our Australian friends, who have benefited from some solar-related propagation such as transequatorial skip (TE). During the closing weeks of 1997 Wenlock Burton (Victoria) received China ch. C1 ( 49.75 MHz ), Malaysia (RTM) ch. E2 ( 48.25 MHz ) and Samoa (KVZK) ch. A2
$(55.25 \mathrm{MHz}$, system M). The latter signal was seen mid-afternoon, suggesting double-hop Sporadic E propagation: the other two signals were logged after 1900 hours and

were therefore more likely to be TE propagation. Robert Copeman (Victoria) has received similar signals, and comments that the current SpE season in Australia is better than in previous years.

There has been some TE reception in the Mediterranean area, in particular 50 MHz signals from amateur radio stations in the southem regions of Africa. So we can hope that the millenium will bring plenty of activity as solar cycle 23 develops. A big maximum sunspot count is predicted for March-May 2000 , at the peak of the cycle. It may be the last chance for really long-distance F2 terrestrial TV reception: by the time solar cycle 24 peaks, around 2011, terrestrial TV may well be largely digital and long absent from Band I.

## Satellite Reception

The Satellite Festival took place over the weekend of January 1618th. This year it seemed to be more of an infotainment than in previous years. Apart from line dancing and a fascinating video trip around the Mebo- 2 Radio Caroline boat, there were numerous interviews that dealt with satellite topics the internet and computerised (virtual) studio sets. also an item about digital TV. Hosted as ever by Eric from TESUG. the programme was available Europe-wide via the 12.225 GHz horizontal transponder aboard Sirius 2 at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

Various Arabic downlinks carried the closing ceremonies of Ramadan. The transmission provided by Dubai TV from $13^{\circ} E$ was an impressive event. featuring the central sacred area with a backdrop of soaring white minarets against a dark blue and then black sky. While Dubai, ART and MBC car-
ried the event in its entirety, most of the North African countries served by Eutelsat at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco) transmitted their usual programming.

The VYVX ATLN downlink is usually carried by Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Interesting to find it carried eastbound via PAS-3R $\left(43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ at 0700 on January 22 nd. Some days earlier this carrier transmitted pictures of what I assume was the VYVX back yard. Apart from the two Brightstar analogue leases and often a GMTV early morning feed, Intelsat K has become relatively quiet - perhaps it has all gone digital. One of the Brightstar transponders carried a Reuters feed with the indication "BMAC tests for USA Superbowl".

The weekend of January 24-25th brought lots of winter sports. Intelsat 803 with BT-UKI-156 featured cars racing on ice and snow; Kopernikus DFS-2 at $28.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ carried two OB feeds with skiing and ice-hockey; there was skiing in the French Alps via Telecom 2 C at $3^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and in Austria/Switzerland via Eutelsat II F4 at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, the latter with sound in syncs.

Those with a tracking dish and a clear view to the south west should check PanAm PAS-5, which is now in orbit just above the UK horizon at $58^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Ku band signals have been seen in the UK from this source - an Italian feed was seen during the Pope's visit to Cuba. This satellite is really intended to provide American coverage, so it represents a real DX challenge in the UK.

Nicholas Earley (Victoria, Australia) tells us that he now has 1.5 and 95 cm dishes, the latter driven by a Pace positioner. The 1.5 m dish is being converted to 4 GHz (C
band) operation. For digital signals he has a Nokia 9500 S receiver which performs well and "is easy to use once you get the hang of it". The handbook doesn't tell you how to access the red menus, but overall Nicholas is pleased with the receiver which he considers to be good value. It has an Irdeto CAM/card slot but cards are not available.

Roy Carmen in the Isle of Wight has been trying out a friend's Nokia 9500 D box. While it gives great pictures and sound he feels that it's a one-satellite home-entertainment unit which is useless as a DX machine. Strong words! His criticisms are that it has no Ku-band search facility, that once a programme 'bouquet' is stored it pre= vents splitting out the clear, nonencrypted channels, that the clock relates to the received channel only. that storage is limited to about 330 channels, that satellite searching means keying in 1 MHz at a time, and that there's no local UHF TV and no analogue loopthrough.

Julian Redwood in Christchurch has also found that digital DXing is more time-consuming than analogue. But John Locker, who has been receiving digital signals for over a year and has spent many hours with Nokia receivers, has found ways of speeding up the tuning and digital parameter changing.

