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## Project:

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Digisat meter

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May 1999

Vol. 49, No. 7



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## TV Machinations

The world of TV was once so simple. It was run, in Western Europe at any rate, by national broadcasters such as the BBC, ORF, ORTF, RTE, RTP, TVE and so on. Then along came the commercial channels, which were operated under fairly close supervision. That more or less filled the channels available. In some countries, particularly the Netherlands and West Germany, cable played a greater role from an early stage, providing increased scope for independent broadcasters and a wider variety of channels.

Pay-TV, as a terrestrial off-air service, started in Europe on November 4th 1984, when Canal Plus began broadcasting in France. It was officially the fourth channel, and soon caught on - its competitors had not been all that successful in their appeal to the viewing public. Subsequently satellite broadcasting became feasible, and in the UK Rupert Murdoch appeared on the scene as a broadcaster. Other entrepreneurs had by that time become active, in particular Leo Kirch in West Germany and Silvio Berlusconi in Italy. During the last decade European TV broadcasting has become a steadily more complex business. Now that digital broadcasting is here, the scope for multimedia firms and others, even Bill Gates it seems, to become involved in TV has greatly increased. It has become a totally different world from that of a few staid national broadcasters. But it is not a world of numerous small broadcasters doing their own thing in local conditions. The newcomers' have engaged in takeovers, alliances and joint ventures, with the aim of becoming transnational. In the world of TV broadcasting, it helps to be big.

So far, the European pay-TV moguls have been more successful in dominating their own markets than in becoming truly transnational. Rupert Murdoch dominates pay-TV in the UK, but has to date made no headway on the continent. The French market is dominated by Canal Plus - which got into digital TV well ahead of BSkyB, in April 1996. Kirch Group dominates the German market.

Kirch and Canal Plus both have significant interests in Italy, but Canal Plus has been more successful in extending its European broadcasting interests. It has operations in Spain and, following its acquisition of NetHold (owner of the FilmNet channel) in early 1997, is active in the Scandinavian and Benelux markets. Canal Plus now claims to have some twelve million subscribers.

The overall stakes are enormous. It has been estimated that there were 55 m pay-TV subscribers in Europe at the end of 1998, and that the figure will rise to some 97 m by the year 2006. Interactive TV operations will extend the revenue streams well beyond payment to view TV programming. One advantage that Murdoch has is his interests in other parts of the globe. He is already global, which tends to make Kirch and Canal Plus look relatively parochial for the present.

Within Europe, the deals and alliances can be truly Byzantine. Kirch Group and Mediasat, the TV arm of Silvio Berlusconi's Fininvest holding company, recently established a joint venture that will have interests in four countries. Fininvest and Prince Al Waleed of Saudi Arabia are to invest some $\$ 210$ each in Kirch Media, the free-to-air
arm of Kirch Group. The latter is separately forming a joint-venture company with Mediasat to hold assets that include Betafilm, Kirch's international film distribution company, and Publieurope, Mediasat's international advertising sales arm. A company called European Television Network is also involved: it will include 29 per cent each of the German channel Sat 1 and the Spanish TV company Telecinto. As part of the agreement, Mediasat is to pay Kirch Media about $\$ 210$ to compensate "for lack of balance in the venture's current assets". Is that quite clear ?!

At one stage Murdoch was involved in these negotiations, but withdrew in the belief that News Corporation would be able to exercise little control, also because asset valuation was difficult to establish. He withdrew from a subsequent attempt to merge BSkyB with Canal Plus, again on the grounds of who would exercise control. Meanwhile Kirch Group is to increase its stake in the German pay-TV channel Premiere by buying most of a stake held by CLT-Ufa, the TV arm of the German media company Betelsmann. This will give Kirch effective control of pay-TV in Germany.

One wonders what benefits viewers might expect from all this wheeling and dealing. But that's not what it is all about! One thing is certain: the viewer will be expected to pay. It's a far cry from the ideals of those like Lord Reith. What in fact happened to ideals in the world of broadcasting? Maybe we shouldn't worry too much about all this in the UK: public service broadcasting is fortunately still well established here, and the ITV companies are holding their own.

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## What Life!

## A microwave oven, TVs, people and various other problems. Donald Bullock's servicing commentary

When we arrived at the shop yesterday morning we found old Dr Podwatch at the door.
"Mornin' boys" he started off, "the kitchen tap needs a new washer, and my door creaks when I open it. I'll be at home all day."
"Er, right" said Steven. Podwatch wandered off and we went into the shop.
"Must be ninety" said Steven. "He's been off his head for ages."

The answering machine clicked, having just taken a call. Steven played it back.
"Mr Troutfirst here" it said, "I live in Porchester, just five or six miles away. Bought this new video from Snoddys, but I can't tune it in Mr Snoddy said you boys are good at it. Could you call today?

Then nice old Mr Harper drew up. Mrs Harper grinned at us from the passenger seat.
"Hello dears" she sang through the shop door. "Remember that secondhand telly you let us have on the weekly? Sorry we've not paid anything off, like we promised. Only the cat's been poorly and I've been under the doctor. And didn't fags go up? Anyways, we've decided not to go on having it, dear. Our Cyril bought us a new one from Crubbs Foodstore. Comes with a free holiday in Iceland. So would you fetch yours back tomorrow night? Not too early, mind. Give Crubbs time to install the new 'un!"

As they chugged off Mr

## Cranbourne called.

"Righto then" he started, "now this microwave of mine. It's gone dead. How can I cook with a dead microwave?"

He beckoned Paul to follow him and walked to his car. Paul returned with a Matsui microwave.

## Microwave Problem

When we tried the microwave it was indeed dead. The mains fuse had blown violently. Paul tackled it with his meter. Ten minutes later he was still confused. No shorts were evident. He tried a new fuse and the machine came to life. What was up?
"Try the grill" said Steven. It didn't work. A check on the element's continuity showed that it was open-circuit. Paul removed it and found that it had blown open at the corner.

We were quoted $£ 22.60$ plus VAT for a new one. So we phoned Mr Cranbourne to give him our estimate. He made a noise like a romantic pigeon.
"Coo, coo, coo, coo, coo" he said, "what a lot of money. Still, I just have to have it done.'

## Guitar

Our next caller had long greasy hair and was dressed in tight-fitting, brass-studded black plastic. He had a huge guitar in one hand and a mess of cable and plugs in the other.
"I expect you've heard of me" he announced. "I'm Rock Romanis." He sounded vaguely Texan. I looked at him attentively.
"Here's the trouble" he said. He took some time to fit his plugs and sockets together, then started to twang at the guitar. "Hupp, hupp, hoo, hupp . . . hoola, hoola, hupp, hupp ...

I waved him out as Greeneyes came back from shopping.
"Ooh! Isn't he nice!" she breathed, "just like Elvis. I could go for him."

Steven and Paul came in while she was speaking. "Did you see
heart-throb?" I asked.
"That's Nigel Mogg" Paul said. "Lives behind the gasworks. Unemployed nut. Thinks he's a pop star."

## I left it . . .

A tough strode in and stood with his chest out and his feet apart.
"I left my video here ten days ago" he started off, "nuthin' much wrong with 'im. You was supposed to ring me to say it was ready, but you forgot. We got visitors tonight and I wants 'im.'
"Your name?" asked Steven.
"Mr Botulos" he said, "only I don't like being mucked about, see?"

His VCR was ready. Steven looked at the ticket. "We've telephoned the number several times" he said. "When it was answered they said it was the grammar school. They hadn't heard of you."
"It 'ent me personal like, it's me daughter, Mrs Horn. She cleans there twice a week."

Steven consulted the job card. "Heads and tape transport needed cleaning. Lubricating to. Fifteen pounds" he said.
"What?" echoed Botulos, "do I look as if I'm made of money? You was supposed to ring me first." He threw some notes on the counter, gathered up the VCR and strode out.

## A Ferguson TX90

Steven pulled up a Ferguson set and put it on the bench. The card said "dead".
"I wonder why they call it the 'new' TX90" he said. "Causes a lot of confusion."

He soon found that RL24
( $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), which is in series with the
line scan coils, had gone open-circuit. "Wonder if it could become a stock fault like R47 in the old 1500 monochrome chassis" he commented. "I suppose that underrated resistor in the sync separator circuit made us more money during the long life of the chassis than all the other stock faults put together."

## Monster Panasonic

The next set for his attention was a monster Panasonic, Model TX2472 (Alpha IW chassis). The complaint was no sound and just a blank, milky raster. He suspected the TDA4505M IF/timebase generator chip IC101 and, to get the job done quickly, phoned an oppo of ours, Herbert. He'd got one, but said that before going to the trouble of calling to collect it we could, if we had a TDA4505E, use this to prove whether the chip was the cause of the trouble.
"If it restores the picture and sound but refuses to tune in the programmes properly, your diagnosis is confirmed" he explained.

We had one, fitted it, and proved the point. So we fetched the
TDA4505M - which is now the N3 version, superseding the original N 1 .

## A Bush Portable

Mr Bramstead is one of those indecisive fussers. He brought in a Bush colour portable, Model 1433. It looked new.
"Now this set" he started off "is shall we say quite new. But not withstanding that fact it has become shall we say defective, Mr Bullock."
"With you. What's actually wrong with it?" I smiled
"Well it's, er, shall we say in need of repair." Then he smiled and departed.

When he'd gone I put the set on the bench and switched it on. As it came out of standby it died. A quick check showed that there was no HT output from the power supply. So I switched it off.
"Ah" said Paul, "dies when you switch it from standby? I had one which did that just the other day. Try pulling out the scan-coil plug PL602 I think."

I did, then switched the set on. It came out of standby.
"It'll probably be the line output transformer then" Paul continued. "I got one from SEME - here's their part number, 4031001906."

He was right, as usual.

## Transistor Mix-up

Ernie Cooter tottered in smoking a
roll-up. He had a canister of fly killer in one hand and a big gas cooker lighter in the other.
"Why the fly killer?" I asked, "there aren't any around yet, are there?"

As I spoke a wasp showed up. Ernie sprayed it. It went. Then he noticed that his roll-up had gone out and lit it with the lighter's sixinch flame.
"Help me out with our neighbour's Hitachi, Don" he said. "Silly ass went to Snoddys. They kept it a month, charged her eighty quid and its lasted half an hour. They won't come back. Oh, and by the way I've had to park up the road."

I put the answering machine on and followed him out to his car. The set was an old Hitachi Model CPT2278, big and heavy. We struggled back with it and I saw that we'd had a call.

I played it back. It was Mr Troutfirst again. "I left a call on your machine this morning, but forgot to ask whether you make a callout charge. If you do, cancel the call."

I cancelled the call.
"Har, har, har" broke out Ernie, "you certainly gets 'em, don't you? Phone me, Don." And out he went.

The Hitachi set was dead. Snoddys had fitted a new line output transformer and a BU706 line output transistor. When I checked the transistor I found that it was short-circuit collector-to-base. I fitted another one and the EHT came up. So I connected a signal and tried to adjust the first anode control. As I upped it a picture appeared, but it was wishy-washy, with flyback lines on it. When I turned the control down the screen suddenly blacked out.

Thinking that the faulty transformer might have sent a spike or two about, I replaced the TDA356IA colour decoder chip which, in conjunction with the HAll423 timebase generator chip IC701, is involved with the blanking. It made no difference. I then replaced IC701. Again no difference.

Then I thought about the transistor Snoddys had fitted. I'd used the same device. But the circuit shows the line output transistor as type 2 SD1453. I checked with our equivalents book to see if they were comparables. Apparently they were. Perhaps I'd fitted a faulty BU706. It tested all right, but I fitted another one. The fault was still present, and I was puzzled. I looked up the BU706 again, this time in another

"I expect you've heard of me"
reference system. It confirmed that the two were comparables.

I took out another BU706 and a 2SDI453 and used a meter to compare them. The 2SD1453 incorporates an efficiency diode, the BU706 doesn't. So the two aren't comparables. Since the BU706 has no diode, I figured that incorrect flyback pulses were reaching IC701 and upsetting the blanking system.

I removed the BU706 and fitted a 2SDI453, then tried setting up the first anode voltage again. This time everything worked perfectly. After adjusting the set I reassembled it and phoned Ernie.

When he called in he said he'd had to park a bit farther away this time. We went outside. I could just make his car out in the distance. After popping the answerphone on I got Ernie to help me back to the car with his Hitachi CTV.

I then noticed that the answering machine had taken another call. I played it back. It was Mr Troutfirst, who was clearly not amused.
"Don't think much of your service" he declared, "you were recommended to me and I've waited and waited and you haven't called. Don't bother. I'll call someone else". Attaboy I thought. Try Snoddys again.

## TELETOPICS

The Electrical Retailing Show

Many new and interesting products and developments were presented at the Electrical Retailing Show 99, which was held at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham during March 28-30th. Digital TV equipment was to be seen on a number of stands. Nokia displayed the Mediamaster 9850T, which is designed for reception of ONdigital's DTT service. The Mediamaster 9800S can be used to receive a wide range of European digital satellite TV and radio services: it incorporates DiSEqC switching, has SatScan motorised dish compatibility and provides a digital audio output.

BSkyB demonstrated its SkyActive sports service, which should be available later this year. It enables viewers to select different camera angles and call up extra information on-screen. The Open interactive TV service operated by British Interactive Broadcasting was also being demonstrated. It's due to start this spring. An e-mail service is to be added around autumn time, using a wireless keyboard

The Sharp internet viewcam Model VNEZ1.
manufactured by Philips. BSkyB has signed a 10 -year contract with SES for nine additional transponders, six aboard Astra 2A and three aboard 2B which is due for launch later this year. Its four analogue transponder leases with Astra IA have been extended to the end of 2002 at least, with an option for a further period.

LG's Model DI28Z12, with a built-in Pace SkyDigital decoder, is the first integrated digital satellite TV receiver to appear. It can provide interactive services such as home shopping. Pace announced that it will be manufacturing Sharp-branded Sky digiboxes, and demonstrated a prototype digital set-top box that could be used by cable companies to provide internet telephony and video services.

A number of IDTVs were featured on the ONdigital stand - the brands included Toshiba, Sanyo, LG, Bush and Philips. DTT receivers from Sony and Hitachi were also displayed.

Toshiba showed ONdigital and SkyDigital set-top boxes and the 32 in . Model 32WT98B, which can receive free-to-air DTT broadcasts and ONdigital's programming. It has a Dolby Pro-Logic decoder and three scart sockets. Sharp showed a prototype SkyDigital/DTT free-to-air receiver which should be available later this year. Sony's KV28DS60 and KV32DS60 IDTVs feature Wega flat-screen tubes, 100 Hz scanning, a Dolby Pro-Logic decoder, digital picture effects, digital teletext and a common interface slot. The Philips Model 28DW6734 IDTV has a builtin ONdigital conditional access module: a 32 in . version, Model 32DW6834, is to be released later this year, also a SkyDigital IDTV.


Hitachi has developed a 24 in . IDTV for DTT and, with its 32 in . widescreen Model C32W35TN, introduced progressive scanning. This model has a Dolby Pro-Logic decoder and NTSC playback.

Two receivers on the Philips stand provide Dolby Digital and MPEG multi-channel sound from DVD discs. Toshiba also showed a couple of Dolby Digital receivers, one a 61 in . rear-projection set (Model 6IPJ98B) and the other a 32 in . widescreen model (32WD98B). Samsung has introduced a range of widescreen sets that include Model WS32W6HA, which has 100 Hz scanning and Virtual Dolby Surround sound.

Many DVD players were on show, including the Hitachi DVP250E which has a disc navigation system. When a DVD is inserted, a guide that shows the contents can be displayed on-screen. A number of discs offer this facility, but Hitachi points out that different players and discs use different ways of displaying the information. The DVP250E also has a zoom facility that offers either two- or four-times magnification.

The Toshiba SD9000 also has variable zoom, with from 1-5-3.5 magnification. It is compatible with the MPEG-2, Dolby Digital and DTS formats. Model SD 109 has a twin tray and provides Dolby Digital and MPEG-2 decoding. Samsung's range included a player at under $£ 300$. Sharp's DV600H is a mini-sized player that includes a Digital Super Picture circuit: this is claimed to sharpen the outlines of people and objects in the picture. Philips plans to launch Model DVD710, which can handle multi-channel PCM, MPEG-2, Dolby Digital and DTS audio and offers Dolby Pro-Logic and 3D sound. The Sony DVPS70 also provides three multi-channel audio outputs.

One of the most interesting VCR developments was seen on the Hitachi stand: Model VTFX880 incorporates Commercial Advance, which bypasses recorded advertisements. The system works in conjunction with Hitachi's Tape Navigation system. It detects black frames and other parameters that indicate the start and end of an advertisement. When an advertisement is detected the machine
displays a blue screen while moving fast-forwards to the end of the break. The system is similar to one launched by Arista Technology in the USA some years ago, Named Commercial Break - this was used by some Thomson VCRs. The technology is different however.

A Tape Manager system is to be used in several new Philips VCRs that are due for release later this year. It uses PDC to store title and recording information, which can be displayed on-screen, and a Content Scan system for recorded tapes. Philips plans to launch a D-VHS recorder, Model DVR 100) , later
this year. The Samsung Model SV627B has a door lock that's released only when a bona fide VHS tape is inserted: the idea is to prevent children shoving objects into the tape slot. Sharp's Model VCME8OHM includes VideoPlus Deluxe for satellite and cable control.

Not unexpectedly, Sony was showing off its new Digital-8 models, including the DCRTR7000, DCR-TRV 110 and DCRTRV510. They record digital video and audio on Hi-8 tape.

Sharp's Model VN-EZ1 is an internet viewcam that uses MPEG-4

data compression to store up to an hour of moving video on a 32 Mbyle SmartMedia card. Images can be fed to a PC and sent via e-mail or stored on a web site.

## Digital TV Update

Research commissioned by the ITC and carried out by Castle Transmission International suggests that a considerable extension of DTT coverage should be possible. The current six multiplexes, transmitted from 81 sites, provide coverage that varies from 90 per cent for the BBC multiplex to 73 per cent for multiplex D, one of ONdigital's three. Relay transmitters could extend these coverages to 93 per cent and 85 per cent respectively.

NTL has launched the first (in the UK) interactive service available through a TV-internet set-lop box. Information providers include Tesco, ITN, Flextech, Thomson Directories and BBC Worldwide's on-line division beeb.com. The service will also be available via digital cable and DTT later this year.

SDN (which operates DTT multiplex A) and ONdigital have announced plans to launch a joint pay-per-view (PPV) service later this year. Viewers will be able to select movies, sports and other programmes. The service will use five channels in multiplex A. Customer management and conditional access technology are being supplied by ONdigital.

## Trade News

Wizard Distributors' 1999 catalogue is now available, free of charge on request, to trade customers. An impressive range of components, tools and accessories is included, and Wizard is the main European distributor for Tatung non-account customers. Catalogues can be requested by post, phone, fax or e-mail. Wizard Distributors, Empress Mill, Empress Street, Manchester M16 9EN. Phone 0161872 5438, fax 01618737365 , e-mail
sales@wizard-distributors.co.uk
SEME has been appointed exclusive distributor of genuine Mitsubishi audio and video equipment spare parts, which are being supplied at current Missubishi trade prices. An interesting LOPT tester has been added to the range of servicing equipment stocked by SEME. This one, made by HR Diemen s.a., is specifically designed to test 32 kHz diode-split monitor LOPTs. SEME can be reached on 01664484 001 (general enquiries) or 01664484000 (sales hotline).

A substantial catalogue with over 600 pages has just been published by A.R.D. Electronics plc., Shorten Brook Way, Altham Business Park, Altham, Accrington, Lancs BB5 5YL (phone 01282683000 , fax 01282683010 , e-mail sales@ ard-plc.co.uk). A vast range of components is included.


## DTT Meter

Swires Research has launched the IMdigitalT , a hand-held meter designed for carrying out digital terrestrial TV installations. It has a built-in channel plan for the UHF channels 21-68. The average signal level across an 8 MHz channel is first read in $\mathrm{dB} \mu \mathrm{V}$ then, by pushing the test buton, the noise floor is scanned so that the meter can provide a signal-to-noise ratio reading. After extensive testing, Swires Research established that the signal-to-noise ratio is the key factor in assessing the quality of a digital signal. The results of the level and SNR tests are presented as $\mathrm{dB} \mu \mathrm{V}$ and dB readings then as a simple pass, marginal or fail readout. It takes under twelve seconds to carry out the test. Inputs in the range $15-70 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$ can be handled.

There are two models. The IMdigital-T Slave has channels 21-68 preloaded. To help with site testing, the Master unit is preprogrammed with the complete DTT frequency plan. Instead of selecting UHF channels, transmitter names are chosen: the Master can then be used to send the chosen transmitters to the Slave.

For further information apply to Swires Research, 40 Hornsby Square, Southfield Industrial Park, Laindon, Essex SS 15 6SD. Phone 01268417584 , fax 01268419083 or e-mail sales@swires.com

An innovative new product, the TV Messenger enables a telephone and a TV set to be linked to display caller details.
Connection is via a modified scar-to-scart lead between the TV
 set and an associated VCR. The name and number of an incoming caller will then be displayed at the upper lefi-hand corner of the TV set's screen. In addition. the Messenger keeps track of calls in your absence - callers' names, numbers, call dates and times are stored in a log for rerrieval when you return. The unit is call-waiting compatible, i.e. a second caller's details will be displayed on the screen while you are dealing with a call.

The TV Messenger is easy to install and costs about $£ 59.95$ including VAT. For further details contact Complementary Technologies Ldd., Comtech House. 28 Manchester Road, Westhoughton. Bolton BL5 3QJ phone 01942851800 , fax 01942851 808, e-mail comech@attmail.com

## Satellite WORKSHOP



## OFFdigital

Some people have been experiencing difficulties with digital terrestrial TV reception - difficulties other than insufficient signal strength, missing bouquets and the general teething problems that are only to be expected with new technology.

The main problem seems to be picture break up when an electrical appliance is switched on or off. As it appears to be worse in some blocks of flats, I am wondering whether the cause could be the fact that the coaxial TV cable has been run alongside the mains power cables. The two are often intalled simultaneously, by electricians, before completion of building work. It's quite common for them to be run together in conduit, trunking or embedded in concrete!
"This has nothing to do with satellite TV repairs" I hear you say. Very true. But try telling my customers that. They expect me to be able to solve all their problems, and are quite put out when I suggest that the answer would be to demolish the building and get the cables
installed by someone more competent!

It's strange that the digital terrestrial TV standard has been designed to be extremely robust in the face of reflected signal reception but falls over when someone switches a light on! Didn't we learn anything from the early days of 405-line transmissions?

## Pace PRD800

Frank was frantic. His customers at the Lion and Swan were expecting to watch the big match that evening, but the receiver simply displayed "no decoder messages" There were two grey bars at the top left-hand corner of all scrambled pictures however.

Fortunately I recalled seeing this symptom about three years ago. My notes suggested that the cause was the 40 -pin chip U28. Sure enough, after fitting a replacement obtained from a scrap Amstrad SRD400 the PRD800 worked perfectly.

As a precaution I checked the ESR of the electrolytic capacitors in the power supply. Lucky I did that. The ESR of the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor C2 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V})$ was way too high - it wouldn't have lasted a week. I also replaced C5, C7 and C8. They sit next to the chopper transistor Q1 which runs quite warm.

If Frank had been a bit less impatient I would have fitted the full Relkit 1. Never mind: he'll be back within six months!

## BT SVS260

A "blank screen but the audio OK" the customer had said. My trusty hairdryer soon traced the cause of the trouble to $\mathrm{C} 166(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ on the main PCB. This capacitor is part of a video coupling network associated with the VideoCrypt decoder. It's included in Relkit 17, which is available from SatCure (phone 01270753 311). To avoid bounces because of other symptoms, it's best to replace all the capacitors that come in this kit.

## SS Meter Tip

A signal-strength meter's $F$ connector is not designed for continual
use. The solution is to make a connection lead from good-quality coaxial cable and screw it permanently to the meter. Fit a push-on F adaptor at the other end so that you can connect it easily to an LNB.
Keep spare push-on adaptors and replace them frequently as the spring wears out.

## Amstrad/Fidelity SR950

The note attached to this receiver said "won't accept sky sports other sky's OK. card tests OK in another receiver". I gleaned from this literary masterpiece that the receiver was fussy about which channels it would unscramble.

My first check was to ensure that the video bandwidth was set to narrow in the setup menu. But there was no picture whatsoever: clearly something had died after the receiver had cooled down. I removed the cover and lifted out the decoder board. Using the sketch in Relkit 16 as a guide, I connected capacitors in parallel with $\mathrm{C} 66(22 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, C41, C68 and C69 (all $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) in the tuner/demodulator unit. This item is a swine to remove: it's much easier to leave it in place and simply tack new capacitors on the rear (top) face of the board. My repair was successful - the receiver then produced good pictures with all encrypted channels.

## Pace PRD800

A van pulled up outside. The driver unloaded ten receivers, grinned and drove off, leaving me to collect them from the pavement. I do contract work for a pub chain which delivers a load of satellite receivers in this way each month. The pile is allowed to grow in order to keep costs down, and by the time I get them they are all "ultra urgent". This wouldn't be so bad if the company would pay me more promptly!

The first off the pile was a Pace PRD800. A note taped to it read "repaired last month. wurked one day then picter went off. sownd OK". Oops! If my translation was correct, this one could be a bouncer. What had I missed? I soon found out: regulator REG1 must have been knocked, because one
wire was loose in the board. After resoldering it I had the picture back. There was nothing else I could do, except screw it back together, as I had already fitted the appropriate reliability kit. I then wrote "Sorry, my fault - no charge" on the label. I'm always honest.

The second receiver was also a PRD800. The note said "picter off. sownd OK". Could this be the same problem? No chance! When I connected the receiver it displayed a blue screen. I disabled this and found that there was a picture that rolled vertically. A pity no one thought to fit vertical hold pots to satellite receivers!

As the picture's contrast appeared to be OK, I suspected a sync separator fault. Disconnecting and reconnecting the power supply several times produced a good, stable picture that remained perfect on all channels until the power was disconnected and reapplied. I'd seen this before!

On page 107 of The Professional "Screwdriver Expert's" Guide there's a description of the problem and a diagram that shows where to solder an $82 \mu \mathrm{H}$ inductor. Once I'd fitted this item the receiver worked perfectly all the time.

## Too Much Signal

It's not generally appreciated that sparklies can also be caused by too much signal. To point a large dish that feeds a low-threshold receiver at Astra is to ask for trouble: the combined signal energy from all the transponders can overload the receiver's tuner. A high-gain LNB will add to the problem, since its output amplifier is likely to be overloaded: an LNB with a gain of about 45 dB should solve this problem. The receiver itself usually won't be overloaded because of the signal loss introduced by the coaxial feeder. With a short cable run however the input to the receiver could be excessive. It can be reduced by fitting an attenuator.

An IF filter whose response is too narrow can cause sparklies on saturated colours. This could happen when a receiver designed for Astra is used with a different satellite system. Sparklies on saturated colour are referred to as truncation noise. Another place where truncation can occur is in the video path. One or more of the video amplifiers may be overloaded, e.g. in a decoder. In some designs the amplifiers can't handle more than IV peak-to-peak of video, in many cases not even that much. If the

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

## jack@netcentral.co.uk

One model per message - state make/model and fault symptoms. If you have no e-mail facilities you can write to him c/o Television, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two first-class stamps.
signals should go higher, you get noise on the picture. The AGC system should of course avoid this.

If you have a problem like this, first try an attenuator near the receiver's input. Use the correct type, not one intended for terrestrial reception. If this fails to solve the problem, try a lower-gain LNB. If the problem is limited to decoded channels, the cause may be in the decoder. If the picture is better at RF than via a scart lead, try a scart lead that incorporates video attenuator resistors. If the problem is with the weakest signal amongst strong ones there may be no workable solution.

## Test Case 437

As regular readers will know, while the Test Case workshop usually achieves a diagnosis and a good repair in the end, it can make a lot of mistakes along the way. Sometimes it seems to be staffed by complete idiots. Several local dealers who use us for contract repairs and service must be absolute wallies, or maybe they don't know who we are!

This month's puzzle concerns a Sony SLVE220 VCR that came to us from another dealer. The accompanying message said "tape stuck in, phone customer for more". Well, a jammed tape seems to be a clear enough symptom, but we rang the user anyway - and were rather dismayed to get a potted history of the machine's faults.

The first problem had been intermittent failure to make a timed recording. This had developed into refusal to record at all. The machine would accept the command, but when it tried to carry this out it would shut down to standby. The final stage, now being displayed by the machine as it sat on the bench, was immediate reversion to standby when switched on. The -: - display on the front panel would flash up momentarily to become bright digits then revert to -:- --. This happened with switch on at the front panel or via remote control. Neither the deck mechanics nor the trapped cassette showed the slightest sign of stirring.

Some VCRs, particularly Hitachi models, do this sort of thing when a mechanical fault is present. So our first step was to remove the covers and check that the motors and mechanisms were free to move. The drum and capstan motors could be turned by hand, and the loading motor and its mechanism were
not jammed. They could be turned by hand, and we found that the cassette could be ejected by applying 5 V to the motor - as described in the service manual. With the cassette now out, the control-system fault remained: when the machine perked up and shut down again there were still no signs of drive pulses at any of the motors.

It was time to get into the control section. In the present situation it was not possible to invoke the 'self-diagnosis' feature incorporated in this design. The SLVE220 has a single microcontroller chip, IC300, that provides system control, timer operation and fluorescent display panel drive. So this is where we started.

The 5 V operating supply was present at pin 18 , there was a reset pulse at pin 12 when mains power was switched on, and the two clock oscillators (pins $13 / 14$ and 16/17) were both runnning. While these points were all OK , they could be properly checked only in the standby mode - because of the almost instant reversion to this at switch on. Reversion could now be triggered by the front-panel and remote-control keys and by pushing a cassette into the front-loading slot.

These puzzling symptoms suggested that the microcontroller chip, or maybe the EEPROM, was at fault - program-memory chips can cause some very strange effects. As the VCR was still wihtin its year's guarantee, the consensus was that we should order and fit a new microcontroller chip - until, that is, cleverclogs Sage took the machine in hand and found the cause of the trouble with his oscilloscope. It was not in the control section. What was it? For the solution, turn to page 510.


## Reports from <br> Ian Field and <br> Cerry Mumford

## Samsung CSA7571

The complaint was lack of contrast and brightness. In addition the greyscale was well out - the green display content was particularly poor. When the setting of the first anode control was turned up, the brightness increased at the expense of the already poor contrast. Clearly the CRT was tired.

When this 'multisyncable' monitor is used as a VGA display the analogue level switch will, if incorrectly set, reduce the 'strength' of the display. But correcting its position provided less improvement than required. The customer asked whether anything could be done to "wring the last dregs out of the monitor".
I decided to study the CRT's heater supply. This leaves the power supply at 6.8 V and is fed to the CRT via R585 ( $1.2 \Omega$ ) which provides a voltage drop of 0.5 V . So it seemed that a boost transformer could safely be used in its place to increase the voltage by about 10 per cent. The customer readily agreed to this.

R585 serves at least two other purposes. The first is to limit the switch-on surge. So its removal would increase the risk of heater fracture at switch on. The customer felt that this was rather academic, as the tube was towards the end of its useful life. Its second purpose is to act as a fuse. I therefore fitted one, which obviously had to be a T type. 1AT was tried, but the voltage drop was a bit on the high side. Since the

Monitors
heaters draw nearly 1 A , I decided to use a 1.6AT type. I.F.

## VT2498FS

The only clue to the identity of this 14in. SVGA monitor was an inspection label with the Comas legend. It could have meant anything - the same legend appeared on the custom sync decoder chip. The complaint was that the power supply didn't start, which was not surprising - the $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ start-up resistor R502 read just over $8 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. A replacement cured the fault.

The condition of the soldering was difficult to inspect because of a heavy coating of flux. When this was cleaned off the soldering was reasonable but a bit thin in places. I gave it a quick visit with the iron and fresh solder to avoid the possibility of a bounce. I.F.

## Dell D1526T-HS

This Sony-manufactured Trinitron monitor and some variants, which have been marketed under several brand names including Sony, suffer from a stock fault. The heatsink for IC502 is in contact with a hard rubber pad that's stuck to the bowl of the CRT. The idea is to prevent the heatsink hitting the tube when the pedestal flexes the bottom of the cabinet. What happens instead is that the PCB develops tiny hairline cracks around IC502.

With this particular monitor the cracks were so fine that I wouldn't have found them had I not known about the problem. Even after defluxing the PCB and using a powerful magnifier with strong light I could see only two fractured tracks. More could be seen when the green varnish was rubbed away with a fibre pencil. The damage is usually far worse than this - often unrepairably so! By the look of the solder joints, the malleability of the solder had taken much of the force.

It might be worthwhile removing the heatsink and machining a corner off it to provide clearance. But I suspect that this is not the sole
cause of the PCB damage.
Once this damage had been repaired, the symptoms remained as before - no display, with the green and yellow LEDs flashing together. When the 2SC5129 (Q507) line output transistor's collector pin was isolated, a short-circuit to chassis was discovered. The transistor was not short-circuit: it was another case where the insulated encapsulation had carbonised.

Customers should be warned about the fragile nature of this particular monitor. Nothing should be put on top, and these monitors must never be stacked. I.F.

## IBM 6317-002/Digital VRC16HA

The IBM version is much the same as the Digital monitor, the most significant differences being: all user controls are forward mounted, the rotary preset/select switch is replaced by a membrane pad under a front flap, and the video input is via a standard VGA cable and plug instead of the five BNC arrangement on all the versions previously seen from different manufacturers.

A note on the Digital version appeared in the January monitors section. I.F.

## Dell/Royal CN1470

It said Dell on the front, but the rest of the make/model information is taken from the label on the back. Pin 4 (ID) was not present on the VGA plug, suggesting that it was a basic VGA model. The test utilities I use are matched to the video card. They force the equipment list registers using software commands. So if I select an SVGA test pattern from the menu when a VGA monitor is connected, the ID pin status will be ignored and there will be a signal output anyway.

Although the monitor didn't seem to be entirely happy on some of the higher SVGA modes, its successfully locked them all. Some geometry adjustment was needed via the user controls. I had a look at
the mode-decode circuitry on the main PCB: it looked like normal VGA.

Because of the soot marks on the ventilation grille, I completed the repair before powering the monitor and didn't see the original symptoms - the report said "faulty blue plenty of smoke!" Q613 (2SC2705) and Q612 (2SA1145) had both failed, burning up R665/6 (both $33 \Omega$ ). A fair-sized crater was left in the CRT panel! R664 ( $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), L607 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{H}$ ), R653 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), L610 $(0 \cdot 47 \mu \mathrm{H})$ and D 609 ( 1 N 4148 ) were all smoke-damaged. Although Q611 (2SC2682) checked OK, I suspected that it may have been the culprit and replaced it as well

The burnt PCB area was pretty big and covered several tracks. So I couldn't file it out. Instead, I scraped away the carbonised surface with a scalpel and smoothed it off with a fibre pen - I resisted the temptation to seal the damaged surface with anything that might increase flammability. The components run pretty warm. so ingress of damp is less of a problem! I.F.

Gateway 2000 CPD15F13
The symptom was tripping with the green and yellow LEDs flashing. This model is similar to the Sony CPD15SF1 and the DeII D825TM: LOPT failure is common with these models. This monitor had an easier fault however: Q502 (the notorious 2SC5129) had carbonised through its insulated encapsulation where it had been arcing to the heatsink. I.F.

## Olivetti DSM50-148

There was an EW bowing problem with this monitor. The EW correction parabola was missing at the diode modulator in the line output stage. I checked back towards its source and found that the $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V coupling capacitor C 323 was open-circuit. G.M.

## Commodore KTC08WY15E

This Wyse-based monitor was dead because of a power supply blow up The UC3842 chopper control chip Ul01 had died, killing the MTW8N60E chopper FET Q103 which turned out to be virtually
unobtainable and very expensive. Fortunately the STW8NA60 is an identical device, apart from the manufacturer, and is available from Farnell (order code 935-104) at modest cost. It did the trick. G.M.

## Siemens Scenic PM150

This monitor's display had a rippled, wavy effect that appeared to move slowly up and down the screen. A tap on the main PCB removed the symptom, but it would soon return. The cause was eventually found to be a virtually invisible dry-joint at C210, which is a decoupler for one of the line drive PLL chips. G.M.

## Icer 7133D

This monitor wouldn't produce a display when cold. If it was left, a display gradually appeared after an hour or two. While probing around on the video board I found that the blanking pulses from the LOPT were badly distorted when the display was missing. The cause of the trouble was C167 (22nF, 50V), which forms part of the damper circuit. G.M.



