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Service Manual

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PHILIPS

1. Technical Specifications, Connections, and Chassis Overview

Index of this chapter:

Note: Figures below can deviate slightly from the actual situation, due to the different set executions.

1.1 Technical Specifications

1.1.1 Vision

Display type	:	CRT, Real Flat
Screen size(s)	:	28 inch - 16:9
	:	29 inch - 4:3
	:	32 inch - 16:9
Tuning system	:	PLL
IF frequency	:	38.9 MHz
Colour systems	:	PAL: B/G,D/K,I
	:	SECAM: B/G,D/K,L/L'
	:	NTSC-playback
Channel selections	:	100 presets
	:	UVSH
Aerial input	:	75 ohm, IEC-type

1.1.2 Sound

Sound systems	:	FM-mono, AM-mono
	:	FM-stereo: B/G
	:	NICAM: B/G,D/K,I,L
Maximum power	:	4 x 10 W_rms (int.)

1.1.3 Miscellaneous

Mains voltage	:	220 - 240 Vac
Mains frequency	:	50 / 60 Hz
Ambient temperature	:	+5 to +45 deg. C
Maximum humidity	:	90 % R.H.
Power consumption	:	
- Normal operation	:	≈ 115 W
- Standby	:	< 1 W

1.2 Connections

1.2.1 Front and Top Control, Side I/O Connections

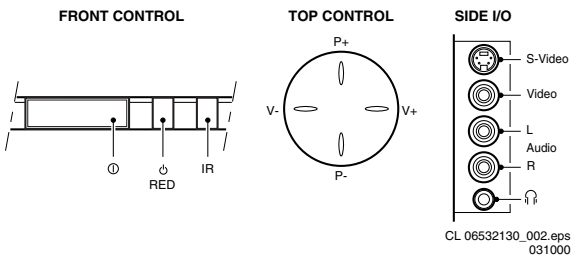


Figure 1-1 Front and Top Control, Side I/O connections

Hosiden: SVHS - In

1 - Y	Ground	
2 - C	Ground	
3 - Y	1 Vpp / 75 ohm	
4 - C	0.3 Vpp / 75 ohm	

Cinch: In

- CVBS	1 Vpp / 75 ohm	
- Audio - L	0.5 Vrms / 10 kohm	
- Audio - R	0.5 Vrms / 10 kohm	

Mini Jack: Headphone - Out

- Headphone	32 - 600 ohm / 10 mW	

1.2.2 Rear Connections

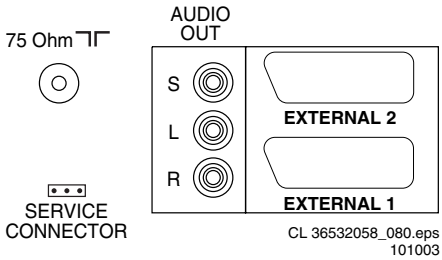


Figure 1-2 Rear connections

Aerial - In

- IEC-type	Coax, 75 ohm	

Service connector

1 - SDA-S	I2C data (5 V)	
2 - SCL-S	I2C clock (5 V)	
3 - GND	Ground	

Audio - Out (Cinch)

S - Surround	0.5 Vrms / 1 kohm (optional)	
L - Audio - L	0.5 Vrms / 1 kohm	
R - Audio - R	0.5 Vrms / 1 kohm	

External 1: RGB/YUV and CVBS - In/Out

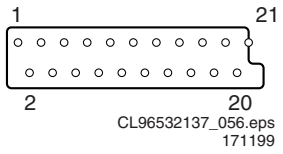


Figure 1-3 SCART connector

1 - Audio - R	0.5 Vrms / 1 kohm	
2 - Audio - R	0.5 Vrms / 10 kohm	
3 - Audio - L	0.5 Vrms / 1 kohm	
4 - Audio	Ground	
5 - Audio	Ground	
6 - Audio - L	0.5 Vrms / 10 kohm	
7 - Blue / U	0.7 Vpp / 75 ohm	
8 - CVBS-status	0 - 1.3 V: INT	
	4.5 - 7 V: EXT 16:9	
	9.5 - 12 V: EXT 4:3	
9 - Video	Ground	
10 - N.C.		
11 - Green / Y	0.7 Vpp / 75 ohm	
12 - N.C.		
13 - Video	Ground	
14 - Video	Ground	
15 - Red / V	0.7 Vpp / 75 ohm	
16 - Status / FBL	0 - 0.4 V: INT	
	1 - 3 V: EXT / 75 ohm	
17 - Video	Ground	
18 - Video	Ground	
19 - CVBS	1 Vpp / 75 ohm	
20 - CVBS	1 Vpp / 75 ohm	
21 - Shielding	Ground	

External 2: CVBS and Y/C - In/Out (for recorder)

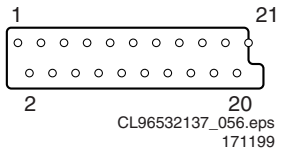


Figure 1-4 SCART connector

1 - Audio - R	0.5 Vrms / 1 kohm	
2 - Audio - R	0.5 Vrms / 10 kohm	
3 - Audio - L	0.5 Vrms / 1 kohm	
4 - Audio	Ground	
5 - Audio	Ground	
6 - Audio - L	0.5 Vrms / 10 kohm	
7 - C-in	0.7 Vpp / 75 ohm	
8 - CVBS-status	0 - 1.3 V: INT	
	4.5 - 7 V: EXT 16:9	
	9.5 - 12 V: EXT 4:3	
9 - Video	Ground	
10 - Easylink	(P50)	
11 - N.C.		
12 - N.C.		
13 - Video	Ground	
14 - Video	Ground	
15 - C	0.7 Vpp / 75 ohm	
16 - N.C.		
17 - Video	Ground	
18 - Video	Ground	
19 - CVBS-out	1 Vpp / 75 ohm	
20 - YCVBS-in	1 Vpp / 75 ohm	
21 - Shielding	Ground	

1.3 Chassis Overview

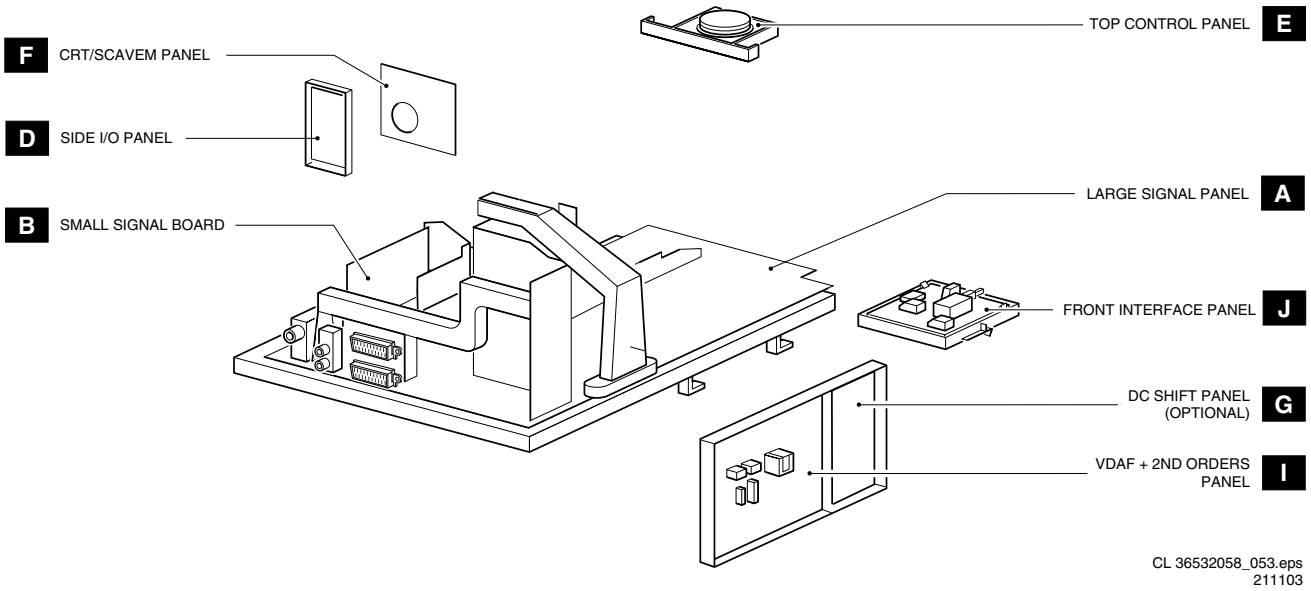


Figure 1-5 PWB location

5. Service Modes, Error Codes, and Fault Finding

Index of this chapter:

5.1 Test Points

See chapter 6 " Block Diagrams, Testpoint Overview, and Waveforms".

Perform measurements under the following conditions:
- Service Default Mode.
- Video: colour bar signal.
- Audio: 3 kHz left, 1 kHz right.

5.2 Service Modes

Service Default Mode (SDM) and Service Alignment Mode (SAM) offer several features for the service technician, while the Customer Service Mode (CSM) is used for communication between a Philips Customer Care Centre (P3C) and a customer.

There is also the option of using ComPair, a hardware interface between a computer (see requirements below) and the TV chassis. It offers the ability of structured troubleshooting, test pattern generation, error code reading, software version readout, and software upgrading.
Minimum requirements: a Pentium processor, Windows 95/ 98, and a CD-ROM drive (see also paragraph “ComPair”).

5.2.1 Service Default Mode (SDM)

Purpose
- To create a pre-defined setting, to get the same measurement results as given in this manual.
- To override SW protections (only when SDM is activated via shorting the SDM pins on the SSB).
- To start the blinking LED procedure.
- Inspection of error buffer, life timer, and software version.