I am investigating a new MPEG model that's claimed to be userfriendly, running at $2-45 \mathrm{Mb}$ its with all FEC rates. Until the second generation of digital receivers arrives I think we are stuck with D boxes that have much-modified software.

## Broadcast News

Pirate TV: Older readers may recall TV Nordzee from the REM island. There are media rumours that an offshore TV studio is being established aboard a ship outside territorial waters in the Baltic Sea. "Zoom TV" would produce TV programming for distribution via satellite, thus avoiding national legal requirements. Apparently $\$ 3 \mathrm{~m}$ has been promised by a Monacobased group. The water-based priate would not provide any local terrestrial transmissions.
Poland: Nasza Telewizja started to provide a full service in central Poland on January 17th. Test transmissions started on December 31st. In the evening it joins with the TV Odra network in westem Poland. Hungary: TV2 is now on air. It started within 88 days of being awarded the franchise and offers news, sport and family entertain=
ment. It's the first independently owned and operated national network and uses the transmitters vacated by MTV-2 which has now moved to satellite transmission. Belgium and the Netherlands: The Belgian BRTN-2 programme is now called KETNET/CANVAS the 16:9 PM5544 pattern has CANVAS at the top and KETNET lower down. The PM5544 pattem used by TV Noord in Holland has TV
NOORD at the top and NOZEMA HOOGEZAND K36 lower down the ch. E36 transmitter runs at 100 kW ERP.
Portugal: Hugh Cocks reports that the state broadcaster RTP has been given EEC cash to experiment with 16:9 transmissions. Local broadcasters RTP/SIC/Ch 4 transmit many Brazilian telenovelas (soaps). Programme timings are still irregular. SIC recently transmitted part of a new telenovela before the previ= ous series had finished. and on another occasion broadcast three hours of soap that consisted of parts of a new series intercut with sections of the old one.
Switzerland: The equipment, frequency allocation and assets of Milan-based SEI-TV have been sold to TV Svizzera, the Italian-language channel of Swiss state TV. SEI-TV. which provided a Milan regional news channel. closed down at the end of last year. Japan: The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is pushing satellite digital TV and delaying terrestrial digital TV. which might start up in 2000. The reason for this is cost. Apparently each digital satellite costs some $\$ 200 \mathrm{~m}$ compared with an estimated terrestrial digital start-up cost of $\$ 8 \mathrm{bn}$ ! Colombia: Two commercial national networks are now in operation, run by RCN and Caracol. The two public services continue. Full 18 -hour, seven days a week operation of the new networks starts in July.

## Satellite News

After suffering losses of over $£ 13 \mathrm{~m}$ during the past two years CMT (County Music Television) has ceased distribution in Europe CMT was sold to CBS last September. It will continue in the Americas and SE Asia.

More on the loss of AsiaSat-3 which was launched at the Baikonur base, Kazakhstan on Christmas Day. For the first six hours the flight went well. Then the two-minute fourth stage burn lasted just one second, putting the satellite

into an elliptical orbit between 200 km and $36,000 \mathrm{~km}$. Cause of the failure was burn out of the Energiya Co. gas generator, the third such failure. AsiaSat may purchase a second-hand in-orbit craft pending the launch of AsiaSat-4 in 1999. Unfortunately most of AsiaSat-3's capacity had been booked.

There are problems with the PAS-6 satellite at $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ because of

## Aerial Techniques

## New Thomson Multi-standard TVs with Teletext <br> E $14^{\text {" Screen Multi-standard }} 10^{\prime \prime}$ Screen Muti-standard <br> - PAL-SECAM <br> - NTSC (via Scart) <br> VHF - UHF Hyperband tunier <br> - S VHS (via Scart) <br> - 59 channel memory <br> - Fastext Teletext <br> - Infra-red remote control <br> 240V AC operation £329.00 <br> CDM-800 MULTISYSTEM <br> DIGTAL CONVERTER <br> - Professional quality, full digital pracessing <br> - Accommodates input systems of NTSC 3.58, PAL and SECAM (optional 4.43 available) <br> - Output systems NTSC 3.58, NTSC 4.43 and PAL <br> -4M bit field memory, static resolution 500 lines, dynamic resolution 300 lines <br> - Accommodates two inputs and two outputs <br> - Built-in time Base correction (T.B.C. <br> E Line conversion: 525 to 625 lines, <br> 625 to 525 lines <br> - 60 to 50,50 to 60 field conversion <br> - AC mains powered $\mathbf{\$ 4 4 9 . 0 0}$ <br> - New 'broadcast quality' model now <br> available with $B M$ bit field memory and S-video terminals E 649.00 \{SAE details <br> 11 Kent Road. Parkstone. Poule, Dorset BH12 23H <br> Tel: 01202 -738232 Fan: 01202.716951 E-mail: alecticodiramen <br> (All prices are inclusive of VAT, delivery by courier $£ 10.00$ )