## Reports from <br> Pete Haylor

 Christopher Holland Chris Watton and Colin J. Guy
## Digital Interference Problems

I've recently had lots of calls from customers because of interference problems with their analogue satellite systems, which had previously been OK. So far, this has been my 'cures' experience.
(1) Symptom: it looks as if there is a low-gain problem with satellite reception. First step: remove the aerial lead. If the picture is now all right, adjust the satellite receiver's UHF modulator and try again. If OK, leave!
(2) If the above doesn't provide a cure, try fitting a notch filter. Adjust it while watching the worst satellite picture. Beware: it's very easy to miss the crucial point. So adjust the filter slowly.
(3) A second common complaint is that a 'grumble' has appeared on the sound with some Astra channets. The customer has already contacted Sky and been told that the dish is misaligned, call an engineer to adjust it. When you arrive and try to adjust the dish you will find that in most cases nothing happens. If you have a good meter, you will find that the signal strength is about 10 dB lower than at similar installations. This is the clue. A new low-noise LNB will

- usually cure the problem.
(4) The cause of another complaint is usually a pig to find! You will already have tried all the above, but the fault is still present. The worst case to date went like this. After trying the above measures. then a replacement receiver, a replacement coaxial feeder and finally a new dish, success! The
original dish had a very slight warp. Since then I have had to replace three dishes to cure the fault. There was also one case where the arm was not at $90^{\circ}$ to the face of the dish.

So, if you install dishes, please handle them with care. P.H.

## Fault Round-up Pace MSS500/508/1000

Lines across the screen: Replace C216 and check C2, C5, C6, C11 and C12 in the power supply. No display: Cause was C 2 on the display PCB.
Loss of decoder graphics when warm, loss of vision, OK when first switched on from the mains: Cause was U29. Check/change C201, C204 and C208.
Skew setting on menu but not adjustable: Reprogram using Pace Link.
Screen full of dots: Replacing C2 16 cured this.
Screen with equal-spaced dots:
Cause was U7.

## Pace PRD800/900

Swirling pictures: Cause was C23. Display missing: Cause was C15 No or low H voltage: Replace C23.

## BT SVS250

No graphics, no decoding: Replace C34.

## An odd one!

Our central heater began to play up just as the cold weather came along - the relays started to trip rapidly. The cause was the main smoothing capacitor on the control PCB. P.H.

## No Digibox Teletext

The owner of a recently installed SkyDigital system complained that there was no longer a teletext dis-
play on any of the TV sets in the house. Terrestrial TV teletext was OK. On investigation I found that there was no teletext with either an RF or a scart connection to the digibox, which in all other respects - including the on-screen TV guide - worked normally.

The cure was simple, along the lines of past VideoCrypt decoder problems where there was no decoding. Simply disconnect the digibox from the electricity supply then reboot it. I use the computer term reboot for reconnecting the box to the mains supply and waiting for it to come to life because in many ways the box has more in common with a computer than a satellite TV receiver!

I've had similar problems where the electronic programme guide displays "searching for listings, please wait" but no listings appear. Operation of the digibox is otherwise normal, and the programme information box at the bottom of the screen displays correct information when changing channels. Once again, disconnecting the mains supply then rebooting the receiver restores normal operation.

If you remove the viewing card and briefly interrupt the signal from the dish the digibox can crash! C.H.

## 'Radio' Generafor

We recently took over the maintenance of a large hotel TV system. There are over 150 rooms connected to it, and amongst the dishes on the roof there are two Andrews 4.5 m monsters. One of these hadn't been used for several years. We got it back into service, but that's another story!

Several satellite and terrestrial radio services were connected to
the system and distributed in Band III. The TV original sets used had their timebases switched off at VHF, providing just the sound from their speakers. The one offair Band III TV signal available was upconverted to UHF. A colour-bar generator had been included in the installation to provide 'vision' to accompany the sound when an unmodified TV set was used.

The original sets were coming to the end of their useful life and were replaced with more modern ones. Unfortunately these didn't blank out the vision at VHF, producing a colour-bar picture when they were receiving the radio channels. The management thought that this would lead to unnecessary questions and complaints and wanted it to be replaced.

I had to hand a Pace MSS37 satellite receiver. It's a simple, non-decoder model that could be programmed to produce sync pulses and the word "radio" from its scart socket. The problem was that this receiver has no automatic switch-on facility (self-booting to
use computer terminology). A simple solution was found: if the front panel standby switch is permanently on, the receiver always comes on with channel 1 , which was programmed to produce the "radio" picture.

Reprogramming via the remote control unit is not possible with the switch bridged across however. So a simple single-pole, single-throw toggle switch was mounted on the front panel to allow receiver reprogramming with the standby switch in the off position.

Connecting the unit was a simple matter. In place of the BNC plug that had been used to connect the colour-bar generator's output to a small distribution amplifier to feed each radio station's modulator, a scart plug was used to connect to the Pace receiver's TV scart socket. C.H.

## Amstrad SRD510

The customer said that the picture would break up after a while.
Actually the power supply was tripping, with the chopper transformer vibrating so much that you
could sense it by touching the receiver's case. The cause of the trouble was TR300 (2SC1740) on the power supply panel. C.W.

Pace SS9200
There was intermittent loss of the LNB supply. A small choke fitted in position LK20 was the cause - replacement cured the problem C.W.

## Uniden UST8008

This old receiver gave good results but its output would be lost from time to time - the UHF loopthrough also went off. The cause was a poor joint at the mains transformer connector. C.W.

## Fidelity SR950

This receiver produced poor pictures. The cure was to replace C68 and C69, both $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, in the difficult to get at tuner unit. C.J.G.

## Pace SS9200

This receiver wasn't decoding, nor was there any line sync with its output. The cause was the 503 kHz ceramic resonator next to the TEA2029 sync chip. C.J.G.


Part 2 of K.F. Ibrahim's new series deals with the PC's mode of operation. The booting up process and basic system configuring and customising are described

## Operation \& Repair

K.F. Ibrahim is a Senior Lecturer at the College of North West London. This series of articles is based on Mr Ibrahim's book PC Operation and Repair which was published in April last year by AWL under the Longman imprint.

Apersonal computer loads and runs software application packages, for example word processing, computer-aided engineering, Windows or games. Application packages are designed for use with a specific operating system (OS), such as MS-DOS, PS/2, Unix or Windows 95. The operating system provides a suitable computer environment in which different software packages can be installed and run. The link between the operating system and the hardware in the PC is provided by the BIOS, i.e. Basic Input Output System, see Fig. I last month.

## BIOS Operation

The BIOS is a set of short programs or routines that are permanently stored in a RAM or EPROM chip. The number of routines and the size of the BIOS depend on the chip manufacturer and its version: later versions contain more complex and sophisticated programs. BIOS routines can be divided into two categories: the start-up routines, and the basic low-level Input/Output routines.
The BIOS start-up routines are initiated when the PC is switched on (cold start) or has been reset (warm start). They include such programs as the initial Power On Self Test (POST) and system initialisation.
The Input/Output routines include programs such as the print routines and disk read/write. They are called up when the operating system or an application package wants to carry out these basic tasks.
The BIOS simplifies application program writing and helps to ensure compatibility between PCs that have different hardware items and different configurations.
Access to the BIOS routines is provided by a system of software interrupts. These halt the operation of the
microprocessor and start a particular BIOS routine. Each interrupt has a four-byte value that's known as a vector: it indicates the routine required. The vectors have four memory locations, into which the the BIOS loads the four-byte value during the start-up routine. These interrupt vectors are collected together in a table known as the interrupt vector table. It's loaded into memory locations at the very start of system operation.

## The Boot-up Process

When a computer is switched on, the microprocessor initiates a procedure known as boot-up or start-up. Amongst other things this runs the BIOS and loads the operating system so that the computer is ready for use.
At power up, by turning the mains switch on, the power supply carries out a self-test procedure. If successful, with the correct voltages at the outputs, a Power-Good (PG) signal is sent to the timer chip on the motherboard. This chip responds by taking the RESET control line high to start up the microprocessor (CPU). The following sequence of events then takes place:

Step 1: BOOTSTRAP. The CPU searches for the address where the BIOS start-up routine is located. The term bootstrap is based on the idea that the PC 'pulls itself up by its bootstraps'.

Step 2: POST. The first action of the BIOS is to test the system, a routine known as POST (Power On Self Test).

Step 3: INITIALISATION. Following a successful selftest, the BIOS carries out a system initialising routine.

Step 4: LOADING the operating system. The BIOS

## Processing power: MIPS

The performance or processing power of a microprocessor chip is measured by the number of instructions it can carry out per second, given as MIPS (million instructions per second). Intel's first 16-bit PC processor, the 8086 launched in 1978 , had a power rating of 0.33 MIPS. Five generations later came the Pentium with a power rating of 300 MIPS .
Two main factors determine a processor's MIPS rating: the processor's clock frequency and the time in clock cycles required to carry out an instruction. Clock frequencies have increased from 8 MHz with the 8086 to 200 MHz and over with the Pentium. The time required to carry out an instruction has been reduced from an average of 12 cycles with the 8086 to one cycle with the Pentium.
A more practical measure of the relative processing powers of CPUs is the Intel Comparative

Microprocessor Performance (ICOMP), which combines the effect of frequency of operation, the number of cycles per instruction, the effect of in-built FPU (floating-point units) and on-chip cache memory.
A further method of measuring processor performance has been developed by Intel's competitors AMD and Cyrix. The new rating, known as the P-rating, combines all factors that influence the performance of a PC. It provides a measure of how well the most commonly used application programs are run by a PC with a particular type of processor. This is the most practical rating, taking into account all the factors that affect processor performance.
AMD and Cyrix argue that their processors have a better processing power than comparable Intel devices with the same frequency specification. A P-rating such as P100 indicates that the processing power is equivalent to an Intel device running at 100 MHz though it may be running at say 90 MHz .
looks for, loads and executes two hidden system files, IO.SYS and MSDOS.SYS. The computer is now under the control of the operating system, in the guise of IO.SYS.

Step 5: LOADING CONFIG.SYS and COMMAND.COM. The operating system takes action to establish the operating environment as specified by the user. Customising the environment involves, first, searching the root directory for a file called CONFIG.SYS. When this is found, DOS reads and carries out all its instructions before loading the DOS kernal, which is a file called COMMAND.COM. If CONFIG.SYS cannot be found, COMMAND.COM is loaded regardless. The system is now under the control of COMMAND.COM

Step 6: LOADING AUTOEXEC.BAT. The CPU looks for a batch file called AUTOEXEC.BAT. If it's found, DOS loads it into memory, carries out its instructions and displays the DOS prompt. If AUTOEXEC.BAT is not found, DOS requests the DATE and TIME before displaying the DOS prompt.

The system is now ready for DOS commands and application programs. When Windows 95 is being loaded, WIN command is executed: the 95 logo is displayed on the screen and the routines for installing Windows 95 are run.

## POST

The Power On Self Test (POST) starts with a series of tests, known as core tests, of the motherboard hardware, including the microprocessor, the coprocessor, the timer and clock-generator chip and the DMA (Direct Memory Access) and interrupt controllers. If an error is detected, coded beeps are produced. The code varies with the BIOS manufacturer.
The video adaptor card is next tested. If this test is successful a cursor appears on the screen. If the test fails, a message along the lines of Video ROM Error appears, depending on the nature of the error.
A second series of tests then checks the RAM and ROM devices, the floppy and hard disc drives, the serial and parallel (printer) ports and the keyboard. They use a BIOS routine that sends data to memory locations, registers and port addresses and tests the result by read-
ing back the contents of these locations. For ROM devices a checksum test is performed: the contents of ROM locations are read and a CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Count) known as a checksum is produced and compared with a known good count. Errors are made known by audible coded beeps, displayed messages or both.
This second series of tests is skipped when the boot-up process is the result of a warm start, i.e. the result of pressing the reset button.
On successful completion of both these series of tests a single short beep is produced.

## System Initialising

The second task of the BIOS is to carry out initialisation routines that recognise and configure various parts of the computer system. The BIOS searches through the system and identifies its various features, such as the number and types of ports installed and the type of display adaptor (monochrome or colour). Initialisation involves creating an interrupt vector table and loading specified memory locations and registers with appropriate data, such as the keyboard character style and the start addresses of installed input/output adaptors, to reflect the specific features of the system.
This information is stored in what is known as the BIOS data area.

## CMOS Setup

While it is testing and initialising the system the BIOS needs to know the number and type of peripheral devices installed and the size of memory that has to be tested. The BIOS can be programmed to find this information by itself. This would take time however, while the BIOS carries out a lengthy search.
To avoid such a delay when booting up, PCs hold this vital information in a non-volatile RAM. This is a bat-tery-backed CMOS RAM device, such as a Motorola MC146818, which is known as the CMOS setup chip. A total of 64 bytes stores setup information such as the date and time, the number and types of disk drives installed, cache memory etc. The CMOS setup can be accessed by pressing one key, or a combination of keys, during the boot-up process.

## Search for the Operating System

So far, the initialisation process has not been related to a particular operating system. Any operating system can

## Table 1: Typical MS-DOS DIR/a Listing.

| SHR | C:IIO.SYS |
| :--- | :--- |
| SHR | C:IMSDOS.SYS |
| R | C:ICOMMAND.COM |
| SHR | C:IDBLSPACE.BIN |
| A | C:IWINA20.386 |
| A | C:ICONFIG.OLD |
| A | C:UAUTEXEC.OLD |
| A | C:ICONFIG.SYS |

now be loaded: the BIOS will look for an operating system and load it.
The operating system is usually on the hard disk, drive C.. An operating system may also be available on a floppy disk, which is in this case known as a system disk, and must be inserted in drive A :
An operating system is identified by a signature on the boot sector of the disk. It indicates that system files are present on the outside track (track 0). The name and number of the files depends on the operating system. With MS-DOS and Windows 95 there are two system files, lO.SYS and MSDOS.SYS. The files for the two systems have the same name but differ in content. For Windows 95, MSDOS.SYS is a text file that provides a boot-up configuration which can be changed to suit the user.
When the BIOS looks for the operating system it first interrogates drive A :, then drive C : (the hard disk). This A, C sequence, which is known as the boot-up sequence, can be changed by the CMOS setup.
If a non-system disk, i.e. one without the correct boot signature, is detected in A: the following message is displayed:

Non-system disk or disk error Replace and strike any key when ready

If the system files are missing from the disk, the following message is displayed:

## Missing operating system

The system files have three attributes, S (for system), H (for hidden) and R (for read-only). The R and S attributes protect the files against deletion by mistake. The H attribute ensures that they are not included in the DIR listing.
For hidden files to be listed, a switch /a (for attributes) or $/ \mathrm{h}$ (for hidden) has to be used. A typical MS-DOS DIR/a listing is shown in Table 1. Notice that the system files are the first two entries in the directory. This is an essential requirement for MS-DOS and Windows 95.

## Loading the Operating System

Once the system files have been located they are loaded into system memory, read and carried out. IO.SYS is loaded and executed first, followed by MSDOS.SYS. These files contain all the information necessary to set up the system, its components and subsystems. This includes resetting the disk drives, initialising the printer and the parallel and serial ports, and setting up the system's default parameters.

## Configuring the System - CONFIG.SYS

Once the system file instructions have been carried out, DOS/Windows 95 looks for the system configuration file CONFIG.SYS in the root directory of drive C: (or drive A : when booting up from A :), loads it, reads it sev-
eral times and carries out its instructions. Table 2 lists basic elements of a CONFIG.SYS file. DOS/Windows 95 then looks for a file called COM-MAND.COM in root directory C : (or drive A : when booting up from A :) and loads it in memory. COMMAND-COM contains the DOS resident (internal) commands: it usually has an R (read-only) attribute.
The purpose of the CONFIG.SYS file is to configure and install hardware devices and load their control programs, which are known as device drivers. The CONFIG.SYS file has to be modified whenever a new device such as a CD-ROM drive or a sound card is added to the system. This can be carried out manually or automatically, by running the install program provided by the manufacturer of the device or running the Windows setup routine. The Windows 95 Wizard routine can detect and install devices at boot up.
A faulty command in the CONFIG.SYS file is usually indicated in the display. But with Windows 95 these messages are hidden from the user by the logo screen. Press ESC during the booting-up process and the logo will disappear so that the screen messages can be seen. Some errors may halt the boot-up process.

## System Customising with AUTOEXEC.BAT

Before the DOS prompt or the Windows icons appear on the screen, DOS (and Windows 95) looks in root directory C : (or A : when booting up from A :) for a batch file called AUTOEXEC.BAT and carries out its instructions.
The AUTOEXEC.BAT file can contain commands that determine the type of prompt, set a path or determine the keyboard character set. Table 3 lists the basic elements of an AUTOEXEC.BAT file.
A faulty command line in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file is usually indicated on the display. Some errors may halt the boot-up process.

## Bypassing CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT

DOS/Windows 95 has a facility for bypassing both these files when the booting-up process is halted because of errors in either file. The two files can be bypassed by pressing F8 at the point where the BIOS begins to load MS-DOS (or Windows 95). A message to the effect that the files have been bypassed will appear.
Another facility that enables the user to step through the files is provided by pressing F5 at the point where MS-DOS starts to be loaded.
With Windows 95, pressing F8 will display a menu that provides a number of options including Normal, step-bystep, safe-mode and the previous MS-DOS version.

## Path to DOS Files

Internal or resident DOS commands that are built into the COMMAND.COM file are loaded into system RAM at the boot-up stage. External or transient com-

Table 2: Basic elements of a CONFIG.SYS file.

DEVICE=C:IMOUSEIMOUSE.SYS
DEVICE=C:IDOS
DEVICE=C:IDOS
DOS=HIGH, UMB
COUNTRY $=044$, ,C:IDOSICOUNTRY.SYS
FILES=40
BUFFERS $=20$
LASTDRIVE=Z

## Table 3: Basic elements of an AUTOEXEC.BAT file.

```
@ECHO OFF
PROMPT \$P\$G
PATH=C:IWINDOWS;C:IDOS
SET TEMP=C:IDOS
KEYB UK,,C:IDOS:KEYBOARD.SYS
```

mands remain on the disk in the form of individual files that are usually placed in a special subdirectory called DOS. Because of this, a path has to be established to ensure that external commands can be called without having to change directories.

## CONFIG.SYS Commands

The following are some of the main DOS/Windows 95 commands that are valid for CONFIG.SYS files:

BREAK ON. Instructs DOS to check for CTRL +C or CTRL + BREAK key combination, in which case the program will be halted.

BREAK OFF. DOS does not check for a key combination.

BUFFERS. Sets the amount of memory used as buffers for data transfer. When data is transferred between say the hard disk and another unit, it's stored in a number of buffers before being sent to its intended destination.
A small number of buffers can reduce the speed of data transfer between say the hard disk and memory. A large number will reduce the size of conventional memory however. Each buffer occupies 512 bytes of memory. A typical number of buffers is 20-40.

FILES. Determines the number of files that DOS can keep open at the same time.

COUNTRY. Sets the keyboard characters to a particular country's style. The characters' set for each country is available in a file called COUNTRY.SYS which is in a DOS subdirectory. The default is US-style characters, which are the same as used in the UK. As an example:

COUNTRY=044,,C:LDOS\COUNTRY.SYS. 044 is the code for English UK, based on the international telephone code. C:DOSICOUNTRY.SYS is the path to the relevant file.

DEVICE. Sets and loads the routine, called a device driver, that controls an installed hardware device. This command installs the device driver in conventional memory. If the installed device is say a mouse, a routine that controls the mouse, typically MOUSE.SYS or IMOUSE.SYS, has to be loaded by a device statement this states the path to the relevant file. Here are some examples:

DEVICE=C:IMOUSE【MOUSE.SYS. MOUSE.SYS is the mouse driver which is stored in subdirectory MOUSE.

DEVICE=C:LDOS CHIMEM .SYS. Enables the highmemory management routine HIMEM.SYS.

DEVICE=C:LDOSUEMM386.EXE NOEMS. Provides access to upper memory without creating expanded memory.

DEVICEHIGH. Has the same effect as a DEVICE command but loads the device driver in the upper memory area. For example

## DEVICEHIGH=C:MOUSELMOUSE.SYS

DOS. When set high, DOS kernal (COMMAND.COM) is loaded in the Upper Memory Area (UMA). When set to UMB, upper memory blocks are created to allow TSR (Terminate and Stay Resident) programs to be loaded in upper memory.

LASTDRIVE. Specifies the highest drive letter. For example LASTDRIVE $=K$ provides a maximum of eleven disk drives, A: to K:.

NUMLOCK ON. Sets the NUMLOCK of the numeric keypad on.
NUMLOCK OFF. Sets the NUMLOCK of the numeric keypad off.

REM. Indicates that the text that follows is descriptive and should be bypassed. It is also used to disable a command line without deleting it. For example:

REM DEVICEHIGH=C:IMOUSEIMOUSE.SYS disables the mouse driver.

The order in which these commands appear in the CONFIG.SYS file is unimportant, except that DEVICE commands, including HIMEM.SYS and EMM386.EXE NOEMS, must come before DEVICEHIGH commands.

## AUTOEXEC.BAT Files

AUTOEXEC.BAT is a batch file whose instructions DOS/Windows 95 carries out at the boot-up stage to customise the PC. The instructions are followed in the order written: they include DOS batch commands such as ECHO, PATH and PROMPT. See Table 3. The file may also contain instructions to load Terminate and Stay Resident (TSR) programs such as DOSKEY, which memorises and reproduces previous commands. Typical AUTOEXEC.BAT commands are:

ECHO ON. To display the command lines as they are carried out by DOS.

ECHO OFF. Not to display the command lines as they are carried out by DOS.
@ECHO OFF. Not to display any command lines including ECHO OFF itself.

PROMPT. To set the type of prompt. Examples:
PROMPT \$P\$G, in which $\$$ P displays the directory path, e.g. $\mathrm{C}: \backslash$ or $\mathrm{A}: \backslash$ or $\mathrm{C}: \backslash \mathrm{DOS} \backslash$, and $\$ \mathrm{G}$ displays the greater than ( $>$ ) sign.

## PROMPT \$D, to display the current date.

PATH. To specify the directories and subdirectories that should be searched by DOS when looking for a file name. DOS, when instructed to carry out a command, first searches the system memory for a resident command file. If it fails to find the file there it searches the current root directory, then any other directory specified in a PATH command. Examples:

PATH $=\mathrm{C}: \backslash \mathrm{C}: \operatorname{LDOS}$ means search root directory $\mathrm{C}: \backslash$ and subdirectory C:IDOS.
PATH $=\mathrm{C}:$ IDOS; $\mathrm{C}:$ IWINDOWS means search subdirectories DOS and WINDOWS. Root directory C:S is automatically searched.

KEYB. To configure the keyboard for a specific language. For example:

KEYB UK,„C:IDOS\KEYBOARD.SYS specifies English UK.

The default setting is for English USA.
SET. Defines what is known as an environment variable. For example some programs require a temporary directory, usually called TEMP or TMP, in which tempory files are stored. Such a directory can be defined by the command SET. For example:

SET TEMP $=\mathrm{C}: \backslash$ defines TEMP directory in root directory $\mathrm{C}: \$. To call this directory, the programmer writes '\%TEMP\%', which will be substituted with C $: \backslash$
CD. Changes the active directory. For example:

CD WINDOWS changes to subdirectory WINDOWS.


The prompt will then be C:IWINDOWS\} > .
AUTOEXEC.BAT can also be used to launch an application program at the boot-up stage. For example, to run WINDOWS 3.x immediately after boot-up, the following lines should be included:

## CD WINDOWS <br> WIN

The first line changes the active directory to Windows while the second line is the file name to run Windows. The first line can be omitted if the PATH command line includes a path to Windows.

Note that the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files are constructed automatically when Windows 95 is installed.

## The System or Boot Disk

A system disk, also known as a boot or start-up disk, is a floppy disk that can be inserted in drive A: to start up the computer. It contains what is known as the system, i.e. the system files IO.SYS and MSDOS.SYS and the DOS kernal COMMAND.COM.
To create a system disk, transfer the system from drive C: to a floppy disk in drive A: (or B:). Two commands can be used to transfer the system:

SYS A:
FORMAT A:/s (switch /s stands for system).
Both will copy the system files and COMMAND.COM together with their attributes. Formatting a disk as a system disk will wipe the disk clean however, thus loosing all the existing files on it.
Depending on the version of DOS, a system disk may include one or more additional system files such as DRVSPACE.BIN with SHR attributes. Furthermore, it is usual to have a number of non-resident files on the system floppy disc, such as EDIT EXE, QBASIC.EXE, FORMAT.COM, FDISK.EXE and MSD.EXE to provide access to some useful external commands.
A Windows 95 system disk can be created at the time of installation or by going into the control panel window and selecting Add/Remove programs. By clicking on Start-up disk, a Windows 95 start-up or system disk can be created.
Start-up disks for both DOS and Windows 95 do not contain drivers for access to a CD-ROM drive, which in some cases may be essential. Certain modifications may have to be carried out to both CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT to rectify this situation.

Operating System Installation
The operating system is usually installed on the hard disk (drive C:). It comes on a number of disks (DOS) or a CD-ROM (Windows 95). All OS files and an install or setup routine are included.
With MS-DOS, install the operating system by inserting disk 1 in drive A: and running the SETUP program (by typing SETUP at the prompt). The setup program will take all the necessary steps to install the operating system, including CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT file writing and creating subdirectories.
With Windows 95 the operating system is installed by inserting the Windows 95 CD into the CD-ROM drive and, from the $\mathrm{D}:>$ prompt, typing SETUP.

Next month: A look at PC memories.


We welcome letters from our readers and try to publish as many as we can. You con send them typed, hand-written, or on disc. Address them to the letters Edifior, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

## DTT Reception

Digital terrestrial TV has now been in operation long enough for us to be able to assess reception problems and the back-up provided. The main marketing claims have been more choice and better picture quality. The former cannot be disputed. With regard to the latter, while a DTT box is theoretically capable of providing better results than the best analogue colour TV receivers, it will do so only when providing RGB outputs (not composite video) via a scart lead. It therefore depends on whether the TV set in use can accept RGB inputs.

The main advantage claimed for DTT reception is its immunity to multipath distortion, which produces ghosting and similar undesirable effects with analogue reception. For the most part this is true, but those who receive good-quality PAL analogue signals are unlikely to notice any improvement when a DTT decoder is in use. DTT sound quality is much better than analogue mono, though not Nicam, but the average set won't do justice to it. For best results the stereo audio output from a decoder should be fed to a hi-fi or 'home-cinema' audio system with quality loudspeakers.

Local EM conditions create the main reception problems. Those familiar with the 405 -line system will recall its susceptibility to impulse interference caused by electrical equipment, particularly vehicle ignition systems. The disadvantage of positive modulation was not appreciated by those who designed the system. It seems that history is repeating itself.

Best RF design practice has not

# Letters 

been adopted in the DTT world. To avoid mutual interference with existing services, DTT transmissions are typically 20 dB below the accompanying analogue ones. This has an unfortunate consequence: local interference within a DTT multiplex can be of sufficient amplitude to corrupt the modulation. The decoder's error-correction circuitry may be unable to cope with this. Now here's the rub. The effects of impulse interference go largely unnoticed with an analogue transmission, mainly because of the use of negative modulation (the noise is driven towards black level). Any residual interference tends to appear as shortduration line flashes, which are generally not noticed by viewers. But the same level of interference has a devastating effect with a DTT channel.

The results vary from MPEG-2 mosaic blocking that typically lasts for one-two seconds to momentary total corruption, with the dreaded 'red dot' being displayed and no sound or picture. Other effects include the sound and picture becoming unsynchronised by as much as two-three seconds, and lock-up with a frozen still picture (the sound may continue normally). The remote control unit then has no effect and the box must be switched to standby and back to recover. On the audio side you can get pops and cracks that are at much higher amplitude than the programme material, with the risk - if the volume is set much above average - of loudspeaker cone damage. Many viewers report that the problem is far worse in the early evening. In almost every case a spectrum analyser check at the aerial site has revealed the cause to be vehicle ignition interference, though this has been well within regulated limits. All the DTT boxes I have examined, from various manufacturers, suffer to a greater or lesser degree from this problem.

Analogue terrestrial CTV signals degrade 'gracefully', and are far more robust than the 'all-or-nothing' digital alternative in the modern, hostile EM world. In terms of the crucially important EMC performance, the current DTT offerings are, overall, hopelessly outclassed by the existing, if ancient, analogue services.

In my experience the reaction of the service provider to complaints about poor reception has been abysmal. The trade has been provided with post-code charts, CD-ROMs etc. showing good and fringe reception areas. But, when the inevitable poorreception complaint arises, either the aerial feeder or the box manufacturer is blamed. Here are some favourite reactions: "the box's screening is inadequate"; "you need double-screened coax"; "you live in a bungalow"; "you can't use a loft aerial"; "you can't use a communal aerial"; and "you need a mast-head preamp". Suggestions made when it's pointed out that the interference is arriving directly at the aerial site include: "tilt the aerial skywards by fifteen degrees"; "raise the height of the aerial by a further twenty feet"; "move the aerial to the back of the house"; and "you live too near a main road".

Seldom do any or all of these suggestions have any significant effect on the problem. If a stronger complaint is made, there is usually an offer of a full refund along with comments such as "the service is still being developed" or "if you were served by Crystal Palace there would be no problem".

If this experience is representative of the future of DTT broadcasting in the UK, heaven help us all.
Dennis Glover,
Stansted TTS, Essex.

Please note the following amendments to the Spares Guide published in our April issue.

SEME Ltd. has expanded and now occupies a new head office building opposite the original distribution centre. The new address is:
SEME Ltd.,
Hudson Road,
Melton Mowbray,
Leics LE13 1BS.
Tel. 01664484000 (sales hotline), 01664484001 (general enquiries), fax 01664563976.
There is no longer a separate number for Panasonic/Pioneer.

Manor Supplies is now at 9 Whitechurch Parade, Whitechurch Lane, Edgeware, Middx HA8 6LR.
Tel. 0181952 8808, fax 01819528809 .

Difficulties getting the technical information you need?

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TecTra Database: To identify electrical equivalents for ICs and transformers.

Transistor Database: Contains thousands of transistors including technical data and diagrams with pin occupation.

System requirements: 100\% IBM-compatible PC, minimum of 486 processor, 8Mb RAM, Microsoft Windows 3.1x/Windows 95/98, double-speed CD-Rom drive, printer (optional).

Installation: Click on START - RUN - D:ISETUP - click on ENGLISH - then on EURAS Information System 2.6 <OK>

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card for $£ 50$
CHEQUE VISA

MASTERCARD
Card number:
Expirydate:
Card holder's name and address: (if different from the above)
Name:
Address:
Signature:


> Experience with digital TV installations, both terrestrial and satellite, is fast increasing. J. LeJeune provides a summary of some problems that have been encountered and generally-recommended best practice

## Hands-on Digital



Digital TV installation has already become quite a big business. A few installations have not gone well, while others have required little work apart from connecting the set-top box and, in the case of BSkyB, making the connection to the telephone network. The following notes are based on feedback from several engineers engaged in this work.

## Digital Terrestrial TV

The modulation system used for DTT is COFDM (Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex). In the UK, it uses 1,705 carriers which are spaced at about 4.5 kHz intervals across the 8 MHz video channel bandwidth. Adjacent carriers have a phase difference of $90^{\circ}$ between them (hence orthogonal). A synchronous form of demodulation is used, giving peak detection of a carrier while the adjacent carriers are at zero.
COFDM is a very rugged form of transmission. It actually takes advantage of reflected signals by using them to enhance the signal strength. Where cancellation occurs because of the phase relationships, the comprehensive error correction system built in puts matters right.
Experience to date has shown that COFDM is very tolerant of poor reception conditions, but if the signal level is below $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ there will be loss of the programme on occasions because of signal corruption caused by noise. A safety net of 6 dB should be built in. This means that signals of less than $200 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ require a degree of amplification.
Those used to analogue signals would probably go for a high-gain amplifier. But a high-gain amplifier could
loose the digital signal. There's a simple reason for this. The analogue signals present are at much higher levels, some $20-26 \mathrm{~dB}$ greater. A high-gain amplifier will raise the level of the analogue signals as well as the digital signal, to the extent that overloading could occur in the amplifier's output stages. This would cause massive interference to the digital signal and the error correction circuitry would probably be unable to cope. So the digital system would shut down, giving that familiar symptom a blue screen. Use only sufficient gain to get your $200 \mu \mathrm{~V}$, or $+46 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$. The rule is: enough is enough!

## Measurement

Measurement of a DTT signal is more complex than analogue signal measurement. Those of us who have used meters to check analogue signals over the years have become used to interpreting the meter indication in terms of signal level. But a digital signal does not have the same power spectrum as an analogue one - see Fig. 1 for a comparison.
A signal-level meter usually has a fairly narrow bandwidth. This is acceptable with an analogue signal, because the transmitted power is concentrated around the carriers - vision, sound, colour subcarrier etc. But with a DTT signal the power is spread equally across its whole bandwidth. So an analogue meter will measure only a small portion of the carrier power and give an inaccurate measurement. The serious installer needs a specialised signal-level measuring instrument - really a portable spectrum analyser, but one built to withstand the rough-and-tumble conditions it will encounter in service.

Fig. 2 shows a spectrum-analyser type signal-level meter display. The transmissions are presented on a frequency rather than a time base, their height representing the transmitted power. As you can see, the DTT signal has a low but almost flat level across the whole of its bandwidth, while the analogue signal has large peaks at the vision carrier and the sound and colour subcarriers, with very low power in the sidebands. If you intend to specialise in digital installations, go for a spectrum-analyser type of meter.

## Practical Installation

The analogue engineer shouldn't be too worried about all this. In view of the fact that COFDM is a very rugged modulation system, a 'suck-it-and-see’ approach is not at all out of place. When you install a terrestrial digital set-top box, try it with the customer's existing aerial. Take a look at the analogue signals first. Is the signal strength good? Ghosting doesn't matter too much, but is the signal level sufficient to provide relatively noise-free pictures? Then connect up the digital box.
It may be that the signals are OK in winter, with leafless trees, but that the return of spring brings signal deterioration and a service call. Your experience will enable you to assess and deal with this sort of thing.
If the installation is a completely new one, remember that the analogue signals are there to guide you. The rules of good UHF installation practice still apply.
If the aerial is a wideband type, it will have been designed for greater gain at the upper end of the band. This useful feature provides compensation for the increased downlead loss. Use low-loss coaxial cable of good quality, with a $75 \Omega$ impedance and high screening factor.
Many installers don't fit the coaxial plugs correctly. The new crimp-on type is superior, stays put on the cable under misuse conditions, and is easier to install. Try to avoid sharp cable bends, and don't crush the cable when cleating it to the walls/boarding - this is bad practice anyway, whether the signal is an analogue or digital one.
A poorly installed aerial system will give inferior results with an analogue signal: with a digital signal it may not work at all. Digital transmissions don't fade gracefully as the signal level drops. You either have a good, clean picture or nothing.

## Digital Satellite TV

The foregoing comments apply to satellite installations as well, only more so. Satellite transmissions use QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying) modulation. It's the same system that is used for Nicam sound with terrestrial TV. There are two carriers, at the same frequency but with a $90^{\circ}$ phase separation. By inverting the phase of one or both of the carriers, four different two-bit states (symbols) can be transmitted.
QPSK has good immunity to noise, making it ideal for satellite use, but is susceptible to reflections and impulsive interference. While these are minimal with satellite reception, they become important when the signal has to be distributed to several receivers or there's a long cable run between the LNB and the set-top box.
Where amplification of the satellite IF signal (750$2,010 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) is required, it is again useful to have the services of a spectrum analyser for signal-level measurement. There are several types, of varying degrees of usefulness, on the market. Again, much depends on how the readings obtained are interpreted - over a peri-


Fig. 3: Energy distribution with digital and analogue satellite TV channels.
od of time you become used to your own measuring instrument. This does not sound very scientific, but it's a practical approach to the problem.