Specifications
- Tuning frequency: 475.25 MHz for PAL/SECAM.
- Colour system: SECAM L for France or PAL B/G for the rest of Europe.
- All picture settings at 50 % (brightness, colour, contrast).
- All sound settings at 50 %, except volume at 25 %.
- All service-unfriendly modes (if present) are disabled, like:
  - (Sleep) timer.
  - Child/parental lock.
  - Blue mute.
  - Automatic volume limiter (AVL).
  - Auto switch-off (when no video signal was received for 10 minutes).
  - Skip/blank of non-favourite pre-sets.
  - Hotel or hospital mode.
  - Local keyboard block.
  - Smart modes.
  - Auto store of personal presets.
  - Auto user menu time-out.

How to Activate SDM
Use one of the following methods:
- Use the standard RC-transmitter and key in the code “062596”, directly followed by the “MENU” button.
  Note: It is possible that, together with the SDM, the main menu will appear. To switch it "off", push the “MENU” button again.
- Short circuit, during switch "on" of the set, the two solder pads on the SSB with the indication “FOR SERVICE”. These solder pads are located at the "tuner" side of the SSB (just above the large BGA IC).
  Caution: If the SDM is activated via these pins, all the software-controlled protections are de-activated for 15 s. When these 15 s are expired, the set will shutdown to protection mode.
- Use the DST-emulation feature of ComPair.
- Use the “DEFAULT” button on the Dealer Service Tool (RC7150).

After activating this mode:
- “SDM” will appear in the upper right corner of the screen.
- Also, the error buffer, operating hours, and software version are displayed (can be toggled "on/off" with the "STATUS / OSD / [i+]" button).
- Blinking LED procedure will be started.
- All software-controlled protections are overridden for 15 s. When these 15 s are expired, the set will shutdown to protection mode.

Contents of SDM:
- **HRS.** Displays the accumulated total of operation hours (not the standby hours) in hexadecimal value.
- **SW.** Displays the date of the software and the software version of the ROM
  example: A02EB1_1.00 = AAABBC-X.YY.
  - **AAA**= chassis name.
  - **BB**= region and/or function name: E= Europe, A= Asia Pacific, U= NAFTA, L= LATAM, B= Basic, T= Top, P= PAL, N= NTSC, S= Stereo, M= Mono.
  - **C**= the language cluster number.
  - **X.Y**= the software version, where X is the main version number (different numbers are not compatible with one another) and Y is the sub version number (a higher number is always compatible with a lower number).
- **ERR** (followed by maximal 8 errors). The most recent error is displayed at the upper left (for an error explanation see paragraph “Error Codes”).

How to navigate
- When you press the “MENU” button on the RC transmitter, the set will toggle between the SDM and the normal user menu (with the SDM mode still active in the background).
- When you press the “STATUS / OSD / [i+]” button on the RC transmitter, the set will toggle only display "SDM". This mode is useful when performing measurements, then the OSD info will not generate interference.

How to exit SDM
Use one of the following methods:
- Switch the set to STANDBY via a standard customer RC-transmitter (the error buffer is erased).
- Via a standard customer RC-transmitter: key in “00”-sequence (the error buffer is **not** erased).

5.2.2 Service Alignment Mode (SAM)

Purpose
- To perform alignments.
- To change option settings.
- To easily identify the used software version.
- To view operation hours.
- To display / clear the error code buffer.

Specifications
- Operating hours counter.
- Software version.
- Option settings.
- Error buffer reading and erasing.
- Software alignments.
- Disable service unfriendly modes.

How to activate SAM
Use one of the following methods:
- Via a standard RC transmitter: key in the code “062596” directly followed by the “STATUS / OSD / [i+]” button.
- Use the DST-emulation feature of ComPair.
- Press the "ALIGN" button on the DST while the set is in the normal operation

After activating this mode, “SAM” will appear in the upper right corner of the screen.

Contents of SAM:
- **HRS.** Displays the accumulated total of operation hours (not the standby hours) in hexadecimal value
  Note: every time the set is switched "on" by the mains switch or the RC, the timer is increased by 0.5.
- **SW.** Displays the software version of the ROM
  example: A02EB1_1.00 = AAABBC-X.YY.
  – **AAA**= chassis name.
  – **BB**= region and/or function name: E= Europe, A= Asia Pacific, U= NAFTA, L= LATAM, B= Basic, T= Top, P= PAL, N= NTSC, S= Stereo, M= Mono.
  – **C**= the language cluster number.
  – **X.Y**= the software version, where X is the main version number (different numbers are not compatible with one another) and Y is the sub version number (a higher number is always compatible with a lower number).
- **ERR** (followed by maximal 8 errors). The most recent error is displayed at the upper left (for an error explanation see paragraph “Error Codes”).
- **CLEAR ERRORS.** When you press the “OK” button, the error buffer is reset.
- **OPTIONS.** Extra features for Service.
- **AKB.** Disable (off) or enable (on) the "black current loop" (AKB= Auto Kine Bias). For Vg2 alignment.
- **VSD.** Disable (off) or enable (on) the vertical deflection (VSD= Vertical Scan Disable).**Do not use** (will cause a protection). Is for future use.
- **TUNER.** This will activate the “TUNER” alignments sub-menu.
- **WHITE TONE.** This will activate the “WHITE TONE” alignments sub-menu.
- **GEOMETRY.** This will activate the “GEOMETRY” alignments sub-menu.
- **SOUND.** This will activate the “SOUND” alignments sub-menu.
- **SMART SETTINGS.** This will activate the “SMART SETTINGS” alignments sub-menu.
- **STORE.** This will save the new settings/alignments.
- **EEPROM TEST.** This will report if the SW checksum is OK. Convenient after SW upgrading.
- **VID RAM TEST.** This will check the continuity of the address bus and data bus of the Video RAM.
- **VG2.** This feature is not implemented yet. **Do not use.**

Note: Alignments are described in chapter 8 "Alignments".

How to navigate
- In SAM, you can select the menu items with the “CURSOR UP/DOWN” key on the RC-transmitter. The selected item will be highlighted. When not all menu items fit on the screen, move the “CURSOR UP/DOWN” key to display the next/previous menu items.
- With the “CURSOR LEFT/RIGHT” keys, it is possible to:
  – (De) activate the selected menu item.
  – Change the value of the selected menu item.
  – Activate the selected submenu.
- When you press the “MENU” button on the RC transmitter, the set will toggle between the SAM and the normal user menu (with the SAM mode still active in the background).

How to exit SAM
Use one of the following methods:
- Switch the set to STANDBY via the RC-transmitter (the error buffer is erased).
- Via a standard customer RC-transmitter: key in “00”-sequence (the error buffer is **not** erased).

5.2.3 Customer Service Mode (CSM)

Purpose
When a customer is having problems with his TV-set, he can call his dealer or the Philips helpdesk (P3C). The service technician can than ask the customer to activate the CSM, in order to identify the status of the set. Now, the service technician can judge the severity of the complaint. In many cases, he can advise the customer how to solve the problem, or he can decide if it is necessary to visit the customer.
The CSM is a **read only** mode; therefore, modifications in this mode are not possible.

How to activate CSM
Use one of the following methods:
- Press the “MUTE” button on the RC-transmitter **simultaneously** with any key on the TV for at least 4 seconds.
- Key in the code “123654” via the standard RC transmitter.

Notes:
- Activation of the CSM is only possible if there is no (user) menu on the screen!
- During CSM, sound volume is set to 25% of the scale, "Smart Sound" is set to "Theatre" mode, and "Smart Picture" is set to "Rich/Movies" mode temporarily to ensure a good picture and sound of the working set. After leaving CSM, the original settings are restored.

How to navigate
By means of the “CURSOR-DOWN/UP” knob on the RC-transmitter, you can navigate through the menus.

Contents of CSM
The following information is displayed on screen:
- Text “CSM” on the first line.
- Line number for every line (to make CSM language independent).
- Option code information.
- Configuration information.
- Service-unfriendly modes.

1. **28PW8609/12** (if present). Type/model number according to the Philips standard.
2. **SOFTWARE.** Software version AAABBC-X.YY.
3. **HOURS ON.** Operating hours (in hexadecimal).
4. **CODES.** Shows the contents of the error buffer (the word “error” may not be used on this screen, instead “codes” is used).
5. **OP.** Option code information.
6. **SYSTEM.** "XXXXXX" is the (colour) system that is set for this preset (this is not applicable to NAFTA and AP-NTSC models).
7. **NO SIGNAL.** No "ident" signal present (VID status bit in MPIF) on selected source.
8. **TIMER ON** (if present)**.** Timer (in "FEATURE" menu) is activated.
9. **CHANNEL LOCKED** (if present)**.** Child Lock is activated (i.e. when local keyboard is locked).
10. **NOT PREFERED** (if present)**.** Current channel is defined as skipped or non-preferred.

11. **HOTELMODE ON/OFF** (if present)**.** Shows if the HOTEL mode is activated (only for Europe and AP).
12. **SOURCE.** Selected source before entry of CSM; XXX (channel no.), external source name (i.e. AV1, CVI, EXT1, etc...).
13. **SOUND.** Selected SOUND mode; "XX"= MONO, NICAM, STEREO, L1 (Language 1), L2 (Language 2), SAP, VIRTUAL, or DIGITAL prior entry to CSM.
14. **VOLUME.** Volume level before entry of CSM (typ. 00..100).
15. **BALANCE.** Balance level before entry of CSM (typ. -50..50).
16. **BRIGHTNESS.** Brightness level before entry of CSM (typ. 00..100).
17. **COLOR.** Colour level before entry of CSM (typ. 00..100).
18. **CONTRAST.** Contrast level before entry of CSM (typ. 00..100).
19. **HUE** (if present)**.** Hue level before entry of CSM (typ. -50..100).