Sporadic E reception in Sydney, Australia from the Te Aroha ch. 1 ( 45.25 MHz ) transmitter in New Zealand. Photo from Todd Emslie, taken off VCR.
reduced output from its solar panels. Sky Latin America had booked all 36 transponders.

SES (Astra) plans to use the Spanish Hispasat craft at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to provide digital TV services to Central America. Hispasat-C is to be launched next year with seventeen transponders to provide digital services across Europe.

Japanese Sky Broadcasting (JSkyB), which was about to start providing DTH services, and PerfecTV, which started DTH broadcasting just over a year ago, are to merge. JSkyB is being incorporated in PerfecTV. More competition came from DirectTV, which started DTH broadcasting on December 1st. It is estimated that one and a half million subscribers per service are required to make a profit. The high cost of setting up services made JSkyB think twice.

In France, a merger between CanalSatellite and Television par Satellite (TPS) is being considered to overcome the problem of high operating costs. AB SAT earlier agreed with CanalSatellite to use a common simulcrypt decoder standard.
INSAT has bought the Arabsat 1 C craft which is now at $31.25^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Nigeria now has two satellite broadcasters. African Independent Television provides a 24 -hour service via Intelsat 601 at $34 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Its studio centre is just outside Lagos.

Minaj-TV, based at Obosi in Eastern Nigeria. has leased 9 MHz of C band capacity aboard PAS-3R at $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to transmit its digital Minaj Broadcast International ser vice across Africa.

Sony Entertainment TV is to start an Indian-language service intended for cable distribution in Europe: it's being supplied from Molinare's Soho, London HQ. Several UK cable groups have apparently booked the service. It's not known yet which satellite will be used. African-Caribbean Satellite Television is to start as a pan-European service via Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

The Swedish TV8 business channel is now available as an analogue service via Sirius 2. The UK 24 -hour weather channel, also its Dutch and Italian versions, has closed down.

Intelsat has confirmed contracts for the launch of its first four IX series craft. Orbits are to be as follows: 901 at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{E} ; 902$ at $62^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$; 903 at $24.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$; 904 at $34.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

## Book Review

Satellite Know How! is the snazzy title that John Breeds has adopted for the sixth edition of his well-known. authoritative and respected Satellite Television Installation Guide. The book is so well established that it's the study basis for trade assessment by the Confederation of Aerial Industries.

The page size and layout are the same as in previous editions, but this one has been expanded to cover the many changes that have been introduced in satellite TV technology in recent times.

The great advantage of this book is the clear, simple writing, with mathematics avoided, and its large, clear illustrations Theory is presented in simple language, with appropriate drawings to make everything clear. If I can understand it all, the book has succeeded in its educational aim - it is also great bedtime reading for satellite anoraks!

The basic theory is all there, along with the essential practical information. So we have geostationary orbits explained, then information on the signals, dishes and related hardware, cabling, and wall, roof and garden installations. For serious installation work, elevation/azimuth tables are essential. So here are the angles for Land's End, Lerwick, Lisbon or Losinj (Croatia), should you be called upon to install dishes at these locations! It's not a solely how-toAstra book: you get information on optimising for Astra, Eutelsat, Intelsat, Orion

or PAS reception.
The old material has been expanded as necessary - installing a tracking dish, polarisers, dual-probe LNBs, fixing bolts for wall brackets and actuators and so on. New features include DiSEqC switching, dual/multi LNB single-dish operation, and equipment connection via scart sockets where and how. There's an extended section on actuator arm alignment - including the H -to-H assembly. Signal distribution is
also included. This explains for example vertical/horizontal switching with fourreceiver systems.

Digital TV receives a mention but it's too early yet to go into practical details - a lot still has to be finalised. Once the decisions have been made. John will doubtless be using his trusty Amstrad to hammer out more digits in plain English.

I've recommended earlier editions of this work, and I recommend this one (you can claim it as a business expense!). For both the professional and the enthusiast, it's a worthwhile guide and reference work to keep on the bookshelf.