## Dish/LNB Installation

Installation of the dish and LNB for digital satellite TV reception is the same as for analogue, but one very important point is that to avoid cross-polarisation interference the LNB's skew angle must be set accurately. The reason for this is the modulation system characteristics: as with COFDM, the entire channel is filled with energy - in contrast, with the FM used for analogue transmissions the maximum energy is at the centre frequency. Fig. 3 shows the difference. Slight misalignment of the LNB skew angle will result in considerable cross-polarisation interference, which will bring about the blue-screen situation.
The satellite signals use the same IF band as analogue ones. but are in the high section. This may require a 22 kHz tone to be present - the tone is permanently on with most digital satellite receivers.
The type of meter reviewed elsewhere in this issue can be used for digital satellite finding.
The quality of the cabling between the LNB and the receiver is important with QPSK. Try to do it in one length. Back-to-back $F$ connectors have considerable insertion loss and, unless they are of superior quality, also introduce an impedance mismatch. Avoid sharp bends and cable squashing by the clips used. Crimp-on F connectors are best: they stay on the cable, and foil the best attempts of curious children to dislodge them. Use the correct tool to fit a crimp-on connector - if pliers or some other unsuitable tool is used there is likely to be cable damage and a mismatch.

Fig. 4: Prime and secondary focal points for reception from $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.


## Two LNBs

Provided it is of the correct, Astra-recommended size, a dish used for analogue reception from $19 \cdot 2^{\circ}$ E should also provide, at a secondary focal point, an adequate digital signal from $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. But note that a secondary focal point is not as efficient, in terms of signal energy pick-up, as the prime focal point. See Fig. 4. The secondary focal point for $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ is a few centimetres to the right of the prime focal point.
Various brackets are available, making the installation of a second LNB relatively simple. Select one that enables the LNB to be adjusted for azimuth, elevation and focal distance independently, so that the signal pickup can be optimised. And use a separate cable between the second LNB and the receiver.

## Telephone Link

A telephone line connection for return path communication between the microprocessor chip in the set-top box and Sky headquarters is required with a SkyDigital installation. The job should be a simple one but never is. The TV set may be in the TV room over the garage while the telephone is at the opposite end of the house by the hall window! An LF wiring job is simply a matter of hiding the cable as best one can and satisfying the customer. ONdigital will also require a phone connection before long. Do it now, in readiness.

## Aesthetics and Council Requirements

Despite the best will in the world, there will be times when technical requirements conflict with aesthetic ones. A thorough understanding of the technical reasons for doing what you decide to do, explained with a degree of authority, will persuade most customers that you are working in their best interests.
Local councils are different: they will have a rigid set of rules, called 'guidelines' but always enforced dogmatically. It is best to say "yes" to everything demanded, then instal the equipment as you would for an important customer, again using your knowledge and authority.
At this stage not many people know much about digital reception. This gives you an advantage.

## Distribution Systems

Digital signal performance in a distribution system is again a matter, initially, of trial-and-error. Small, well-
designed and maintained systems, from a domestic four-outlet UHF job to one for a small block of flats, may need no work done on them.
This depends largely on whether any amplifiers in the network are running well within their capabilities and the cabling and accessories provide a good match. An amplifier that runs at maximum output with ana-logue-only signals will probably overload when digital signals are added. Cables and accessories - splitters, taps, outlet plates etc. - need to be of good quality. Cable should have a high screening factor - this applies to all network hardware. The $75 \Omega$ characteristic impedance must be observed. Any mismatches can cause problems that could shut down a digital receiver.
The main problem is likely to be reflections, which the COFDM used for terrestrial transmissions can ignore - or even use to advantage. Alongside these however there are problems caused by uneven frequency response over individual channels (slope) and phase errors. The latter can cause serious data errors with a digital transmission.
Screening is important with both analogue and digital signals. But whereas analogue signals will be subject to degradation that the viewer will probably tolerate, with a digital signal the receiver will shut down under strong interference conditions, with temporary loss of reception. Viewers will react more strongly to loss of reception than to a passing disturbance - the result is a service call.
Adding digital signals to an existing communal aerial system calls for caution. Some systems have fre-quency-translated channels that occupy what, in the UHF band, were spare channel spaces. Suddenly the digital channels at the local transmitter are switched on, and appear close to or on top of the translated channels. The digital channels are generally placed adjacent to analogue ones, so this may not be a problem in most areas, but there can be problems where this channel arrangement is not used. It's rare to find adjacent analogue channels in a distribution system, but installers in coastal areas may encounter this problem where it has been necessary to choose alternative channel allocations to avoid interference with services on mainland Europe.

## Viewer Advice

Digital TV is a new experience, and you may get questions from viewers about it. Many viewers find that the delay in the appearance of the picture after changing channels is annoying, and want to know why it occurs. Channel surfers are really frustrated by this. Selection of a new channel means that the receiver has to adopt a search routine to find the relevant data packets. Then a full picture has to be built up in memory, and sound synchronism established, before the display appears. This takes up to two seconds, depending on whether the new service is in the same or another multiplex and whether it's encrypted or free-to-air. Most viewers will not be aware that one channel may carry five or six TV services in a multiplex, maybe more in the future. Much depends on advances in the technology.
As with many developments before it, digital TV will soon become an everyday matter and those of us in the trade will wonder what the fuss was all about!

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## iv

 Fault Finding
## Reports from

Philip Blundell, AMIIEelec
Michael Dranfield
Coplin J. Guy
Kevin J. Green, TMIIE
Terry Lamoon
Graham Colebourn
David A. Chaplin and
Pete Gurney, LCGI

## Grundig ST61-460 (CUC4635 chassis)

If there is no Nicam sound, mono FM sound working normally, scope the waveforms at pins 3,4 and 33 of the CF70123 chip IC2550. If there are waveforms at pins 3 and 4 but the one at pin 33 is low, disconnect pin 15 of the AMU2484 chip. This chip can develop low-resistance to chassis at pin 15. If you are lucky, disconnecting pin 15 will restore the signal at pin 33 of IC2550 and replacement of the AMU2484 chip will clear the fault. If you are unlucky both ICs may have failed. In this case you will probably find that an exchange Nicam board is cheaper than IC replacement. P.B.

## Philips 21PT166B (AA5 AB chassis)

The set was dead with the Wickman fuse 1571 open-circuit This fuse can blow if the overvoltage thyristor 7481 has been triggered. In case there was an overvoltage condition, I fitted a new fuse and ran the set up slowly using a variac, monitoring the 183 V HT supply as I did so. The HT was low, the EHT was low and the power supply was tripping. Yes! The LOPT had failed. The HT was correct when a new LOPT had been fitted. Maybe the HT had risen when the LOPT had failed? To be
on the safe side I gave the set a long soak test.

If fuse 1571 has blown because thyristor 7481 has been triggered, or if the fuse blows for no apparent reason, Philips recommends that the thyristor (part no. 4822130 20293) and the $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ surfacemounted resistor 3482 (part no. 4822051 20682) are replaced. P.B.

## Toshiba 32MW7DB (C7SS chassis)

I recently had to repair a 32MW7 with the oversized on-screen display/slow channel change problem described in Toshiba Service Briefs August 1998 (page 694). Service kit TSN01467 is now supplied for both the 28 MW 7 DB and the 32MW7DB. It consists of a new microcontroller chip (QA01) and a Dolby module (board AC3). QA0I has new software while the Dolby board has been modified to reduce background hiss from the rear speakers.

To fit the new Dolby board, unsolder the four screening can earthing tags, unclip the screening can cover and unplug the jumper connector to the IF module. The Dolby module can then be unplugged and the replacement fitted. Reconnect the jumper and resolder the earthing tags. There is no point in switching the set on at this stage: there will be no sound until the new microcontroller chip has been installed. Guess how I found this out!

Desolder the microcontroller chip and fit the new one. The tuning and geometry settings will be the same. Remember to connect the degaussing coils before you power the set, otherwise you will have the fright of your life when a strong burning smell fills the workshop as R811 overheats. This resistor is connected in parallel with the degaussing coils and, with the coils
disconnected, there is insufficient current flow to warm up the posistor. As a result R811 gets rather hot! P.B.

## Grundig ST63-660/8 (CUC5360 chassis)

If the tuner unit (29504-101.22) is intermittent, remove it and examine the area around the crystal with a magnifying glass. You could well find that the crystal is dry-jointed. P.B.

## Sharp 37AM-23H (5BSA chassis)

The problem with this portable was tuning drift. It could be brought on by flexing the panel. Suspecting damaged print, I made ohmic checks on the tracks that connect the tuner to the tuning voltage generator and the AFC section of the IF department, but the tracks were OK. Cold checks then revealed that the resistance between the tuning voltage pin and chassis changed as the panel was flexed. The 100 nF surface-mounted capacitor C1013 was cracked and leaky. P.B.

## Hitachi G8Q Chassis

There was a blank, unmodulated raster and no channel LED display. If any button was pressed, odd dashes would light up. It was not microcontroller failure this time: the chip's 5 V supply was missing. There was no input to the 5 V regulator because D934 in the chopper power supply was short-circuit. The $2 \Omega$ series safety resistor R933 was also faulty.

On test once the first fault had been repaired a second one was present. This time there was a bright white screen with flyback lines. The 200 V video output stage supply was missing because another $2 \Omega$ safety resistor, R720, had failed. M.Dr.

## Marsui TVR161

If you get one of these TV-video combi units with the chopper FET Q500 (2SK2056) short-circuit, check resistors R504 ( $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and R506 ( $820 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). One or both of them will be open-circuit. Don't use ordinary carbon types. The correct type is an 0.75 W metal film resistor rated at 350 V . These are readily available from Farnell Electronic Components in Leeds.

The $2 \cdot 2 \Omega, 7 \mathrm{~W}$ mains input surge limiter resistor may also be faulty. M.Dr.

## Hitachi CPT1646R <br> (NP84CQ chassis)

The customer asked us to adjust the vertical hold - the picture was rolling. But the cause of the trouble was excessive HT, indicated by the large, stand-off, wirewound resistor near the aerial socket being cold. This resistor is connected in parallel with the series regulator transistor TR902 to bypass about twothirds of the total current. TR902 was at full conduction because R908 in the error-sensing network had risen in value from $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $28 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. M.Dr.

## Amstrad CTV2110 (new model) <br> There was no sync. I was working

 with a very poor photocopy of the manual, so the cause took a long time to find. R395 was the culprit at least I think this is the correct circuit reference number. It is an $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor which is connected to pin 30 of the AN5601K jungle chip. Its value had risen to the $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ region. M.Dr.
## Sterivision Portable

These 8in. battery-only sets, made by NEC, were sold by CPC some years ago. If the set is dead, check whether Q114 (2SD401) is shortcircuit. If so you will have to replace the 12 V zener diode ZD101 in its base circuit as well. Should the set be dead with the internal 4A fuse blown, replace ZD101.

If the set switches back to standby, and cycles on/off when the on/off button is held down, replace Q113 (2SD882). M.Dr.

## NEI 2591FTXN

There was no EW correction with this Nicam set. The cause of the problem was associated with pin 8 of the TDA8145 EW chip. Pulses from the line output stage should be present here. They come via two series-connected $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors, one of which was open-circuit. As
a precaution I replaced them both. M.Dr.

## Matsui 1455

The cause of intermittent field collapse was traced to R306 (2.7 ), which was going open-circuit intermittently. C.J.G.

## Ferguson C49F (TX90E chassis)

There was a most confusing symptom. Initially it looked like AGC trouble, as snow was displayed with no aerial connection then a noisy picture appeared as the aerial socket was approached. When the signal strength increased, the picture broke up and the raster blanked out.

I removed the IF module and replaced all the electrolytics in it. This made no difference. So I removed the module again and replaced the IC. Still no difference. In desperation I replaced the complete module. Again no difference. What, external to the IF module, could cause such a symptom? Don't ask me how, but the cause turned out to be RH04 ( $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which is in the 33 V tuning supply feed. It had gone high in value, though the supply still read about 33 V . There was noise present on the supply however - it increased as the received signal strength increased. Phew! C.J.G.

## Beko 16328NX

Poor field linearity was the complaint with this set. I found that R717 had risen in value from $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ to $28 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ! C.J.G.

## Mitsubishi CT2532TX (Euro 4 chassis)

This set produced a rolling picture whose width was excessive. The cause of these symptoms was excessive HT - at 180 V . The faulty component turned out to be C908 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$ which is the reservoir capacitor for the -4 IV supply to the chopper chip IC901. There had been no tripping or shutdown. C.J.G.

## Hitachi C2544TN

I've recently had two cases of tripping on and off at one second intervals with these sets. In one case the cause was $\mathrm{C} 924(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$, the reservoir capacitor for the 5 V supply. In the other case R609 (1 $\Omega$ ) in the 27 V supply to the field output chip was open-circuit. C.J.G.

## Mitsubishi CT21M5BT (EE4 chassis)

The power supply would try to start
up, with the red LED lighting up. It would then back off. If the power supply was run with a dummy load in place of the feed to the line output stage it was OK. The cause of the trouble was the TEA5101B RGB output chip IC660 on the CRT's base panel - it had gone short-circuit. K.J.G.

## Mitsubishi CT28AV1BD (EE3 chassis)

This set's grey scale would change of its own accord. When I checked the set in the service mode I found that the 'CRT bias request bit' would not set correctly to 00 with the G2 control. I replaced the MC44031 colour decoder/timebase generator chip IC201, which has been the cause of the trouble on previous occasions. The 'request bit' could then be set, but after one day of soak testing the grey scale was still no good. The fault was cured by replacing the TEA5101 RGB output chip IC660 and the 1N4148 diodes D655/6/7 on the CRT's base panel. K.J.G.

## Matsui 1091X/Bush CTV100

This little 10 in . portable wouldn't come out of standby. I found that the 19 V supply to the line output transistor Q552 was low at 5 V . The cause was D552 (ERD29-06) which was open-circuit. It's in the feed to pin 8 of the line output transformer. T.L.

## Hitachi C1411T

This set suffered from remote control problems and faulty tuning. On investigation it auto-tuned all right but, when it had finished, only one channel was displayed and the set was in the skip mode, showing channels $1,3,5,7$ etc. The remote control did function, but when you tried to select teletext it wouldn't change over and locked up in that mode. All voltages around the main microcontroller chip were OK and the oscillator was working.

I decided to check with Hitachi before ordering a replacement chip, just in case, and was told that the text IC might be the cause - it has been known to lock up the data lines. So this and a 27 MHz crystal were ordered. The IC made no difference, but the crystal did. Lucky I ordered it! T.L.

## Matsui 1407

There was low, muffled sound. When I went to check the voltages in the audio circuit I noticed severe overheating around Q351 and

Q352. The sound was better when these transistors had been replaced, but was still distorted. A new loudspeaker put that right, and once it had been installed the transistors ran cool. T.L.

## GoldStar CIT2181

This set would come out of standby and the power supply was functioning, but the HT was only 65 V and there was tripping. I checked the line output transistor and transformer, which appeared to be OK, then noticed C807S which looked very stressed. It turned out to be leaky, a replacement restoring normal operation. T.L.

## Sony KVX21TU

There was no picture. If the set was put in the tuning mode you could get a station, but the tuning would not stop as it should. The fault is quite a common one. It's always worth checking for dry-joints at T101 and T102 on the tuner PCB: this set was no exception. I cleaned the connections thoroughly then resoldered them. After that the tuning locked to stations and good pictures were produced. T.L.

## Matsui 2095T

There was intermittent red drop out. A squirt of freezer on the MPSA42 red output transistor T901 on the CRT's base panel would restore correct colour. Once a replacement had been fitted there was a good grey scale. T.L.

## Nokia FX6332 (Euro Mono 2 chassis

This set was dead apart from a faint squeak that came from the power supply. Checks on the S2000A line output transistor 5T10 showed that it was very leaky. The cause of this was a cracked joint at 5C38, a small polyester capacitor in the network that feeds HT to the line output transformer. The values of the components in this network depend on the model - 5C38 ranges from 10 nF in this one up to $33 n F$. G.C.

## Samsung CI210R

This 10 in . set produced a blank white raster with flyback lines and just visible green on-screen displays. The tube's cathode voltages were all very low, because the 115V HT supply to the RGB output transistors was low. This supply is obtained from the line output transformer: its reservoir capacitor C512 $(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$ had dried up. The 115 V supply is also used to feed
the tuning voltage stabiliser D101 G.C.

## Sony KVM1420U (BE2A chassis)

The picture would cut out intermittently, leaving a blank screen. The owner said that waggling the aerial socket would restore the picture.
This chassis doesn't have the separate IF module used in previous models, but the cause of the fault was still cracked solder joints. The crucial one was at pin 16 of the TDA8304 chip IC502, but other pins also required resoldering. G.C.

## Ferguson ICC5 Chassis

This set went into the standby mode every few minutes. It would sometimes come back on immediately, always returning on channel one. The cause of the trouble was a dry-joint at the collector of the chopper transistor TP24. D.A.C.

## NEI 2031TX

This set would sometimes go to standby, after which it would be almost impossible to get it to switch on again. The stock faults with these sets, i.e. the thermistor in the power supply, faulty resistors and certain dry-joints, were all tried without success. As everything else had failed I decided to resolder every joint in the power supply. This cured the fault. D.A.C.

## Ferguson TX85 chassis

Most of the time the picture was severely serrated, but sometimes there was a perfect display. So I looked for dry-joints. The culprit was found at one of the jumper connections between the small daughter board in the line output section and the main PCB, at the main PCB end. D.A.C.

## Philips CPI10 Chassis

The display said Fl and there was field collapse. The cause of the trouble was a dry-joint at the 12 V regulator IC7675. D.A.C.

## Philips KT3 Chassis

The customer said that the picture would sometimes jump in and out at the sides, and on a couple of occasions the set had died altogether. No amount of persuasion would instigate the fault in the workshop. I checked for dry-joints but couldn't find any. Then, while poking about with a plastic stick, I found that one end of R1561 had never been pushed through the board properly. It had finally parted from its precarious solder joint. R1561 is in series
with the base of the line output transistor $\operatorname{Tr}$ 1562. The mains on/off switch was a bit 'iffy', so I replaced that as well. D.A.C.

## Ferguson 59P7A (ICC5 chassis)

This set was stuck in standby because the S2000A3 line output transistor TL31 was short-circuit. The associated tuning capacitor CL48 ( 10.5 nF ) showed signs of overheating, so this was also replaced. It had probably been the cause of the transistor failure. In my experience power transistors very rarely fail unless an external cause is present, so I am always relieved when I find a second faulty item, connection etc. D.A.C.

## Orion 14ARX

This set refused to power up, remaining stuck in standby. The STR50103 power supply chip and the start-up resistors appeared to be OK, so I carried out some checks around the microcontroller chip IC101 and found that its supply was low at only 3.2 V . The supply comes from the 5 V regulator IC105, whose input voltage was extremely unstable. It's derived from the mains supply via a resistive dropper/diode arrangement, with a further dropper resistor to the regulator. The associated reservoir capacitor C530 ( $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ), which is next to the mains switch, was found to be open-circuit. There should be approximately 130 V at this capacitor. P.G.

## Sharp DV3751H

The complaints with this portable were intermittent failure to start, sometimes dead, sometimes lack of width. There was a common cause for this varied set of symptoms. The $5 \cdot 6 \Omega$, 5 W resistor R601 in the HT feed to the line output stage varied in value (from correct to several ohms) and occasionally went open-circuit. P.G.

## Goodmans Compact 100

The owner of this 9in. colour portable said there was sometimes a hum-bar on the picture. I placed the set on the soak bench and left it to run. After about an hour quite a bad hum-bar appeared. The cause was obvious when the back had been removed: one of the 1N5402 bridge rectifier diodes was open-circuit its body had parted company with the leads some time ago. I replaced all four diodes and am still wondering how the set worked with a three-diode bridge! P.G.