How to exit CSM

Use one of the following methods:

- After you press a key on the RC-transmitter (with exception of the “CHANNEL”, “VOLUME” and digit (0-9) keys), or
- After you switch the TV-set “OFF” with the mains switch.
- After 15 min. no RC or local keyboard actions.

5.3 Problems and Solving Tips (related to CSM)

Note: Below described problems are all related to the TV settings. The procedures to change the value (or status) of the different settings are described above. New value(s) are automatically stored.

5.3.1 Picture Problems

Picture too dark

1. Press SMART PICTURE on the RC. In case the picture improves, increase the “Brightness” or the “Contrast” value. The new value(s) are automatically stored (in “personal” pre-set) for all TV channels.
2. Check in CSM lines BRIGHTNESS and/or CONTRAST. If the value of line BRIGHTNESS is low (< 10) or the value of line CONTRAST is low (< 10), increase them.

Picture too bright

1. Press SMART PICTURE on the RC. In case the picture improves, decrease the “Brightness” or the “Contrast” value. The new value(s) are automatically stored (in “personal” pre-set) for all TV channels.
2. Check in CSM lines BRIGHTNESS and/or CONTRAST. If the value of line BRIGHTNESS is high (> 40) or the value of line CONTRAST is high (> 50), decrease the “Brightness” or the “Contrast” value.

White line around picture elements and text

1. Press SMART PICTURE on the RC. In case the picture improves, decrease the “Sharpness” value. The new value is automatically stored (in “personal” pre-set) for all TV channels.
2. Check in CSM line SHARPNESS. Decrease the “Sharpness” value. The new value is automatically stored for all TV channels.

No picture

Check in CSM line 7. In case this line shows NO SIGNAL, check the aerial cable/aerial system.

Blue picture

No proper signal is received. Check the aerial cable/aerial system.

Blue picture and/or unstable picture

A scrambled or decoded signal is received.

Black and white picture

Check in CSM line COLOR. In case the value is low (< 10), increase the “Color” value. The new value is automatically stored for all TV channels.

No colours/colour lines around picture elements or colours not correct or unstable picture

1. Check in CSM line SYSTEM. If a “strange” system pops up, something has gone wrong during installation. Re-install the channel.
2. In case line SYSTEM is “FRANCE”, the installed system for this pre-set is SECAM, while PAL is required. Install the required program again: open the installation menu and perform manual installation. Select system “West Europe”.

Menu text not sharp enough

1. Press “SMART PICTURE”. In case picture improves, decrease the "Contrast" value. The new value(s) are automatically stored for all TV channels.
2. Check in CSM line CONTRAST. If the value of this line is high (> 50), decrease the "Contrast" value.

5.3.2 Sound Problems

No sound from left and right speaker

Check in CSM line VOLUME. If the value is high, increase the value of “Volume”. The new value(s) are automatically stored (in “personal” pre-set) for all TV channels.

Sound too loud for left and right speaker

Check in CSM line VOLUME. If the value is low, decrease the value of “Volume”. The new value(s) are automatically stored (in “personal” pre-set) for all TV channels.

5.4 ComPair

5.4.1 Introduction

ComPair (Computer Aided Repair) is a service tool for Philips Consumer Electronics products. ComPair is a further development on the European DST (service remote control), which allows faster and more accurate diagnostics. ComPair has three big advantages:

- ComPair helps you to quickly get an understanding on how to repair the chassis in a short time by guiding you systematically through the repair procedures.
- ComPair allows very detailed diagnostics (on I^2C level) and is therefore capable of accurately indicating problem areas. You do not have to know anything about I^2C commands yourself because ComPair takes care of this.
- ComPair speeds up the repair time since it can automatically communicate with the chassis (when the microprocessor is working) and all repair information is directly available. When ComPair is installed together with the SearchMan electronic manual of the defective chassis, schematics and PWBs are only a mouse click away.

5.4.2 Specifications

ComPair consists of a Windows based faultfinding program and an interface box between PC and the (defective) product. The ComPair interface box is connected to the PC via a serial or RS232 cable.
For this chassis, the ComPair interface box and the TV communicate via a bi-directional service cable via the service connector.

The ComPair faultfinding program is able to determine the problem of the defective television. ComPair can gather diagnostic information in two ways:

- **Automatic** (by communication with the television): ComPair can automatically read out the contents of the entire error buffer. Diagnosis is done on I2C level. ComPair can access the I2C bus of the television. ComPair can send and receive I2C commands to the micro controller of the television. In this way, it is possible for ComPair to communicate (read and write) to devices on the I2C busses of the TV-set.
- **Manually** (by asking questions to you): Automatic diagnosis is only possible if the micro controller of the television is working correctly and only to a certain extends. When this is not the case, ComPair will guide you through the faultfinding tree by asking you questions (e.g. Does the screen give a picture? Click on the correct answer: YES / NO) and showing you examples (e.g. Measure test-point I7 and click on the correct oscillogram you see on the oscilloscope). You can answer by clicking on a link (e.g. text or a waveform picture) that will bring you to the next step in the faultfinding process.

By a combination of automatic diagnostics and an interactive question / answer procedure, ComPair will enable you to find most problems in a fast and effective way.

Beside fault finding, ComPair provides some **additional features** like:

- Up- or downloading of pre-sets.
- Managing of pre-set lists.
- Emulation of the Dealer Service Tool (DST).
- If both ComPair and SearchMan (Electronic Service Manual) are installed, all the schematics and the PWBs of the set are available by clicking on the appropriate hyperlink.
  Example: *Measure the DC-voltage on capacitor C2568 (Schematic/Panel) at the Mono-carrier*.
  – Click on the “Panel” hyperlink to automatically show the PWB with a highlighted capacitor C2568.
  – Click on the “Schematic” hyperlink to automatically show the position of the highlighted capacitor.
- SW upgrading

5.4.3 Stepwise Start-up

This is realised via ComPair and is very helpful when a **protection** is activated (see also chapter “Protections”). Under normal circumstances, a fault in the power supply, or an error during start-up, will switch the television to protection mode. ComPair can take over the initialisation of the television. In this way, it is possible to distinguish which part of the start-up routine (hence which circuitry) is causing the problem. Take notice that the transition between two steps can take some time, so give the set some time to reach a stable state. During the transition time, the LED can blink strangely.

On activating Service mode, protections and other errors can be trapped by powering the TV in stepwise fashion as explained below. The "stepwise start-up" mode is done in the specified sequence. Before activating this mode, all the protections are disabled and are only enabled step-by-step, to trap the errors more appropriately.

The following steps are involved.

Step 0: Standby.

- Pre-condition: The set is in protection mode.
- Post-condition: The set is switched to the stepwise start-up mode. Only the necessary Standby Supply is present, all other supplies are switched "off".

Step 1: Power "on".

- Pre-condition: All protections are disabled, sound amplifiers are muted, and general initialisation is done.
- Post-condition: 8V and 5V supplies are "on". Degaussing is "on" and switched "off" after 3 s. The supply fault protections are enabled.

Step 2: Initialised.

- Pre-condition: Step 1 is done. No supply protection faults are detected.
- Post-condition: ADOC, MPIF, and Tuner components are initialised.

Step 3: Deflection "on".

- Pre-condition: Step 2 is done. No protection faults detected.
- Post-condition: Deflection is switched "on". The horizontal deflection fault protections are enabled.

Step 4: TV "on".

- Pre-condition: Step 3 is done. No protection faults detected.
- Post-condition: Picture tube is switched "on". Sound amplifiers are demuted. The X-ray/beam current fault protections are enabled.

Note: When the set is in stepwise mode and, due to stepping-up, a protection is activated, the set will really go into protection (blinking LED). The set will not leave the stepwise-mode however. If state X is the state where the set went to protection, stepwise start-up will return to state X-1. At state (X-1) diagnostic measurements can be performed. Also, in the short time, the set is in state X but not in protection, you can also do some measurements.

5.4.4 How To Connect

1. First, install the ComPair Browser software (see the Quick Reference Card for installation instructions).
2. Connect the RS232 interface cable between a free serial (COM) port of your PC and the PC connector (marked with “PC”) of the ComPair interface.
3. Connect the mains adapter to the supply connector (marked with “POWER 9V DC”) of the ComPair interface.
4. Switch the ComPair interface “OFF”.
5. Switch the television set “OFF” with the mains switch.
6. Connect the ComPair interface cable between the connector on the rear side of the ComPair interface (marked with “I2C”) and the ComPair connector at the rear side of the TV.
7. Plug the mains adapter in a mains outlet, and switch the interface “ON”. The green and red LEDs light up together. The red LED extinguishes after approx. 1 second while the green LED remains lit.
8. Start the ComPair program and read the “Introduction” chapter.

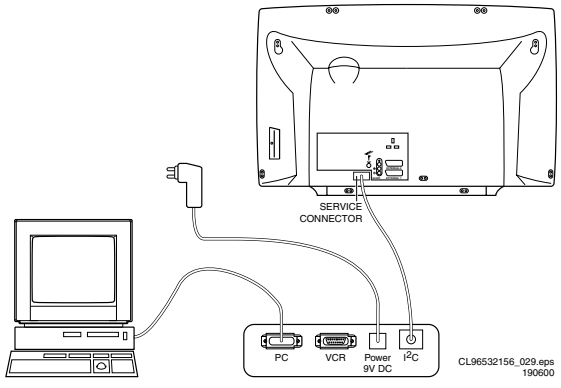


Figure 5-1 ComPair Interface connection

5.4.5 How To Order

ComPair order codes:

- Starter kit ComPair32/SearchMan32 software and ComPair interface (excl. transformer): 3122 785 90450.
- ComPair interface (excluding transformer): 4822 727 21631.
- Starter kit ComPair32 software (registration version): 3122 785 60040.
- Starter kit SearchMan32 software: 3122 785 60050.
- ComPair32 CD (2003 update): 3122 785 60110.
- SearchMan32 CD (2003 update): 3122 785 60120.
- ComPair interface cable: 3122 785 90004.
- ComPair firmware upgrade IC: 3122 785 90510.
- Transformer Europe: 4822 727 21632.
- Transformer UK: 4822 727 21633.