The book now runs to some 130 A4 pages, with soft covers. The basic price is £22, but postage is an expensive extra nowadays - $£ 3$ in the UK, $£ 5$ to continental Europe and $£ 10$ to the rest of the world, via air.

There have been some special offers associated with the new edition, such as satellite software. See the advertisements placed by Swift Television Publications (17 Pittsfield, Cricklade. Wilts SN6 6AN) in recent issues. For further information you can phone 01793750 620, fax 01793 752 399, send an e-mail to

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## George Cole describes SES's plans for digital TV from $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and developments at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$

Aspecial conference was held by the Société Européenne des Satellites (Astra) during February to explain the company's plans for digital TV and beyond.

## Current System

There are at present seven Astra satellites. 1A-1G, colocated at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. They can all be received using a fixed dish equipped with a universal LNB. This gives coverage of the analogue low-band frequencies (10.7 11.7 GHz ) and the digital high-band frequencies (11.712.75 GHz ). Astra 1A-1D have a total of 64 transponders which are used for analogue services: 1E-1G, with 56 transponders, are used for digital services.
Currently 97 analogue TV channels are broadcast via the Astra system, 47 of them aimed at English-speaking viewers. There are many more digital services - 201 TV and 148 radio. The largest digital TV markets in Europe are currently France. Germany and Spain. According to SES, of the 2.07 million digital TV subscribers in Europe at present 1.39 million use Astra for reception.
The number of digital TV subscribers is expected to show considerable growth during the next twelve years:
Astra

SES predicts that digital will exceed analogue subscribers in 2004. By 2010, SES expects the European satellite TV market to have 52 million subscribers with 44 million of them watching digital services:

## Astra at $\mathbf{2 8 . 2}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$

So extra transponder capacity will be required. Later this year SES will launch two new satellites, Astra 2A and 2 B , which will be co-located at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. They will provide an additional 56 transponders, many of which have already been booked. BSkyB plans to launch the UK's first digital satellite TV service this June. The start will in practice be low-key, with a major push planned for the busy pre-Christmas period.
Astra 2A was due to be launched late last year, but problems with the Russian Proton launch vehicle have delayed matters and a May launch is now expected. This would be too late for the proposed start of BSkyB's digital services, but as a stop-gap solution SES is to move Astra 1D to $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, using its transponders for digital TV. This won't affect existing Astra services and consumers will not notice the change. This is possible because there are at present 21 spare transponders at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.
Three satellites will be involved in the changes, 1D, 1E
and 1G. Astra 1D has 18 transponders: 15 use band D $(10 \cdot 7-10.95 \mathrm{GHz})$, with three spare. Astra 1 E has 20 transponders, with three spares and the other 17 using band $E(11 \cdot 7-12 \cdot 1 \mathrm{GHz}$ ). Astra 1G has 32 transponders, with 16 operating in band $G(12.5-12.75 \mathrm{GHz})$ and 15 spare.
The plan is to move the 15 band D services via Astra 1D to IE, leaving just four transponders for band $E$ use. 1E will have 19 active transponders plus one spare. Astra's band E transmissions are to be moved to 1 G , which will have 14 transponders operating in band E , the original 16 operating in band $G$ and two spares. SES says its


## Update

customers, the service providers, simply have to reposition their uplink dishes, which takes about five minutes.
It will take around three weeks to move Astra 1D to $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ : it could be done in as little as five days, but this would use up a lot of fuel and increase the risk of satellite collision. By moving 1D slowly, only one and a half month's fuel is used for the round trip. ID should be in its new position by mid-March. ready to begin test transmissions. BSkyB will use up to 14 transponders aboard 1D
If Astra 2A's launch is a success, the digital services will be transferred to it from ID and the latter will return to $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Should the 2 A launch fail for any reason ID will remain at $28.2^{\circ}$ awaiting the launch of 2 B towards the end of the year.
Most of 2A's 28 transponders have been booked, 14 by BSkyB, two each by Flextech and the BBC, one each by Discovery, UKTV and Viacom and a half by Turner Broadcasting, while 2.5 are booked for multiplexes. Deutsche Telekom has booked 16 Astra 2B transponders. Thus 40 of the additional 56 transponders are already assigned.

Developments at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$
SES will also be introducing changes at $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Astra

Top photo. Launch of the Astra 1G satellite from Baikonur,
Kazakhstan, via a Russian Proton rocket.