## TRANSISTORS/LINEAR ICs

| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BC107 | 8 p | BD434 | 30p | BU1 | 65p | Bu | 325p | MJ4502 | 300 p | 4N35 50p | linear ics |  | A | 600 p | BA335 | - | $04$ | $200 \mathrm{p}$ |
| BC108 | 8p | BD435 | 31p | BU128 | 125p | BU | 250 |  | 300 p |  | AN203 | 210p |  |  |  | 75 p | BA7021 | 200p |
| BC109 | $8 \mathrm{8p}$ | BD436 | 30 p | BU133 | $125 p$ | BUV50 | ${ }_{\text {425p }}$ | MJ11015 | ${ }^{250} \mathbf{p}$ | RECTIFIER | AN210. | 165p | AN6342 | $325 p$ $440 p$ | BA340 | 75 p 60 p | BA7022 | 350p |
| BC109C | 10p | BD437 | 28p |  | 150 p | BuV61 | 1000p | MJ11016 | 300p | RECTES | AN211 | 150p |  | 400p | ваз36 | 175p | BA7025L | 100p |
| BC140 | 20p | BD438 | $36 p$ | BU180 | 100 p | BUV70 | $200 p$ | MJ11032 | 8800 p |  | AN2140 | $170 p$ | AN6346 | 350 p | BA401 | 60p | BA7107 | 475p |
| BC 142 | 20p | BD439 | 40p | BU184 | 100 p | BUV90 | $175 p$ $375 p$ | MJ11033 | 800 p 250 | BY127 8p | AN217P | $95 p$ | AN6350 | 610 p | BA402 | 50p | BA7212S | 200p |
| BC143 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | BD440 | 40p | BU204 | $65 p$ 700 | BUV93 | 375 p 200 p | MJ15003 | 250p | BY133 BY164 | AN228 | 280p | AN6352 | 450 p | BA511 | 145p | BA7252S | 150 p |
| BC147 | 8 p | $8 D 441$ 80533 | 40p 50 | BU205 | 100p | BUWIIAF | 225 | MJ15015 | 250p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY164 } \\ \text { BY179 } & \text { 35p }\end{array}$ | AN252 | 150p | AN6356 | 300p | BA514 | 160p | BA7604N | 100p |
| ${ }^{\text {BC149 }}$ | $8 \mathrm{8p}$ | ${ }^{80533}$ | 50p $\mathbf{3 8 p}$ | BU207 | 150 p | BUW12 | 125 p | MJ15016 | 350p | BY184 32p | AN259 | 250p | AN63 | 500p | BA516 | 150 p | BA7751LS | 150p |
| BC159 | 80 <br> $30 p$ | BD534 BD535 | $38 p$ | BU208 | 70 p | Buwi2a | 150 p | MJ15022 | 400p | EY206 11p | AN262 | 140p | AN6360 | 320 p | BA518 | 150p | BA7752 | 250 p |
| BC171 | 10 p | BD536 | 38p | BU208A | 75p | BUW12F | 250 p | MJ15023 | 400p | BY207 20p | AN274 | 250 p | AN6 | 400 p | BA52 | 100p | BA77 | 150p |
| BC 172 | 10p | 8D537 | 40p | bu208at | 200 p | BUW13A | 200 p | MJ15024 | 400p | BY227 19p | AN277B | 400 p | AN6363 ${ }^{\text {ANK }}$ | 375 p $\mathbf{4 0 0 p}$ | BA526 | 180 | BA8504 | 350 p |
| BC177 | 14p | BD538 | 40p | BU2088 | 200p | BUW32A | 500 p | MJ15025 | 700p | BY228 28p | AN278 | 60 p | AN6368 | 275 p | BA527 | $95 p$ | BA15218 | 60 p |
| BC178 | 14p | BD643 | 50 p | BU208D | 130p | BUW48 | 550 p | MJE340 | 25p | BY298 15p | AN301 | 330 p | AN6371 | 350 p | BA532 | 100p | CA3140E | 38 p |
| BC179 | 14p | 8D645 | 50 p | BU209 | 90p | BUW49 | ${ }_{4} 550 \mathrm{p}$ | M ME350 | 80p | BY299 18p | A 1302 | 650 p | AN6387 | 480p | BA534 | 220p | CNX62A | 50p |
| BC182 | 7 P | $8 \mathrm{B647}$ | 50 p | BU225 | 120 p | BUW50 | ${ }^{400 p}$ | M ME2955T | $30 p$ $65 p$ | BY329-1200 150p | AN303 | 250 p | AN6550 | 100p | ba536 | 150p | CNX82A | 60 p |
| BC182L | $7 \mathrm{7p}$ | BD649 BD675 | sop 400 | BU226 | ${ }^{120 p}$ | BUW84 | 75p | MJE3055T | 65p | BYT11 25p | AN304 | 360p | AN6551 | 50p | BA546 | 160 p | CNX83A | 80p |
| ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ BC183L | 7 p | BD675 80676 | $40 p$ | BU325 | 55p | BUW85 | $85 p$ | MJE13004 | 100p | BYT 13-1000 ${ }^{\text {30p }}$ | AN315 AN316 | $210 p$ 350 p | AN6552 | $45 p$ | BA612 | 120p | CX136 | 600 p |
| BC 184 | 7p | BD677 | 38p | BU326A | 75p | BUX10 | 350p | MJE 13005 | 60p | BYV96E 25p | AN337 | 600 p | AN6554 | $80 p$ | BA6 | ${ }^{70}$ | Cx14 | 750 p |
| BC184L | 7p | BD678 | 40p | BU406 | 60 p | Bux11 | 200 p | MJE 13007 | 100p | BYW96E 36p | AN360 | 100 p | ${ }^{\text {AN }}$ A 6605 | $35 p$ | BA631 | $280 p$ | CX145 | 725 p |
| BC212 | $7 \mathrm{7p}$ | BD679 | 40 p | BU406D | $85 p$ | BUX20 | 150 p 350 p | MJE15028 | 200p | BYX 10 $\mathbf{1 5 p}$ <br> $8 Y \times 5560$  <br> $25 p$  | AN362 | 140 p | AN6612 | 60 p | BA656 | 110 p | Cx1508 | 325p |
| BC212L | 7 p | BD880 | 40 p | BU407D | 75p | BUX21 | 450p | MJE15029 | 200 p | - ${ }^{\text {B4001 }}$ | 363 | 150 p | AN6650 | 45p | BA658 | 350p | CX175 | 325p |
| $8 \mathrm{BC213}$ | 7 p | B0687 | $45 p$ | BU408 | 60p | BUX22 | 450 | MJE15030 | 250 p | N4001 3p | AN36 | 150 p | AN6651 | 45p | BA681A | 350 p | CX187 | 825 p |
| BC214L | 7 p | BD707 | 50p | BU409 | 85p | BUX37 | 220p | MJE18004 | 125p | \|N4004 3p | AN3215K | 350p | AN6671K | 425p | BA683 | 300p |  | 5 |
| BC237 | 7p | BD709 | 50p | BU412 | 175p | BUX39 | 450 p | MJF 18004 | 175 | IN4005 3p | AN3231K | 300 p | AN667\% | 600 p | BA684 | 400p | - $\times 87$ | 525 |
|  | 7p | 80711 | 50p | BU413 | 175p | BUX40 | 210 p | MJF 18204 | 350 p | \|N4006 3p | AN3236K | 450 p | AN6780S | 850p | BA715 | 45 p | CX7925 | 550 |
| BC239 | 7p | BD736 | 50 p | BU4148 | ${ }^{250 p}$ | BUX41 | 200 p | OC28 | 350p | N4007 | AN3310K | 325p | AN6875 | 150 p | BA718 | $45 p$ | CX20015 | 600 p |
| BC300 | 20p | BD826 | 50 p | BU415A | 170 p | Bư42 | 200p | OC29 | ${ }_{350}$ | iN4148 | AN3312 | 350p | AN6878 | 65p | BA728 | 55p | C $\times 20106$ | p |
|  | 20 p | BD828 | 50 p | BU426a | 70 p |  | 150 p | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 36$ | 250p | IN5400 9p | AN3313 | 300p | AN6879 | 225p | BA806 | 220p | CX20109 | 140p |
| BC302 | 20 p | BD839 | 55 p | BU433 BU500 | 1200p | BUX55 | 800 p | S2000A3 | 175 p | (1N5401 | AN3320K | 450 p | AN6880 | 75p | BA843 | $130 p$ | CX20187 | 700 p |
| ${ }_{\text {BC327 }}$ | ${ }^{25 p}$ | 80977 | 50 p | BU505 | 90p | BUX81 | 160p | S2055A | 175p | IN5404 8p | AN3792 | ${ }_{3}^{300 p}$ | AN6884 | 200p | BA 1320 | $75 p$ | 1919 | 150p |
| BC328 | $7 p$ | B0X33 | 60p | BU505D | 90p | BUX84 | 50p | S2055AF | 175p | IN5405 11p | AN 3814 K | 325 | AN6888 | 150p | BA 1330 | 120p | CXA1019S | 225p |
| B | 7p | BDX37 | 100p | BU505DF | $90 p$ | BUX85 | 50 p | S2530A | 100p | IN5406 12p | AN3821K | $600 p$ | AN6889 | 100p | BA1350 | 60p | CXA1044B | 475p |
| BC338 | 7 p | BDX44 | 100 p | BU506 | 100 p | BUX86 | 50p | T1P29 | 15 p | IN5407 12P | AN3822K | 600p | AN700 | 650 p | BA1355 | 125 p | CXA1081 | 275p |
| BC441 | 28p | BDX47 | 60 | BU506D | 70 p | BUx87 | 50p | Tip29a | ${ }_{25 p}$ | IN5408 12p | AN3830K | 800p | AN7010K | 250p | BA1356 | 100p | CXA1081 | 250p |
|  | 8 p | BDX54C | $75 p$ | BU506DF | ${ }_{600}$ | BUZ71 | 75 p | T\|P29E | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}$ | RGP10 $\mathbf{2 5 p}$ <br> $\mathbf{2 5 p}$  | AN3990K | 300p | AN7025K | 90p | BA1360 | 160p | CXA1081S | 300p |
| ${ }^{8 C 477}$ | 18p | BDX $62 C$ BDX 63 C | 150 p 1750 | BU508AF | 60 p | BUZ ${ }^{\text {daf }}$ | 100 p | T1P30 | $25 p$ | RGP 30 RGp | AN3991K | 400 p | AN7060 | 175p | BA1404 | 120p | CXA1082AS | 1000p |
| 537 | ${ }_{\mathbf{2 5 p}}^{22 \mathrm{p}}$ | BDX64C | 175 p | BU508APH | 60p | BUZ72A | 100p | TIP30C | 25 | SR2M 50p | AN5010 | 250 p | AN7062 | $300 p$ | BA1604 | 125p | CXA1191M | 250p |
| BC54 | 8 p | BDX65 | 80p | BU508D | 75p | BUZ72AF | 100p | tip31a | 22p |  | AN5017 | 225 p | AN7072 | 250 p | BA2266 | 250 p | CSA1209P | 400p |
| BC547 | 8 p | 8D×66C | 175p | BU508DF | 85p | BUZ73A | 150p | TIP31C | 27p |  | AN5025 | 250p | AN7105 | 170 | BA3308 | 70 p | FT5764M | 250 p |
|  | 8p | BDX67C | 275 p | BU508DR | $130 p$ | buz73af | $60 p$ | TP32 | 24 p | I.C. SOCKETS | AN5033 | 400p | AN7106K | 135 p | BA3312 | 60p | HA1124 | 125p |
| BC549 | 8p | BDX71 | 70p | BU508V | $110 p$ | BUZ76a | 110 p | ITP32A | 21 p | 8 PIN $4 p$ | AN5034 | 400p | AN71 | 75p | BA3402 | 90p | HA1125 | 120p |
| BC550 | 8p | BD×77 | 175p | BU508VF | 100 p | BUZ80 | $135 p$ | ${ }_{\text {T1P33 }}$ |  | $14 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 5 p$ | AN5070 | 125p | AN7111 | 100p | BA3406AL | 120p | HA1137 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {BC556 }}$ | $8 \mathrm{8p}$ | BD $\times 87 \mathrm{C}$ $\mathrm{BD} \times 88 \mathrm{C}$ | $175 p$ $150 p$ | BU526 BU536 | $75 p$ $100 p$ | BUZ80A | 2000 | $\mathrm{TIP33}^{\text {T }}$ | S0p | $16 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 6 \mathrm{p}$ | AN5071 | 100p | AN7112 | $45 p$ | BA3416BL | 80 p | HA1151 | $175 p$ |
| BC558 | 8 p | BDW24 | 55p | BU546 | 125p | BUZ90A | 180p | TIP34 | 65p | $\begin{array}{rr}18 \mathrm{PIN} \\ 20 \mathrm{PIN} & 9 \mathrm{p} \\ \\ \text { 10p }\end{array}$ | AN5111 | 450 p | AN7114 | 120 p | BA3422 | 350 p | HA1197 | ${ }^{130}$ |
|  | 8p | 8DW93 | 50p | BU603 | 125p | BUZ91A | 260p | TIP34C | $60 p$ | $22 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 12 \mathrm{p}$ | AN5135N | 4000 | ANT115 | $1{ }^{\circ}$ | BA3506A | 700 | HA1201 | 225p |
| BC560 | 8 p | BDW94 | $50 p$ | BU606D | $225 p$ | BY448 | 20 p | ${ }_{T 1 P 356}$ | $65 p$ | $24 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 13 \mathrm{p}$ | AN5138NK | 350p | AN7117 | $65 p$ | BA3516 | 120p | HA1202 | $125 p$ |
| BC637 | $20 p$ | BDY29 | $225 p$ | BU608D | 120 p | BY111 | $\begin{array}{r}259 \\ \hline 225\end{array}$ | TIP41A | 65p | $28 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 13 \mathrm{p}$ | AN51 | 400p | AN7120 | 100p | BA3520 | 130p | HA13 | 200p |
|  | 20p | BDY56 | ${ }_{500}^{225 p}$ | BU626 Bu705 |  | ${ }^{\text {IRF }} 130$ | 475p | TIP4ic | 220 | 40 PIN 15p | AN5151 | 200 p | AN7130 | 75p | BA3521 | 225p | HA1338 | 300p |
| BC640 | 20 p | BDY90 | 125p | BU706DF | 1750 175 | IRF 140 | 550p | TIP42A | $20 p$ |  | AN5210 | $675 p$ | AN7131 | 90p | BA3704 | 200p | HA1339 | 350 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BCF33 }}$ | 2000 | BDY92 | 100 p | BU706F | 150p | IRFF230 | 550p | TIP42C | 22p | ZENER D | AN5215 | 100p | AN7133N | 325p | BA3706 | $75 p$ | HA1367 | 300 p |
| BCY70 | 16p | BF137 | 35p | BU724A | 100p | IRF240 | $425 p$ | TIP47 | 40p |  | AN5222 | ${ }_{160}$ | AN7134 | 300p | BA3812L | $80 p$ | RA137\% | 120p |
| BCY71 | 16p | BF 167 | 30p | BU801 | $70 p$ | IRF 250 | $375 p$ | T1P48 | 40 p | 400 mwatts ${ }^{\text {dp }}$ | AN5256 | 150p | AN7141 | 70 p | BA3824LS | 75 p | HA1388 | 320 p |
| BCY72 | ${ }^{16 p}$ | BF 181 | 18p | BU806 | 70p | TRF330 | 600 p | T1P50 | 80 p | 1.3 Wetts | AN5260 | 300p | AN7142 | 80 p | BA3920 | 300p | HA 1389 | $210 p$ |
| BD115 | ${ }^{30 p}$ | BF 183 | 20p | $8 \cup 807$ $8 \cup 8077$ | $60 p$ $75 p$ | - ${ }_{\text {RFF350 }}$ | 325p $\mathbf{7 5 0}$ | TIP52 | $80 p$ | 2V7 to 39V 9p | AN5262 | 175p | AN7145 | 195p | BA4110 | $75 p$ | HA 1392 | 120 p |
| ED131 | 25p | BF 199 | 8 p | BU808DF | 210 p | IRF 450 | 650 p | TIP54 | 85p |  | AN5265 | 80p | AN7146 | 210 p | 8A4210 | $85 p$ | HA1394 | 170 p |
| BD132 | $25 p$ | BF200 | 16p | BU810 | 110 p | IRF510 | 110 p | TIP102 | 70p | VOLT | AN5352 | 600 p | ANT147 | 180 p | BA4220 | 60 p | HA1396 | 650p |
| BD133 | 50p | BF225 | 30p | BU824 | 60p | IRF520 | 110 p | TP105 | ${ }_{65 p}^{65 p}$ | REGULATORS | AN5411 | 450 p | AN7149 | 160 p | BA4236L | $110 p$ | HA1398 | $175 p$ |
| BD135 | 20p | BF240 | 16p | BU826 | 120p | iRF530 | 120 p | TIP106 | $65 p$ |  | AN5421 | 150p | AN7154 | 180p | BA4402 | 45p | HA1406 | 120p |
| ${ }^{\text {BDI }} 136$ | 20 p | BF245 | $25 p$ $75 p$ | BU826A | 160p 110 p | \|RF610 | 120p | TIP110 | 40 p | 7806 18p | AN5429 | 420 P | AN7156 | 240p | BA4403 | 220p | HA11123 | 350 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BDI }} 138$ | 20 p | BF255 | 12p | BU903 | 110p | IRF611 | 120p | TIP111 | 40 p | 7808 25p | AN5431 | 275 p | AN7158 | 310p | BA4405 | 80 p | HA11211 | 170 p |
| BD139 | $20 p$ | BF256 | 18p | BU910 | 80p | IRF620 | 160p | TIP112 | 35 p | 7812 18p | AN5436 | 129 $160 p$ | AN716 | $350 p$ 3750 | ${ }^{\text {BA44 }}$ BA5121 | 350p | HA11219 | 350 p 280 p |
| BD140 | 20p | BF257 | 18 p | $8 \mathrm{BU912}$ | 100p | IR F 630 | 110 p | TIP 112 H | 50p | 7815 25p | AN5512 | 100p | AN7163 | 1750 | BA5102 | 140p | HA11221 | 180p |
| BD144 | 90 p | BF259 | 185 250 | 84920 | 110 p | lirf640 | 3009 2000 | TIP116 | 30 p | 7818 $\mathbf{2 5 p}$ <br> 78824 $\mathbf{2 5 p}$ | AN5515 | 160p | AN7166 | 350p | BA5115 | 75 p | HA11225 | 130p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD } 157}$ | 38 p <br> $\mathbf{3 0 p}$ | BF262 BF270 | 25p | ${ }^{\text {BU9 }}$ | 130 p | IRF650 | 200p | TIP117 | 30p | 7905 25p | AN5520 | 550 P | AN7168 | 200 p | BA5115L | 75p | HA11235 | 100p |
| 8 B 175 | 30 p | EF273 | 15p | BU932 | 175p | \|RF710 | 150p | TIP 120 | 37 p | 7906 30p | AN5521 | 100p | AN7169 | $225 p$ | BA5204 | 200 p | HA11244 | 375 3750 |
| BD177 | 30p | BF311 | 21p | BU941 | 250p | IRF720 | 150p | TIP121 | 35 p | 7908 30p | AN5601K | 750 p | AN7171K | $260 p$ 4000 | BA5402 | 180 p | HA11251 | 3120p |
| BD179 | 32 p | BF336 | 20 p | BU2508A | 100p | lef 730 | 125 p | TIP 122 | $30 p$ $30 p$ | 7912 | AN5612 | 200p | AN7172K | 325p | BA5406 | 180 p | HA11412 | 600 p |
| BD181 | 45 p | BF337 | 20 p | BU2508AF | 110 p | iRF820 | $125 p$ 1100 | TIP126 | 40p | $\begin{array}{ll}7915 & \text { 30p } \\ 7918 & \text { 30p }\end{array}$ | AN5613 | 200p | ANT173K | 450 p | BA5408 | 180p | HA11414 | 300 p |
| ${ }_{8}^{8 D 182}$ | ${ }_{60 p}^{60 p}$ |  | 20p | BU2508DF | 120 p | IRF830 | 110 p | T\|P127 | 35p | 7924 30p | AN5615 | 300 p | AN7177 | 375p | BA5413 | $225 p$ | HA11423 | 110 p |
| BD187 | 30p | BF367 | 13p | BU2520AF | 170p | IRF840 | 110p | T\|P130 | 30p | ${ }^{78 L 05}$ 24p | AN5620 | $250 p$ $\mathbf{2 7 5 p}$ | AN7178 | $\begin{array}{r}180 \\ \mathbf{3 5 p} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | BA6104 | 250 p $\mathbf{1 1 0 p}$ | HA11485 | 250p |
| BD201 | 33 p | Bf 371 | 17p | BU2520DF | 225p | TRF9140 | ${ }^{1000 p}$ | T\|P132 | $30 p$ 30 p | 78L08 7812 | AN5625 | 400p | AN7213 | 40 p | BA6110 | 225p | HA11702 | 330p |
| $8 \mathrm{B202}$ | 38p | Bf 421 | 18 p | BU2525A | 325p $\mathbf{2 2 0 p}$ | RRF9513 | 150p | T\|P136 | 40 p | 78L15 ${ }^{\text {74p }}$ | AN5630 | 375p | AN7216 | 175p | BA6125 | $75 p$ | HA11703 | 400 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD2 } 204}$ | 4 | Bf 423 | $25 p$ | BU2527AF | 400p | IRF9520 | 150p | T\|P137 | ${ }^{65 p}$ | 78L 18 24p | AN5633 | 350 p 330 p | AN7218 | B0p 850 | ${ }^{\text {BA6137 }}$ BA6138 | 559 $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ | HA11706 HA11710 | 280 p 500 p |
| BD222 | $31 p$ | BF455 | 12 p | BuF405A | $200 p$ | IRF9530 | 200p | T\|P162 | ${ }^{110}$ | 78.24 | AN5640 | 500p | AN7222 | 75 P | ${ }_{\text {BA6146 }}$ | 150 p | HA11713 | 250 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD2 } 232}$ | $31 p$ $31 p$ | BF458 BF462 | 19 p $\mathbf{5 0 p}$ | BUH315D | 175 p | TRF9540 | 240p | TIP142 | 75 p | 79L08 ${ }^{\text {795p }}$ | AN5700 | 909 | AN7223 | 105p | BA6149LS | 700p | HA11715 | 250p |
| ${ }_{\text {BD233 }}$ | 30 p | BF471 | 28 p | BUH515 | 200p | IRF9541 | 200p | TIP145 | 50 | 79112 35p | AN5701 | 150p | AN7224 | $75 p$ | BA6154 | 60p | HA11716 HA11718 | 480 p |
| 8D234 | 32p | BF472 | 28p | BUH515D | 2500 | IRF9610 | 120p | TIP 146 | ${ }_{80} 7$ | 79L15 ${ }^{\text {25P }}$ | AN5712 | 180p | AN7254 | 1750 | BA6208 | ${ }^{175 p}$ | HA11724 | 650p |
| BD235 | ${ }^{28 p}$ | BF479 | 30 p | BUR517 | 2750 1750 | IRF9622 | 110 p 200 p | ${\operatorname{TIP} 1{ }^{4} 50}^{1}$ | 80p | LM317T $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 100p } \\ \text { L- }\end{array}$ | AN5720 | 70p | AN7256 | 250p | BA6218 | 85 p | Hal1741N | 950p |
| BD236 8 CD 23 | $30 p$ 210 | ${ }_{\text {BF } 495}$ | 16p | BUH715 | $425 p$ | \|RF9630 | 180p | TIP151 | 60 p | LM323K 350p | AN5722 | 140p | AN7273 | 75 p | BA6220 | $55 p$ | HA17744 | 330 p $\mathbf{3 3 0 0}$ |
| BD238 | 24p | BF595 | 16p | BUT11A | $35 p$ | IRF9640 | 280 p | T1P2955 | 50p | 78H08KC 800p | AN5730 | 1600 | AN7311 | ${ }_{90}^{60 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BA6 }}$ B 6227 | 130p | HA17749 | 330 p 350 p |
| BD239 | 30p | 85596 | 16p | BUT11AF | $35 p$ $80 p$ | liffD9220 | 100 p 150 p | TIP3055 | 500p | $\begin{array}{ll}79 H 12 K C & 700 p \\ 79 H G K C\end{array}$ | AN5750 | 75 p | AN7312 | 70 p | BA6229 | 130p | HA11751 | 1500 p |
| BD240 | 40 p | BF615 | $30 p$ $30 p$ | BUT12 | $80 p$ 3100 | IRFBC40 | 150p | TIPL762A | 200p | 79HGKC 800p | AN5753 | 130 p | AN7315 | 40p | BA6235 | 50p | HA11752 | 325p |
| BD243A | 40p | BF760 | 40 p | BUT18 | 80 p | IRFP 140 | 250p | TIPL763A | 200p |  | AN5763 | 250p | AN7330 | 110p | BA6238A | 130 1300 | HA11839N HA11847 | 375 p 700 p |
| BD244 | 50 p | B7763 | $40 p$ | BUT18AF | 65p | IRFP 150 | 300p | TIPL791A | ${ }^{80 p}$ | LEDs | AN5791 | 225p | AN7363 | 225 | BA6247 | 150p | HA 12002 | 220 p |
| BD245 | 50 p | Bf870 | ${ }_{220}$ | BUT30 | $1700 p$ $65 p$ | IRFP240 | 2800p | ${ }^{2 N} 2646$ | 40 | 3 mm | AN5836 | 450 p | AN7410 | 150p | BA6248 | 140 p | HA:2003 | 150 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD2 }}$ 825 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 50p 45 | ${ }_{\text {BF960 }}$ | 38 p | BUTI6A | 80 p | IRFP350 | 325p | 2N2904 | 20p | RED $5 p$ | AN5862K | $225 p$ | AN7411 | 50p | BA6259 | 170 p | HA12005 | 180 p |
| BD267 | $45 p$ | BF96 | 35p | BuT90 | 1300 p | IRFP450 | 325 p | 2N2905 | 20p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { YELLOW } \\ \text { GREEN } & \mathbf{8 p} \\ \text { Sp }\end{array}$ | AN5908 | $130 p$ 1250 | AN7414 | 275 $70 p$ | BA6280AF | $300 p$ 2000 | ${ }^{\text {HA12016 }}$ | 120p |
| 8 B 269 | 45 p | Bf964 | 38p | BUT92 | ${ }^{1200 p}$ | IRFP460 | 775p | 2N2906 | 18 l | 5 mm | AN620 | 250p | AN7470 | 100p | BA6294 | 250 p | HA12017 | 100 p |
| BD278 | 50 p | ${ }_{\text {BFO252 }}$ | $75 p$ 600 | BUV20 | 650 $650 p$ | IRFP9240 | 350p | 2N3019 | 28p | RED 5p | AN6130 | 130 p | AN8053 | 200p | BA6302A | $150 p$ | HA12026 | 125 p |
| 8D311 | $100 p$ $100 p$ | BFR90 | 85 | 8UV21 | 400 p | IRFPC50 | 600p | 2N3053 | 18p | YELLOW 8p | AN6135 | 120 p | AN8275 | 250p | BA6304 | 120 p | HA12038N |  |
| 8D315 | 150p | BFR91 | 99p | 8UV23 | 475p | IRFRC20 | 250p | 2N3054 | 40 p | GREEN 8p | AN6209 | 3500 | AN8370 | $1000 p$ $400 p$ | BA6305 | 250p | HA12045 |  |
| BD317 | 150p | BR100 | ${ }^{14} \mathrm{p}$ | 8UV24 | 350 p | IRfZ20 | 65 p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3055$ | ${ }^{38 p}$ |  | AN6247 | 2000 | AN8388 | 350 p | BA6328 | 250 p | HA12047 | 450 p |
| 8 B 331 | 40 p | 8R103 | ${ }_{37} 3$ | BUV25 $8 U V 26$ | 110 150 | linfz42 | $275 p$ $160 p$ | 2N3440 | 45p |  | AN6270 | 400 p | BA222 | $65 p$ | BA6334 | 75p | HA12058 | 320 p |
| 8D332 | ${ }_{60 p}^{40 p}$ | 8R303 | $85 p$ $80 p$ | BUV26 | $150 p$ $125 p$ |  | 160 p 100 | 2N3444 | 175 | RECTANGULAR | AN6300 | 600 p | BA225 | 100 p | B46410 | 220 p | HA12088 | 375 p |
| BD361 BD362 | $60 p$ $60 p$ | 8U108 | 1000 | BUV28 | 110 p | M 23955 | 55 p | 2N3442 | 85p |  | AN6306 | 380p | BA314 | 40 p | BA6411 | 250p | HA12116 | $130 p$ 175 |
| BD370 | 30p | BU109 | 80 p | BUV37 | 175p | MJ3000 | 100p | 2N3771 | 85p | $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | AN6310 | 200 p | BA301 | 550 | BA64 8 N | 425p | HA12412 |  |
| BD371 | 30p | BU110 | 90p | BUV46a | $75 p$ | MJ3001 | 100p | 2N3772 | 90p | RED ${ }^{\text {RED }}$ | AN63 | 250p | EA311 | 60p | ${ }_{\text {BA6993 }}$ | 150p | HA12413 | 70p |
| BD410 | 50p | BU111 | 100p | $8 \cup \vee 47$ | 1200 | MJ4032 | 175 | 2N3773 | 100 p $\mathbf{2 9 p}$ | YELLEN  <br> GREEN $8 p$ | AN6332 | 320 p | ВА333 | 80 p | BA700 | 150p | HA12430 | 200 |
| BD433 | 28p | But24 | 60p | BUV48A | $175 p$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1675}$ | 90p | $2 \mathrm{SC2261}$ | 700p | 2 SC 2 | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SC3263}$ | 280 p | 2 | 220p | 250 | 195p | 2 SD | 40p | 2SD13 | 150p | 2SD1763A | B0p | 2SK312 | 750 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC167}$ |  | 2SC22 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2}$ | 120 |  | Op | 2sc3 | 20p | 250287 | 250p | 2SD882 | 25p | 2SD1328 | oop | 2SD1764 | 70p | 2Sk315 | 70 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC16}$ | 100p | 2SC2270 | 60p | 2SC2724 | 15p | $2 \mathrm{2SC3269}$ | p | $2 \mathrm{SC3808}$ | 70 p | 2SD291 | 250p | 2S0889 | 35p | 2SD133 | 50p |  | p | 2Sk320 | 70 p 1200 |
| 2 SC 1684 | 30p | 2SC2271 | 25p | 2SC2738 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC3270}$ | 50 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3811}$ | $80 p$ | 2SD313 | 25p | 2SDB92A | $75 p$ |  | 70 p | ${ }^{2 S 01769}$ | 110p | 2SK320 | p |
| 2 CC 1685 |  | 2SC2274 | 15p | 2SC2749 | 350p |  | 5 p | 2SC3831 | 250p | 2SD315 | $75 p$ | 2SD894 | $35 p$ | 2SD1348 | ${ }_{65 p}$ | 2SD 1773 | 100p | 2SK323 | 130p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1729}$ | 900p | 2SC2275 | 50p | 2SC2750 | 300 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3277}$ | 280 | 2 Sc 3832 | 135p | 2 SD 325 | 30 p | ${ }^{2 S D 895}$ | 300p | 2SD1350 | 50p | ${ }^{2 S D} 1776$ | 70 | K332 | 175p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1730}$ | 10 p | 2SC2278 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2751}$ | 270p | $2 \mathrm{SC3279}$ | 30p |  | 250p | 2 SD | 65 p |  | 200p | ${ }_{2 S D 1376}$ | вор | 2SD1783 | 70 p | 2SK359 | 40 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1735}$ | 70 | 2SC2283 |  | 2SC2752 | 75p | $2 \mathrm{SC32}$ | 200p | 2SC3851 | 100p | 2 SD 34 | 300p | 2SD8988 | $225 p$ | 2SD1378 | 60 p | 2S01785 | 180p | 363 | 50p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 1740}$ | 10 p | ${ }^{25 C 2290}$ | 1800 p | 25282767 2 Sc279 | 3000 | ${ }^{25 C 3281}$ | 200p | ${ }^{2 S C 3} 385$ | 30 p | 2 2SD350 | 320p | 2 SD900 | 400p | 2 251379 | 100p | 2SD1789 | 210 p | 2 SK 364 |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1741}$ | ${ }^{35 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2291}$ | ${ }^{\text {40p }}$ | ${ }^{25} \mathbf{5} 2769$ | 4000 | 25 C 3284 | ${ }^{600} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3853}$ | $220 p$ | ${ }^{2 S D 35}$ | 40 p | 2SD90 | 450p | 2SD138 | 100p | 2SD1796 | 120p | 367 | 40 p |
| 2SC1755 | 90 p | 2SC2298 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2773}$ | 700p | $2 \mathrm{SC3293}$ | p | $2 \mathrm{SC3855}$ | 220p | 2 SD358 | 40 p | 2SD916 | 130p | 2SD1382 | Bор | 2SD1802 | 75p | 2Sк369 | 30p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1756}$ | 35 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2307}$ | 300 p | 2SC2774 | 500p | 25 C 3298 | p | 2SC3857 | 500p | 2 20359 | 50p |  | 300p | 2 SD1384 | 50p | 2SD1806 | 5 | 2SK373 | Op |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1758}$ | 30 p | ${ }^{25 C 2308}$ | 10p | ${ }^{25 C 2785}$ | p | $2 \mathrm{SC3299}$ | p | 2SC3858 | 550p | 2 S | 100p | 2 S0921 | 320p | 2SD 1390 | 350p | 2SD1812 | $45 p$ | 2SK374 | 4pp |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1760}$ | 70 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2312}$ | 300p | 2SC2786 | 20p | $2 \mathrm{SC3300}$ | 400p | 2SC386 | 275p | 2SD362 | 100p | 2 SD923 | 360p | 2 2D139 | 250p | 2SD1815 | 50p | 2SK374 | 4p |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 17$ | 10 p | ${ }^{25 C 2314}$ | 70 p | ${ }^{25 C 2787}$ | 10 p | ${ }^{25 C 3303}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{25 C} 3868$ | 100p | 2 250371 | 240p | 2 25946 | 120p | 2 2SD1392 | 85 p | 2501825 |  | 2SK386 2SK389 | ${ }^{\text {600p }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SC} 1781 \\ & 2 \mathrm{SC} 1789 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{200 p}$ | 2SC2316 2SC2320 | $150 p$ $10 p$ | 2SC2791 2SC2792 | 500p 220 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3306}^{2 S 5307}$ | 130 p 800 p | ${ }^{25 C 3870}$ | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SD380}$ | 650p | 2SD947 | P | 2 SD | $80 p$ | 2SD 1827 | 120p | 2SK389 2SK400 | 115p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1809}$ | , | 2 SC 232 | 120p | 2SC2793 | 700p | $2 \mathrm{SC330}$ | 150p | ${ }_{2 S C 3883}$ | 210p | 2SD38 | 75 p | 2SD951 | 200p | 2SD139 | Op | 2SD1843 | p | SK4 | 450p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1810}$ | 250p | 2SC2328A | 50 p | 2SC2808 | 40p | $2 \mathrm{SC3310}$ | 125p | 2SC3884A | 200p | 2SD386 | 70 p | 2SD957A | 520p | 2SD139 | 120p | 2SD184 | 275p | 2SK414 | \% |
| 2SC1815 | 10p | 2SC2310 |  | 2SC2810 | 360p | $2 \mathrm{SC33}$ | p | 2SC3885 | 250p | 2SD38 | 150p | 2SD958 | 80p | 2SD13 | 300p | 2SD184 | Op |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1819}$ | 70 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2315}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2812}$ | 40p | $2 \mathrm{SC3317}$ | 350p | $2 \mathrm{SC3885}$ A | 290p | 250389 | 80p | 2SD965 | 35p | 2SD140 | 280p | 2SD1850 | 325p |  | 7p |
| $2 \mathrm{2C1} 18$ | 60 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2329}$ | 30p | 2SC2814 | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3326}$ | 50p | 2 SC3886A | 275p | 2SD400 | 14p | 2SD970 | 70 p | 2SD14 | 120 p | 2SD1853 | 40p | 2SK | 0 p |
| 2 SC 1827 | 60 p | ${ }^{25 C 2230}$ | 00p | ${ }^{25 C 2824}$ |  | 2 SC 33 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3} 390$ | 150p | 25040 | P | 2 25972 | 40 p | 2SD1403 | 225p | ${ }_{\text {2SD } 1856}$ | 40 p | 2SK437 | 5op |
| 2 SC 1829 | 500 p | ${ }^{25 C 2331}$ | 50p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2825 }}$ | 00p | $2 \mathrm{SC3328}$ | 50 p | 2SC3892A | 250p | 2SD402 | 120p | 25D973 | 60 p | 2 SD1405 | 80 p | 2 2S1857 | 75p | 2SK430 | 200p |
| ${ }_{2 \text { SC } 1833}$ | 27p | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{Sc} 233}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2826}$ | 200p | ${ }^{25 C 3330}$ | ${ }^{20 p}$ | 25 C 3893 | 225p | ${ }^{25 D 414}$ | 45p | 2 2S | p | 2 SD | 60 p | 2SD1858 | p | 2SK | p |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1834 } \\ & \text { 2SC1841 } \end{aligned}$ | 50p 12 p | ${ }_{\text {2SC2335 }}$ | 80p | 2SC2827 2SC2832 | 30p | ${ }_{2 S C 3333}^{2 S C 331}$ | 25p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3895}$ | 325p | 2 S | 5 | 25D | 90 p | 2SD | ${ }_{60 p}$ | 2SD1863 | 5 p | 2SK513 | 325p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1844}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC2336}$ | 25p | 2SC283 | 280p | $2 \mathrm{SC334}$ | 100p | 2SC389 | 400 p | 2 D | \% | 25098 | 边 | 2s |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1845}$ | 15p | $2 \mathrm{SC2344}$ | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC2837}$ | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC336}$ | 130p | 2 SC 3907 | 250p | 2SD427 | 350 p | 2S0998 | 70 p | 2SD14 | $85 p$ | 2SD187 | 180 p | 2Sk5 | op |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1846}$ | 35p | $2 \mathrm{SC2347}$ | 35p | $2 \mathrm{SC2839}$ | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC33}$ | 0p | $2 \mathrm{SC3927}$ | 250p | 2SD43 | 35p | 2SD1010 | 40 p | 2 2S1412 | 75p | 2SD1879 | 275p | 2Sk537 | 00p |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1847 } \\ & \text { 2SC1855 } \end{aligned}$ | 45p 850 | 25 C 2353 2 SC 2360 | 120 p 120 p | 2SC285 2SC287 | 70p 80 | $2 \mathrm{SC33}$ | ${ }_{\text {280p }}$ | ${ }_{2 \text { 2SC3940 }}$ | 40p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SD} 467}$ | $15 p$ $15 p$ | ${ }^{2 S D} 1012$ | 40 p | 2 SD | p | 2SD | ${ }^{360 p}$ | 2SK | p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 185}$ | ${ }_{25 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 2361}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 2873}$ | 80p | ${ }_{2 S C 3356}$ | - ${ }_{\text {50p }}$ | 2SC3943 | 5p | 2SD468 | ${ }_{200}^{15}$ | 2SD1020 2SD 1021 | 40p | 2SD | 75p | 2SD1881 | 350 p | 2SK | 100p |
| 2SC1865 | 00p | 2SC2362 |  | 2SC2878 | p | 2SC33 | p | 25C395 | 120 p | 2SD476 | 100p | 2SD1022 | 250p | 2SD | 280p |  | - | 2SK | 30p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ | 700p | $2 \mathrm{SC2365}$ | 280p | $2 \mathrm{SC2879}$ | $3200 p$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3376}$ | 300p | $25 C 3953$ | 50p | 2SD525 | 50 p | 2SD1024 | 850 p | 2SD14 | 135p | ${ }_{2 S D 1887}$ | 225p | 2SK552 | 250p |
| 2 SC 1871 | 425p | ${ }^{25 C 2369}$ | ${ }^{100 p}$ | 2 2SC2882 | - | $2 \mathrm{SC3377}$ | ${ }^{50} \mathrm{p}$ | 2 SC3955 | ${ }^{00 p}$ | 2 S | 70p | 2 S | 850 p | 2SD142 | 160p | 2SD1894 | 300p | 2SK55 | 225p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1875}$ | 220p | $2 \mathrm{SC2371}$ | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SC2883}$ | 80p | $2 \mathrm{SC33}$ | 20p | 2 SC 39 | 100 p | 2SD54 | 18p | 2SD 1030 | $75 p$ | 2SD1428 | 180p | 2SD1895 | 225p | 2SK55 | 320 p |
| 2SC1881 | 70p | $2 \mathrm{SC2373}$ | ${ }^{210 p}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC2} 298}$ | 2000 | ${ }^{25 C 337}$ | 1200p | 2 SC 397 | 250 p | ${ }^{25 D 549}$ | p | 2SD1031 | 70 p | 2SD1430 | 280p | 2SD1910 | 175p | 2SK55 | 00p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1890}$ | $15 p$ | ${ }^{25 C 2383}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2899}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3381}$ | ${ }^{130}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3973}$ | 210 p | ${ }^{2 S D}$ | Op | ${ }^{2 S D 1036}$ | 600 p | 2SD143 | 200p | 2SD1911 | 300p | 2SK | p |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1895 } \\ & \text { 2SC1904 } \end{aligned}$ | 25p | 2SC2389 2Sc2407 | 5p | 2SC2909 2 SC 2910 | 60p 25p | $25 C 3383$ $2 S C 3393$ | ${ }_{80 \mathrm{p}}^{80}$ | 2SC397 2Sc398 2cher | 210 p 180 p | ${ }^{\text {2SD554 }}$ | 225p | ${ }^{2 S D 1046}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{2 S D 143}$ | 4000 | 2SD1913 | p | 2SK | 800p |
| 2SC1906 | 15p | 2SC2408 | p | $2 \mathrm{SC29}$ | \% | 2sc33 | $20 p$ | ${ }_{2 S C 3996}$ | 600p | 2SD556 | 225p | 2SD1051 | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \mathrm{p} \\ & \text { 130p } \end{aligned}$ | 2SD143 | $\begin{aligned} & 300 p \\ & 60 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SD1929 } \\ & \text { 2SD1930 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{p} \\ & 50 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | 25 | 580 p |
| 2 2SC1907 | 20p | ${ }^{25 C 2412}$ | 50p | 2 SC 291 | 20p | ${ }^{25 C 339}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC3997}$ | 1250p | 2SD5 | 200p | 2SD1055 | 30p | 2SD143 | $185 p$ | 2SD19 | 45 p | 2SK566 | 475p |
|  |  | 2SC2440 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC292}$ | 850p | 2SC340 | 35p | $2 \mathrm{SC3998}$ | 800 p | 2SD560 | 50 p | 2SD1060 | 130p | 2SD144 | 220p | 2SD | 60p | 2 L |  |
| 2 SC 1913 | 90 | 2 SC 2458 | ${ }^{10 p}$ | 2SC2922 | 480 | $2 \mathrm{SC340}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC4006}$ | \% | 2SD571 | p | 2SD1062 | 150p | 2SD144 | , | 2SD | 30p | 2SK6 | \% |
| ${ }_{2 S C 1914}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2459}$ | 55 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 2923}$ | 75p | ${ }^{\text {2SC3402 }}$ | 40p | ${ }^{25 C 4020}$ | ${ }^{150} \mathrm{p}$ | 250575 | 530p | 2SD106 | 200 p | 2SD14 | 200p | 2SD1944 | 50p | 2SK684 | 950p |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SC} 1921 \\ & 2 \mathrm{SC} 1922 \end{aligned}$ | 15p 175 | 2SC2466 | 55p $\mathbf{2 7 5 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 292}^{2 S C 29}$ | 50p | ${ }_{2 S C 340}^{2 S} 340$ | 130p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 402}$ | 325 p | 2SD592 | ${ }_{25 p}^{25 p}$ | 2SD1064 | 250 p | ${ }^{2 S D 144}$ | 300 p | 2SD1 | \% | 2SK6 | 1150p |
| 2SC1923 | \% | ${ }_{2 S 2492}$ | 50\% | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}_{2} 2934$ | 280 p 75 p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{LSC349}}$ | 30p | 2SC4043 | 45p | ${ }^{\text {2SD596 }}$ | $25 p$ $30 p$ | 2SD1065 | $180 p$ $150 p$ | 2SD145 | 80p | 2SD19 | p |  | $100 p$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1929}$ | $180 p$ | 2SC2470 | 65p | 2 SC 2937 | D | 2 SC 341 | 90p | $2 \mathrm{SC40}$ | 40 p | 25060 | 40 p | 2SD1073 | 350p | 2SD1452 | 275p | 2SD198 | 80p |  |  |
| 2 SC | 110 p | 2SC2481 | 120p | 2 SC 2939 | 400 p | 2 SC 341 | 120p | 2 SC 405 | 200p | 2SD602 | вор | 2SD1088 | 150 p | ${ }_{2 S D 1453}$ | 140 p | 2SD1991 | 50 p | 2SK724 |  |
| 2 SC 1941 | ${ }^{27 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2482}$ |  | 25 C 294 |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3420}$ | 80 P | $2 \mathrm{2SC4059}$ | 400 p | ${ }^{250612}$ | 50 p | 2SD1094 | $375 p$ | 2SD145 | 250p | 2SD1994 | 200 p | 2Sk725 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 S C 1942 \\ & 2 S C 1944 \end{aligned}$ | Op | ${ }^{\text {2SC2483 }}$ | 5p | 2SC2958 | - ${ }_{\text {500 }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3421}$ | 75 | ${ }^{25 C 406}$ | 140 p | ${ }^{2506}$ |  | 2SD1 | 225p | 2SD | $165 p$ | 2 SD1 | $45 p$ | 2 Sk |  |
| 2 SC |  | 2SC24 |  | 2 S | 160 p | 2 S | 80p | 2SC410 | 175 | 25063 | 700 | 2SD11 | 209 | 2S5 | 50p | ${ }^{2 S D}$ | 75 | 2 | 4009 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1946}$ | 1500p | ${ }^{25 C 2491}$ | 200p | ${ }^{25 C 2987}$ | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3425}$ | 65p | $2 \mathrm{SC4123}$ | 230p | 2SD63 | 10p | 2SD1128 | 2009 | 2 SD | 40 p | 2SD201 | 80p | 2SK75 | 300p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1947}$ | 4509 | 2SC2498 | 50p | ${ }^{25 C 2988}$ | 150p | 2SC3446 | 150p | 2SC4124 | 200p | 2SD63 | 15p | 2SD1133 | 65p | 2SD148 | 225p | 2SD2012 | 50 p | 2 K | $500 p$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 S C 1 9 5 3} \\ & \text { 2SC1957 } \end{aligned}$ | $45 p$ | 2SC250 | 25p | ${ }_{2 S}^{25 C 2995}$ | ${ }_{50 \mathrm{p}}^{80}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 344}$ | 130 p | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{LS} 4125}$ | 275p | 2 25D6 | 15 p | ${ }^{\text {2SD } 1135}$ | $75 p$ | 2SD149 | ${ }^{150}$ | 2SD2018 | 65 p |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1959}$ | 10. | 2SC2503 | ${ }_{\text {cop }}^{140 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC2999 | 1400p | 2SC3456 | 200p | ${ }_{2 S C 413}^{2 S C 43}$ | 400 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S D 63}$ | 20p | ${ }_{\text {2SD } 1138}$ | $40 p$ | ${ }^{2 S D 149}$ | 300 p 2300 | ${ }_{\text {2SD203 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {80p }}$ | 787 | p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1962}$ | 175p | 2SC2512 | 20p | 2 CC 319 | 320p | 2 SC 34 | 180p | 2SC41 | 400p | 2SD65 | 18p | 2SD1142 | 350p | 2SD1497-02 |  | 2SD2066 | 250 p | 2Sk791 | 5p |
| 2 SC 196 | 1300p | ${ }^{25 C 2517}$ | 120p | ${ }^{25 C 3020}$ | 1450p | 2 SC 3460 | $130 p$ | $2 \mathrm{SC4159}$ | 100p | 2SD66 | вор | 2SD1145 | 25p | 2SD1505 | $90 \%$ | ${ }_{2 S D 2125}$ | 180 | ${ }^{25 K 792}$ | 3000 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1969}$ | 160 p | 2SC2519 |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3022}$ | 0 | ${ }^{2 S C 346}$ | 275p | 2SC4161 | 125p | 25D66 | 25p | 2SD1148 | 175p | $2 \mathrm{SD1506}$ | 50p | 2SD2136 |  | 2 Sk 7 | 30 |
| ${ }^{25 C 1970}$ |  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 2527}$ | 3000 | 2 2c3025 | 500 p | ${ }^{25 C 3466}$ | 225p | $2 \mathrm{SC4} 469$ | 3p | 2SD66 | 20p | 2SD1153 | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SD150}$ | B0p | 2SD2144 | 35p | 2SK794 | 315 |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 1979$ | 400p | 2SC2534 | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC302}$ | 450p | $2 \mathrm{SC346}$ | 70p | 2SC419 | 400p | 2SD66 | 35p | 2SD1159 | p | $2 \mathrm{SD1509}$ | 100p | 2SD2151 | 175p | 2SK | 800p |
| ${ }_{\text {2SC }}$ | ${ }^{600} 9$ | ${ }^{25 C 2535}$ | ${ }^{300}$ p | ${ }^{25 C 3030}$ | 300 p | ${ }^{25 C 3481}$ | 3700 | ${ }^{25 C 4204}$ | p | ${ }^{25 D 67}$ | 3500 | 2SD1160 | 150p | 2SD151 | 75 p | 2SD2255 | 175p | 2SK | p |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1973 } \\ & \text { 2SC1975 } \end{aligned}$ | $150 p$ 120 | 2SC2538 | 1900 | ${ }_{2 S C 3038}^{2 S 803}$ | 5p | 2SC3482 2Sc3486 | 275p | 2 SC 4231 | 50p | 2SD67 | 250p | 2SD1163A | 220p | 2SD15 | 250p | 2SD233 | 250p | 2SK812 | p |
| 2 SC 198 |  | 2SC |  | 2 SC |  | 2 Sc 35 | 50 p | ${ }_{2 S C 423}$ | 350p | 2 LD 71 | 885 | 2SD1164 | 750 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SD152 | 70p | 2SD233 | 150p | 2SK817 | 325p |
| 2 SC 1983 | 75p | 2SC2545 | 55p | 2SC3040 | 260p | $2 \mathrm{CC3503}$ | p | 2 SC 4237 | 500 p | 2SD722 | 240p | ${ }_{\text {2SD1169 }}$ | 280 p | 2SD1526 | 100p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S} .488}$ | ${ }_{425 p}^{225 p}$ | 2Sk |  |
| - | 150 | ${ }^{\text {2SC2546 }}$ | 259 | $2 \mathrm{SC3042}$ | 300p | $2 \mathrm{SC3504}$ | 120p | 2SC4242 | $120 p$ | 2SD72 | 200 p | 2SD1173 | 350 p | 2SD15 | 350p | 2S.56 | 700 p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SK} \mathrm{K}$ |  |
| ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2 S C 1 9 8}$ | 100p | 2SC2547 | 65p | 2SC3052 | 30p | 2SC35 | 240p | 2SC4278 | 175p | 2SD726 | 275p | 2SD1185 | 280p | 2SD1545 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {2SC2006 }}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2550}}$ | 500 | ${ }^{2 S C 3057}$ | 150p | ${ }^{25 C 3500}$ | 250p | ${ }^{25 C 4288}$ | \% | 2 2SD731 | 250 | 2SD1186 | 400p | $2 \mathrm{SD1546}$ | 350p | 25717 |  | 2SK9 | 500 p |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 2001}$ | $15 p$ | 2SC2551 | 70. | $2 \mathrm{SC3068}$ | ${ }^{60 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3507}$ | 650p | 2SC4300 | 200p | 2SD73 | 250 p | 2SD1189 | 55p | 2 SD154 | 400p | 25.177 | 350p |  |  |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{25}$ | 15 | ${ }_{2 S C 255}^{2 S C 255}$ | $\xrightarrow{60}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 307}^{2 S C 307}$ | 35 p | ${ }^{2 S C 350}$ | 750 p 170 p | ${ }^{25 C 430}$ | 3000 2250 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SD} 774$ | 15p | 2SD1191 | ${ }^{120 p}$ | 2SD15 | 170p | 25.79 | ${ }^{225 p}$ | 2SK | 275p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC200}$ | 20p | 2 CC 2555 | 120 p | 2SC3073 | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC3518}$ | Op | ${ }_{2 S C 4313}$ | \% | ${ }_{2 S D 74}$ | 130 p | 2SD1196 | 150p | 2SDt5 | $150 p$ 2250 | ${ }_{25}^{251}$ |  |  | 275p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2022}$ | 110 p | 2SC2562 |  | 2SC3074 | 200p | 2 SC 3519 | 250p | 2SC4381 | 150p | 2SD75 | 120p | 2SD119 | 150p | 2SD15 | 75p | 2SJ113 |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC202}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC256}$ | 200 p | $2 \mathrm{SC307}$ | 150 | $2 \mathrm{SC352}$ | 45p | 2 SC 4382 | 200p | 2SD760 | 70 p | 2SD198 | 㖪 | 2SD157 | 170p | ${ }_{2 S J 114}$ | 1150 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {2SC202 }}$ | ${ }^{300}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2568}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 3077}$ | 120 p | 2 SC3528 | 750 p | ${ }^{2 S C 4386}$ | 275 | 2sD76 | 100 p | 2SD1207 | 40 p | 2SD157 | 100p | 2SJ116 | 1200p |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { 2SC202 }}{\text { 2SC2036 }}$ | $200 p$ $50 p$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC2570 }}$ | 350 p | 2SC3086 2SC3089 | 150 p 130 p | 2SC3531 2SC3549 | 225p | 2SC4387 2SC408 | 425 p | 2SD76 | 140p | 2SD1210 | 280 p | 2SD157 | 200p | ${ }_{2}^{25117}$ | 5500 | 2SK1023 |  |
| 2SC20 | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC2577}$ | 110p | 2SC3101 | 750 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3552}$ | 2700 | ${ }_{25 C 4429}$ | 75 p | ${ }_{2 S D 7}$ | 180p | ${ }_{\text {2SD } 1213}$ | 120p | 2SD1576 | 150 p $\mathbf{2 5 0 p}$ | 2SJ119 2S 162 | 7009 6800 | 2SK1 | 600p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2053}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 2578}$ | 110 | $2 \mathrm{SC3112}$ | 35p | 2SC3568 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC4431}$ | 90p | 2SD773 | 20p | 2SD218 | 75p | 2SD157 | 80 p | 2S. 175 | 200p | 2 | $00 p$ |
| 2 S | ${ }^{150}$ | 2 2S2579 | 110 p | 2 SC3114 | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 357}$ | 275p | 2SC446 | 325p | 2S0774 | 30p | 2SD1223 | 75p | 2SD1589 | 60p | 2SJ182 | 150p | 2SK108 | 700p |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C}$ | 20 p |  | 175p | $2 \mathrm{SC3116}$ | 75 p | ${ }^{25 C 358}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC} 446}$ | 1750 | ${ }^{250777}$ | 400p | 2 2S1225 | 70. | 2SD1590 | 100p | 2 SJ | 8259 | 2SK1 | 450p |
| ${ }_{2 S C}^{2 S C 661}$ | 75p | ${ }^{2 S C 2588}$ | 2250 | ${ }_{2 S C 3122}^{25 C 317}$ | 120p | 2SC3591 | 200p | 2SC4468 | 250p | 2SD784 | 650p 1000 | ${ }_{\text {2SD } 1227}$ | 400 | ${ }^{2 S D 159}$ | 310 p 1250 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SK}$ | 175 p 45 p | ${ }^{2 S K 11}$ | 75p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 206}$ | 80p | 2 2S2590 | 40p | $2 \mathrm{SC3148}$ | $145 p$ | 25C3597 | $75 p$ | 2SC4517A | 225p | 2SD787 | 20p | 2SD 2237 | 300 | ${ }_{2 S D 1595}$ | ${ }^{125 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S K} \mathbf{2 5 1 9}$ | 45p | 2SK1117 | 250p |
| ${ }_{2}^{25 C 2071}$ | 140p | 2SC2591 | 50p | 2SC314 | 180p | $2 \mathrm{SC3599}$ | 140p | 2SC4531 | 450p | 2SD788 | 30p | 2SD1238 | 300 p | 2SD160 | 210p | 2SK40 | 50p | 25 K 1118 | 55 |
| 2SC2073 2SC2075 | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2592}$ | 200p | 25 C 3150 | 100 p | ${ }^{25 C 3600}$ | 175p | $2 \mathrm{SC4532}$ | 1000p | 2SD789 | 20p | 2SD1244 | 25p | 2SD160 | 45p | 2Sk55 | 100p | 2SK1120 | 55 |
| ${ }^{2 S 52075}$ | 60p 950 | 2SC2603 | ${ }^{10 p}$ | 2SC3151 | 175 p 130 p | ${ }_{\text {2SC360 }} \mathbf{2 S 3 6 0}$ | 100 150 | 2SC4542 | ${ }_{275 p}^{400 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S D}^{2 S D 7}$ | 400 p 33 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1246}$ | 20p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S} 163}$ | 320p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S K}$ | ${ }_{7}^{100 p}$ | 2Sk |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2085}$ | 100 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2611}$ | 30p | 2 2C3153 | 175 p | 2SC3608 | $65 p$ | 2SC4744 | 350 p | ${ }_{2 S D 795 A}$ | 33 p 140 p | ${ }_{2 S D 1251}$ | 180p | 2SD164 | 40p | ${ }_{2 S K}^{2 S 67}$ | 200p | 2SK121 | 700 p |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 2086}$ | ${ }^{\text {80p }}$ | ${ }^{25} 52621$ | ${ }^{700}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3156}$ | 350 p | 2SC3616 | 45 p | ${ }^{25 C 4745}$ | 5509 | 2 SD798 | 175p | 2SD1254 | 55p | 2SD1649 | 280p | 2SK 106 | 40p | 2SK1221 | 200 |
| 2SC2092 | 100p | 2SC2625 | 90p | ${ }^{\text {2SC3157 }}$ | 260p | ${ }_{2 S C 3646}$ | ${ }_{2250}^{280}$ | 2SC4747 $2 \mathrm{SC4757}$ | 375 p 200 p | 2SD799 2S809 | ${ }_{\text {150p }}$ | ${ }^{25 D 1263}$ | ${ }_{50} 9$ | ${ }^{25 D 1650}$ | ${ }^{150}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SK} 107}$ | 40 p | 2SK1275 | 275p |
| ${ }_{2}$ SC2097 | 2300p | 2SC2630 | 1800p | 2SC3159 | 200 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3657}$ | ${ }_{\text {cosp }}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC4762 }}$ | 200p | ${ }_{2 S D 811}$ | 45p | 2SD1264 | 55p | 2SD165 2SD1656 | 150 p 250 p | 2SK 109 2Sk 117 | $150 p$ $50 p$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~K} 1296}$ | 350 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2099}$ | 2500 p | 2 SC 2631 | 20p | ${ }^{25 C 3164}$ | ${ }^{2700}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3659}$ | ${ }^{600}$ p | $2 \mathrm{SC4769}$ | 220p | 2 25889 | 300p | 2SD1266 | 180 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SD1663 | 350p | 2SK118 | 50p | ${ }_{\text {2SK } 1299}$ | 450p |
| ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC2118 } \\ & \text { 2SC2120 }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{10}^{1100 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2632}$ | 35 | ${ }^{2553169}$ | 150 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3668}$ | 120 p | 2 2S4770 | 250p | ${ }^{258820}$ | 250p | 2 2S1267 | ${ }^{55 p}$ | 2SD1666 | 50p | 2SK125 | $100 p$ | 2SK131 2Sk133 | $900 p$ 2500 |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2122 A}$ | 300p | ${ }_{2 S C 2636}$ | 40p | ${ }_{\text {2SC3170 }}^{25 C 3}$ | 300 p 180 p | ( ${ }^{\text {2SC3675 }}$ | 100p 280 p | 2SC4820 | 225p | 2SD821 2SD822 | ${ }^{550 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD1271 }}$ | \% $\begin{array}{r}55 p \\ 225 p\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD166 }}$ | ${ }_{90 \mathrm{p}}^{120 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SK133 }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{650 p}$ | 2SK1334 | 500p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2131}$ | 550 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2637}$ | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC3175}$ | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC3679}$ | 140p | 2SC4891 | 800 p | ${ }^{25 D 826}$ | 30 p | 2SD1272 | 200 | 2SD1669 | ${ }_{85 p}$ | 2SK152 | 40 p | 2SK1342 |  |
| ${ }^{25 C 2141}$ | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 2 SC 2640 | 1800 p | ${ }^{25 C 3178}$ | 125p | ${ }^{25 C 3680}$ | 380p | 2SC4923 | 400p | 2 SD829 | 375p | 2SD1273 | 50p | 2SD1677 | 200p | 2SK161 | 30p | 2SK1350 | 200p |
| 25 S 2153 | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 2653}$ | 100 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3179}$ | 70p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 3685$ | 450p | $2 \mathrm{SC4924}$ | 250p | ${ }^{25 D 836}$ | 50p | 2SD1274 | 80 p | 25 D 1680 | 225p | 2SK163 | 40 p | 2SK1356 | 225p |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 2166}$ | -80p | 2SC2654 | 180 p 50 p | ${ }_{\text {2SC3181 }}^{\text {2SC3180 }}$ | $175 p$ $200 p$ | 2SC3687 2 SC 3688 | 300 p 550 p | 2SC4927 2Sc5002 | 500p 300 p | 25D836 250837 20 | 500 | ${ }^{\text {2SDD1275 }}$ | 50 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1683}$ | 45 p | 2SK188 | 40 p | 2SK1357 | 350p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2188}$ | 70 p | ${ }_{2 S C 2656}$ | 550 p | 2SC3182 | 120 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3692}$ | 150p | 2SC5003 | 300p | ${ }_{250838}$ | 55p | ${ }_{\text {2SD1277 }}$ | $60 p$ 1900 | ${ }^{2 S D 1684}$ | 70p | 2SK170 | 50p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SK}} 13135$ | 400p |
| 2 SC2200 | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2680}$ | 100 p | 2SC3198 | 30 p | 2 2C3715 | 480p | $2 \mathrm{SC5027}$ | ${ }^{100 p}$ | 2 2SD841 | 110 p | 2SD1279 | 600 p | 2501707 | 400 p | 2SK192 | 45 p | 2SK137 | 15 |
| 2SC2209 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 2665}$ | 200p | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20 p}$ | 25 C 3717 | 20p | ${ }^{2 S C 5048}$ | ${ }^{300 p}$ | ${ }^{25 D 844}$ | 200 p | 2sD1288 | 175p | 2 251708 | $375 p$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~K} 193}$ | 40 p | 2SK 2Sk 2 |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2221}$ | ${ }_{850}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC2671 }}$ | 100p | ${ }_{\text {2SC3209 }}$ | 120p | ${ }_{2 S C 3746}^{2 S C 3729}$ | 450p | 2SC5044 | 250p | 2SD850 2SD856 | 170 p 48 p | 2SD1289 | 280p |  | 2750 |  | 140 p | 2SK1404 | 2900 2200 |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2228}$ | 80p | 2SC2681 | 170p | 2SC3210 | 550p | $2 \mathrm{SC3747}$ | 120p | 2SC5129 | 300 | 250858 | 550 | 2SD1 | 80p | 2SD1729 | 2309 | 2SK212 | $140 p$ 350 | 2SK1462 | 220, |
| $2 \mathrm{SC22}$ | 15p | 2SC2682 | 70p | $2 \mathrm{SC32}$ | 220p | 2SC3748 | 100p | 2SC5148 | 300p | 2 SD863 | 23p | 2SD1293 | 70p | 2SD1730 | 2759 | 2SK214 | 170 p | 2SK1487 | 25 |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2230}^{2512}$ | \%op | 2SC2688 | ${ }^{27 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3212}$ | 260 p | ${ }^{25 C 3752}$ | 250p | ${ }^{2 S C 5149}$ | 300p | ${ }^{25 D 864}$ | 200 p | 2SD1297 | 300p | 2SD1732 | 250p | ${ }^{\text {2SK216 }}$ | 200p | 2SK1507 | 300p |
| 2SC2233 | 100p | ${ }_{\text {2SC2690 }}$ | 80p | 2SC3225 | 50 p 30 p | 2SC3781 2Sc3782 | $150 p$ <br> 750 <br> 15 | 2SC5250 2SD188 | 300 p 350 p | 2SD866 2SD866 | 120p | ${ }_{2 S D 1302}^{2 S D 1306}$ | 20p | 2SD1739 2501740 | 180 | 2Sk223 | 50 p | 2SK1529 | 700p |
| ${ }^{25 c 236}$ | 20p | 2SC2705 | 409 | 2SC3244 | $45 p$ | 25 C 3783 | 300p | 2SD198 | 140p | ${ }_{2 S D 867}$ | 350p | 2SD1308 | 8 | ${ }^{2 S D 17448}$ | 125p | 2SK241 | 30p | ${ }^{2 S K} 1537$ | 400p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2237}$ | 540 p | ${ }^{25 C 2706}$ | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC3246}$ | 50 | ${ }^{25 C 3787}$ | 100p | 2SD199 | 195p | 250868 | 280 p | 2 SD1309 | 140p | 2SD1756 | 275p | 2SK246 | 30p | 2SK1544 | 900p |
| (2SC2238 | 45 p | 2SC2710 2SC2712 | 50p | ${ }^{\text {SCC3259 }}$ | 360p | 2SC3788 2Sc3789 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 2SD200 2SD201 | 180 p 260 p | 2SD869 2SD870 | 150 p 1400 | 2SD1310 | \% | 2501758 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S K} 3000$ | $25 p$ | 2SK1767 2SK2038 | 275p |
|  | , | $2 \mathrm{SC27}$ | 20 p | ${ }_{\text {2SC3261 }}$ | 230 p | ${ }_{25} \mathbf{5 c} 3790$ | 120 p | ${ }_{\text {2SD213 }}$ | 250p | ${ }_{\text {2SD877 }}$ | 140p | 2SD1311 | (1000p | 2SD1760 | $80 p$ $80 p$ | 2SK301 | 40 p | 2SK2039 | $295 p$ $750 p$ |
| SC2259 | 60p | 25 C 2716 | 60p | $2 \mathrm{SC3282}$ | 280p | $2 \mathrm{SC3795}$ | 140p | 2SD234 | 90p | 2SD879 | 60p | 2SD 1326 | 200p | SD1762 | 50p | , |  | SK2134 |  |