5.5 Error Codes

5.5.1 Introduction

The error code buffer contains all detected errors since the last time the buffer was erased. The buffer is written from left to right, new errors are logged at the left side, and all other errors shift one position to the right.
When an error has occurred, the error is added to the list of errors, provided the list is not full or the error is a protection error.
When an error occurs and the error buffer is full, then the new error is not added, and the error buffer stays intact (history is maintained), except when the error is a protection error.
To prevent that an occasional error stays in the list forever, the error is removed from the list after 50+ operation hours.
When multiple errors occur (errors occurred within a short time span), there is a high probability that there is some relation between them.

5.5.2 How to read the Error Buffer

Use one of the following methods:
- On screen via the SAM (only if you have a picture). Examples:
  - **0 0 0 0**: No errors detected
  - **6 0 0 0**: Error code 6 is the last and only detected error
  - **9 6 0 0**: Error code 6 was first detected and error code 9 is the last detected error
- Via the blinking LED procedure (when you have no picture). See next paragraph.
- Via ComPair.

5.5.3 How to clear the Error Buffer

Use **one** of the following methods:
- By activation of the “CLEAR ERRORS” command in the SAM menu.
- With a normal RC, key in sequence “MUTE” followed by “062599” and “OK”.
- When you transmit the commands “DIAGNOSE” - “99” - “OK” with ComPair (or with a DST).
- If the content of the error buffer has not changed for 50+ hours, it resets automatically.

5.5.4 Error Codes

Error codes are required to indicate failures in the TV set. In principle a unique error is available for every:
- I2C device error.
- I2C bus error (for every bus containing two or more I2C devices).
- Protection error (e.g. +8V protection or Horizontal protection).
- Error not related to an I2C device, but of importance (e.g. BC-loop, RAM error).

Table 5-1 Error Table

Error	Description
0	No error
1	Horizontal Protection (via NOHFB bit in ADOC)
3	+8V error (missing/protection active by checking MPIF ASUP bit))
4	X-ray/High beam current protection signal (via XPROT bit in ADOC)
5	Hardware Protection is active (same as EMG)
7	Under-voltage protection
11	MPIF I2C communication failure / MPIF test failed
12	BC-loop not stabilised within the time limit (i.e. after timer is expired)
13	NVM I2C communication failure
14	Main tuner I2C failure UV13xx
17	3D Combfilter I2C communication failure
18	PIP Tuner I2C failure
19	2fH component input I2C failure (PCF8574)
21	PIP IF demodulator IC TDA988x communication failed (only for PIP/DW sets)
22	Flash over protection error (to register CRT flash-overs, via FPR bit in ADOC)

Service tips:
- In case of non-intermittent faults, clear the error buffer before you begin the repair. This to ensure that old error codes are no longer present. Before clearing the buffer, write down the content, as this history can give you significant information.
- If possible, check the entire contents of the error buffer. In some situations, an error code is only the result of another error code and not the actual cause (e.g., a fault in the protection detection circuitry can also lead to a protection).

5.6 The Blinking LED Procedure

5.6.1 Introduction

Via this procedure, you can make the contents of the error buffer visible via the front LED. This is especially useful for fault finding, when there is no picture.

When the SDM is activated, the front LED will show (blink) the contents of the error-buffer. Error-codes > 10 are shown as follows:
1. A long blink of 750 ms (which is an indication of the decimal digit),
2. A pause of 1500 ms,
3. “n” short blinks (where “n” = 1 - 9),
4. When all the error-codes are displayed, the sequence finishes with a LED blink of 3000 ms,
5. The sequence starts again.

Example: Error 12 9 6 0 0.
After activation of the SDM, the front LED will show:
1. 1 long blink of 750 ms (which is an indication of the decimal digit) followed by a pause of 1500 ms,
2. 2 short blinks of 250 ms, followed by a pause of 3000 ms,
3. 9 short blinks of 250 ms, followed by a pause of 3000 ms,
4. 6 short blinks of 250 ms, followed by a pause of 3000 ms,
5. 1 long blink of 3000 ms to finish the sequence,
6. The sequence starts again.

5.6.2 How to activate

Use one of the following methods:
- Activate the SDM (only via soldering pads marked “FOR SERVICE” on the SSB). The blinking front LED will show the entire contents of the error buffer (this works in “normal

operation" mode and in "protection" mode). In order to avoid confusion with RC5 signal reception blinking, this LED blinking procedure is terminated when an RC5 command is received.
- Transmit the commands "MUTE", "06250x", and "OK" with a normal RC (where "x" is the position in the error buffer that has to be displayed). With x= 1, the last detected error is shown, x= 2 the second last error, etc.... When x= 0, all errors are shown.
- "DIAGNOSE X" with the DST (where "x" is the position in the error buffer that has to be displayed). With x= 1, the last detected error is shown, x= 2 the second last error, etc.... When x= 0, all errors are shown.

Note: It can take some seconds before the blinking LED starts.

5.7 Protections

5.7.1 Introduction

Fault protections are introduced to avoid unacceptable temperature rising and burning hazards. If a fault situation is detected, an error code will be generated and if necessary, the set is put in protection mode.
The protection mode is indicated by the blinking of the front LED at a frequency of 3 Hz (or by a coded blinking in special cases). For the customer, it is made impossible to switch "on" the set during a protection.
It is possible to determine the type of fault by interpreting the blinking pattern of the LED indicator. It is also possible to read out the error codes from the NVM via ComPair. It is possible to de-activate the protection states in the Service Default Mode.

The following protections are implemented:

Table 5-2 Protections overview

Protection	Detection method	Bit name	Detection
Under Voltage	Via ADC (KB)	ADC (KB)	ADC input
+8V Supply	Via MPIF_IRQ	ASUP	MPIF internal register
Horizontal fly-back	Via interrupts	NOHFB	ADOC internal register (DOP)
X-ray	Via interrupts	XPROT	ADOC internal register (DOP)
Beam Current	Via interrupts	BCF	ADOC internal register (DOP)
Flash	Hardware ctrl	-	Hardware
Arc	Hardware ctrl	-	Hardware
Vertical	Hardware ctrl	-	Hardware
East/West	Hardware ctrl	-	Hardware
Bridge coil	Hardware ctrl	-	Hardware

The protections are split up in the following order:
- I2C related protections.
- ADOC related protections (via polling on I/O pins or via algorithms).
- DOP related protections (mainly for deflection items).
- Hardware errors that are not sensed by the OTC (e.g. vertical flyback protection, bridge coil protection, E/W protection, arcing protection).

All faults detected are re-checked five times before the protection mode is triggered. It should be noted that supply fault detection/protection are enabled only after the chassis power supply has been established. Likewise, after the line drive starts, the deflection detection/protection must be enabled. To prevent false activation of protection mode during power mode transitions, interrupts related to supply fault and deflection fault are disabled.

5.7.2 I2C Related Protections

In normal operation, some registers of the I2C controlled ICs are refreshed every 200 ms. During this sequence, the I2C busses and the I2C ICs are checked.
An I2C protection will take place if the SDA and SCL lines are short-circuited to ground, or to each other. An I2C error will also occur, if the power supply of the IC is missing.

5.7.3 ADOC Related Protections

If a protection is detected at an ADOC input, the uP will start to scan all protection inputs every 200 ms for five times. If the protection on one of the inputs is still active after 1 s, the microprocessor will put the set in the protection mode. Before the scanning is started, a so-called "ESD refresh" is carried out. This is done, because the interrupt on one of the inputs is possibly caused either by a flash or by ESD. As a flash or ESD can influence IC settings, the key ICs are initialised again, to ensure the normal picture and sound conditions of the set.

Under Voltage Protection
The under voltage protection is needed due to the non-isolated chassis architecture used in A02. Whenever there is a short circuit in the Deflection yoke coil or in the Audio power supply, the averaged Horizontal Flyback Voltage (HFB_XRAY_PROT) will fall. After signal conditioning, this voltage is fed to the "KEYBOARD_ADC" input. When this input of the MIPS controller is less than a certain level, the under voltage protection is activated. This is done by the normal keyboard polling mechanism.
The protection mode is activated after five consecutive occurrences. Response time required is 2 s. This is to avoid set going to under voltage protection mode during start up, since the HFB will only be stable w.r.t. mains on for about 1.6 s.

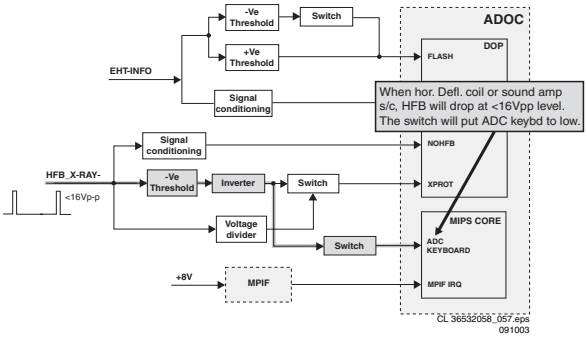


Figure 5-2 Under Voltage Protection

+8V Protection
Hardware is employed for the detection of +8V supply fault. A hardware interrupt (MPIF-IRQ) is generated by the MPIF when the +8V supply falls below the IC specification.
To avoid false detection, the corresponding interrupt sub routine checks the status of "ASUP" bit in the MPIF status register for five times consecutively with an interval of 200 ms before triggering the protection mode. Response time required is 1.2 s.