The SES-Astra digital network operations centre at Betzdorf,
Luxembourg.

1 H is to be placed in orbit here at the end of the year, for use as a back-up and for new two-way services (see below). A more powerful satellite, 1 K . has been ordered from Aérospatiale. At the start of its life it will have 52 transponders in operation, reducing to 46 at the end. They are powered by 105W travelling-wave tubes. Astra 1 K 's expected lifetime is 13 years, though the new xenon-ion propulsion system could extend this for a further three years.
Astra 1 K will serve thrce main purposes. The first is as a replacement for 1 B and to provide back-up in bands A, C and D. The second is to extend Astra's coverage into central and eastern Europe as far as Russia. The third is to enhance a system known as the Astra Return Channel System (ARCS)

ARCS
ARCS is to serve businesses - and, ẽventually, consumers - who wish to send and receive data via satellite transmission. Satellites are good for sending data to large numbers of reception sites. but sending data back is awkward using e-mail, the public switched telephone network or ISDN lines.
ARCS will use Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) and dishes to send data to Astra 1 H or 1 K in the Ka band $(29.5-30 \mathrm{GHz})$. The return path data rate will vary with the SIT power and dish size. A SIT type I terminal operating at 0.5 W with a 60 cm dish will provide a bit rate of $150 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ : the more powerful SIT type 111 with 2 W and a 120 cm dish will have a bit rate of $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, which is fast enough for MPEG-1 video. SIT prices will start from about $£ 630$.
The data sent from a SIT will be retumed from Astra 1 H or 1 K to a central hub at SES's Betzdorf, Luxembourg headquarters. From there it will be uplinked to an Astra satellite and retransmitted in Ku band at speeds of up to $38 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. SES plans to offer ARCS in 1999, but some countries have regulations that forbid the use of unlicensed transmission systems. SES is holding talks with European officials aimed as establishing a common, open standard for systems like ARCS.
ARCS is a step forward in satellite communications, but the need to use two satellites means that there are limitations with real-time interactive services - there's a gap of around one second as the data hops from one satellite to another. For this reason ARCS will probably not be used for telephony services. But SES is investing in a new generation of satellites that will provide onboard processing, thus eliminating the need to use two satellites.


## Answer to Test Case 424

## - see page 401

While it's true that capstan motors in Hitachi VCR's can give trouble, it is scidom that a motor fault causes a speed up. There was no doubt that the tape was rumning -fast when the faut, was present, but this dian't necessarily mean that the capstan was rotating faster tharrat should do - in fact it was runining at the conrect speed when the 3 auth was present, as Sage proved with his test.
What hic did. while the faulty recording was being played, was to tever the pinch roller away from the capstan shaft a fittle. With many machines depending also on the amount of tape on the take-up spool. this will stop the tape motion. But there was sufficient torque to keep the tape moving - at a higher than normal speed of course and without any senvo controt. The fact that in this condition the sample tape was: being played back at about the correct speed showed yery clearly that at the time the recording had been made the pinch roller had not been fully engaged. The tape had been pulled across the deck solely by the takeup spool.
The primaty suspect became the mode switch. There was no more trouble once a replacement had been fitted - along with the loading motor that comes with it. When it was dismantled, the old switch was found to have tarnished confacts.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Surface-mounted Component Markings

Because of their small size, it's not possible to print the fuil type numbers on surface-mounted diodes and rransistors. So a separate code is used. Many readers have reported -diffleulty in obtaining details of this code. We have therefore compited a listing of the code numbers for commonlyused devices. Thiswillhe prowided as aseparate, cover-mounted data card with nextmonth's issue.

## LG Electronics/GoldStar Fault Guide

Des Bray and Mike Hardy of the LG Electronics Techmîcal Department have compiled-for us a list of the more eommon LG and GoldStar TV/video cquipment faults that asers of the company's Technical Line ask about.

## Digital FV - What Next?

Digital TV could bring about a convergence of the computing. TY and telecommunications worlds to provide is all with new services. Some of these are already available in various regions. J. Leleume looks at some of ftie systems and possibilities.

## Servicing the Microvitec Series 13 Chassis

The Microvilec Series 13 chassis is used in several VGA/SVGA monitors. Its unusualine output stage can reperate at trequenoies between $36+50 \mathrm{kH} 7$. Russ Phillips Looks at the crrcuitry and provides guidance on faut finding.

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