## REPLACEMIENT VIDEO HEADS

| Model Price | odel Price | Model | Model | del |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VHSAN3 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 202, 205, 220, 240, 244, 245, 247, 248, 250, 301, $303,304, \mathrm{VSP8}$ | SB |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VP7100, VS9300, VS9500 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { VHSD52 } \\ \text { VHSEH2 } \\ \text { VHSDH2 } & 1600 \\ \text { 1600 }\end{array}$ | $3 \vee 58$, | 9053, 9054, 9055, $9056,9063,9065,9066$, |  |
|  | EYT, V |  |  |  |
|  | FS1 |  |  |  |
|  | G3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | VHSWJI VHSX | no0. | 8261 AH1 (FOR MODEL DX3000). | VTC3000 1400p |
|  |  |  |  | SHARP |
|  | VS4 $10,415,435,450,456,460,500,505$, |  |  |  |
| VS $462,465,467,467$ EOG2, VSF $12,15 \mathrm{EK}$ | BARCELONA, MVS5400, 440, 500, 600, |  |  |  |
|  | BARCELONA, MVS5400, 440, 500, 600, SE5100, 6100, 6110, 9100 |  |  |  |
|  | TVR4500, 4510,5510, VS $400,440,441$ 500, 505, 510, 518, 600, 610, |  |  |  |
|  | 500, 505, 510, 518, 600, 610, <br> VS5180, VS6190, 700. 900, 901, 902. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VH3, VH555, VH600, VH700, VH844, | VC108, 208, 382, 402, 405, 408, 500, 550, 571, 573, 581, 582, 583, VC5W20E, 600, 651, 674, 681, 684, 6V3, 750, 780, 781 . |
| VSA $1100,1110,650$, VSF500, 510, 550, | E5 140, vS540, |  |  |  |
|  | VS5480 3000p MVS550, 620, VS550, $620,630,640,790$, |  | D1000, D1100 <br> D1000x D1500x D4500, VPCD 100 <br> 1600p |  |
|  |  |  |  | 683, 684, 402, <br> VC500, 571, 573, 580, 584, 600, 682, 693, |
|  |  |  | D1000X, D1500x, D4500, VPCD100, <br> D1200, D2000X, D5000 <br> 1600p | 700, 772, 7810, 782, 7822, VC783, 8481, |
| 2 |  |  | VR6460, VR6520, 64VR60, $\mathbf{7 2 5 p}$ <br> VR6420  <br> VR6711 4 HEAD $\mathbf{1 8 0 0 p}$ | 8581, VCA10, 100, 102, 103, 1031, 103, $104.105,106$ |
|  |  | Matsu |  | VCA111, 113, 116, 131, 140, 202, 203 211, 234, 244, 254, 255, 30, 35, VCA40 VCB311N, 320, VCD801, 802, VCM73. VCT212, 310, 410, VCT510, 72, VCT 1314, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UND |  |  |  |
|  | GRUNDIG <br> , 116, 720, 800, 810, 910, 920 VS922, 9291, GV210, 219, 220, 2292. MV2705, 2115, SE2 120 |  | DV761, VR512, 522, 5229, 63SB7, <br> VR6760, VR6761, VR6762, VR63SB7 7172 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 00 |  |  | $418 \mathrm{~V} 2,4 \mathrm{SB} 11 \mathrm{BVR4} 42,415,6485,6490{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| vS 109, VS603, VS606, vS607 | HINARI VXL2, 3, $4.20,25,35 ~$ | MITSU |  | VC699 VCA501, VCA602 |
|  |  | HS303, HS304, HS320, HS700 HS306, HS318, HS710 | (1) 4850p |  |
|  |  | HS307 $\mathbf{1 9 0 0}$ <br> HS319 1900p <br> HS330 $\mathbf{1 9 0 0 0}$ <br> HS400 $\mathbf{2 8 0 0 0}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HST39, HSE27, 31, 32, HSB2 31, 32, HSM $33,34,35,37 \mathrm{G}$ | DV186, 190, 291, 292, 468, 471. VR201. | VCH80, VCH81, VFH815 2800p VCA33 VCA36 VCA 13 VCA44 VCAA6 |
|  |  |  | 202, 203, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 231, 232. | VCA33, VCA36, VCA43, VCA44, VCA46, veas, |
|  |  |  | 6185, 6290, 6291, VR6293, 6362, 6367, 6467, 6468, 6470 4600p VR3260, 6349, 6442, 663, 6448, 6449 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 030 |  | HSE 10, HSE12, HSE20, HSE21, HSEAHS 300, HS 301, HS $302, ~ H S 310, ~ 1500 p ~$ |  |  |
|  | 125, 128, 220, 225, 400, 405. VT410, 413, 414, 415, 416, 418, 510, 515 517, 518, 520, 525, 526, VTM625, $626,725,210,219,215,726$, |  |  |  <br> SLFIE2 PIN, SLC24PS, 33E, 34, 44PS, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VCR7000, 7800, 8000, 8800 | VTM625, 626, 725, 210, 211, 215,726 , |  | SAISHO <br> VR $100,605,705,805,905,1000,1100$, <br> 1200, 1600 VR3300X, VR3600X, VR3650X, VR3800 | DSR. 43 R FOR SLC7 RANGE, SL5000, SL5100, SL3000 1 PIN, SLC6E, SL36ES, SL37E <br> SL3000, SL8000, SL8080, SLC5E, SLT7ME |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , |  |  |  |
|  | VT5600 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | HSB52, HE50, 52G, HSM $36,50,54$, |  |  |
|  | 8030, 8040, 8100, 8300, 8500 VT8700, 9000, 9300, 9500, 9700, |  |  | St 1600 p |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 9900 \\ & \mathrm{~V} 18,9,56,57,570,575,576,580,585, \end{aligned}$ |  | VRS5000X, VX6000A, VXL12X 150 | SLV275, SLV373VB, SLV410, <br> SLV412, SLV427, SLV474 <br> 1900p |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | R49R, SLHF100P, |
|  | VT130, 135, 138, 145, 250, 255, 258, 420, |  |  |  |
|  | $425,426,428,430,431,435$ <br> VT438, 535, 536, VTL30, 301, VTM630, | 2010, 3000, 7000, 7200.7500, NV7800, | SV7400, SV8400 $\mathbf{1 6 0 0 p}$ <br> SV100 $\mathbf{1 2 0 0 p}$ <br> SV900, SV9900 $\mathbf{3 4 5 0}$ <br> SV01, SV611, SV6910 $\mathbf{1 5 0 0 p}$ <br> SV800, SV810. $\mathbf{2 8 0 0}$ <br> SV6700, SV8710, SV8750 $\mathbf{1 5 0 0 p}$ <br> SV80  |  |
|  |  |  |  | CCDF340E, CCDF500E, CCDV90E, <br> CCDV95E, CCDSP5E |
|  | 635, 636 <br> VT52, VT60, VT61E, VT62E, VT63, VT64, VT640 850p |  |  |  |
| 9500 , |  |  |  | SLV801, SLV802 $\quad \mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ p |
| FISHER | VT168, VT150, VT260, VT450, VT498 (4 HEAD) 1900p | NATIONA |  | SLV335SLV210, SLV212, SLV270, SLV 21 |
|  | VT522, VTM $212,620,622,720,722,822$, |  | 623N, SV6800, SV6900, SV8850, ${ }^{\text {SV8870, }} 1750$SV89701750p |  |
|  |  | AG1 <br> 460 |  | SLV125, 213, 225, 252, 255, 262, 280, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SV88110, SV8910 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { 2650p } \\ \text { 823N, } 5 V 8920\end{array} \\ \mathbf{3 5 0 0 p}\end{array}$ |  |
|  | VT570, VT575, VT580, VT585, VT588, ${ }^{26000}$ | ${ }_{\text {AG6840 }}$ NV100, NV200, NV370, NV380, $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | 923 N  <br> SV8600, SV8700 4500p <br>  1550p | SLV363, ${ }^{\text {SLV416, SLVX50, }}$ |
|  | VT540, 545, 546, 548, VTD660, 665, <br> VTM598, 640, 645, 646. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | SV8420 $\mathbf{2 4 0 0 p}$ <br> SV8620 $\mathbf{2 1 0 0 p}$ |  |
|  | VTM730, 731, 735, 736, 740. 745, 746, <br> $748,753,754,830,831,835,838,840$, |  | SV9300 $\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ <br> SV8830  <br> SVB720 $\mathbf{2 2 0 0}$ <br> SV8520 $\mathbf{2 2 5 0}$ | SLHF 100 P, SLLF 100 UB $\mathbf{3 4 0 0}$ <br> SLVET, SLVE8, SLVE9 $\mathbf{3 6 0 0}$ |
| FVHP500, 711, 715, 721, 722, 730, 83 5100, FVHDD720 |  | AG5150, AG5250, NVF65, NVH75, NVH-77 NVF51 2600 42000 |  |  |
| FVHP980 | 865 | NVG19 <br> NVJ30, NVHJ33, NVL10, 20, NVL21, <br> 2300p |  | SLV675,SLVE800SLV25, SLVE600, SLVE700,3450 |
|  |  |  | SAMSUNG |  |
| FVHD 407 , FVHD 140, FVHPt, FVHP10, |  | NVS35, NVG46 | 56 | $V 63$  <br> $V 9680$ $\mathbf{1 5 0 0 p}$ <br>  $\mathbf{3 4 0 0} \mathrm{p}$ |
|  |  | NVM11. NVM 3 , NVM 54420 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $717,614,619,629,710,712,720,730$, <br> 970, 971, 972, SV716, 717, SVX303, 305, | $\mathrm{V} 8600, \mathrm{~V} 8650, \mathrm{~V} 8700$ $\mathrm{~V} 21, \mathrm{~V} 31, \mathrm{~V} 32, ~ \vee 33, V 50, \mathrm{~V} 51, \mathrm{~V} 52, \mathrm{~V} 53$, |
|  |  | NVSD25, NVSD3 ${ }^{\text {NVI }}$ | VB510, 520, 610, 616, 617, 619, 620, 626, $627,629,710,971, \vee 7520,616,621,626$, | V9600V55, $V 57$ |
|  | J.V.C. \& FERGUSON |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 HEAD $\mathbf{1 1 5 0 p}$ <br> NV 366 1700 p | 900, 910, SVX319, VB770, V1710, 730, 731, 735, <br> SVX319, VB770, V1710, 730, 73T, 735. | V71, , 73, V74, V75, V77, V80, V81, V82, V83, V841V85, V86, V87, |
|  | HR2200, 3300, 3320, 3330, 3350, 3360, <br> 3660, 3750, 3860, 4100 <br> 3292, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8906, 8922. |  | 750, 751, 770, VB750, VK8220, V×750. VK7330, VK770, VK8225, VR 1730,1735, $\times 220$ 1900p |  |
| HP 1250, FVHP430S |  | NV21 H0, NV 180, NVD48 |  |  |
|  | 111, 120, 121, $220,225$. HRS $100,8904,8923,8924,8925,8929$, | NV810, NV8301 $\mathbf{1 8 0 0} \mathrm{p}$ <br> NV850 NV950 <br> NV870 2000p <br> $\mathbf{2 4 0 0 p}$  | V11560, VN1560, VN1561, VX1530, | 199, 200, 202, 205, 207, 209, 80, 93, 94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HRS $100,8904,8923,8924,8925,8929$, 8935, 8941, 8943, 8944 . | NV870, NV890, NV970 AG6024, NVG33, 46, NVL23, 25, 28, | PL30LR, PX3031, 31R, 32R, 990, 992, 991, PXP30, PXR30, VX 1260 , SVX503. | V880MS |
|  | 3V16, 3V233V24, 3V31, 3V35, 3V36, 3V38, 5 , |  | SX3230, 3231, 3260, 3261, VK30, 300, |  |
|  | BR1600, HRD $140,141,142,143,150,152$, |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { V5006, V509G } & \\ \text { V9680 }\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1200p400, 44, 45 <br> NVG $10,11,12,14,16,120, ~ N V 250, ~ 280, ~$ | 1230, 1260, 1261, |  |
|  | HRS $10,8947,8948,3 \vee 42,3 \vee 44,3 \vee 45$, $3 \vee 46,3 \vee 47,3 \vee 52,3 \vee 54$. <br> 3V55, 3V56, 3V57 |  | S11230, 1240, SVX600, SX1230, 1231 <br> 1260, 1261, 7120, 7121, 7220, S×7221, | V9680 ${ }^{\text {2900p }}$ |
| VCP 400 , VCP $4130,4300,4301,4305$ |  |  |  | V3096 ${ }_{\text {V61, } 63}$ |
| 4306, 4310, 4311, 4315, 4316, |  | NVG20, 21, 22, 25, 28, 200, | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1260,1261,7120,7121,7220, S \times 7211 \\ 7230,7301 \end{array} \quad 1900 \mathrm{p} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | V110, V120, V130, V140, V210, V211. |
|  | $320,321,350,521,522,525,526 \text {. }$ |  |  |  |
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| GSED121, RQ2011, RQ2031, <br> RO2051 |  |  |  |  |
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ALLTV \& VIDEO PARTS SOLD ARE REPLACEMIENT PARTS


## REPLACEMENT IDLERS \& PULLEYS



## PINCH ROLLERS

\section*{Model} | Model |
| :--- |
| AKAI |
| VS10, VS9300, VS $9500, ~ V S 9700, ~ V S 9800, ~$ |
| VP7100, VP77 | VP7100, VP77 VS1, VS2, VS3, VS4, VS5, VS6, VS8, VS9, 140 p VS $105,112,115,116,120,125$, Vion, 155, 165, 205, 220, 240, 244, 245,

VS247, 248, 250, 512, VS515, 516, VS247, 24
VSX9
VS20 VSX9
VS201, 301, 303, 304, 603, 606, 607, VSP8
VSP12 VSPR2, VP58, VP82 VS 125, VS 155, VS 165, VS220, VS240, VS250,
VS512 VS22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38, 53, 66, 75, 422, 425, 140,
$426,427,462,465,467$, VS485, $745,766,767,768,865,867,965,967$, VSAF7, VSA650, VSF 10, 11, 12, 15, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220,
$221,222,230,240,30,33$ $221,222,230,240,30,33$
VSF $330,4,500,550$, VSP8

| 450,470 |
| :--- |
| VSF2, | VSF260, 261, 262, 265, 270, 274, 275, 280,

290, $340,350,410,420,43 \mathrm{C}$ 290, $340,350,410,420,43 C$
VSF $441,440,450,455,480,4$ VSF 441, 440, 450, 455, 480, 490, 497, 510,
$560,580,590,599,600,40,33,34,35,51,54$, $560,580,590,599,600$,
VSG $20,21,35,24,25$,
VSG20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33, 34, 35, 51, 54,
$55,60,64,65,70,73,74,75$, 5S, 60, $64,65,20,73,74,75$,
VP $1110, V S X 500, ~ V S X 580$ VS17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 37, 38, 140p S5, VSA77 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VS $422,425,426,427,462,465,467,485,498$ VS $422,425,42,456,767,768,865,46,46,485,498$,
$7667,965,967$, VSA650, VSF $10,11,12,14,15$, 180, 190, 200, 210,220 ,
221, 222, 230, 240, 30, 300, 301, 310, 320, 33. $330,4,500,510,600$,
VSR10, V $\times 1000$ VSR110, VSX100, 400,450, 470 800p
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY


## VCR3000X, VCR4000

VCR5000, VCR6000
VCR161, VCR222
VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000, VCR8800
VTV10

## AMSTRAD

VCR $1000,2000,4500,4600,4700,5200,6000$, VCR8602, 8603, 8604, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800
$8804,9000,9005$, VCR9244, 9340, DD8900, 8904,
TVR1,
V TVR1, , , 3, 4
VCR7900
DD 8900, DD8904,
VCR6000, $6100,6200,8600$
$140 p$ OD8900, DD8904, VCR6000, 6100, 6200, 8600,
$8602,8603,8604$, VCR8700, 8800, $900>9,9140,9244$, ${ }_{9}^{9340}$
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: $\begin{array}{r}753148 \\ \text { 700p }\end{array}$ TX 3650 , UF20, VCR 3000 , VCR 3002, VCR4000, PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: 2554966
DO9900, 9904, TX3650, UF20, 22, 24, VCR3000, 3002, 9500

## FERGUSON

3V00, 3VO1 3V16, 3V22, 3V23, 3v24, 3292, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8905, 8909, 8912, 8922, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8929 140 $8912,8922,8923,8924,8925,8929$
$3 \vee 29,3 V 30,3 \vee 31,3 \vee 32,3 V 52,8930,8931$,
$8933,8940,89418942$ |8933, 8940, 8941, 8942
$3 \vee 35,3 \vee 36,3 \vee 38,3 \vee 39,3 \vee 42,3 \vee 43,3 V 44$, $3 \vee 45,3 \vee 48,3 \vee 49,3 \vee 53,3 \vee 54,3 \vee 55,3 \vee 56$, $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3 V 57,3 V 58,3 V 59,3 V 65, \text { FV10, FVII, FV12 } \\ & \text { FV14, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8947, 8948 }\end{aligned}\right.$ $3 V 52$
8950,8 ${ }_{225}^{895}, 8951, \mathrm{FV} 10 \mathrm{~B}, 11 \mathrm{R}, 13 \mathrm{H}, 14 \mathrm{~T}, 20 \mathrm{~B}, 21 \mathrm{R}$ $22 \mathrm{~L}, 26 \mathrm{D}, 31 \mathrm{R}, 32 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FV} 33 \mathrm{H}, 39 \mathrm{~S}, 41 \mathrm{R}, 42 \mathrm{~L}, 50 \mathrm{~B}$
$51 \mathrm{R}, 52 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{VC} 34 \mathrm{~L}$ FV37H, FV44L, FV46T, FV43H,
FV57H,
FV, 3V35, 3V36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8943, 8944
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY $3 \mathrm{~V} 42,3 \mathrm{~V} 43,3 \mathrm{~V} 44,3 \mathrm{~V} 45,3 \mathrm{~V} 48,3 \mathrm{~V} 53,3 \mathrm{~V} 54$ 3V55, 3V56, 3V57,8945, 8947,8948 1350p PINCH RDLLER ASSEMBLY
FV 37, FV57, FV58 FV37, FV57, FV58
PINCH ROLLER AS FV31R
FV41L, FV
FVV1L 1 FVA2L
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
3 V58 3V59 $\quad 925$ p $3 V 58,3 V 59,3 \mathrm{~V} 64,3 \mathrm{~V} 65, \mathrm{FV} 10,11,12,13,14$
$20,21,22,26,30,32,33$ PINCH ROL ER ASSEMBUY FVA3H, FV4LL, FV45X FV46T
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY 700p FV61, FV62, FV67, FV68, FV70, FV71, FV72,

FV74, FV77. | FV74, FV77 |
| :--- |
| PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY | FISHER

FVHP420
FV VV4 $721,722,725,730$,
FVHP800, $830,840,140 \mathrm{p}$
FVH FVHP905, 906, 907, 908, 910, 911, 915, 916. $5050,5075,5100,990$, 5 PA 5000,5005, VBR330, VBS $3500,7000,7100,7500,7600$, 9000, 9900 FVHD $230,250,270,370,2000 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FVHP3}, 210$,
$250,300,310,1100$, $250,300,310,1100$,
FVHP1200, $1250,130,132,1340,1340,1400$, FVH P1200, 1250, 130,
$1410,1440,1500,200$ FVHP $320410,420,430, ~ 440, ~ 445, ~ 470, ~ 475, ~$
FVSP FVSP290S, 495,2905
FVHD140, FVHD40, FVHD55, FVHP1, FVHP10, FVHP20
FVHO140, 40, 55, FVHP1, 10, 25, 30, 40, 4000, FVHS 10,30
PINCH ROLL

## GOLDSTAR ASSEMBLY

GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1233, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246,140p
GHV $1247,1248,1250,1266,1290,1291,1295$, GHV1247, 1248, 1250, 1266, 1290, 1291, 1295,
1296, 1392, 1393, GHV1891, 1900, 2145, 3000, 3010, 4400,
$51,8000,8200$, GHV8210, 8215, 8430 $51,8000,8200$, GHV8210, 8215, 8430
GHVP1240, 1241, 1247,1248, 1290, 1291 GHVP 1295,1296, VCP $4000,4100,4130,4200$, 4300, 4301, 4305, VCP 4306, 4310, 4311, 4315, 4316, 4320, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4350, GSE1290, $129,1295,1296,1297,1891,1910,20005$,
2000 2000
VT7, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 33, 34, 35, 350, 38 39, $88,330,680,4200$,
VT5000, $8300,85030,5500,6500,6800,7000,8000$. VM600 VT8, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85, 86, 88, 100,
 $168,170,175,220,225,40,405,490,413,414$, VT250, 255, 258, 260, 400, 405, 410, 413, 414, $415,416,418,420,425$
VT $425,428,430,431$ VT426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 438, 450, 498, 510, $515,517,518,520,525$, VT526, 530, $535,536,540,545,546,548,570$,
575,57,
, $575,576,580,585,588$
VT60, 830, VFF60, $665,70,770,774,775$, 780, 785, 860, 861, 865, VTL30, 1000, 2000, VTLC50, VTM 598,620 , 622, $625,626,630,635$
VTM $636,640,645$
VTM $636,640,645,646,720,722,725,726$,
$727,728,730,731,735$,
VTM $736,740,745,746,748,753,754,820$.
VTM $835,838,840,841,845,920,921,922$, 925, 930, 931, 935 .
VTS80, 85, 890, 895VM $200,2300,2380,3200$, 3280,500
VT300
VT00
$V_{T} 410,420,428,430,450,498,518,520,522$ p 530, VTF770, 780 ,
$450,498,518,520,522$, VIM598, 622, 722, $740,748,753 \quad$ 650p PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VTF $150,155,180,185,250,255,260,265,280$, VTF $150,155,180,185,250,255,260,265,280$,
$285,350,351,355$,
VTF 360,365, VTM $140,141,145,145,210,211$, 212, 215, 220, 221,
VTM230, 231, 235, 284, VTS $390 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$ HINARI
V2OH, VXL5, VXL6, VXL7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 90,
H13V, VTV100, 200
VXL2, VXL3
VXL4, VXL20, VXL35
VTV100, VXL10, VXL11, VLX9
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBIY $\mathrm{V} 20 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{VXL5} . \mathrm{VXL} 6$ MOD KII
J.V.C.
HR2200, $3300,3330,3360,3660,4100$

7700
$H R 2650,7200,7300,7350,7600,7010,140 p$ HR2650, 7200, 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650,
7655
140p 7655
HRD10, 111, 120, 121, 140, 141, 142, 143, 14, 150, 152, 126,
HRD160, 220, 225, 250, 257, 445, 455, 565, $566,725,755$, HRP50, BP5000, BR7000, BRS611, 811 , 140 p
HRD520, $540,550,560,580,600,610,620$, HRD520, 540, 550, $560,580,600,610,620$,
$637,640,641,650$,
, HRD670, 720, 730, $740,770,820,830,840$, 860, 870, 880, 910, 960,
HRD980, HROK20, 22, 25, HRJ200, 205, 210, $215,300,315,316,318$
HRJ J $400,405,407,410,411,415,416,50 \%$ HRJJ400, 405, 407, 410, 411, 415, 416, 507,
$600,605,610,615,715,85$, 600, 605, $610,615,7115,815,600,6900$, SR $3200,330,368$
HRD170, 171, 180, 210, 211, 217, 230, 300, $320,321,330,337,350$,
HRD $370,400,430,440,441,470,500,530$, HRD330, $400,430,440,441,470,500,530$,
7700,950,
HRS5000, $5500,8000,9000$, BR7030, 7040,
MRS $5000,5500,8000,9000$, BR7030, 7040,
9060,