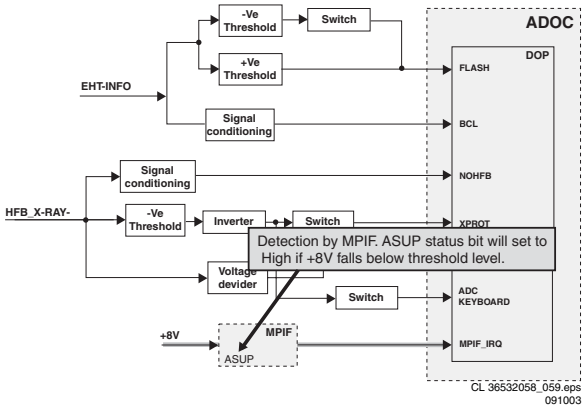


Figure 5-3 +8V Protection

5.7.4 DOP Related Protections

The uP reads every 200 ms the status register of the DOP (via the I2C bus). If a protection signal is detected on one of the inputs of the DOP, the relevant error bit in the register is set to “high”. If this error bit is still “high” after 1 s, the OTC will store the error code in the error buffer of the NVM and, depending on the relevancy of the error bit, the set will either go into the protection mode or not.

Horizontal Fly Back Protection

Hardware is employed for the detection of a horizontal deflection fault. The DOP core generates a hardware interrupt when consecutive three horizontal flyback pulses are not received at the HFB input of the DOP block of the ADOC IC. To avoid false detection, the corresponding interrupt sub routine checks the status of “NOHFB” status bit in the DOP core for five times consecutively with an interval of 50 ms before triggering the protection mode. The response time for this protection needed is 300 ms.

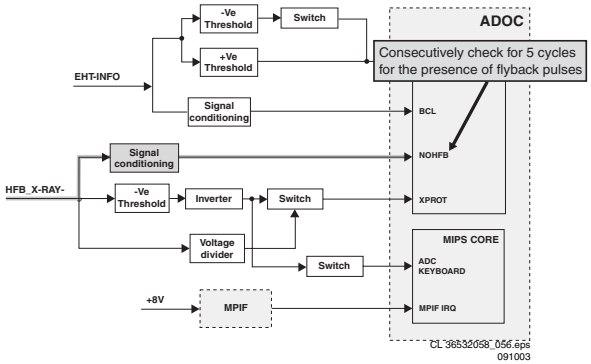


Figure 5-4 Horizontal Fly Back Protection

X-Ray Protection (Over Voltage, USA only)

Hardware is employed for the detection of X-ray fault. A hardware interrupt is generated by the DOP core when the "XPROT" input of ADOC IC is pulled "HIGH" (flyback pulses are > 27 V_pp).

To avoid false detection, the corresponding interrupt sub routine checks the status of “XPROT” bit in DOP core for five times consecutively with an interval of 50 ms before triggering the protection mode. It should be noted that the “XPROT” status is not reset on reading. It should be cleared by the software explicitly.

Once the XRAY protection status is confirmed, the “PRD” bit has to be set to "1" by software. This enables an automatic stop of the H-out via Slow Stop initiated by auto-clearing the DFL bit. Now, the protection mode is activated.

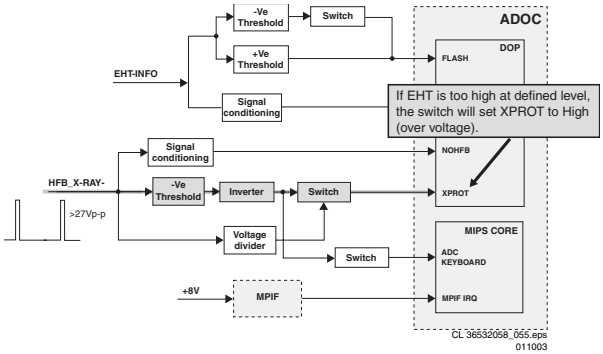


Figure 5-5 X-Ray Protection

Beam Current Protection

A hardware interrupt is generated by the DOP core when the current at the BCL input of the ADOC IC exceeds the limit. To avoid false detection, the corresponding interrupt sub routine checks the status of “BCF” bit in DOP core for five times consecutively with an interval of 50 ms before triggering the protection mode. Once the BCL protection status is confirmed, the “PRD” bit has to be set to "1" by software. This enables an automatic stop of the H-out via Slow Stop initiated by auto-clearing the "DFL" bit. Now, the protection mode is activated.

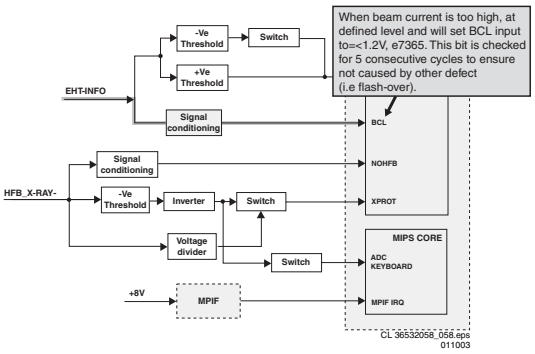


Figure 5-6 Beam Current Protection

Flash Protection

Flash detection is used to shutdown the set only if the Flash occurs more than 5 times and is persistent. Therefore, this is a method to protect the set from undue electrical stress because of picture tube flashes. The flash detector circuitry uses the "EHT_INFO" signal as input. Its output is connected to the "FLASH" input of the DOP block of the ADOC.

When the "FLASH" input is pulled "HIGH", the ADOC’s horizontal drive output stops immediately and the “FPR” status bit of the DOP core is set to "1". The status is latched until readout. With the absence of any other disturbances, the horizontal drive output will restart after the "FLASH" input is "LOW" again. No software interaction is required in this case. The “FPR” bit has to be readout by polling at an interval of 500 ms. If the “FPR” status bit has been set to "1" for more than 5 times consecutively, then the protection mode has to be triggered. Setting the “FPR” bit for less than 5 times by the "FLASH" input does not need to trigger the protection mode (shutting down of the H-drive should be enough).

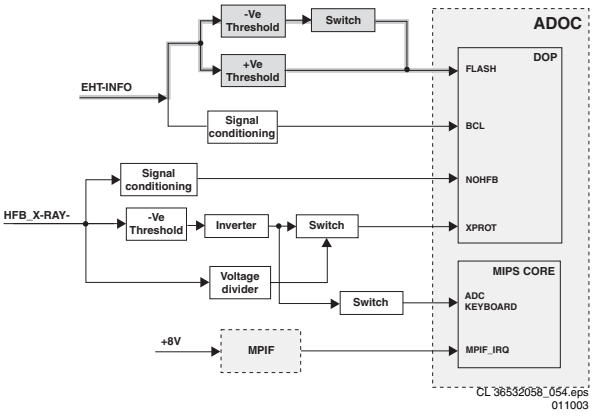


Figure 5-7 Flash Protection

5.7.5 Hardware Related Protections

Due to the architecture (read “hot” deflection), some protections cannot be sensed by the microprocessor. These protections will lead to a protection on set level (Standby mode and blinking LED).

Arc Protection
If there are “open” connections (e.g. bad solder joints) in the high-energy deflection circuitry, this can lead to damaging effects (read: fire). For that reason, the E/W current is sensed (via 3479//3480). If this current becomes too high, the “thyristor” circuit (TS7653 and TS7654) is triggered. TS7442 is switched “on” and TS7443 is forced into conduction. The “SUP-ENABLE” signal is shorted now to ground level, which will force the Main Power Supply to Standby mode. This prevents further arcing.

Vertical Protection
If the frame stage generates no pulses, TS7641 will block. TS7443 is now switched “on”, which will lead to Standby mode. Therefore, in normal operation condition, TS7641 and TS7652 are conducting, while TS7443 is blocked.

EW protection
Several faults in the defection circuit can cause excessive currents through MOSFET 7480. The temperature of this device can become too high, causing an unsafe situation. The power supply is shut down in the above-mentioned way.
Caution: All hardware deflection protections can be disabled by interrupting R3403 on the LSP.
However, be careful: unsafe situations (heat) can occur or the picture tube can be destroyed.

Bridge coil protection
According safety regulations, every coil may be short-circuited. By doing this in the secondary winding of coil L5422, high currents will flow in the winding. With no safety circuit, the coil will begin to burn soon.
This is sensed via the “EW” signal going to the base of TS7652 (via R3495 and D6499). In a normal situation, the voltage on C2498 (diagram A4) is high and TS7652 is conducting. When bridge coil 5422 (diagram A3) is short circuited, the voltage on C2498 changes to low, which will block TS7652. In this case, also TS7641 will block and the voltage on 2642 will rise until TS7443 is forced in conduction. The “SUP-ENABLE” signal (in normal operating condition -20 V) is shorted now to ground level, which will force the Main Power Supply to Standby mode.
Note: Maximum EW width settings can also cause a protection.

5.8 Repair tips

5.8.1 Miscellaneous

The relay you hear when you switch the set “on” (from Standby or via the mains switch), is from the degaussing circuitry. It is **not** used for switching the Power Supply (as done in the MG-chassis).

- Take care not to touch the “hot” heatsink while disconnecting the SSP, despite the fact that the mains cord is out of the mains socket. There still can be an annoying rest-voltage on the heatsink for a short while, because the discharge resistors 3502 and 3503 (on the LSP between hot and cold part) are not stuffed for Europe. Instead, discharge resistors 3066 and 3057 on the Mains Switch panel are used, but because they are located **before** the Mains switch, they only discharge when this switch is “on”. **Advice:** when you want to disconnect the SSP, first disconnect the Mains cord, but keep the Mains Switch in the “on” position.
- Where the circuitry was too “crowded” for service printing, you can find the correct location on the “test point overviews” in this manual.
- **A very large part of the LSP is “hot”,** such as:
  - The primary part of the Standby Supply.
  - The whole Main supply (except for the secondary Audio supply).
  - And the complete deflection circuitry (so notice that the deflection coil is hot!).

5.8.2 Start-up/Shut-down Sequence

For a detailed description, see chapter 9 " Circuit Descriptions, Abbreviation List, and IC Data Sheets".

5.8.3 ComPair

This chassis does not have an IR transmitting LED (as in MG-sets). Therefore, a “Service” (ComPair) connector is implemented at the rear side of the set, which is directly accessible. In addition to this, there is also a blinking LED procedure to show the contents of the error buffer.

When you use ComPair, you have the possibility to activate a “stepwise start-up” mode. With this mode, you can initiate the start-up sequence step by step. This also means that in certain steps, some protections are not activated. This is sometimes very convenient during repair.

5.8.4 Protections

Activating SDM via the “service pads” will overrule the processor-controlled protections, but **not** the hardware protections.
Caution: When doing this, the service technician must know what he is doing, as it could lead to damaging the set.

The “ARC”- and/or “BRIDGECOIL” protection are hardly ever triggered, however:

- When you suspect the “ARC” protection, look for bad solder joints and smell. By interrupting resistor 3497, this protection is disabled (special attention needed!).
- When you suspect the “BRIDGECOIL” protection, which can also be due to a too wide picture amplitude, shorten G and S of the E/W MOSFET 7480. This will disable the protection. You will now have minimal horizontal amplitude. Re-align the horizontal amplitude in the SAM menu and remove the G/S short of TS7480.

5.8.5 Main Supply

1. Replace FET 7504 and zener 6505.
2. Disconnect the SSP panel.
3. Short B and E of TS7529, in order to put the Main Supply in “on”-mode (TS7529 is blocking then).
   Caution: To prevent that R3403 and TS7443 will be damaged, **first disable the HW-protection of the deflection circuit.** Therefore, short-circuit C2642 on the LSP (diagram A4).
4. Attach a load of 500 Ω to the V_BAT capacitor C2515 (the supply can not work without a minimum load).
5. Use a variac, and slowly increase the V_MAINS. Measure over sensing resistors R3514//15, if a nice sawtooth voltage becomes available.
6. Also, measure the V_BAT. This may never exceed +141 V. If it does, there is something wrong in the feedback circuitry (e.g. regulator 7506).

Note: Be careful when measuring on the gate of FET TS7504. This circuitry is very high ohmic and can easily be damaged (first connect ground to measuring equipment, than measure the gate).

5.8.6 Frame Deflection

Caution: When the Frame Deflection circuitry is suspected, one must be careful. Because there is a DC-voltage on the frame deflection, **the beam current could damage the CRT neck, leading to a defective CRT**.

To prevent this from happening, you must:
1. Interrupt the resistors 3403 and 3404 on the CRT panel (diagram F), in order to remove the “filament” voltage from the tube (no beam current, so no chance of destroying the CRT).
2. Interrupt resistor 3403 on the LSP (diagram A4) to disable the “SUP-ENABLE” line.
3. Measure with a multi-meter, or better with an oscilloscope, the functionality of the Frame stage.
4. After you have found the cause, exchange the defective component (e.g. TDA8177), and re-solder the interrupted resistors.

Table 5-3 Repair tips

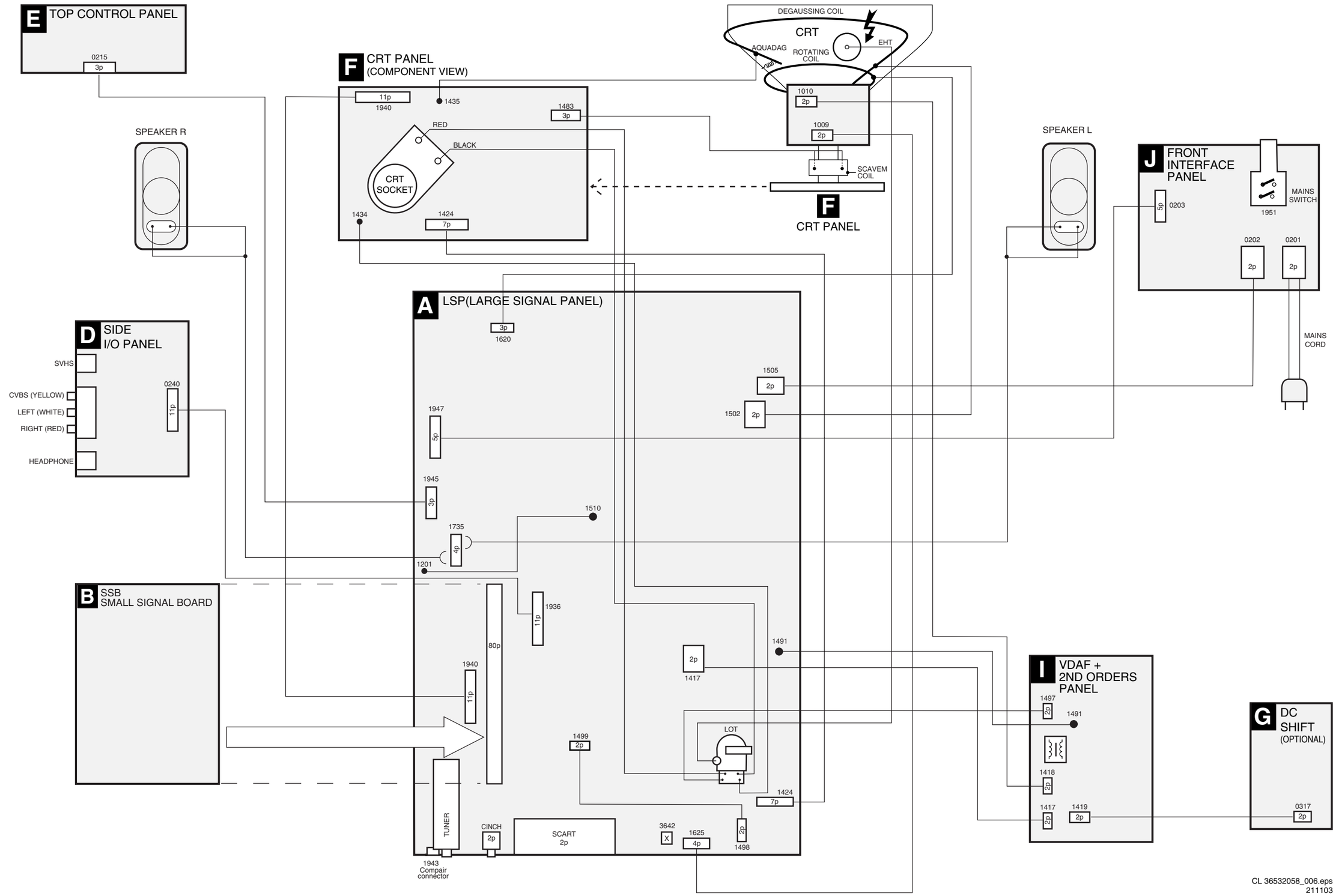
Phenomenon	Possible Cause	Repair tip
No picture, no LED.	Standby Supply defective.	Measure circuitry (see diagram A2). Start at test-point A19.When the Mains switch is "on", this voltage must always be available.
No picture, LED blinking at 3 Hz.	Set is in protection due to various causes. For error codes see error-code list.	You have no picture, so: read the error buffer via ComPair (error buffer is accessible when set is in protection, ComPair-file will guide you to this). Read the blinking LED information via standard remote command mute-06250x-ok. Or you read the error code sequence via standard remote command mute-062500-ok. When you have found the error, check the circuitry related to the supply voltage and I2C-communication or the circuitry that triggers the protection.
No picture, LED blinking with code 8-8-8-etc or 9-9-9-etc.	No communication on slow I2C- or fast I2C-bus.	As processor cannot communicate with one of the 2 busses it the standby-LED spontaneously starts blinking 8-8-8-etc or 9-9-9-etc... If in the error buffer somewhere is an error 8 or 9, these will have the highest priority starting the mentioned blinking. Measure dependent of the error on the I2C-bus which device is loading the bus (use the I2C-overview)
No picture, LED blinking with code 13-13-13-etc.	No communication on NVM-I2C bus to the uP.	As the uP cannot communicate with the NVM I2C bus, it spontaneously starts blinking 13-13-13-etc. Note: when there is no access to the NVM, a lot of picture setting can go wrong.
No picture, no sound. Set is making audible squeaking sound	Supply is possibly in hiccup-mode, which is audible via a squeaking supply transformer.	Possible causes: V_BAT is shorted (caused by short circuited line transistor 7421), the sound winding is shorted (amplifier is shorting the power supply lines), or D6514 is shorted (due to a too high V_BAT). Remove excessive load, to see what causes the failure, or check feedback circuit. See repair tip "Main Power Supply" (supply needs a minimal load).
No picture, no sound. Front LED works fine	Supply does not work correctly.	If e.g. V_BAT is only about 90 V, it is possible that the regulator IC (7506) is defective.
No RC-reception. Front LED does not echo RC-commands.	uP circuitry or RC-receiver is defective.	In case the set does react on a local keyboard operation, you must check the RC-receiver circuitry (diagram J).
Relay (degaussing) is not audible, when set is switched from "off" or "standby" to "on".	uP is not working correctly. When line "DEGAUS" is low, the degaussing must be activated.	Check RESET-circuitry (IC7581 on diagram B11). Check the level on line "DEGAUS" when you switch the set "on". Signal must be low initially and go to high after approx. 12 s.
Picture is rotated.	Rotation circuitry (if present) on diagram A5, or related supply to it, malfunctions.	Measure test points on diagram A5.
Picture is continuously switching "off" and "on", showing heavy "switch" spots (set does not go into protection).	200 V is missing on CRT panel.	Probably a bad connection from LSP connector 1424 to CRT connector 1424 (diagram F), or an interruption of the 200 V supplies line (e.g. R3341 on circuit F1 is interrupted).
Picture is not sharp.	Focus is possibly mis-aligned or SCAVEM-circuitry does not work correctly.	Re-align the "FOCUS" potmeter on the Line Output Transformer, or check the SCAVEM circuitry on the CRT-panel (diagram F). It is also possible that the DAF circuitry is defective (see diagram I). Check the V_dc values.
Picture is distorted.	Check video-path in Service Default Mode.	Investigate whether there is an error code present in the error buffer. In case there is one, check the I2C-bus and/or supply lines (see overview supply lines). Measure and check signal path Tuner-MPIF-ADOC-RGB amplifier. In case it is a geometry issue, check on diagram A4 opto-coupler 7482, OpAmps 7440/7450 and the Frame circuitry alignments or a possible corrupted NVM (IC7525 on diagram B11).
No menu, no OSD.	Probably a defective uP (ADOC).	
No Teletext.	IC7730 defective or not powered.	Check circuitry around IC7730 on diagram B13.
Strange switch "off" behaviour	TS7445 possibly defective.	Check, with a multi-meter, whether transistor TS7445 is well functioning. (diagram A3).
Various symptoms, due to missing local supply voltage.	An interrupted fuse, NFR-resistor or connection.	When no symptom or error code leads you to a specific circuitry, use the supply lines overview (see supply lines overview), for a quick scan of all supply lines.