BRS500, 605, 747, 777, 920, 925
HRS 10
BP5000, HRD 110, 111, 120, 220, 225,
455 455
PiNC HRD 140 LLER ASSEMBLY $160,565,566,725,755$ HRPSO
PINCH
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY 1350p HRD 1520, 510, 520, 521, 522, 525, 527, 560 , $600,610,620,637,641$,
HRDC50, $720,830,840,910$, HRJ 205, HRDS5800
HRS5800
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBIY 350p BR7030, BRS600, HRD $160,170,111,180,190$, $210,211,217,227$,
HRD230, $271,300,310,320,327,330,337$, $350,400,430,440,441$
HRD $470,500,530,700,750,950$, HRS5000,
5500,9000 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
HRD540, HRD550, HRD580, HRD660, HRD860 HRD960
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
HR.J600, HRJ605, HRJ815,

## HRS9200

MATSUI 875p
VS888 VX1000, v×2000, V $\times 2500, ~ v \times 3000$,

## MITSUBISH

HS12, 5300, 5424, 5600, HSB11, 12, 16, 21, 27 $31,32,41,51,52,82$,
HSE 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51, 52. 82, HSM1000, 110, 120, 15
$0,16,770,190,210,23,25,250,27,33,34,35$, $36,37,370,380,45,450,5$
$4,55,555,57,58,59,68$, HSMS 2,9, HSS 11, $14,15,17,19,25,5600, \mathrm{HV}$
$\mathrm{F} 125,150,303,85$ F125, $150,303,85$, SV8900, 8930
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$52,5300,5424,5600, ~ H B 11,12, ~$
$31,21,27$, $31,32,41,51,52,82$, HSM $1000,110,120,150$,
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$33,34,35,36,37,370,38$, HSM $380,40,45$, $33,34,35,36,37,370,38$, HSM 380,40,
$450,50,54,55,555,57,58,59,60,68$, 450, $50,54,55,555,57,58,59,60,68$,
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HS700
HS306, HS 307, HS $318, ~ H S 319, ~ H S 337, ~ H S ~$
140p HS306, HS 307, HS318, HS319, HS337, HS 338 ,
HS 347, HS 349 , HS $400, H S 410, ~ H S 411, ~ H S 412, ~$ HS421, HS 480, HS710, HSB 10, HSB20, 30, HSE 10, 20 ,
30,70
$30,70 \quad 140 \mu$
NATIONAL PANA SONIC
NV $100,180,300,330 \mathrm{PX}, 332,333,340,366$, $600,688,777,788,332$
7450
NV $230,250,250,280,370,380, ~$ NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380, 430, 431, 433, 450, 460, 465, 470, 480
NV $630,650,730,770,780$ NV630, 650, 730, $770,780,810,830,850,870$, 890, 2000, 2010, 3000,
NV7000, $7200,7800,80$

| $8300,8400,8500,7800,8050,8150,8170,8200$, |
| :--- | NV8610, 8620, NVG11, 14, 16, NVG7, 10, 12. $15,18,30,130,400$

AG $1000,1050,1200,1500,2100,2200,6500$, $6810,7500,7510$, NVH70
NVG9
NVG120 NVG9, NGG120
AG6840, $6720,7150,7330$
140 p 7355, 7650, NVH65, 75, NVJ30, NVL20, 23, 25, 28, NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFS1 NVFS 100 , NVG $19,20,25,33,40,50$. NVV8000
NVD48, NV NVD48, NVD80, NVG21 NVG45 $\quad \mathbf{1 4 0 p}$ NVJ700PX 140p
NVHD100,
140p NVHDTA0,
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY $\quad 1125$ AG5150, 5250, 5700, 6024, NVD38, 48, 80. NVF55, $65,70,75,77$,
NVFS $1,100,200,88,9$
25. 28, $300,33,40,45$, , NVG 19, 20, 21, 22, NVG50, NVH65, 75, 77, NVJ $30,33,35,37,40$, $42,45,47$.
NVL $20,23$.
NVL20, 23, 25, 28, NVW 1
35, 300 p

## N.E.C

N830, 831, 832, 833, 895
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N 9530,9610 PX 1200 N9530, 9610, PX 1200
DS 6000 G , DX4000, N907

## NS7000 ORION

 ORION$\mathrm{VHI}, \mathrm{VH}$ VC150, 180, VH3, 33, 200, 201, 205, 212, 250, 254, 28,
VH404, 555, $700,704,712,770,780,844,900$, 1000,2948, 3030, 3312 VHF2A, VP2948
COMB 15000,16000, HVO3, LVH50, NEVH, 140 p NEVHM, NEVHML,
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TVP230RC, VCP, VH04, 30, 103, 300, 358, 360, $362,400,416,512$,
VH530, 532, 535, 536, 600, 630, 635, 640, 666, VH800, 820, 850, 888, 89
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$1500,1660,1800.2004$,
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VH2960, 2970, 3050,
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VR6460 VR6920
VR2020, VR2021, VR2022, VR2023,
VR2024
VR6711
VR6540

| DV856, 586, VR702, 703, 6485, 6585, |
| :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}140 \mathrm{p} \\ 140 \mathrm{p}\end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 6785, 6880, 6948

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VR6943. 44 S89 VR6943, 44 SB9 DV464, 652, VR2220, 2300, 2324, 2330, 2334,
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3SB053SB11 3SB123SB13 7229, 723

22, 332, 422, 4229, VR501

PR38 ${ }^{140 \mathrm{p}}$
VHR $1100,1110,1150,1200,1300,1500,2100$, 2300, 2370, 2500,
VHR2700, 3330, MVR220
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VTC3000
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OVHR $7810,8000,8070,8100,8200,8250$ 8500,8800 VHRD4 $400,4410,4500,4600$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 4610, 4710, 4890, 6700, VHRS } 700 & 140 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { VCR }\end{array}$
VCR100
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PINCH ROLLER

## SHARP

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838,9100, 9300,9400,
VC9500, 9600, 9700, 9800 140p
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$573,581,582,583,584,585,8481$, VC5F3,
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$170,202,203,211,234,303,501,502$, VCA602, 5011, VCD801, 802, 851, 852, 881
882, VCM73, VCT73, VCT72, VCB351
VC220

140p
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VC780, 790 VCA10, 103, 1031, 105, 106, 211 $244,254,255,30,35$,
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SAISHO
VHL3, VR1000, 2000, 2500, 3200, 3300, 3500,

$3600,3650,3800$, VRS 4400, VRS $5000 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$ | $3600,3650,3800, ~ V R S ~$ | 4400, |
| :--- | :--- |
| VR 3400 | 5000 |
| 140 p |  |

## SAMSUNG

SV716, 717, VB510, 520, 610, 616, 617, 619, 620, 626, 627, 629, 900
$\mathrm{V} 910, \mathrm{~V} 1510,520,611,616,621,626,900$,
910, VX510, 520, 616.
VX617,619,626,627,629 140p SV $\times 301,303,305,307,319,322$, VB710, 713, $750,770,971,8220$, VB8225, , $17110,730,750$
$770,790,8220,8225,970$, V $\times 710,712$ $V \times 720,730,750,770,790,825,8225,970$, VX720, 730, 750, 770, 790, 825, 8225, 970,
$971,972,8220$, PX $980,981,982$, SE9000, $9001, \mathrm{SX} 7120,7121,7220,7221,7230$, SX7301, Vk8220,


## 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, VCR4600, 4600 MKII, 4700, FUNAI VS2, VCR $4600,4800,5200,5600,6600$, VIP3000, 5000 Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH01 PRICE: 1350p
AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602, 8603, VCR8604, $8700,8704,8714,8800,9005,8244$
Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FID
Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNEIDER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA,
UNIVERSUM $\begin{array}{ll}\text { UNIVERSUM } & \text { ORDER CODE: AHO2 PRICE: } 1450 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| VBR 0091 | NVG7 etc | 875 p |
| VBR0050 | NV300, NV340 atc | 875 p |
| VBR0061 | NV777 etc | 875 p |
| VBR0103A | NV250, NV450 etc | 625 p |
| VBR0125 |  | 625 p |

## VIDEO TOOLS

VIDEO CLEANING STICKS
Price 17p each 15 p each pack of 10pcs 13p each pack of 25pcs 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


Hand tool designed for extracting hard to remove heads without damage to either the head or the mounting assembly. Adjustable so as to suit various heads. Order code: TOOL 8, Price 600p

## VCR ALIGNMENT KIT

## CONTAINS: SET OF 7 HEAD \& TAPE PATH ALIGNERS

SET OF 8 ALLEN KEYS

- RCA TYPE AUDIO \& CONTROL HEAD POSITIONING TOOL
- RCA ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR TAPE GUIDE POSTS
- RCA TYPE BACK TENSION TOOL
$0.77 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 0.90 \mathrm{~mm}$
$1.60 \mathrm{~mm} \quad .50 \mathrm{~mm}$
- TENSION ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR VARIOUS USES - VCR ADJUSTMENT TOOL



## TRANSPARENT REPAIR/ADJUSTMENT CASSETTE

This transparent videocassette replaces a normal videotape during measurements, adjustments and inspection. The mechanical parts come into sight and become accessible. Order code: TOOL 23, Price 500p

## BACK UP BATTERIES

## PHILIPS

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

Price: 70p
Price: 135 p

## FERGUSON

Part No: 00E6-067-0011.2V 100mAH
Order Code: BB03
Part Nos: 00E6-606-8001 2.4V 100 mAH
Order Code: BB04
Price: 90 p
Price: 150p

SATELLITE PSU REPAIR KITS

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | $600 p$ |
| PACE SS9000, 9200, 9010, 9210, 9220 | SATPSU2 | $550 p$ |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 600 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | $600 p$ |
| AMSTRAD SRX340, SRX345, SRX350 | SATPSU5 | $600 p$ |
| PACE D100/150 | SATPSU6 | $650 p$ |
| CHURCHILL D2MAC | SATPSU7 | $650 p$ |
| PACE MSS100 | SATPSU8 | $1100 p$ |
|  |  |  |


| SATELLITE TUNERS |
| :---: |
| PACE PRD800/MSS200 2Ghz (221-2077062) |
| ORDER CODE: TUNER01 PRICE: 1400p + VAT |
| PACE PRD900/MSS1000 2Ghz (221-21770112) |
| ORDER CODE: TUNER02 PRICE: 1400p + VAT |
| SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMERS |
| PACE 9000 |
| ORDER CODE: PACE9000 PRICE: 800p |
| PRD800/PRD900 |
| ORDER CODE: PRD800 PRICE: 550p |


| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE MSS200/300 APPOLL | SATPSU9 | 900 p |
| PACE MSS500/1000 | SATPSU10 | $1230 p$ |
| FERGUSON SRD4 | SATPSU11 | $650 p$ |
| ECHOSTAR SR5500 | SATPSU12 | $1600 p$ |
| ECHOSTAR 6500/7700/8700 | SATPSU13 | $2750 p$ |
| AMSTRAD SRD600 | SATPSU14 | $2600 p$ |
| MIMTEC (Surensen) | SATPSU15 | $700 p$ |
| AMSTRAD <br> SRD700, SR950, SRX100, 301, 501,502, <br> 1002, 2001, SRD2000 SAT250 | SATPSU16 | $650 p$ |


#### Abstract

\section*{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

| REPLACMMENEM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRUNDIG | SONY | SONY |
| PART No: 29703, 29102 <br> USED ON: <br> C7500, C8500. C8502, C8712 . . ETC <br> Order Code: SW1 <br> Price: 100p | USED ON: <br> KV1612, KB1612, KV1614, KV2052, V2056 <br> KV2062, KV2067, KV2212 . . .ETC <br> Order Code: SW5 <br> Price: 130p | USED ON: <br> KV2020 <br> (POWER SWITCH 21 mm +Remote) <br> Order Code: SW6 <br> Price: 130p |
| PHILIPS | USED ON: |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { USED ON: } \\ & \text { K30, K35, K40, KT3, KT4 } \end{aligned}$ | KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, KV2060 <br> (POWER SWITCH 26mm) | SONY 2 PIN FUNCTION SWITCH |
| Order Code: SW13 Price: 95p | Order Code: SW12 Price: 110p | Order Code: SW9 Price: 35p |



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

\section*{20mm CERAMIC TIME LAG <br> CURRENT RATING $\quad$ ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| :--- |
| $100 p$ |
| $100 p$ |
| $100 p$ |
| $85 p$ |
| $85 p$ |
| $85 p$ |}

38mm CERAMIC TIME LAG<br>CURRENT RATING $\quad$ ORDER CODE<br>PRICE<br>**ALI, THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR PACKS OF 10 FUSES **<br>\section*{SPRING HOOK}<br>Spring Hook, to unlock springs in audio tape recorders \& VCRs ORDER CODE: TOOL20<br>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 £8.50 - 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

| SERVICEAIDS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DESCRIPTION | VOLUME | CODE | PRICE |
| VIDEO HEAD CLEANER | 75ML | SP01 | 145p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176ML | SP02 | 155p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 180p |
| FREEZE IT | 170ML | SP04 | 295p |
| FREE2E IT | 400 ML | SP16 | 580p |
| FOAM CLEANER | 400ML | SP05 | 180p |
| ANTI-STATIC | 200ML | SP06 | 180 p |
| AEROKLEANE | 200ML | SP07 | 200p |
| AERO DUSTER | 200 ML | SP08 | 340 p |
| AERO OUSTER | 400 ML | SP17 | 580p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200ML | SP09 | 250p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 200 ML | SP10 | $160{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| COLDKLENE | 200ML | SP13 | 220p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 200 ML | SP18 | 160p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 500 ML | SP19 | 250p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 260 p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 260 p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 225p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75 ML | SP22 | 250p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAR | 75 ML | SP23 | 250p |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150p |
| DRIVE CLEANER | 200ML | SP24 | 150p |
| 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 follows: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 300p for $2-5$ cans $\quad 500 \mathrm{p}$ for more than 5 c |  |  |  |

## TELEVISION Edition 7

This new A5 size guide lists more than 9600 faults and to approx. 474 pages in size. Price: 1650 p only - no VAT ( $+£ 2$ Postage) Order Code: BOOK02

## Satellite Repair Manual Edition 5

346 pages of receiver faults plus notes and general information such as many useful button sequences for resetting parental lock codes, resetting installation choice to factory defaults.
Price $£ 16.00$ - No VAT plus Postage $£ 1$ Order Code: BOOK03

## SOLDERING ACCESSORIES

## DESCRIPTION

ANTEX SOLDERING IRONS
25 WAIT 240 VAC ( XS 25 WW 240 V ) S101 900 p
$\begin{array}{lll}25 \text { WATT } 240 \mathrm{VAC} \text { (XS25W 240V) } & \text { S101 } & 900 \mathrm{p} \\ 15 \text { WATT } 240 \mathrm{VAC} \text { (XS15W 240V) } & \text { S102 } & 900 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$ 15 WATT 240 VAC (XS15W 240V)
25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT 15 WATT SPARE ELEMENT
SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES
SOLDERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX)
SPARE SPONGE
SOLDER
18 SWG 500 GRAMMES S $110 \quad 500 \mathrm{p}$

| 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S111 | 500 p |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S 112 | 700 p |

DESOLDERING AIDS

SOLDER MOP STANDARD GAUGE $1.2 \mathrm{MM} \times 1.5 \mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{S} 107 \quad 100 \mathrm{p}$ SOLDER MOP $1.2 \mathrm{MM} \times 10 \mathrm{M}$ K | OESOLDERING PUMP | S105 | 320 p |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SPARE NOZZIE | S106 | 60 p |

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SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1999
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## I.C. PROTECTORS

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

PRICE: 30p EACH ONLY


CASSETTE DC MOTORS

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

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## CASSETTE TAPE HEADS

MONO HEAD 90 p
STEREO HEAD $\quad 110 \mathrm{p}$
MINI HEAD 150 p
AUTO REVERSE HEAD 200 p

## CD PICK UPS

| Medela \& Deacription | Order Coda | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aiwa |  |  |
| $\times$ ¢007 | KSSS151A | 1900p |
| DX-990A, DX-DIA | KSS152A | 1800 p |
| CXL60, CXL66G, CXL80, CXN3100, CXN320, CXN3300, CXN360, CXN400, CXN430, CXN540, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| LCX60, LCX66G, LC $\times 70 \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{LC} \times 80, \mathrm{M} 7400, \mathrm{M} 75, \mathrm{NS} \times 320, \mathrm{NS} \times 360$, NS $\times 400$, NS $\times 130$, |  |  |
| NXS990, NSX992, NSX999, NSXD636, NSXD939, NS XV20, SXFN550.SXFN520, XC300, XC550 XC750 XC900 $\times$ C950 XCN $992 \times 6320 \times 6360 \times 6400 \times 6990203000 \mathrm{M}, 703100 \mathrm{M}$ | KSS152A | 1600p |
|  |  |  |
| LCX8G, LCXAP1, XC002, XC004, XC005, XC777 | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| XP31, XP33, XP55, XP80G | KS220A | 2500p |
| XP6.XP7 | KSS331A | 3400 p |
| AKAI |  |  |
| CD73, DC93 | KSS151A | 1900p |
| CD25, CD26, CD27, CD32, CD36, CD37, CD52, CD55, CD57, CD550, C0670, CD69, CD750, CD79, |  |  |
| CDM480, CDM600, CDM670, CDEM770, CDM959, MX550, MX570, MX650, MX670, MX750, MX950 | KSS210A | 1300p |
| OENON |  |  |
| DCD150011, DCD1520, DCDE3520 | KSS151A | 1900p |
| DCD1400, DCD600, DCD800 | KS152A | 1800 p |
|  | KSS210A | ${ }^{1300}{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| DCD1015, DCD 1290, DCO2060, DCD2060G, DCD315, DCD480, DCD580, DCD615, DCD715. |  |  |
| DCD825, DCD890, DCD895, DN2000F | KSS240A | 2000p |
| goldstar |  |  |
| CDS952A, CD952AJ, CD952L, CD952SJ, FFH101KL, FFH101WL. FFH222AL, FFH272L, |  |  |
| FFH333L, FFFH373K, FJ606, FR606L | KSS210A | 1300p |
| CO320AL CD630S/2, FFH212 2 LLFFH212E | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| Gaundig |  |  |
| CO360, CO435 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| CCO300, CD101MCD904, MC10, NEW ORLEANS CO | KSS210A | ${ }^{1300}{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| KRCD 100, RR1900CD, RR3100CD, RR4000CD, RR610CD, RR700CO | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| CDP60, CDP90 | KSS220A | 2500p |
| CDP65 | KSS331A | 3400 p |
| CD905 | OPTIMA5 | 1800 p |
| HITACHI |  |  |
| DAW560 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| FX-10 | KSS210A | ${ }^{1300}{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| AXC10 | KSS210日 | 2000p |
| J.v.c. |  |  |
| 1990-1992, LATE 1987. 1988 - XLE 300BK, XLE31BK, XLE51BK, XLE9008K, XLME91BK, XLV101BK, |  |  |
| CDRADIO CASSETIE, MIN SYSTEMS-MODELS 1990-1992 | OPTMAAS | 5000p |
|  |  |  |
| XL-M504BK, XL-M505TN, XL-M508, XL-M509, XL-M705TN, XL-V1318K, XL-V151TN, XL-V2218K, |  |  |
| 1994 ONWAROS - CAE 488 BK , CAMCG7, CAMXG9, CAS20BK, CAS30BK, VAS50, CAS60RBK, MXS20, MXS30, MXS60, PCX105, PCX130, PCX95, RCX230, RCX320, RCX520, RCX620, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| RCX720, UXA4, UXA5, UXA55, UXC7, UXT1, UXT3, XLF145, XLF 116 , XLF215, XLF216, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| XLV274BK, XLZ463TN, XLZ464BK, XLI574, XLZ674, XTM X 67 , XTMX $99, \times T S 60$ | OPTIMA6S | 1600p |
| KENWOOD |  |  |
| DP47, DP660SG, DP8020, OP87, L10000 | KSS152A | 1600p |
| DP1030, DP1510, DP2010, DP2030, DP3010, DP3030, DP3050, DP4030, DP491, DP5010, DP5030, OP5040, DP520, DP7030, DP7040, DP7050, DP730, DP920, DP930, DP950, DPM650,DPM6630. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| DPM 7730, DPM850, DPM991, DX6620, M225, M25, M450, M850, PD3030, PDM991, RDX25, |  |  |
|  | KSS210A | 1300p |
| DPC42, DPC72, DPC77, DPC80, DPC92 | KSS220A | 2500p |
| OP1050, DP2050, OP3060, DP501, DP5060, DP722, DP76, OP85, OPE9, M77A, PD3060. |  |  |
| UD502, UD70, UD701, UD90, XE5 | KSS240A | 2000p |
| DPC321, DPC521, DPC531, DPC631k, DPC721, DPC731 | KSS331A | 3400p |
| DP1060, DP2060. PART No: RCTRH8136AFZZ | RH8136A | 4500p |
| PaNasonic |  |  |
| SLP177A, SLP202A, SLP212A, SLP222A, SLP277A, SLP377A, SLP477AK, SLP477A, SLPG100A, SLPG200A, SLPG400A, SLPG500AK, SLPG500AS, SLPJ24A, SLPJ26A, SLPJ27A, SLPJ28A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ37A, SLPJ38A, SLPJ46A | 691-30209 | 5500p |


| Modols \& Dascription | Order Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAD30, SLCH9, SLP150, SLP170, SLP200, SLP202, SLP222, SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, <br> SLP370G, SLP400C, SLP555, SLP777, SLP999, SLPA10, SLPC20, SLPC25, SLPJ25, <br> SLPJ26, SLPJ27, SLPJ37, SLP J45, SLPK25, SLPK26, SLPS50, SLPS70, SLPS700, SLPS840, SLP5900 | SOAAD70A | 2350p |
| PHIL |  |  |
| AZ8304, CD070, CDO80, 690, 910, 920. PART NO. 4822-691-20768 | 4822-691 | 3100 p |
| CD100, CD130, CD1380, CD1482, CD200, CD204, CD210, CD300, CD303, CD304, CD380, CO480, CD482, CD500, CD502, CD582, CD583, CO584, CD610, C0620, CD630, CD780, |  |  |
| CD781, CD782, CD840, CD883, CO960, CDF 104, CDM419, FCD185 | 691-30209 | 5500 e |
| AS440, AS445, AS540, AS640, AZ8048, AZ8640, CD070, CD080, CD091, CD183, CD165. CD690, CD710, CD720, CD732, CD740, CD750, CD910, CD920, CD935, FW17, FW21. |  |  |
| FW26, FW330, FW36, FW360, FW 38011, FW40, FW41, FW46, FW56, FW66, FW68 | CDM12. 1 | 1800p |
| CD1210/40 | CDM12. | 2200 p |
| AZ8006 | KSS210B | 2000 p |
| FW11 | OPTIMAES | 18000 |
| PIONEER |  |  |
| PDM400, PDM410, PDM500, PDM510, PDM600, PDM610, PDM700, PDM710, PDM730, PDT303, POT 403, PDT503, PDX940M, PDX950M. PDZ560T, PD772T, PD773T, PDZ81M, PDZ82M, PDZ83M, PDZ960M, XDZ53T XDZ54T | KSS151A | 1900 p |
| N32, N90M, PD101, PD201, PD32, PD41, PD4500, PD4700, PD52PD5700, PD65, I PD6500, PD6700, PD7700, PD8700, PD970, PDCP420, PDCP520M, PDCP520T, PDJ4007, PDJ500T, PDJ800M, PDJ900M, PDM430, PDM450, PDM550, PDM630, PDM650, PDM750, PDM901, PDP710T, PDP720T, PDP910M. PDP920M, PDS501, PDS601, PDS701, PDS701G, PDS901, PDT310, PDT510, PDZ, PD7570T, PDZ74T, PDZ84M, PDZ970M, PXA1349, S125CDT, S136CDT, S303CDM, S303CDT, S5050M, S505DT, S707DM, <br> S707DTM, S999DM, S9900T, XCP410M, XCP410T, XD254T, XDZ55T, XOZ24M, XDZ84T XRP310, XRP320 | PEA1030 | 4400 p |
| PDM 400, POM410, POM500, POM510, PDM600, POM610, POM700, PDM710, PDM730, PDT303, PDT 403, PDT503, PDX940M. PDX950M, PD7560T, PDZ72T, PDZ73T, PDZ81M, PDZ82M, POZ83M, POZ960M, XDZ53T, XOZ54T, XDZ55T, X0Z62, XOZ62M, XOZ630, XRZ82 | PWY1009 | 48000 |
| SAMSUNG |  |  |
| CO20 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| CO1200, CD1310, SCM-6000, SCM6990 | KSS2 10A | 1300 p |
| RCD1200, RCD130, RCD 1350, RCO 1600 , RCD2600, RCD990, RCD995, SCM6900 | SOH90T4N | 36008 |
| SANYO |  |  |
| DCFS3, DCT55, DCX502, DCX701, DCX702, DCX802, DCX891, DCX891N, MCOZ10. | 614218 | 23000 |
| DCFS5, MCD450K, 660K, MCDZ30 L 60F. PART No. 8142205006 | 614220 | 5800 p |
| DCX $1000 \mathrm{MD}, \mathrm{DC} \times 1003, \mathrm{DC} \times 900 \mathrm{MD}, \mathrm{DCX} 903, \mathrm{DCX} 915$ | KSS210A | 1300 p |
|  |  |  |
| DCX210, DCX220, OCX993, DCX994, MCDMS40L, MCDMS50L, MCDMS660L, MCDZ1L, |  |  |
| MCDZ2L, MCDZ3L. PART No. 6142391303 | 614239 | 3300 p |
| DCD12. PART No. 6450055966 | 645005 | 3700 p |
| MCD231L, MCOZ41L, MC0261L, MCO27IL | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| sharp |  |  |
| CD-111, CD-301, CD-302, CD-304, CD-310, CD.C3, CD-L700, CD-L800, CD-U1, CD.U10, CD. $\times 10$, $\mathrm{CD}-\times 12, \mathrm{CD}-\times 15, \mathrm{CD}-\times 16, \mathrm{CO}-\times 17, \mathrm{CD}-220, \mathrm{CD}-\times 9, \mathrm{CKL} 650, \mathrm{CMS95CD}, \mathrm{DX}-150, \mathrm{DX}-160, \mathrm{DX}-450$, DX-460, DX-461, DX-650, DX-660, DX-999, DX-A3, DX-N45, DX-R554, DX-R7, DX-R75, DX-R750, DX-R77, DX-R770, DX-R820, DX-R840, DX-Z100, DX-Z1000, DX-Z1500, GFCD55, OT-30CD, OT-33CD, OT-350CD, OT-37CD, OT-38CD, OT-CD20, OT-CO33, RS95, SC-77CD, SC-99CD, SC-RS95, SG-A1, |  |  |
| SG-W1CD, SG-W2CD, SYS 302, ZCD7CD. PART No. RCTRH8122AF2Z | RH8122A | 5750p |
| QT-50CO, OT-60CD, QT80CO. PART No. RCTR H 1 24 AFZZ | RH8124AF | 2900p |
| DXA-840B. PART No. RCTTRH8130AFZZ | RH8130AF | 2900p |
| CDS $360 \mathrm{E}, 360 \mathrm{H}, 370,450 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{CMS} 150 \mathrm{CDH}, \mathrm{CMSR} 400 \mathrm{CDH}, \mathrm{CP} 150, \mathrm{CPR} 400, \mathrm{CPS} 360,370$. PART No. RCTRH8136AFZZ | AH8136AF | 4500p |
| SONY |  |  |
| KSS240A | KSS240A | 2000p |
| KSS121A | KSS121A | 3500p |
| KSS151A | KSS151A | 1900 p |
| KSS210A | KSS210A | 1300 p |
| KSS2408 | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| KSS220A | KSS220A | 2500p |
| KSS331A | KSS331A | 3400 p |
| KSS360A | KSS360A | 2600p |
| TECHNICS |  |  |
| SLP200, SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, SLP555, SLP717, SLP999,SLPA10, SLPC20, SLPJ25, SLPJ45, SLPS700, SLPS900 | SOAD70A | 2350p |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| AKAI |  |  | A512120/230 | RC900 | 650p | PANASONIC |  |  | SONY |  |  |
| RC-V10A | RC876 | 650p | A514790 | RC901 | 650 p | EUR51200 | RC200 | 650 p | RM604, RM605, RM606 | RC140 | 650p |
| RCV 37 B | RC891 | 650 p | A5088470 | RC902 | 650p | TC2200 | RC204 | 650 p | 32 CHANNEL | RC140 | 650p |
| V25A | RC896 | 650 p | A518612 | RC903 | 650p | VSQ0357/NV730 | RC202 | 650 p | RM613 | RC141 | 650p |
| DECCA |  |  | SCL002 | RC904 | 650 p | TNQ1621 | RC203 | 650 p | RM632, RM636 | RC160 | 600p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 650p | C2096 <br> A511940 | RC905 | 650 p 650 p | PHILIPS <br> PC50025154 |  |  | TATUNG |  |  |
| FISHER |  |  | A511940 655602 H | RC906 RC1920 | 650 p 650 p | RC5002,5154 KT3 NON TEXT | RC134 RC135 | 650 p 650 p | FXA RC70 | RC877 RCB83 | 650 p 650 p |
| RC905B | RC879 | 650p | ITT |  |  | 69117032 | RC178 | 650 p | RC70 FASTTEXT | RC883 RC894 | 650p |
| GRANADA |  |  | IFB13, 14, 15 | RC143 | 650p | 69117194 RC5991-UNIV | RC180 RC300 | 650 p | FX70 FASTTEXT TELEFUNKEN | RC894 | 650p |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT | RC309 | ${ }^{650 p}$ | FS4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | RC148 | 650 p | RC59991-UNIV RC38 | RC300 | 550p 650 p | TELEFUNKEN FB632 |  |  |
| MK4 TEXT, 70155G, 70115G, 70133 G | RC880 | 650 p | RG305 | RC305 | 650p | RC38 KT3 TEXT | RC301 | 650 p 650 p | FB632 | ${ }_{\text {RC632S }}$ | 650p |
| 95288 E | RC882 | 650 p | RG306 | RC306 | 650 p | KT3 TEXT RC5352 | RC5301 | ${ }^{6500}$ | FB639 ${ }^{\text {THORN/FERGUSON }}$ | RC639 | 650p |
| 94490 D | RC884 | 650 p | FS9/1-10/1 | RC307 | 650 p | RC5352 RC5375 | RC5352 RC5375 | 650 p 650 p | THORN/FERGUSON |  |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | VS5 RUK | RC308 | 650 p | RC5375 RC5 STANDARD | RC5375 RC300 | 650p 550 p | $3 V 35-42$ $3 \mathrm{~V} 1-32$ | RC342 <br> RC344 | 600 p 650 p |
| TP160E | RC107 R 380 | 650 p | VS4-1 | RC308 | ${ }_{650} 6$ | RC5903 | RC5903 | 650p | $3 \mathrm{~V} 31-32$ $3 \mathrm{~V} 7-58$ | RC344 RC628 | 650p 650 p |
| TP200, TP300 | RC380 | 650 p | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC31 $\dagger$ | 650p |  |  |  | $3 \vee 57-58$ TX10 TEXT | RC628 | 650p 575p |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TP400 } \\ & \text { TP590-600 } \end{aligned}$ | RC401 RC600 | 600 p 650 p | LOEWE |  |  | SALORA | RC190 | 650 p | TX10 TEXT TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC732 RC738 | 575p 575p |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 | 650p |  | RC146 | 650p | ${ }^{86173}$ | RC882 | 650p | TC9-90.100 | RC740 | 600p |
| TP621 | RC612 | 650 p | MATSUI |  |  | SANYO ${ }_{\text {RC218, }}$ RC222, RC228, RC238 |  |  | 3V55, FV11 | RC783 | 650p |
| TP630, TP650 | RC650 | 650p | 010270601 | RC889 | 650 p | RC218, RC222, RC228, RC238 | RC140 RC878 | 650 p | TX 100 FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650p |
| TP666 | RC660 | 650 p | Vx70 | RC892 | 650 p | JXDE | RC884 | 650 p | TX 100 ST, FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650p |
| TP661 | RC66 1 | 650p | NOKIA |  |  | VHR2300 | RC890 | 650 p | PROFESSIONAL | RC790 | 650p |
| HITACHI |  |  | SATELLITE | RC550 | 650p | RC628 | RC865 | 650 p | TOSHIBA |  |  |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC140 | 650p | ORION |  |  | SHARP |  |  | CT937 | RC950 | 650p |
| A617402/655602 | RC1920 | 650p | RC53 | RC892 | 650p | G0121CESA, 123CESA, 204, 251 | RC140 | 650 p | CT9117 | RC951 | 650p |