5.9 Software Downloading

In this chassis, you can **upgrade** the software via ComPair. You can find more information on how this procedure works in the ComPair file. It is possible that not all sets are equipped with the hardware, needed to make software upgrading possible. To speed up the programming process the firmware of the ComPair interface can be upgraded. See paragraph “How To Order” for the order numbers.

6. Block Diagrams, Testpoint Overview, and Waveforms

Wiring Diagram



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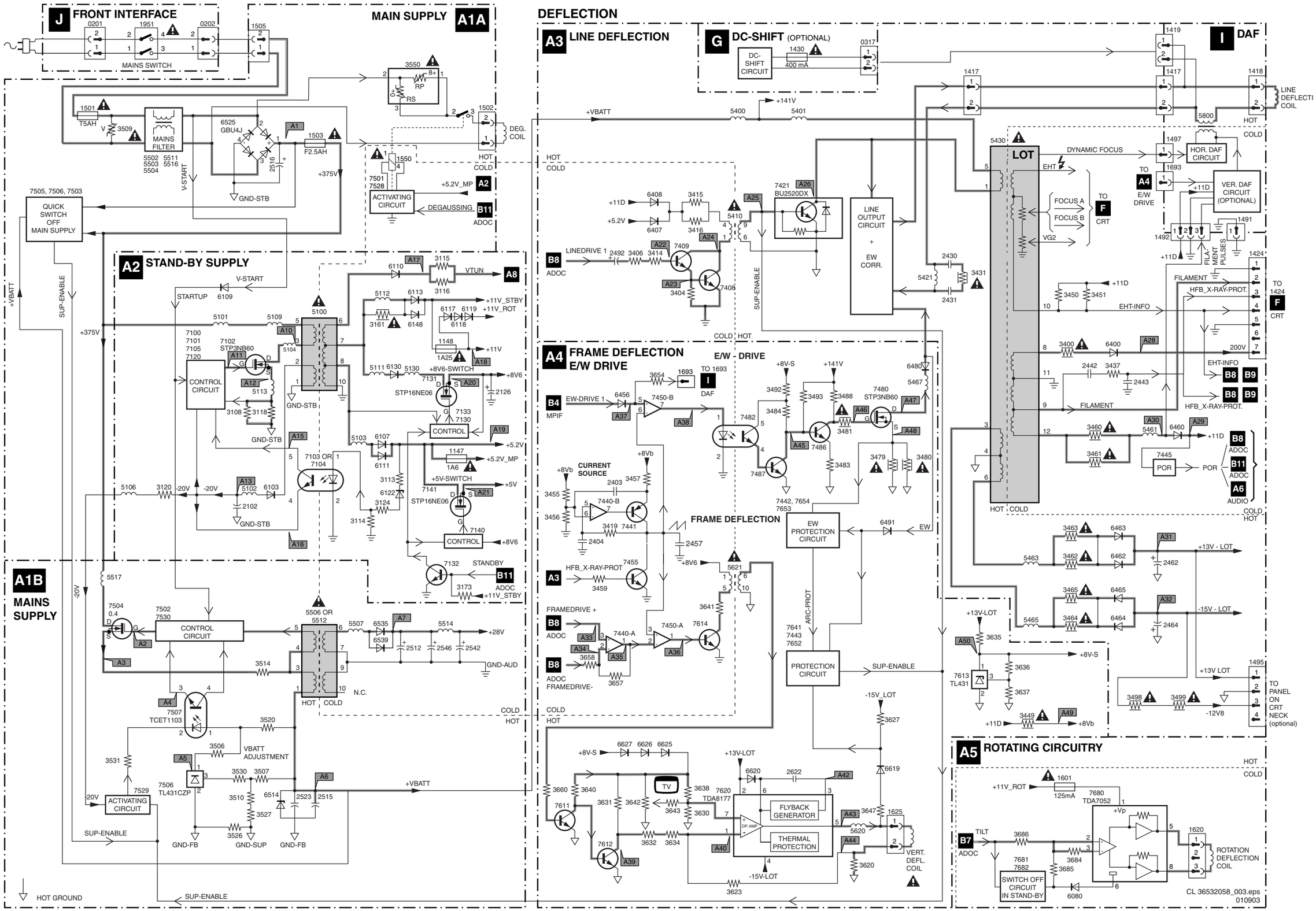
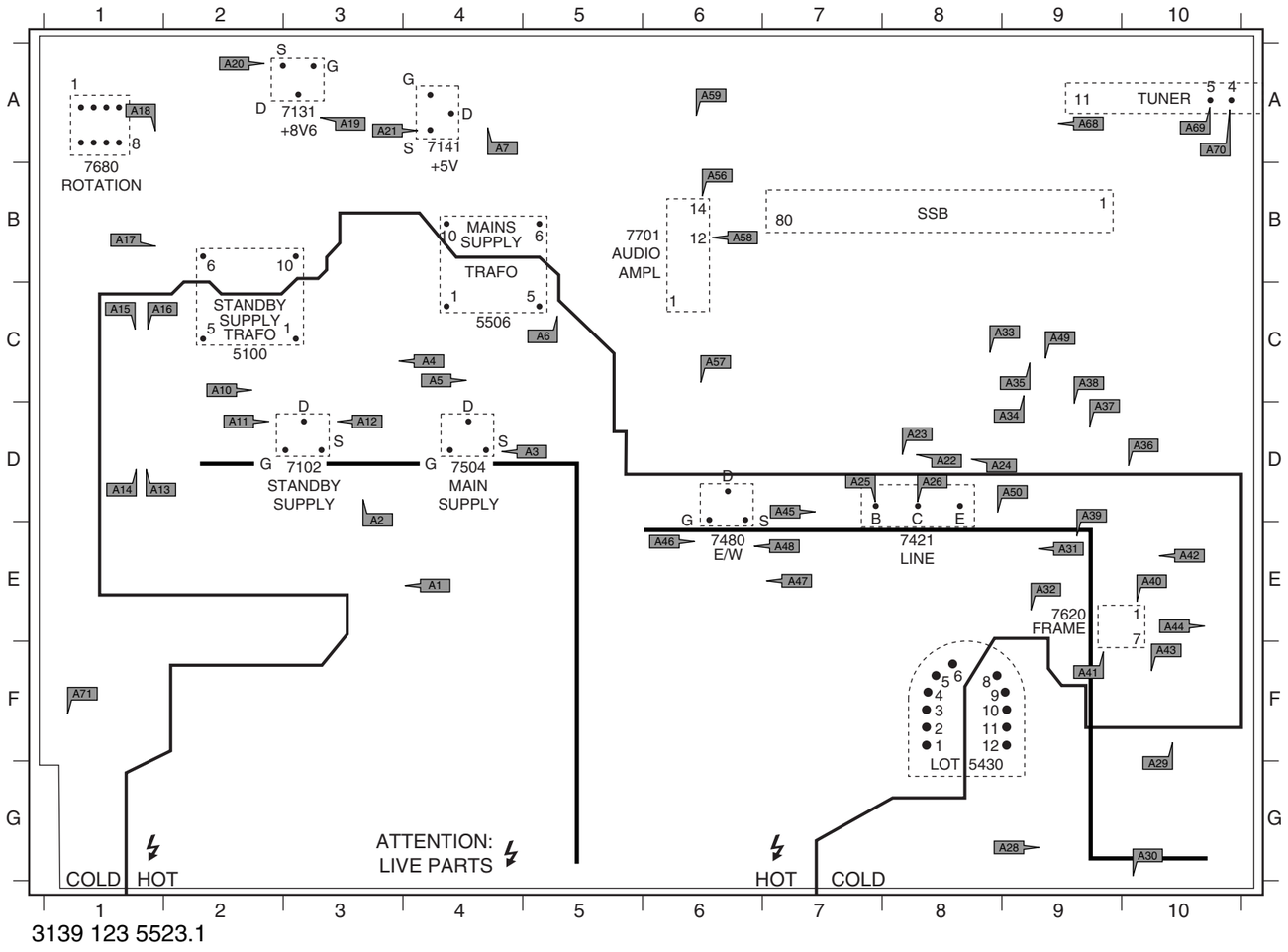
Block Diagram LSP Supply and Deflection