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

[^2]2 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

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

Order Code: 2 WAY
PRICE: 925p

## REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

| Part No. | Code | Price | HITACHI |  |  | 45150119 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14520 F | LOT40 | 1500p | 094-01020/0.7 | LOT59 | 1400p | 1-439-303-31 | LOT94 | 1300p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | 2424593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150124 | LOT137 | 1600p | TLF 14521 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094-010210.6 | LOT59 | 1400p | 1-439-303-32 | LOT | 1300p |
| 45150344 | LOT56 | 1850p | 2432101 | LOT79 | 1800p | 45150146 | LOT136 | 1600p | TLF 14567 F | LОT39 | 1850p | 094-01027\%.0 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-00 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101-2 14017-03 | LOT278 | 1300p | 2432461 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150301 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14568 F | LOT40 | 1500p | 094-01038/0.7 | LOT245 | 1900p | 1-439-311-11 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101-220005-03A | LOT72 | 1600p | 2432611 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150302 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 14584 F | LOT41 | 1700p | 094.01052/0.8 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-13 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 050/37 | LOT27 | 1450p | 2432651 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150304 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14586 F | LOT42 | 1700p | 094-01057/h. 1 | LOT285 | 1450p | 1-439-311-31 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 053/37 | LOT207 | 1550p | 2432761 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150305 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 15606 F | LOT256 | 2000p | 610.018.6620 | LOT189 | 1650p | 1-439-311-32 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 056/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150306 | LOT168 | 1500p | TLF 70012 | LOT78 | 1500p | 610.018.6637 | LOT215 | 1800p | 1-439-331-22 | LOT96 | 1550p |
| D 059/37 | LOT200 | 1400p | 2432981 | L0T37 | 1200p | 45150308 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70012 F | LOT78 | 1500p | SHARP |  |  | 1-439-331-41 | LOT98 | 1550p |
| D 069/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432982 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150309 | LOT178 | 1500p | TLF 70012A | 10778 | 1500p | RTRNF 1220 CEZZ | LOT39 | 1850p | 1-439-332-00 | LOT99 | 1600p |
| FCM 2015 AL | LOT78 | 1500p | 2433011 | LOTY71 | 1800p | 451503 t0 | LOT168 | 1500p | TLF 70018 | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 BMZ2 | LOT202 | 1600p | 1-439-332-11 | LOT99 | 1600p |
| ferguson |  |  | 2433012 | LOT171 | 1800p | 45150313 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70018 F | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 CEZZZ | LOT202 | 1600p | 1-439-332-21 | LOT99 | 1800p |
| 00 D-3-508-001 | Lотз8 | 1250p | 2433014 | LOTV71 | 1600p | 45150314 | LOT174 | 1400p | TLF 70161 | LOT278 | 1300p | RTRNF 1786 BMZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-41 | LOT100 | 1500p |
| 00 D-3-508-002 | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433212 | LOT168 | 1500p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70162 | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 1786 CEZZ2 | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-42 | LOT101 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-3-508-003$ | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433291 | LOT172 | 1350p | 45150318 | LOT192 | 1550p | TLF 70162A | 10772 | 1000p | RTRNF 2000 B | LOT214 | 1600p | 1-439-332-52 | LOT100 | 1500p |
| 00 D-3.515-001 PL1 | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433301 | LOT246 | 1800p | 45150319 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70162B | 10772 | 1600p | RTRNF 2002 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-333-00 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-208-001 | L0T79 | 1600p | 2433441 | LOT188 | 1900p | 45150320 | LOT 190 | 1650p | TLF 70162 G | LOT72 | 1800p | RTRNF 2002 CEZZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-333-11 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4.208-002 | LOT79 | 1600p | 2433442 | LOT191 | 1800p | 45150322 | LOT196 | 1550p | TLF 77001 B | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 2003 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1350p | 1-439-333-12 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-235-002 | LOT240 | 1250p | 2433451 | L0781 | 1350p | 45150324 | LOT194 | 1550p | PHILIPS |  |  | RTRNF 2004 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-363-11 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4-235-002 \mathrm{HTT}$ | LOT81 | 1350p | ${ }_{2433452}$ | LOT82 | 1250p 1250p | 45150325 45150326 | LOT22 | 1250p | 482214010142 4822140101145 | LOT142 | 1450p | RTRNF 2005 BMZZ | L0T308 | 1350p | 1.439-363-21 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4.235-00201 \mathrm{G}$ | LOT81 | 1350p | 24334545 243 | LOT234 | 1250p 1600p | 45150326 45750328 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010146 | LOT112 | 1700p | RTRNF 2007 BMZZ | L0T307 | 1450p | 1-439-387-11 | LOT311 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4-260-004 \mathrm{HTI}$ | L0T38 | 1250p | 2433521 | LOT85 | 1600p 1600p | 45150328 45150329 | LOT193 | 14550p | 482214010151 | LOT102 | 1700p | RTRNF 20023 BMZZ | LOT310 | 14500p | 1-439-387-21 | LOT311 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{H}-0.701-2400$ | LOT182 | 1450p | 2433521 | LOT85 | 1600p 1250p | 45150329 45150330 | LOT179 | 1550p | 4882214010161 | LOT103 | 17200p | RTRNF 2023 BMZZ SONY | L0т310 | 1500p | 1-439-416-11 | LOT255 | 1000p |
| 06 D-3-083-001 | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433581 | Lot83 | 1250p 1400 p | 45150330 45150331 | LOT179 | 1350p | 4882214010161 | LOT103 | 12500p | ${ }_{3753100}$ |  |  | 1-439-476-12 | LOT255 | 1000p |
| 06 D-3-083-002 | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433751 | LOT09 | 1300p | 45150334 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010176 | LOT114 | 1150p | 1-439-243-00 | LOT91 | 1600p | 1.439-416-21 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-084-001 | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | LOT01 | 1300p | 45150335 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010194 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-243-11 | LOT91 | 1600p | 1-439-416-23 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-087-001 | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p | 45150338 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010198 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1.439-243-12 | LOT91 | 1600 p | 1-439-416-41 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-088-001 | LOT84 | 1450p | 2433891 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1400p | 482214010201 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1-439-243-31 | LOT229 | 1700p | 1-439-4 16-51 | LOT255 | 1800p |
| 06 D-3-093-001 | LOT204 | 1600p | 2433892 | LOT84 | 1450p | 45150341 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 1550p | 1-439-243-32 | LOT229 | 1700p | 1.439-430-21 | LOT271 | 1550p |
| 06 D-3-095-001 | LOT87 | 1000p | 2433893 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT196 | 1550p | 482214010246 | LOT111 | 1500p | 1-439-243-41 | LOT229 | 1700p | 154125A | LOT275 | 1550p |
| 06 D-3-095-002 | L0187 | 1000p | 2433952 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150344 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010247 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-244-00 | LOT48 | 1600p | ${ }_{37010}$ |  |  |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-333-512.001$ | LOT204 | 1800p | 2434002 | LOT200 | 1400p | 45150346 | LOT201 | 1550p | 482214010254 | LOT107 | 1450p | 1-439-244-11 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37010 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| FEIX 10090 DEG | L0104 | 1500p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150350 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010263 | LOT117 | 1550p | 1-439-244-21 | LOT48 | 1600p | 3701 | LOT131 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FETX } 90 \text { WHITE } \\ & \text { FETX } 100100 \text { DEG } \end{aligned}$ | LOTO6 | 1650p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150351 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010269 | LOT210 | 1350p | 1-439-244-31 | LOT48 | 1600p | ${ }^{37012}$ | LOT131 |  |
| GRUNDIG | Lo | 1500p | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150375 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010271 | LOT208 | 1650p | 1-439-256-00 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37014 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.008 .01 | LOT153 | 1750p | 2434274 | LOTA4 | ${ }^{1050}$ | 45161601 | LOT22 | 1250p | 482214010274 | LOT123 | 1450p | 1-439-256-11 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37015 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.014.01 | LOT140 | 1500p | 2434453 | LOTB6 | 1800p 1600 p | ${ }_{731003}$ | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010282 482214010283 | LOT104 | 1300p | 1-439-256-22 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37016 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.015.01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 276-16399 | LOTA9 | 1500p | 482214010294 | LOT125 | 2150p | 1.439-276-21 | LOT230 | 1700p | 37017 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.017 .01 | LOT60 | 1250p | 2435062 | LOT296 | 950p | 334 В 07803 | LOT50 | 1450p | 482214010306 | LOT110 | 1200p | 1-439-280-00 | LOT92 | 1600p | 37018 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.018 .01 | LOT163 | 1300p | 2435121 | LOT87 | 1000p | 3348078030 | LOT50 | 1450p | 482214010325 | LOT132 | 1500p | 1-439-280-13 | LOT92 | 1600p | 37019 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.018.02 | L0T61 | 1700p | 2435131 | LOT251 | 1450p | 334 B 08104 | $L 0174$ | 1800p | 482214010326 | LOT122 | 1300p | 1-439-286-00 | LOT46 | 1300p | 1810951 | LOT55 | 1400p |
| 29201.019.01 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435141 | LOT282 | 1300p | 334 B OB108 | LOT295 | 1800p | 482214010328 | LOT124 | 1450p | 1-439-286-11 | LOT46 | 1300p | 2433751 | LOT01 | 1300p |
| 29201.019.02 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435301 | L0T88 | 1450p | 334 P 18506 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010349 | LOT106 | 1250p | 1-439-286-12 | LOT46 | 1300p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p |
| 29201.022 .01 | LOT63 | 1700p | 2435671 | LOT89 | 1800p | 334 P 18507 | LOT75 | 1500p | 482214010353 | LOT284 | 1400p | 1-439-286-13 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236023 | LOT281 | 1300p |
| 29201.022.02 | LOT166 | 1600p | 2436201 | LOT109 | 1200p | 5908-05008A-AA | LOT70 | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT284 | 1400p | 1-439-286-21 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236052 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.022.03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2436202 | LOT109 | 1200p | D 108/37 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010367 | LOT286 | 1400p | 1-439-288-00 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236098 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.022.04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101-2 | LOT79 | 1800p | DCF 1577 | LOT273 | 1700p | 482274010369 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1-439-288-12 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236198 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.022.04A | LOT165 | 1350p | 2433451 H | L0181 | 1350p | DCF2077A | LOT272 | 1300p | 482214010381 | LOT128 | 1300p | 1-439-289-00 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236255 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| 29201.024 .01 | LOT65 | 1500p | 2433453H | LOT82 | 1250p | KFS 60226B | LOT279 | 1550p | 482214010384 | LOT 127 | 1550p | 1-439-289-21 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236424 | LOT129 | 1400p |
| 29201.024 .04 | LOT164 | 1400p | 2433891 H | LOT23 | 1400p | MSH-TFBWOB | LOT78 | 1500p | 482214010395 | LOT176 | 1600p | 1-439-289-22 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236425 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| HINARI |  |  | 2433892G | LOT84 | 1450p | NIKKAI |  |  | 482214010406 | LOT73 | 1150p | 1-439-289-31 | 10747 | 1400p | 23236428 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| 154138 K | LOT24 | 1500p | I.r.t. |  |  | BABY10 | LOT67 | 1450p | 482214010421 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1.439-294-00 | LOT93 | 1450p | 3122113837011 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 51139141 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150108 | LOT113 | 1400p | ORION |  |  | 482214017078 | LOT103 | 1250p | 1-439-294.11 | LOT93 | 1450p | 15056 D | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 51141841 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150115 | LOT136 | 1600p | 3714002 | LOT02 | 1500p | SANYO |  |  | 1-439-294-21 | LOT269 | 1550p | TFB 4039 AD | LOT293 | 1550p |
| CF 44 A | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150116 | LOT 139 | 1675p | PANASONIC |  |  | 094-000200.9 | LOT113 | 1400p | 1-439-303-00 | LOT94 | 1300p | TFB 4048 AD | LOT281 | $1300 p$ |
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| 680 pF | 2000 v | CAP04 | 95p | 2200 pF | 2000v | CAP11 | 130p |
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| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6.3 v | CAP16 | 130p | $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | CAP24 | 110p |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V | CAP17 | 110p | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | CAP25 | 110p |
| $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 v | CAP18 | 110p | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | CAP26 | 130p |
| $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V | CAP19 | 130 p | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | CAP27 | 180p |
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- ALL RANGES OVERLOAD PROTECTED * SUPPLIED WITH TEST PROBES

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AC VOLTAGE: $200 \mathrm{mV} / 2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 700 \mathrm{~V}$ - DC CURRRENT A; $2 \mathrm{~mA} 20 \mathrm{~mA} / 200 \mathrm{~mA} 20 \mathrm{~A}$ AC CURRENT A: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$
AC CURRENT A: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$
RESISTANCE $\Omega: 200 \mathrm{~s} / 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 2 \mathrm{Ms} / 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ RESISTANCE $\Omega: 200 \mathrm{~S} / 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 2 \mathrm{MS} 2 / 20 \mathrm{M}$
$200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ 200MS
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# HELP WANTED 

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

Wanted: Service manuals for the Ferguson 3V32 VCR, Ferguson 3722 TV receiver, Grundig TV Series S820, CUCl20 etc. and the Toshiba V55B VCR. Ron White, 29 Nunnery Street, Castle Hedingham, Essex C09 3ND. 01787463091.

Wanted: Remote control handset for the Dual DMQ-14B1. Bob Felix, Cumnor Road, Boards Hill, Oxford OX1 5JW. 01865739008.
Wanted: Power unit for the Rigonda Bolshoi stereo multiplex (the transformer is short-circuit). Would consider complete radiogram in working order. This unit was manufactured for use in Russia. John Forsyth, Craigour, North Beach Road, Balmedie, Aberdeen AB23 8WU. 01358742340. For disposal: Philips N1500, N1700 and V2020 VCRs. Leslie Cooke, 68A Haven Road, Canford Cliffs, Poole, Dorset BHI 3 7LY. 01202700441.
Wanted: Complete tuner or tuner on main board no. BT318703769 (chassis no. TU101) for the Solavox colour TV Model CMLI4RC; also a complete door flap unit for the Saisho VR3300X VCR; and a black tuning door flap for the Pye colour TV Model 37KT2040/25R. C.M. Graves, Orchard Cottage, High Street, Spaxton, Bridgwater, Somerset TA5 1BW. 01278671225.

For disposal: Two Avo 8 multimeters, two oscilloscopes, colour-bar generator, signal generator, EHT meter and various other items of test equipment. No reasonable offer refused for the lot. B. Hopkins, 5 Clare Crescent, Towcester, Northants NN12 6QQ. 01327358987.

Wanted: Circuit diagram and PCB layout diagram for the remote control receiver used in the Philips colour TV Model 672 (Gll chassis). Good photostat OK. C.R. Tomlinson, 24 Kelmscott Gardens, Leeds LS15 8HLK.
For disposal: Large quantity of VCRs (about 40) vintage 1982-1996, mostly complete. Free to good home. Also some TV sets. Store room must be
cleared! Collection will be necessary please take the lot. A Transit sized van would be required. Bear in mind ferry fares. Julian Davidson, Rosemount, Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran KA27 8PR. Wanted: Timer/counter control IC type HD38750A79, or working timer PCB, for the Hitachi VCR Model VTliE. G. Plaxton, 6 Pasture Court, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Leeds, Yorkshire LS25 6LL. 01977681745.
Wanted: Circuit diagrams for the Philips mono TV/radio type 9T6 2000/05A NR-K945-784 and the Grundig TRE340 entertainment centre. D. Griggs, 5 Collingwood Avenue, Muswell Hill, London N10 3EH. 0181 3749070.

Wanted: Teletext panel for the Sony Model KV-M2131U or servicing information for this panel. Phone Clive Thomas on 01302844788 or 07899 777184 (mobile). Alternatively e-mail clivethomas@cwcom.net
Wanted: Student in Zimbabwe requires manuals, magazines or anything to help with electronic studies for $C \& G$ radio and television course at local college. Because of economic problems it is difficult for students here to get foreign currency. Kuda Jonasi, House no// 5760, Mharapara Drive, Mucheke C, Masyingo, Zimbabwe, Central Africa.
Wanted: Tube base panel and focus control for the Philips Model 27CE2390 (2A chassis). Tom Grady, 18 Marlowe Drive, Mablethorpe, Lincs LN12 1BW.
Wanted/for disposal: Require scrap Akai VSF200EK VCR and Toshiba V312B VCR for spares. Also circuit diagram and servicing information for these machines and for the Philips VR6462/6463 VCRs. Have for disposal an IBM 5154 ECD monitor, a Philips BM7513 monitor and an Apricot Xen-s base unit (DOS 6.22/Windows 3.11 installed) complete with keyboard and new serial mouse. Also various PC 3.5in. floppy disc drives, most with head misalignment
faults, for spares/repair. Offers? John McClean, 66 Castle Park, Limavady, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland BT49 OSB. 01504763045.
Wanted: Circuit diagrams for the Hikona Models 1437 and RM2000. Photocopies OK. Ivan J. Bradley, 139 Somerfield Road, Bloxwich, Walsall, W. Midlands WS3 2EN.

Wanted: Service manual for the Supermatch 17T Macintosh monitor to buy, borrow or alternatively details of a possible supplier. I believe that this monitor is a badged version of the Radius STD9735. Also, does anyone have a text board and harness for the Tatung 145 series chassis. Alistair Dunsmore, 21 East Croft, Ratho, Midlothian EH28 8PD. 01313332610.
Wanted/for disposal: Require service manuals (not photocopies) for the Ferguson 3V29, Sharp VC780HM and Sanyo VTC5000 VCRs; also an original stand for the Ferguson Model 59H5 CTV and a remote control unit for the Fidelity ZX3000 CTV (four buttons). Have for disposal lots of panels, parts and service manuals for 1970/80s CTV and 1960/70s mono TV sets; several unused regunned CRTs and used colour/mono CRTs; Ultra 22in. CTV (Thorn 8800 chassis), Grundig 6010TDGB 26in. CTV, Bush 22in. Model CTV 1122 (Rank A823AV chassis), Ferguson 22in. 3763 CTV ( 9600 chassis), several monochrome portables and some Goodmans/HMV audio units from the early 1970s. Small donation appreciated! David Hazell, 3 Wrde Hill, Highworth, Swindon, Wilts SN6 7BX. 01793765390.
Wanted/for disposal: Require circuits/service information for the Taxan MV789LR and Zenith ZCM1495X monitors - loan or copies. Also Sony SLV315 VCR instructions. Have for disposal radio, TV, $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ and tape recorder magazines from the Fifties onwards plus books, equipment and test gear. Ken Domminney, 7 Chestnut Close, Eastbourne BN22 0SZ. 01323 500174.

Alan Dent provides an in-depth fault-finding guide for these sets, which were widely sold under a number of brand names

## the Indiana 100/200 Chassis

$T$he Indiana 100 and 200 chassis were used in a number of models released during 1990-92. They are the same in most respects: the main difference lies in the TCR (tuning control) panel. The sets appeared in a number of brand ranges. Models fitted with the 100 chassis include the following:

Alba CTV704T, CTV711, CTV712, CTV741, CTV742 and CTV744.

Bush 2151, 2151TX, 2520TX, 2521TX, 2541 and 2541TX.

NEI 1451, 1451TX, 1461, 1461TX, 1551TX, 2031, 2031TX, 2131 and 2131TX.

Nikkai TLG2155 and TLG2156.
Perdio P1480, P2004, P2005, P2101 and P2102.
Those fitted with the 200 chassis include these:
NEI 1481, 1481TX, 2041, 2041TX, 2047, 2047TX, 2051, 2051TX, 2147, 2147TX, 2151 and 2151 TX.

Nikkai TLG1447TX, TLG2000, TLG2149, TLG2151TX and TLG51TX.

The design of the chassis is straightforward. The following notes are based on considerable experience with these chassis. We'll start with the power supply.

## Power Supply Fault Finding

The switch-mode power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 1. It's operational whether the set is in the standby mode or not. T801, the chopper transformer, is a foil-wound type.
The best approach is check at pin 9 of IC800 first. If the voltage is low at about 8.5 V , apply the scope's probe to pin 7 to monitor the drive pulses applied to the chopper transistor Q800. Various fault possibilities are listed below.
The HT current is 490 mA at maximum beam current, 250 mA at average beam current. The 26 V supply pro-
vides 650 mA at full volume, 210 mA at minimum volume. The 12 V supply provides about 360 mA .

Set will not start up (no pulses at pin 7 of IC800): Check whether F800, R801, R802, R803, R808, R815, R816 or C814 is open-circuit or C819 or D804 is shortcircuit. IC800 or Q800 could be faulty. Note that R802 is a thermistor which should read $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ when cold.

Set will not start up (one pulse every 300 msec at pin 7 of IC800): Check whether R812, R814, C810, L801, D804, Q800 or winding $1-5$ of T801 is open-circuit.

Uncontrollable HT: R810, R811 or D807 could be open-circuit.

Slow start-up: C810 is leaky.
No outputs though there are $\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{m s e c}$ bursts of pulses at pin 7 of IC800: C809 is probably open-circuit.

Q800 is short-circuit: In this case check whether R801 or the bridge rectifier diodes D800-803 are open-circuit or R809 has gone high-resistance. R809 must be replaced with a VR37 high-voltage type supplied by Maplin Electronics (NEI Spares Division).

Tripping at $\mathbf{1 H z}$ (chirping sound): The line output transistor Q600 or D809 could be short-circuit. Check for shorts on the secondary side of T801.

No or low output (T801 squealing and Q800 hot): T801's insulation could have failed. Check the line output transformer T601 for short-circuit windings (blister on body).

F800 blasted: Q800 shorted to heatsink or L802 touching R806.

No 12V supply: R844 could be open-circuit. Alternatively if pin 1 of IC803 is at 0 V , Q809 could be short-circuit or there could be a fault on the microcontroller panel. As a check, disconnect plug K804 to see if the supply is restored.


Fig. 1: The chopper power supply circuit used in the Indiana 100 and 200 chassis. There are 5 V regulators on the microcontroller panel and, where fitted, the teletext panel. They are both fed from the 16 V rail.

Set appears to go to standby: This could be because of a microcontroller section fault, see later, or an intermittent power supply failure. Both have the same effect. Monitor the power supply by using a bulb as a dummy load, in place of the line output stage, to see what happens.
T801 can have an intermittent winding-to-pin connection. Oxidation can reduce the current and cause connection failure. The power supply will then stop momentarily. When it restarts, the set will remain in standby until an instruction is received, either from the handset or switch contacts.
L801 can fail, removing the drive to Q800. Failure can be intermittent, the result being similar the T801 problem mentioned above.

Other standby faults: See microcontroller section later.

Travelling hum bar at right-hand side of the screen, visible from the bottom of the screen to about half way up: The mains filter coil L800 may be of incorrect value or have a faulty core.

## The Line Timebase

The line driver and output stages are conventional. T601, the line output transformer, generates the EHT, focus, first anode, CRT heater and RGB output stage HT supplies. The line generator is in the IF/timebase generator chip IC100 (see IF section). Here are some fault possibilities:

No line drive: Check that IC100 is producing an 0.7 V peak-to-peak output at pin 26 . The driver stage receives its supply via $\mathrm{R} 607(5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ which could be open-circuit. This resistor is rated at 3 W , though in early models a 2 W carbon-film resistor was used. It must be replaced with the type supplied by NEI spares (Maplin).

No EHT: Check that the HT supply to the line output stage is at 115 V . There should be a 90 V peak-to-peak drive waveform at the collector of the line driver transistor Q601. The line output transformer T601 could have shorted turns - examine the outer casing for blisters.

Low/high EHT: Check that the HT supply is at 115 V . Check the value of the flyback tuning capacitor C605, especially if the CRT has been replaced (the value depends on tube type, see later).

Low EHT: Check the continuity of the scan coils and connectors.

Raster wide/narrow: Check that the HT is at 115 V . Check T601 for shorted turns (examine the case for blisters).

If the CRT has been replaced, check whether it needs a loss coil and if so that this is correctly adjusted. Check the CRT data to see whether the value of C605 needs to be changed. The scan-coupling capacitor C604, whose value also depends on the CRT, affects the linearity of
the scanning, not the picture width.
If the line part of the super sandcastle pulse is incorrect, check C606, R603, R613 (values vary with different versions of the chassis) and D604 (ZPD 10V).
Basic output stage scan coupling and flyback tuning capacitor values are as follows:

| Tube size | C604 | C605 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14in. | 470 nF | 7.5 nF |
| 15in. | 330 nF | 5.6 nF |
| 20in. | 470 nF | 7.5 nF |
| 21in. | 330 nF | 6.8 nF |

C 605 is rated at $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{kV}$

## The Field Timebase

A TDA3653 chip, IC400, is used in the field output stage. The field drive waveform is generated in IC100. There is AC and DC feedback between the two chips. IC400's 26 V supply comes from the chopper circuit.

Reduced height (no picture unless the first anode control is turned up, no tuning function): The 33V stabiliser D001 (ZTX33) has failed because of a CRT flashover. This is more common in 20in. sets fitted with an Orion 22 mm neck CRT. In addition to the tuning voltage supply, D001 provides a reference for the field generator in IC100. To protect D 001 , change C 001 from InF to 100 nF . In the 200 chassis, add a 100 nF capacitor across pins 36 and 41 of the microcontroller chip IC300.

Field collapse: See the section on ICl 100 for field generator faults. Disc ceramics C 400 and C 401 ( 4.7 nF ) can develop leakage, R 402 ( $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and R 403 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) can go high in value or open-circuit, $\mathrm{C} 402(470 \mathrm{pF})$ can go short-circuit, R401 (4.7 $2,1 \mathrm{~W}$ ) and R412 (1.8 $2,0.5 \mathrm{~W})$ can go open-circuit. IC400 can fail, though this is unusual. Check at connector K400 for broken tracks or pads, also the tracks and pads around IC400. Breaks can be caused by physical stress. Check whether R41I ( $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) is open-circuit or $\mathrm{C} 406(100 \mathrm{nF})$ is short-circuit.

Poor linearity (lack of height): $\mathrm{C} 408(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$, $\mathrm{C} 407(1,500 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}), \mathrm{C} 403(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V})$ or D 400 (BAX12A) could be leaky; R407 (5.6kS) or R408 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) could be high-resistance or R 409 ( $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, linearity preset) faulty.

Picture shifted (cannot recentre): R405 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, shift preset) or R413 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) could be high-resistance or C 407 $(1,500 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ leaky.

Hum bar on field scan: Cause will be in the power supply. Check whether D806 (BY298) is leaky or C815 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ) open-circuit.

Line pairing and vertical jitter: The CRT's Aquadag earth connection is probably open-circuit.

## The Jungle Circuit

The 'jungle' chip IC 100 incorporates the IF circuitry and the timebase generators. Either a TDA4505 or a TDA8305 may be fitted in this position. They are in effect the same, but are not interchangeable because the connections to pins 11 and 19 are interchanged. The chip also carries out sync separation, AGC processing and AFC and generates the super sandcastle pulses.

Noisy picture and/or video smearing: The SAW filter

Z100 could be faulty, C105 open-circuit, C106 shortcircuit or C144 (if fitted) short-circuit. The video detector coil L102 could be misaligned. Care is required with this - several false tuning points may be obtained.

Blank raster: Check the following. L102 open-circuit; Q101 (JC501) short-circuit; C120 or C107 short-circuit; muting voltage at pin 3 of K 100 at 12 V ; no output at pin 17 of IC100; or video lost in path towards Q103 and the colour decoder.

Picture overloaded: The AGC cross-over point is set by R105/R 107 with C101 for decoupling. If a different type of tuner is fitted these components should be changed to suit. See manual.

Tuning drift: The AFC is set at 6 V (TP4) by R012/R013 with an input at 39.5 MHz and L 102 correctly set. If drift occurs the cause is usually elsewhere.

No audio output: Pins 11-15 are connected to the audio IF section. For no output check Cl09, C111, C123 and Z101, also the control voltage (should vary between 0 2.5 V ) from IC300 and the associated filter.

Low audio output: Check the alignment of L101, whether Z 101 is the correct type (SFE6.0MB), and the control voltage from IC300 (see above).

Vision buzz: Check R111, Z101 and the alignment of L102.

No sync: Possibilities are C118 (470nF) or R129 ( $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) open-circuit or $\mathrm{C} 113(150 \mathrm{pF})$ short-circuit.

Poor sync, picture has excessive gain: C113(150pF) leaky.

No line drive output at pin 26: Check components connected to pins $23,24,27$ and 28.

Line frequency incorrect: C114 (22nF) or C116 ( 2.7 nF ) could be leaky, R 122 ( $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) or R 125 ( $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) could be high-resistance. If necessary check R119 ( $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and C 115 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ).

Line phasing/picture shift incorrect: C112 (100nF) or C126 (560pF) could be leaky, R114 ( $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) high-resistance or R117 ( $2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) open-circuit.

No field drive output at pin 3: Check whether C 100 (220nF), C102 (1nF) or D001 (ZTK33) is short-circuit or R104 (1MS), R001 ( $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ) or $\mathrm{R}(002(150 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ is open-circuit.

Field frequency incorrect: Check whether C100 $(220 \mathrm{nF})$ is leaky or $\mathrm{R} 104(1 \mathrm{M} \Omega)$ high-resistance.

Super sandcastle pulses: If there is a problem with these the IC is unlikely to be the cause. Check the pulse sources in the line and field output stages.

## Audio Output

IC200, type TDA2611A, provides the loudspeaker drive. It's powered at 26 V from the chopper circuit. The current consumption is 440 mA at full volume.

No output: Check $R 200(4 \cdot 7 \Omega, I W)$ and IC200, whether there's an input from the IF section at pin 7, whether the loudspeaker is open-circuit and the print


Television Receivers, second edition, by K.F. Ibrahim. Published by Addison Wesley Longman at £16.99. 394 pages $6.75 \times 9.25 i n$. ISBN 0-582-35631-8

This must certainly be the most up-todate book on the subject. It has been extensively revised for the new edition to

## Book Review

take into account the advent of digital TV and the extensive use of digital control and processing technology in modern TV receivers. Over a third of the book is devoted to these developments.
The book has been written with the needs of students in mind, and is an ideal textbook for those taking the BTEC levels 2, 3 and 4 and City \& Guilds courses. It is also suitable for those who want to refresh their knowledge, as a handy reference source should you want to check up on a particular topic, and for keeping up-to-date with the technology.
TV technology is now a vast subject, having grown in complexity as more and more has been added. The additions started with colour, then teletext and Nicam sound transmissions. Microcontroller technology started to be used to supervise the operation of TV sets, while in some chassis digital signal processing was adopted. More recently satellite TV has come along, first with analogue transmissions then digital. It is, amazingly, all here in Mr Ibrahim's book. The theory is clearly explained, with virtually no reference to mathematics, and is backed
throughout by practical circuit examples. The numerous circuit, waveform and block diagrams assist in making matters clear. It couldn't have been done better.
The book is particularly valuable for its treatment of digital TV. The mysteries of MPEG, the discrete cosine transform, error correction, COFDM transmission and so on are all explained, with nothing glossed over. Digital satellite TV receivers are fully covered, but DTT channel decoding will have to wait till next time. This is not a vital omission: the basic MPEG processing is common to all types of digital reception. The concluding chapter covers the basics of digital TV receiver/decoder testing
There are sections on the scart socket and its interfacing, and on Dolby sound systems. Nothing of importance has been omitted. I have no hesitation in recommending this book, which is excellent value. It can be obtained from bookshops or, plus $£ 2.50$ postage and packing, from Addison Wesley Longman, Fourth Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AA (01279623928, fax 01279414130 ). J.A.R.

1 Years limited warranty. NO SURCHARGE FOR CREDIT CARDS.

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## Test Report

The digital age means that new test and measurement equipment will be required. This meter has been designed specifically for digital satellite signal location and optimisation. Eugene Trundle has been trying it out.
Note that the meter is also called the Satfinder


## The Digisat Meter

The advent of digital satellite TV broadcasting has brought with it the need for an accurate, inexpensive dish-alignment aid. The types of signalstrength meter that have served us for dish alignment with analogue transmissions are, for various reasons, illsuited for use with digital transmissions from $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ though some may work after a fashion, with perhaps the aid of a 22 kHz generator to switch the LNB to the correct band. However that might be, the Digisat meter reviewed here has been designed to meet the specific requirements of alignment with a digital signal.

## Description

The Digisat meter is a bone-shaped yellow/orange box (see photograph) with an F connector at the top and an LCD dot-matrix display plus two push-buttons at the front. At one side there's a telephone-type socket for future updates via a phone line: at the other side there's a 5 mm power socket to enable the internal $12 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{Ni}-\mathrm{Cad}$ battery pack to be recharged from the mains power pack that comes with the meter. For further details refer to the accompanying specification box.

## Use

Operation of the meter is very simple: the design takes into account the fact that the meter may be used by relatively unskilled operators. You switch the meter on by pressing both keys together - this minimises the risk of accidental battery discharge. The display then appears with a status indicator, in this case ASTRA 28 Finder, version 03.00 .02 , followed by a readout of the percent-
age battery charge state. After this the meter autoswitches to the search mode for Astra 28.2.
Satellite identification is carried out by what is referred to as USID - Unique Satellite Information Data - which currently checks two on-board transponders for frequency, BER (Bit Error Ratio), polarisation, symbol rate and FEC (Forward Error Correction). When these parameters have been confirmed, you get a 'found' indication followed by a readout of signal strength in two forms simultaneously, a bar-graph and a numerical count. These can be used to optimise the dish alignment. At a touch on the lower control key the display reads "hor picture quality". You optimise this by adjusting the LNB skew to get the polarisation setting spot-on there's again a bar-graph and a numerical indication, the higher the reading the better. A second press on the lower key brings up "ver picture quality" in the display, enabling the vertical polarisation to be optimised in the same way.
Finally, a two-second press on the upper key switches the instrument off. To conserve battery power it shuts off automatically after three minutes' idleness.

## On Test

We used the Digisat meter on all our digital satellite jobs, involving both universal LNBs and those supplied with digital receivers and dishes, for just over two weeks. Obviously the dish has to be within a couple of degrees of the correct position, both vertically and horizontally, for the meter to latch on to the broadcast data and start to respond. The reading fluctuates until the
"Astra 28.2 Found" caption appears. Pointing can then be finely adjusted for the highest signal-strength reading.
This provides reasonably accurate alignment, but I was disappointed to find that the indicator's resolution in this mode is not very high: the readout figure, which is arbitrary, i.e. not a quantitive voltage or decibel level, jumps eight units at a time, corresponding to one block in the bar-graph display. So, as the signal strength increases progressively, you get " 64 " and eight blocks, then " 72 " and nine blocks, followed by " 80 " and ten blocks, with no intermediate readings. The result is some uncertainty about the alignment, perhaps over half a degree or so. There is sometimes dither between the two blocks and their corresponding numerical values, which makes it difficult to read the display. There's a solution to these problems however, as we will shortly see.
I found that the resolution of the horizontal and vertical picture quality readouts is much better than that of the signal-strength indication. Though arbitrary, on a scale of up to 99 , these readings are based on the bit error ratio (BER) and provide single-digit resolution. So the LNB's skew alignment can be set with great accuracy - then the dish alignment itself again, since the BER is highly dependent on signal strength. In this way you get a much more precise indication of the signal strength.
With practice I found that I could very quickly align a dish spot-on with this meter, which is just as well as I couldn't achieve the one-hour running time claimed even after a full overnight charge! Despite this we could get through a full day's installation schedule, as only a few minutes' use is required at each site. I found the shorter the periods of use, the longer the total operating time.
The LCD panel is easy to read, both indoors and out. For easy viewing and operating convenience when the meter is hung around the neck, I would have preferred the 80 cm -long rubber lanyard to have been anchored at the bottom of the case rather than the top. While griping, I would also have liked an audible tone that rises in pitch with signal strength/quality - I have been spoiled by this with my old analogue meter. I'm sure it could have been done, and would happily have paid extra for it.
Otherwise I commend the excellent design, with its simple two-key operating system, high-visibility and high-impact strength case, protected F socket and bat-tery-charge management system. Initially there's a boost charge, then a steady one, then finally a trickle charge - with elapsed-time and battery-charge status readouts. It takes eight hours to charge the internal battery pack fully from complete exhaustion.

## Verdict

For what it is and what it can do the Digisat meter's trade price of about $£ 190$ plus VAT represents very good value for money - never mind my carpings and criticisms above!
Digital TV is with us to stay, and it's not really practical to try to get by without a purpose-designed instrument for installation and testing. Certainly this one looks as if it will last well - so long as it's not dropped from the roof to the ground!

## Variants and Availability

I gather that two further versions of the Digisat meter are in the pipeline, one for ONdigital (terrestrial) use at UHF and another that's designed to search for three satellites rather than just the Astra bird at $28 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It's

\author{

Abridged specification <br> | Size | $205 \times 100 \times 37 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Weight | 650 g |
| Charge time | 8 hours |
| Discharge time | 60 minutes |
| Indications | Bar-graph and 0-99 count |
| Readings | Battery charge; signal strength; horizontal BER; vertical BER |
| Display | 16-character, two-line LCD |
| Satellite | Astra 2 (BSkyB) at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ |
| Operating temperature | -5 to $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Accessory | Comes with 230 V mains battery charger |

possible to change and update the instrument's internal software.
The Digisat meter is available from Premier Electronics (GB) Ltd., Springfield House, Springfield Business Park, Grantham, Lincs NG31 7BG, phone 01476514 661, fax 01476514 662, e-mail
KCE@PremierGB.co.uk
SEME Ltd., Hudson Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics LE13 IBS (phone 01664484 000, fax 01664563 976) is an official distributor for the Digisat meter (order code EQU483). The trade price from SEME is $£ 189.95$. A discount is available for quantity orders.
SEME can also supply an in-car charger (order code PSU6073) at $£ 19.99$, a leather carry case (order code AID3093) at $£ 18.42$, a plugtop PSU (order code PSU6074) at $£ 9.95$ and a spare $12 \mathrm{~V}, 700 \mathrm{mAh}$ battery pack (order code BATT6121) at $£ 12.95$ (trade prices).

## Corrections

Hitachi 46TN series CTVs: An error occurred in Fig. 1 on page 421 last month, where ZD950 was shown as a 10 V zener diode. It's in fact a 6.5 V voltage-reference diode, type BZV10.
6.5 V is the nominal zener voltage rating of the device. Manufacturers quote the rating as $6 \cdot 2-6 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~V}$. The Hitachi service manual quotes the emitter voltage of the associated error-sensing transistor Q954 as 6.3 V .
A voltage-reference diode differs from a standard zener diode (voltage-regulator diode) in that it consists of two zener diodes connected back-to-back. The two have opposite temperature coefficients, the combination providing very low voltage variation with change in temperature.
The device has a power rating of 400 mW .
The important point is to use a BZV10 in position ZD950.

ESR meter: SWI was incorrectly specified on page 438 last month. It's a DPDT switch, Maplin order code FH99. The buzzer pin spacing shown in Fig. 8 is incorrect, but there is plenty of space on the board for the specified device. The 0 V , -ve supply and VR2 connections should have been shown to the left of the cut-out. To cater for a subsequent upgrade, R14 should be positioned between C7 and D3. See internal view of meter page 427.


This handy unit, designed by Michael Dranfield, can left permanently connected to the mains supply ready to check any suspect IR remote-control unir

## A Mains-operated Remote Control Tester

The problem with battery-operated test equipment is that you can get caught out by a flat battery. It's most frustrating to decide to use something and find that it doesn't work. We needed a new remote control tester for the workshop, so I gave thought to the idea of a mains-operated one
It would be handy if the tester were to plug straight into the mains supply without any trailing leads. I looked through the instrument-case section of our Farnell catalogue and found a case with a built-in 13A plug, the sort commonly used to house multi-output DC adaptors. I started off by ordering one.

## The Wattless Dropper

It was obvious, when the case arrived, that it would not be large enough to house a transformer as well as the electronics required. So the tester would have to be run straight from the mains supply. The easiest solution would be to use a capacitor to reduce the mains voltage to 12 V . This idea is sometimes referred to as a 'wattless dropper'. It was used by Thorn back in the Sixties to supply the heater chain in early versions of the 960 series 16 in . portable chassis. Unlike a resistor, the capacitor dropper dissipates no power. Hence the name.
The idea is to use a capacitor's reactance at a given frequency to provide a voltage drop.
Capacitive reactance is given by the formula

$$
X c=1 / 2 \pi f C
$$

where $f$ is the frequency and $C$ is the capacitor's value in Farads. In the UK the mains frequency is 50 Hz . If we use a capacitor of say $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, the reactance works out at

$$
\begin{gathered}
1 / 2 \times 3.142 \times 50 \times 0.47 \times 10^{-6} \\
=1 / 0.000147674 \\
=6,771 \Omega \text { or say } 6.77 \mathrm{k} \Omega .
\end{gathered}
$$

So at 50 Hz the capacitor will have an impedance of $6.77 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. By applying Ohm's Law, we have

$$
230 \mathrm{~V}-12 \mathrm{~V}=218 \mathrm{~V} / 6771=0.032 \text {, i.e. } 32 \mathrm{~mA} \text {. }
$$

Thus by using an $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor and a 12 V zener diode we can draw 32 mA at 12 V straight from the mains supply. This supply isn't mains isolated of course, so the device must under no circumstances be housed in a metal case.

## The Power Supply Circuit

The power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 1. The live side of the mains supply is taken to a 100 mA Wickman fuse ( Fl ). C1 is the capacitive dropper. R 1 is included to discharge Cl at switch off - without it , the charge across CI would be present across the pins of the mains plug at switch off.
C1 has to be a special, Class X2 capacitor, designed for direct connection to the mains supply. Under no circumstances should any type other than that specified in the parts list be used. R1 is also critical to the safety of the unit: only an 0.75 W metal-film resistor rated at 350 V should be used. This should ensure that the resistor does no go high in value or open-circuit, as ordinary carbon resistors tend to do.
R2 is included to limit the surge current via the bridge rectifier at switch on. Again, the use of a metal-film resistor will add to the overall safety. The bridge rectifier itself could be any 50 V PIV IA type. I have chosen one rated at 800 V simply because it is readily available to one-off order - lower-voltage bridge rectifiers come in fives from Farnell. C2 is the reservoir capacitor, while DI provides stabilisation at 12 V . The value of C2 is larger than theoretically needed, but this will provide a longer service life.

## Receiver Circuit

Fig. 2 shows the circuit diagram of the receiver section of the unit. Photodiode D1 detects infra-red light. Note that it's reverse biased. When it conducts, an input appears at pin 14 of the TBA2800 chip IC1. This is a dedicated IR amplifier chip that contains three separate amplifier stages and an output inverter. In this applica-
tion however the positive-going output at pin 8 is used. C 1 decouples the first amplifier stage while C2 and C3 provide coupling between the successive stages.
The output at pin 8 of ICl is fed to the base of TrI , which drives the piezo transducer connected to its collector. Note that the transducer is polarised. Tr2, the LED driver, is held off by R4. When the voltage at the collector of Tr 1 falls falls however Tr 2 conducts and the LED flashes. R5 limits the LED current. As the LED is driven in short bursts, R5 can have quite a low value without any threat of LED damage.
To maximise the audible output from the piezo transducer, the output circuit is fed directly from the 12 V supply. The TDA2800 chip requires a good-quality supply of not more than 5.5 V however. So the 12 V supply is connected to R 2 which feeds the 5 IIV zener diode D2. The following low-pass filter ( Rl and C 4 ) removes any 100 Hz ripple.

## Construction

The accompanying photograph shows the internal construction of the unit. The 12 V supply is built into the bottom half of the case, with direct connection to the mains input. The receiver is built into the top half. The whole lot is built on Veroboard. As there's nothing critical, no layout or constructional diagrams are included. The only point to watch is that the anode of the photodiode is as close as possible to pin 14 of ICl , to minimise stray pickup. A flat-topped LED was used so that it sits flush in the top of the case.
A small hole was cut in the case, at the bottom, to enable the sound to emerge. To prevent anything being poked into the unit, a small piece of plastic was glued over the hole.
Various photodiodes were tried. The SFH203PFA was found to give the best results. It blocks out IR radiation from the overhead fluorescent lights without need for any external filtering. The small square of IR filter stuck on the front of the case was added for the sake of appearance - it plays no part in the operation of the unit.
Use of a plastic case with no shielding means that the unit is prone to picking up timebase radiation. It should therefore not be used in close proximity to a TV set. A distance of one metre will avoid any problems.

## Testing

The two sections of the finished unit are best tested separately. Check the receiver section with a 12 V battery or a bench power supply. The power supply section should be checked with a multimeter.
If all is well, connect the two sections together and plug the unit in. At switch on the unit should produce a bleep, with a momentary flash from the LED. You can then leave the tester permanently plugged into the mains supply.



Fig. 1: Circuit diagram of the 'wattless dropper' power supply.


Fig. 2: Circuit diagram of the receiver unit.

## Parts list

## Power supply

| C1 | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Farnell $772-847$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C2 | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}, 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| R1 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Farnell $337-493$ |
| R2 | $220 \Omega$ | Farnell 337-079 |
| D1 | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~mW}$ |  |
| BR1 | $1 \mathrm{~A}, 800 \mathrm{~V}$ | Farnell 371-180 |
| F1 | 100 mA Wickman fuse |  |

Note that C1 and R1 are safety components. See text.

## Receiver


and pads around K201.
Distorted sound: Check C202 ( 100 nF ) for leakage, the alignment of L101 and the loudspeaker for damage.

## Colour Section Faults

The RGB output stages are on the tube base panel. The type of colour decoder chip used (IC500) depends on whether or not the set has teletext. Text sets use a TDA3561A chip. The fault guide for this is as follows:

No picture: Check for 12 V at pin 1 . Check the super sandcastle pulses at pin 8 . They should be $50 / 50$ height. If not the picture will mute. The blanking signal at pin 9 should be 0 V . If not, check the blanking signal from the text IC via D903.

No colour: The chroma input at pin 3 of IC500 should be at 0.6 V peak-to-peak. To override the colour-killer, connect pin 6 to 12 V . The colour level control voltage at pin 6 should vary between $0-2.5 \mathrm{~V}$. If it's stuck at 0 V , check back to the control panel.

One colour missing: If one output is missing at K501, check the 100 nF decoupling capacitors C521, C522 and C523.

The TDA3565 colour decoder chip used in non-teletext models is similar but has no RGB inputs for teletext and different pin connections. The fault guide is as for the TDA3561A.

There are two types of CRT base panel, one for 29 mm narrow-neck and one for 22 mm mini-neck tubes. In most cases R 717 is $1 \Omega$ for 29 mm tubes and $2.2 \Omega$ for 22 mm tubes. If you have to change bases because of a CRT change, check the value of R717. Here are some faults that can be experienced in this area:

One colour (blue) full on: This usually occurs with 22 mm bases only and is caused by flashover from the focus pin to the collector of Q703. Replace Q703 (BF869) and bend it away from the CRT socket.

One colour flashing or full on: Check the relevant 150 pF emitter decoupling capacitor (C701, C705, C708).

Full brightness with flyback lines: Check whether R731 ( $100 \Omega$ ) is open-circuit. If so, the cause could have been a CRT flashover.

Cannot set one gun's cut-off: Check the relevant output transistor (Q700, Q701 and Q703) and diode (D700, D701, D702, type 1N4148).

Cannot set any cut-offs: Check Q702 (JA 101) and R710 ( $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ).

## AV Module

There are manual and electronic switching versions. Most sets have the manual version with a slide switch at the rear of the cabinet.
The audio section basically consists an RF oscillator which is frequency modulated with audio. The RF (unmodulated) measured at K 202 should be 6 MHz . The video section consists of an amplifier with a gain of two and a $75 \Omega$ input impedance. The video is connected to the main chassis via K100.
The electronic version is controlled from the TCR
panel and is found only in 200 chassis models. See later.

## Tuners

Early sets used the Telefunken 2000 tuner, later ones (including 200 models) the Telefunken 3010 tuner. These tuners give little trouble though the 3010 can cause striations.
The cause of tuning drift is seldom the tuner. To check, disconnect the tuning voltage source and connect a known stable voltage source. Monitor the result. For low gain check the AGC voltage, which should be about 10 V . See the following section.
Where striations are a problem, change C 009 to $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$. It may be necessary to change the tuner to a U910 type.

## The Microcontroller Circuitry

The tuning controller panel also controls the contrast, brightness, colour, volume and teletext. There are three ICs, an SAAI293A microcontroller chip (IC300), an MDA2062 EEPROM chip (IC301) and a 7805 regulator (IC302).

No display or functions: Check the 5 V regulator IC302, which receives its input from the 16 V supply. If its output is low, disconnect everything connected to it in turn until the cause is found.

No functions, display stuck: Check the 4.43 MHz clock oscillator crystal X300. If you load it with a scope probe you may stop oscillation, so check at pin 13 (tuner control voltage) of IC300 where you should find a 5 V peak-to-peak squarewave. Also check the display and keyboard strobe pins, again for 5 V peal-to-peak outputs.

Two or three buttons don't operate: Almost certainly there will be a common factor: check the connections of the ribbon cable to the control PCB.

Functions buttons don't perform job allocated: The set-up conditions for IC300 have almost certainly been corrupted. They are stored in IC301. It is not necessary to replace this device: reprogram it as described in the Mk 2 manual.

Will not store - though the correct display appears: IC301 could be faulty, D302 ( 20 V zener diode) could be faulty of D303 (1N4148) short-circuit.

At power on a blank raster appears (text models only): See teletext section.

Failure of IC300 or corruption of IC301. May also show as going to standby: Can be caused by CRT flashover or a large static build up. Protection can be provided by adding a 470 nF capacitor across pins 20 and 27 of IC300.

Tuning drift: Use an oscilloscope to check the tuning voltage. This will show any DC voltage variation. Check Q309, C312 which could be leaky, R329 which could be noisy, R330/1/2/3, C314/315 which could be leaky, and the 33 V stabiliser D001.

Analogue control failure: If the volume, contrast, brightness or colour control operation doesn't function, check the relevant output pin of IC300 for a varying squarewave and the filter components.

Faulty band switching (applies to Irish sets only):

This circuit uses a two-line to three-line converter. All components in this area are suspect.

TV set won't come out of standby: An extra pair of contacts on the mains switch are used, via K305, to bring the set out of standby. Some users don't operate the switch correctly: it should be held long enough to allow the supply to rise and enable the microcontroller chip to recognise that the contacts are closed.

TV set goes to standby, usually after a finite time (five minutes): Caused by incorrect setting of the microcontroller chip initialisation - it's looking for an ident signal from IC100. This signal is not connected, so IC300 will time out. To stop this, look in the memory contents and reset the appropriate bit. (See Mk. 2 manual).

TV set goes to standby: May be caused by excessive static build up affecting IC300. To eliminate the problem, add a 470 nF capacitor between pins 20 and 27 of IC300 on the track side of the PCB. Alternatively the cause may lie in the power supply - see earlier section.

## Teletext Faults

The teletext chip set is controlled by IC300 via an ITT bus.

Set will not go into the text mode: Check that the L200 regulator chip IC904 is providing a 5 V output (its input comes from the 16 V line). If the output is low, disconnect everything connected to it in turn until the cause is found. The clock oscillator Q900 (JC501)/crystal X900 can stop oscillating at low temperatures if the value of R 902 is not $150 \Omega$.

Corrupt text: Check the alignment of the video detector coil L102 - try a quarter turn either way to see if this improves matters. IC900 (VAD2150), IC901 (4164) or IC902 (TPU2732) could be faulty.

Goes to text but with floating header: There is probably no video input via K900 or a fault with Q905 (JC501).

Goes to text mode but no data on screen: Can occur at switch on because the microcontroller chip has reset too fast. Solution is to add a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor between the base and emitter of Q305 on the microcontroller board. If there has been a failure of the EEPROM (IC301) on the microcontroller board the text contrast level, which is stored there, may be incorrect. See Mk 2 manual for resetting procedure.
Check IC902's RGB outputs (pins 6, 7, 8), the emitterfollowers Q901/2/3 (JC501) and the five-way ribbon cable between the microcontroller and text PCBs (K308-K901).

Goes to text but appears negative: Q904 (JC501) short-circuit.

Goes to text but with frame jitter: Sync lead not connected to R933 or disconnected from R412 on main PCB (no connection no.).

## Remote Control

Three types of handset were used with these models. The earliest type was fitted with an SAA1250 chip and can be easily identified by its tapered nose. The later versions are shorter and thinner and contain either an

OSH2OO6 or an OSH1010 chip. All can be used to programme the EEPROM. If there's no output, check the battery leads and for dry-joints at the IR diodes and the ceramic resonator.
The IR control module in the set is simple and has virtually a zero failure rate. For no operation check IC303, D308 and K302. The wire connections to the PCB can cause problems if the panel has been removed several times.
The control buttons are a four-pin matrix with carbon shorting dots. They give very few problems. Some sets (NEI 1461) used a local supply switch. These are not very reliable and not interchangeable.

## Spares

Spares for these sets should be available from Maplin Electronics (NEI Spares Division), Unit 11, Valley Court, Station Road, Wombwell, Barnsley, S. Yorkshire S73 0BS. Phone 0113277 4310, fax 01132774312.

## Next Month

The information given above is in general applicable to the 200 version of the chassis: servicing notes specific to this version will be included in Part 2 next month.

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## Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception. News from abroad and about satellite developments. The problem of RF interference. Roger Bunney reports

Hugh Cocks took this picture of reception from Onda Jerez across the Gulf of Cadiz from his Algarve location. The station transmits on ch. E58.

Terrestrial DX reception in the UK has been negligible during the past few weeks. There has been an improvement in F2 layer conditions, with higher MUFs, as the maximum in the present sunspot cycle approaches. But the reports I've had suggest that most F2 reception has been confined to areas south of the UK, the exception being transequatorial reception of several 50 MHz amateur band signals during the late afternoon in the Channel Islands.

A good aurora on January 13th brought Band I TV signals from the Scandinavian countries to the UK from early evening through to almost midnight.

As F2 conditions improve, low VHF signals such as US paging stations, communications networks including police, radio links to aircraft (e.g. traffic spotters) etc. are heard. If you have a scanner and the

patience, it's worth checking across the band 28 MHz to 40 MHz from say 0830 to the east of the UK, progressing to due south around midday, then checking for American traffic in the afternoon. You need a reasonable outdoor aerial, not the small, helical set-top type.

Now that we are into March, we can hope for evidence of improving Spordic E conditions.

## E Channels

In the February issue I mentioned the original CCIR channels, i.e. E1, 2, 3 etc. Gosta Van der Linden (Rotterdam) points out that there was also a channel E1A, with its vision carrier at 42.25 MHz . Austria had a ch. E2A transmitter, vision carrier 49.75 MHz (same as the OIRT ch. R1) at Jauerling, while channel E4A with 82.25 MHz vision is, of course, the Italian ch. IC

## Satellite Sightings

An increasing number of signals, both analogue and digital, have been arriving from $36^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ now that Eutelsat II F3 has been moved to this position from $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. When checking for digital news links on February 24th I found, in the clear at $11 \cdot 140 \mathrm{GHz}$ horizontal (SR 27,500, FEC 3/4 - MOU id), the Transcendental Meditation experience from the Maharishi Open University. The following night it was encrypted, though the programme is often present as a clear analogue signal from Eutelsat at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Hugh Cocks in the Algarve has received from $36^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ at
11.050 GHz horizontal (SR 6,111, FEC 3/4) captions seeking reception
reports. I was unable to drag this signal out of the noise here in Hampshire! Nor could I locate the three APTN downlinks between 12.505-12.530GHz horizontal - you probably have to be there at the right time

Bonum-1, the Russian satellite that's also slotted at $36^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, carries encrypted analogue programming (Syster) between $12 \cdot 2-12 \cdot 4 \mathrm{GHz}$. On February 24th I found an analogue feed, SISLINK UKI 264 TEST FRANCE, on test at 11.634 GHz horizontal.

Hugh Cocks has received signals from Afristar (which will carry Worldspace programming) at $21^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ between $1 \cdot 477-1.479 \mathrm{GHz}$ and $1.4795-1.4815 \mathrm{GHz}$. He made a small H-type aerial, with each dipole leg just under 5 cm , and fitted it on to an old 60 cm Amstrad dish aimed at $21^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Digital noise was present at very high levels - there aren't yet any digital radios for programme reception. Hugh has also received strong Algerian PAL signals at 11.720 GHz vertical from Arabsat at $30.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

Fred Pilkington (Malaga) received several analogue Ku-band transmissions from Arabsat 3A at $26^{\circ}$ E on February 20th. They included Libya at 12.698 GHz , JRTV Amman at 12.575 GHz , Abu Dhabi at $12.620 \mathrm{GHz}, \mathrm{MBC}$ at 12.735 GHz and the Saudi ch. 2 at 12.715 GHz , all horizontal. When I checked this out I found nothing. Perhaps these were tests prior to digital transmissions.

Dean Rogers (London) says fans of Italian football should check the following: 11.148 and 11.190 GHz
(SR 5,632, FEC 3/4), and
11.137 GHz (SR 6,111 , FEC 3/4), all horizontal, via Eutelsat W2 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$; and 11.556 GHz horizontal (SR 6,111 , FEC $3 / 4$ ) and 11.632 GHz vertical (SR 5,632, FEC 3/4) via Telecom 2D at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. He reports that W2 carries ENEX news feeds at $12 \cdot 505 \mathrm{GHz}$ (SR 5,632 , FEC 3/4).

I missed the Dakar rally, which has previously always been in analogue form. This year it was transmitted in digital form at $12 \cdot 380 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical from $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ as part of a package that included links and feeds for Eurosport, RTBF, TF1, the Speedvision facility and an international feed with English commentary.

Bindu Padaki (Bangalore, India) hopes to acquire a digital receiver they are at present expensive at about 33,000 Rupees (approximately $\$ 700$ ). But the free-to-air channels are in non-English. He subscribes to a local cable service that carries digital downlinks: forty channels at about £3-4 a month is somewhat cheaper than BSkyB UK! For C and Ku band operation Bindu uses a California Amplifier combined feedhorn, type 31976, that allows for both linear (vertical and horizontal) and circular (left- and right-hand) polarisation.

While checking at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ recently I found a Thai TV channel, TV5 Bangkok, with programming and commercials. This was at 12.627 GHz vertical. At 12.591 GHz vertical there was Euronews with additional channels - services $1-10$ - though only colour bars were present. These signals were both at SR 27,500 with FEC 3/4.

There has been some dramatic car racing via Intelsat $\mathrm{K}\left(21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ on Saturday nights from various North American circuits including Daytonna 500 and the North Carolina Speedway.

Reports on NATO talks in Paris on the Kosovo problem from February 22nd were carried by an analogue APTN feed (Starbird Rambouilet) via Eutlesat W2 at 11.021 GHz horizontal. Ten days earlier, when President Clinton was cleared from impeachment, the North Atlantic circuits were full of analogue and digital feeds for the European networks - at one stage I noted five simultaneous analogue pictures at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

The funeral of King Hussein of Jordan, a licensed radio amateur (JY1), was carried extensively. Syria helped with uplinking via an Arabsat ( $30.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ) news lease transponder - Syria Main Channel,
at 4.080 GHz with right-hand circular polarisation.

## Terrestrial News

UK: News Datacom Systems has launched a $2 \cdot 1-2 \cdot 4 \mathrm{GHz}$ band Digital Terrestrial Link (DTL) system. Use of MPEG-2/OFDM technology is expected to enhance live ENG programme insertions from built-up areas where, because of the screening effect of buildings, multipath echoes etc., site-to-studio analogue hook-ups have been difficult to establish. After MPEG-2 encoding, the camera and audio outputs are OFDM modulated and fed via a microwave transmitter/aerial system to the studio, where the receiving system responds to the main signal content rather than the echo signals Spain: According to a report in the February issue of the 50 MHz band amateur radio magazine Six News, the TVE Madrid ch. E2 transmitter is to close at the end of the year. TV-DXers will miss this station, which is frequently received via SpE. My very first SpE DX-TV reception, in 1963, was from this site.
Isle of Wight: The Newport-based RSL-TV station TV 12 has been given permission to operate relay stations at Brading and Ventnor and increase the Rowridge ch. 54 transmitter ERP from 1 kW to 2 kW (subject to clearance from Continental authorities). This will extend coverage in the east and south. The Luccombe (Shanklin) relay station has also been approved by the ITC, and initial approval for a transmitter in the Chichester area has been given to extend coverage on the mainland.
Australia: Digital terrestrial TV test transmissions from station Channel 7 in Melbourne started on February 10th. Ch. $6(174-181 \mathrm{MHz})$ is being used for these test transmissions. Viewers are asked to comment on any TV/radio interference problems by phoning or writing to the chief engineer.

## Leonids Activity

Mixed reports on the November 1998 Leonids meteor shower continue to be received. A Swiss amateur writes that the shower was "absolutely outstanding", with many contacts at 50 and 144 MHz . The shower began shortly before midnight on November 16th, peaked at approximately 0100 GMT on the 17 th, then lasted until about 0600 GMT, with signal levels reaching S9+. The reflected signals were not the usual short bursts (pings), instead lasting

for several minutes. He says he had never come across such reflections in thirty years of MS activity.

If the peak 1966 pattern is repeated this year the main storm, in conjunction with the Tempel-Tuttle comet stream, is expected to occur at 0147 GMT on November 18th.

The Granada-Dakar cross-desert rally '99 was carried by Hot Bird ( $13^{\circ}$ E) in digital form. This picture is from Dean Rogers, London, who uses a bal-cony-mounted 80 cm tracking dish.

## Aerial Techniques

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Local station Meridian TV seen recently via Intelsat $K$.

A new Russian digital TV service, NTV Plus, is now in operation with a package of at least eighteen channels including BBC Discovery, MTV and Nickelodeon: Geographic, Fox Kids and Bloomberg will be added in late March. There are already 200,000 subscribers.

BT Broadcast Services has bought the Dutch Intrax SNG uplinking service. Intrax will however continue as at present, with a fleet of fifteen SNG trucks.

The global cellular service provided by the Iridium LEO (Low Earth Orbiting) fleet of satellites started at the beginning of November last year. 120 countries have signed up to participate. But there remains some uncertainty about the security of links: Nippon Iridium (Japan) won't be charging its customers until April to give time for international connectivity to be proved or otherwise. There's a monthly $\$ 70$ service charge, and some 250,000 subscribers have signed up - though only 100,000 satellite telephones had been made by the end of 1998 . These are special phones that cost about $\$ 3,000$ each. Internal calls cost up to $\$ 2$ per minute air time, international calls up to $\$ 7$ per minute.

The latest SatFACTS bulletin from New Zealand suggests that all is not well with the new PanAmSat PAS-8 craft. Intended to be in orbit at $166^{\circ}$ E, NASA says the actual position is $166 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. This is bad news for users of PAS-2 at $169^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. This closeness means that the main forward lobe with a dish of less than 3 m diameter will be too wide to be able to provide adequate co- and adjacent-channel rejection between the two satellites. A larger dish will sharpen the main forward lobe but could well produce secondary side lobes that could peak on the adjacent satellite. PAS-8 has a spot beam aimed at the West US coast, for direct links to Australasia. At the time of writing, this beam is incorrectly aligned - rather more at Pacific waters, the result being severe loss of anticipated traffic.

The Australian Broadcasting Authority now permits satellite reception of various channels that were previously restricted to areas without terrestrial transmission. The satellite services, via Optus, include Imparja TV, Telecasters Australia, ABC, SBS, TVSN, Horizon and QQQ, in digital rather than B-MAC form.

## RF Interference

Some years ago the RSGB published The Radio Amateur's Guide to EMC,
an invaluable book for anyone involved in radio transmission and interference suppression - EMC is the buzz word for interference nowadays. The book has been rewritten, updated and considerably expanded by Robin Page-Jones (G3JWI) and is now entitled The RSGB Guide to EMC.

Amateur radio transmitters can cause interference to domestic receiving equipment, for example wideband masthead amplifiers can be overloaded, but such problems are more often caused by shortcomings in the receiver or bad installation. When interference occurs and complaints arise, the amateur has to suppress the interference if possible or ascertain the cause of the problem.

There has been a dramatic increase in the amount of electronic equipment installed in homes. Many households now have computers, baby alarms, cordless or non-BT phones, radio-controlled car locks etc. in addition to TV sets, hi-fi units and so on. Much of this equipment has poor RF immunity and can suffer from interference from a nearby radio transmitter, whether operated by an amateur, taxi service, pager base station or cell phone base. Hence this new RSGB publication.

Though intended primarily for radio amateurs, the book is in fact a comprehensive guide to the use of the RF spectrum, how interference arises from a variety of sources, and the steps that can be taken to suppress/minimise problems.

Particular attention is paid to computer systems, on how to silence interconnecting leads and prevent the TV aerial downlead injecting interference into the domestic TV or distribution system. With satellite systems, VCRs and home cinema, the mass of leads offers many opportunities for breakthrough to occur. But a whole army of preventive devices can be called up for help, such as braid-breakers, bandpass and bandstop filters, ferrite rings and blocks. Once the problem has been understood, it can usually be dealt with. This book explains how.

Having had many years' experience of interference problems, I can wholeheartedly recommend the book. It's well written, i.e. easy to understand, and has plenty of illustrations throughout its 204 pages. There's no maths to confuse things! The RSGB Guide to EMC is published by the RSGB, Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3JE at $£ 18.75$ plus $£ 1.25$ postage.


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## Grundig VS920

A dead machine because C1626 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ has failed is a fault that's been reported previously in these pages. Sometimes however Cl 626 can be the cause of a pulsing power supply. One of the first things the system controller chip does at power up is to energise the threading solenoid once. If the power supply pulses repeatedly, the solenoid can overheat, blowing its internal fuse. The result is that you repair the power supply, the machine powers up, but the deck stops when a cassette is inserted. The VCR won't play or eject the tape, because the solenoid doesn't work.

You can, with care, repair the solenoid by carefully cutting away the clear plastic covering, then the fabric tape underneath, to reveal the thermal fuse (part number 72008-456,00). Ensure that the new fuse is pressed close to the windings and is insulated by adding new tape.

When you work on the power supply it's a good idea to note which direction the green stripe on the black ribbon cables goes, in

[0526

# VCR Clinic 

case one becomes disconnected. Also take a look at the $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors (all nine!) on the secondary side of the power supply to see if any are leaking electrolyte. P.B.

## Mitsubishi HSM50V

An unusual fault can occur with early versions of the J deck. The customer says that the playback picture is snowy, but if the VCR is moved the fault disappears. The cause is a poor connection at the lower drum earthing spring (not the video head earthing spring). There is a paint mark, put there at the factory, where the spring makes contact on the chassis. Clean off the paint and solder the spring to the chassis. Fig. 1 should make this clearer.

Later versions use a different method of earthing the drum to the head amplifier. P.B.

## Philips 14PV163/05

If the problem with this TVR combi unit is intermittent loss of the picture, just sound during video playback, check crystal 1800 on the large PCB beneath the video mechanism for dry-joints. P.B.

## Panasonic NVHD625

We've recently had several of these machines in which the backtension arm has jammed against the left-hand tape-loading arm. The fault symptom is that a cassette is taken in then rapidly ejected. The cure is to fit a new back-tension arm and ensure that it is properly engaged with the main mechanism sliding plate. B.S.

## Panasonic NVF65

Sound but no E-E video was the complaint with this hi-fi machine. It would play back prerecorded tapes perfectly. After some checks
in the video switching circuitry, then some head scratching, I discovered that the machine has stan-dard-play video only, plus a longplay facility for hi-fi sound recording. Switching the machine back to standard play restored the missing E-E video. B.S.

## Akai VS204G

In the March issue (page 346) I described a tape speed fault that was cured by fitting a new capstan motor. Akai has since told me that this is not necessary. The cause of the problem is static discharge from the motor to conductors on the PCB below: there's a modification that involves a wiring change.

Wow! Why can't they circulate details of such known fault conditions to dealers and spares-account holders as well as Akai Service Centres, or at least intercept orders for expensive motors? It's not the easiest fault to diagnose . . . E.T.

## Jammed Cassette

A Ferguson 3V44 came in with a cassette jammed inside. The machine worked in all modes, and when the eject button was pressed the eject mechanism operated. But the cassette remained in the housing. It was loose, but something prevented it from being pulled out.

I removed the cassette housing, expecting to find damage. When I turned it over I discovered the cause of the trouble. One of the cassette's screws was loose and stuck out by a quarter of an inch. I was able to remove the offending screw with tweezers, and after reassembly the machine worked correctly.

This could happen with any VCR of course. F.B.

Ferguson FV72LV
There was no mechanical operation
and a tape was stuck inside. The cause was no supply to the loading motor because D409 was open-circuit. There are two diodes in series, D408 and D409, both type 1N4001. I decided to replace them both. After that the machine worked normally. D.S.

## Panasonic NVJ35

The capstan motor was very noisy and sometimes ran erratically, the symptoms then being wow and an unstable picture. The cause of the trouble was $\mathrm{C} 22(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply. I fitted a replacement rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. D.S.

## GoldStar Q4031

If the fluorescent display characters are over bright and the blanked segment is partially lit, replace the 33V zener diode ZD104. J.LeJ.

## Samsung SV301K

No remote-control operation is commonly caused by a damaged PCB track along the front edge of the motherboard, between CN603 and ZD101. This removes the earth connection and all three pins of the IR sensor rise to 5 V . J.LeJ.

## Daewoo V21

If there's no RF and no capstan or drum rotation, check Q861. It's quite common to find that it has gone open-circuit. L.LeJ.

## Samsung V1395

If there's no power up, check R101, ZD101, Cl 13 and Cl 10. ZD101 tends to go short-circuit. J.LeJ.

## Daewoo DVK985P

If there's no tape movement, i.e. the loading arms move the tape to the drum but the capstan motor doesn't rotate, check D504 which tends to do short-circuit, look for dry-joints around the capstan motor connector and if necessary check IC502. J.LeJ.

## Hitachi VTM502E

Various plastic deck parts were broken in this machine. So the relevant service kits were obtained and fitted. The deck was then intact, and was retimed. But in the eject position the threading motor permanently drove the cassette housing in reverse, and wouldn't stop.

I wondered whether the end sensors or the 'butterfly' sensor was faulty, but they proved to be OK. Further checks showed that the threading motor drive chip was turned on at all times. The chip
itself was OK: the TMO line from pin 35 of the microcontroller chip was wrong. The cause of the fault was the microcontroller chip. Once it had been replaced the deck functions worked normally. M.L.

## JVC HRJ425

Incorrect speed was the complaint with this machine. In playback the capstan ran slightly fast and made a loud, grinding noise. I suspected the motor, but when I removed it the bearings seemed to be OK and it was not noisy when spun by hand. The outputs from the power supply were all OK, though I replaced a few suspect electrolytics just in case, all to no avail. I was beginning to run short of time, so I took a guess and ordered a new BU2884S servo chip (IC401). The new chip completely cured the problem. M.L.

## Hitachi VTM502E

The E-E picture was OK but there was very poor, low playback video. I used a scope to check the video signal through the playback stages and found that all was well until I reached the emitter of the BC 848 B surface-mounted transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7007$, where the signal was badly clipped and of low amplitude. A new BC848B cured the problem. M.L.

## Mitsubishi HSB82

This monster machine came in with very poor video playback and low-gain E-E pictures. The symptoms were the same at the scart socket. I had no manual, so I took a quick look to see if I could spot anything obvious.

I followed the leads from the modulator to the bottom of three boards at the right-hand side of the machine. Access was surprisingly easy. The modulator leads are plugged into the board at the righthand corner, close to the S-video inputs and phono sockets. Close by there are two surface-mounted, sil-ver-looking capacitors. When they were heated and cooled the symptoms were emphasised. Much to my relief, replacements cured the fault. The offending capacitors were $\mathrm{C} 210,47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ and C 232 , $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$. M.L.

## Philips VR665 (Paolina)

There was a very intermittent problem with this machine: the picture would develop bad tracking errors with the mono sound badly marred by wow/flutter. The cause was capstan speed variation. The culprit turned out to be the BC848B sur-
face-mounted transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7469$ in the control-track amplifier circuit. K.J.G.

## Samsung SR801K

The complaint with this machine was unstable operation in the LP mode, both record and playback, SP operation being normal. It seemed that the capstan motor could be faulty, but a replacement made no difference. The cause of the trouble was found to be the KA8334 chip IC201. K.J.G.

## Sharp VCM311HM

Old sound was being left on the tape. Checks showed that the bias oscillator wasn't working: the 2SC3203 oscillator transistor Q651 was leaky, and as a result R658 ( $4.7 \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. When these items had been replaced there was still no oscillation. Replacing the DTC323 transistor Q652 brought the oscillator back to life. K.J.G.

## Akai VSG245

This machine would intermittently fail to play a tape, with error 3 shown in the front display. After some test runs I found that the fault occurred when the machine was left to go into standby with a tape threaded round the drum and play was then pressed. The cause of the problem was drum surface wear. The drum would turn, but not promptly enough, and sometimes the tape would be thrown out a little at the take-up side of the drum. A replacement drum assembly cured this intermittent fault. G.S.

## Sharp VCM26

The complaint was that the front clock gained one minute each day. I replaced the oscillator crystal and ran the machine on test, but the fault was still present. On closer inspection I found that one of the pair of surface-mounted capacitors in the crystal oscillator circuit was missing - in fact it had never been fitted. Adding this capacitor cured the fault. G.S.

## Akai VSG271

This machine would intermittently cut off and stop in the play and record modes. On test I found that the tape would spill out on the take-up side of the pinch roller then the machine would stop. A check on the take-up torque showed that it was low at around $50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}$ instead of $80-100 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}$. The cause of the trouble was the reel-drive clutch. G.S.

## Answer to Test Case 437 - see page 459 -

We are often fooled into thinking that the microcontroller chip in a TV set or a VCR is faulty. All too often, especially in a VCR, the chip turns out to be perfectly OK. In this situation a feedback signal, typically from a deck sensor, is usually wrong.
In this case however the cause of the fault lay in the power supply circuit. IC301's 5 V supply comes via circuit protector PR512, which looks like a resistor. It's rated at 1.25 A and, in this design, passes about 130 mA in the standby mode and 530 mA when the machine is switched on. It feeds three regulators, one for the always 5 V supply and a couple more for the two switched 5 V supplies.
When the machine was in the standby mode the full 5 V was available at the microcontroller chip, which would happily switch on the other two 5 V lines when asked. But the increased current through PR512 would result in the always- 5 V supply falling below 4.5 V . At this point the microcontroller chip would reset itself and release the two 5 V supply switches, reverting to standby. A nega-tive-going pulse at the output end of PR5512 was clearly visible on the screen of Sage's scope when the machine was switched on.
The initial recording problems noticed by the user were caused by the onset of PR512's failure. When it was removed and checked, its resistance was found to be just over $1 \Omega$.
The moral is to check the power supply outputs carefully and beware of fuses and protective resistors whose resistance value may have increased.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Servicing the Panasonic Euro-2 Chassis

The Euro-2 was Panasonic's second chassis to feature digital signal processing. There were several versions. Brian Storm describes the operation of these sets and summarises servicing experience to date.

## PC Memories

A PC system uses several different types of memory device for various purposes. In Part 3 of his current series K.F. Ibrahim describes the different types of memory and the purposes for which they are used.

## Servicing Daewoo V50/V60 VCRs

J. LeJeune describes routine servicing and summarises fault experience with these VCRs, which differ only in the VideoPlus option. They use the Daewoo FM deck.

## A Run-on Timer Circuit

Keith Cummins presents an interesting circuit that can be used to switch equipment off after a time delay of up to half an hour. The design avoids the need for a mains transformer.

## CD Player Servicing

John Coombes on basic faults and their causes.

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Version 7 of the computerised Index to TELEVISION magazine covers Volumes 38 to 48 (1988-1998). It has thousands of references to TV, VCR, CD, satellite and monitor fault reports and articles, with synopses. A TV NCR spares guide, an advertisers list and a directory of trade and professional organisations are included. The software is quick and easy to use, and runs on any PC with Microsoft Windows or MS-DOS. Price is $£ 35$ (supplied on a $3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HD}$ disc). Those with previous versions can obtain an upgraded version for $£ 15$. Please quote the serial number of the original disc. See the CD-ROM offer below.

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Nick Beer has already written the best-selling Servicing Audio and Hi-fi Equipment and is a technical correspondent for many UK and international journals such as Television. He also works as an engineer and teaches satellite servicing to technicians.

[^4]
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[^4]:    - A practical guide to a new and important area for service engineers
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[^5]:    HOMINATED FIRST CHOICE SUPPLIER（Source）－Marvyn Hamlyn survey＇Independent Retail \＆Service Engineers＇June 1997