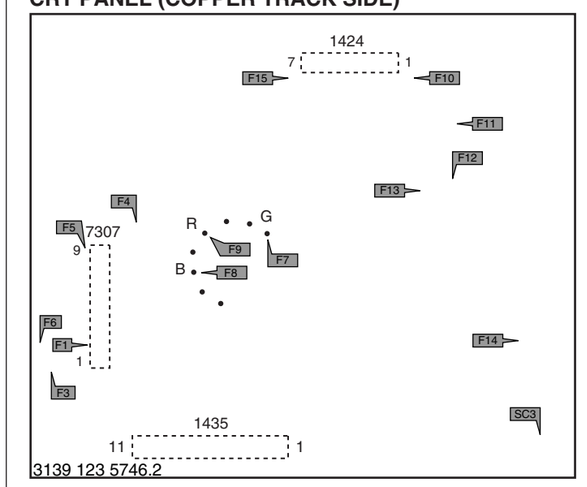
Testpoint Overview LSP and CRT

LSP COPPER TRACK SIDE

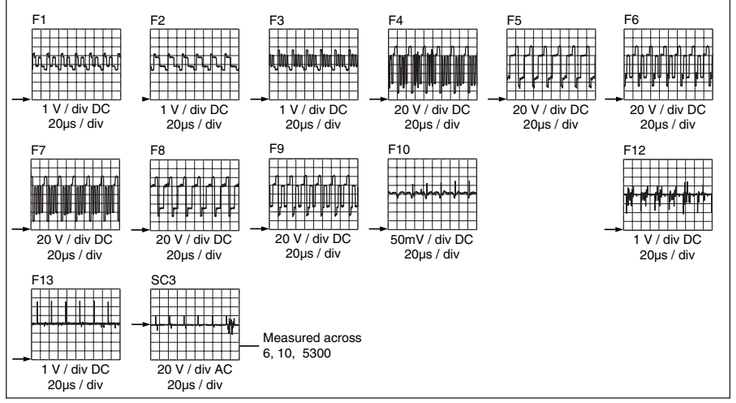


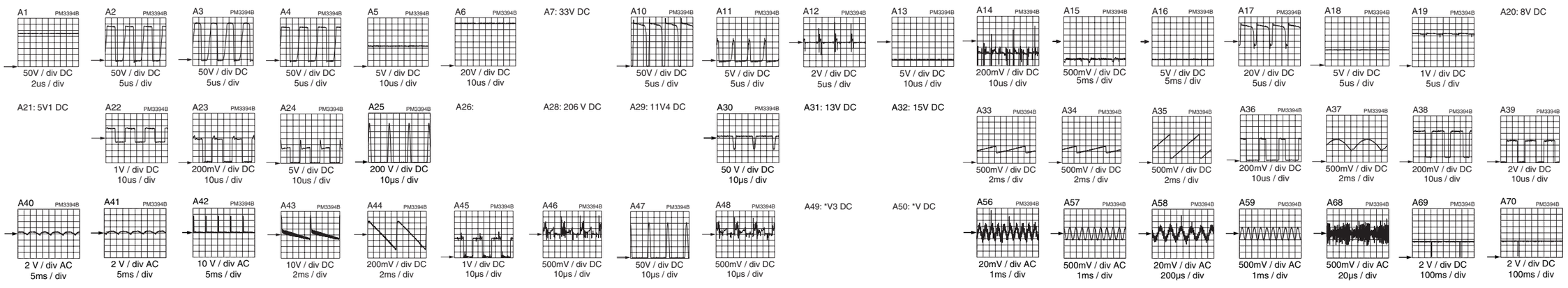
A1	E4	A58	C6
A2	D3	A59	B5
A3	D4	A68	A9
A4	C4	A69	A10
A5	C4	A70	A10
A6	C5		
A7	A4		
A10	C2		
A11	C2		
A12	D3		
A13	D1		
A14	D1		
A15	C1		
A16	C1		
A17	B1		
A18	A1		
A19	A3		
A20	A2		
A21	A3		
A22	D8		
A23	D8		
A24	D8		
A25	D8		
A26	D7		
A28	G9		
A29	G10		
A30	G10		
A31	E9		
A32	E9		
A33	C8		
A34	D9		
A35	C9		
A36	D10		
A37	D9		
A38	C9		
A39	D10		
A40	E10		
A41	E10		
A42	E10		
A43	F10		
A44	E10		
A45	D7		
A46	E6		
A47	E7		
A48	E7		
A49	C9		
A50	D9		
A56	C6		
A57	B6		

CRT PANEL (COPPER TRACK SIDE)



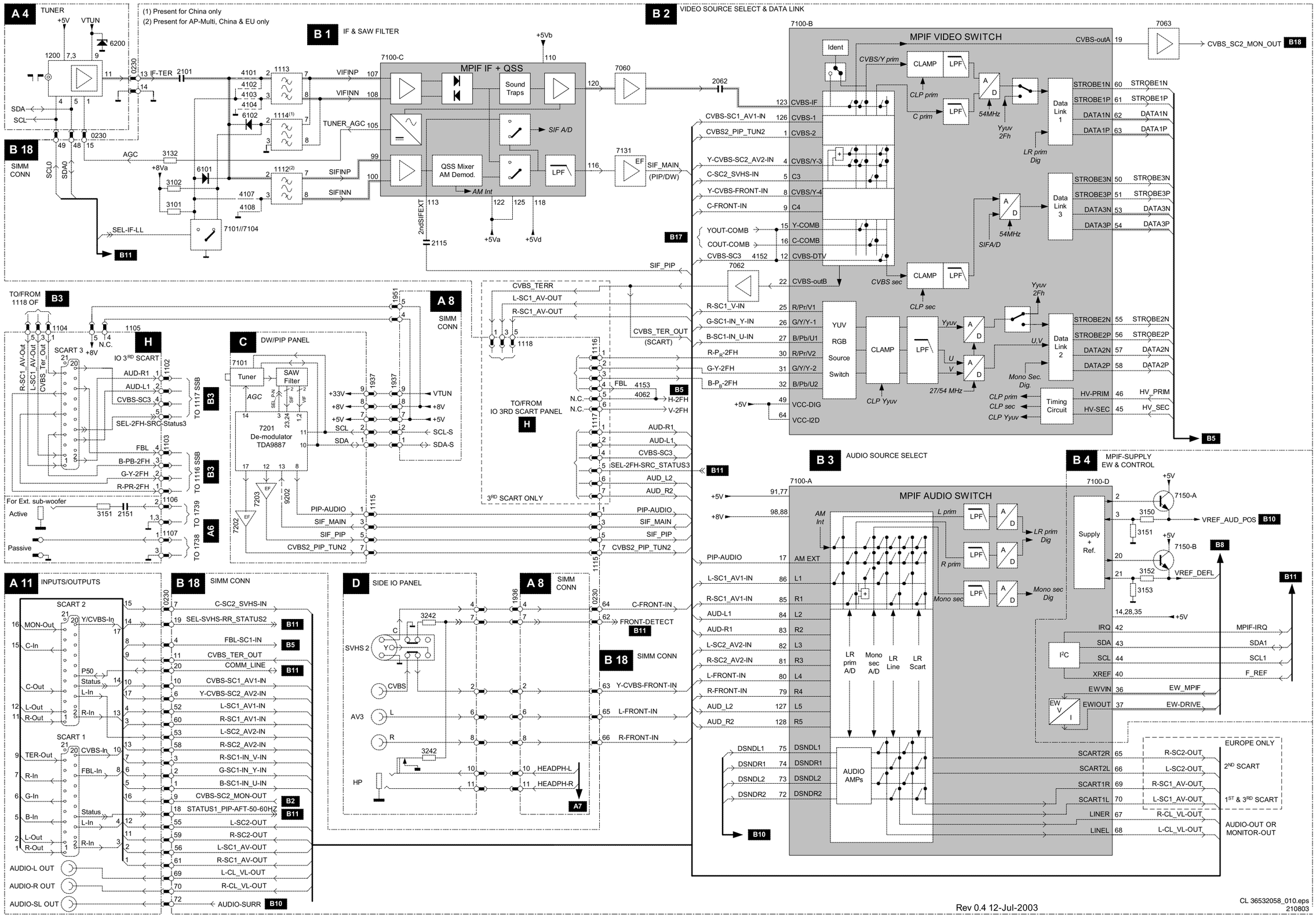
F1	E4		
F2	D3		
F3	D4		
F4	C4		
F5	C4		
F6	C5		
F7	A4		
F10	C2		
F11	C2		
F12	D3		
F13	D1		
14	D1		
A15	C1		
A16	C1		
A17	B1		
A18	A1		
A19	A3		
A20	A2		
A21	A3		
A22	D8		
A23	D8		
A24	D8		





CL 36532058_007.eps
071003

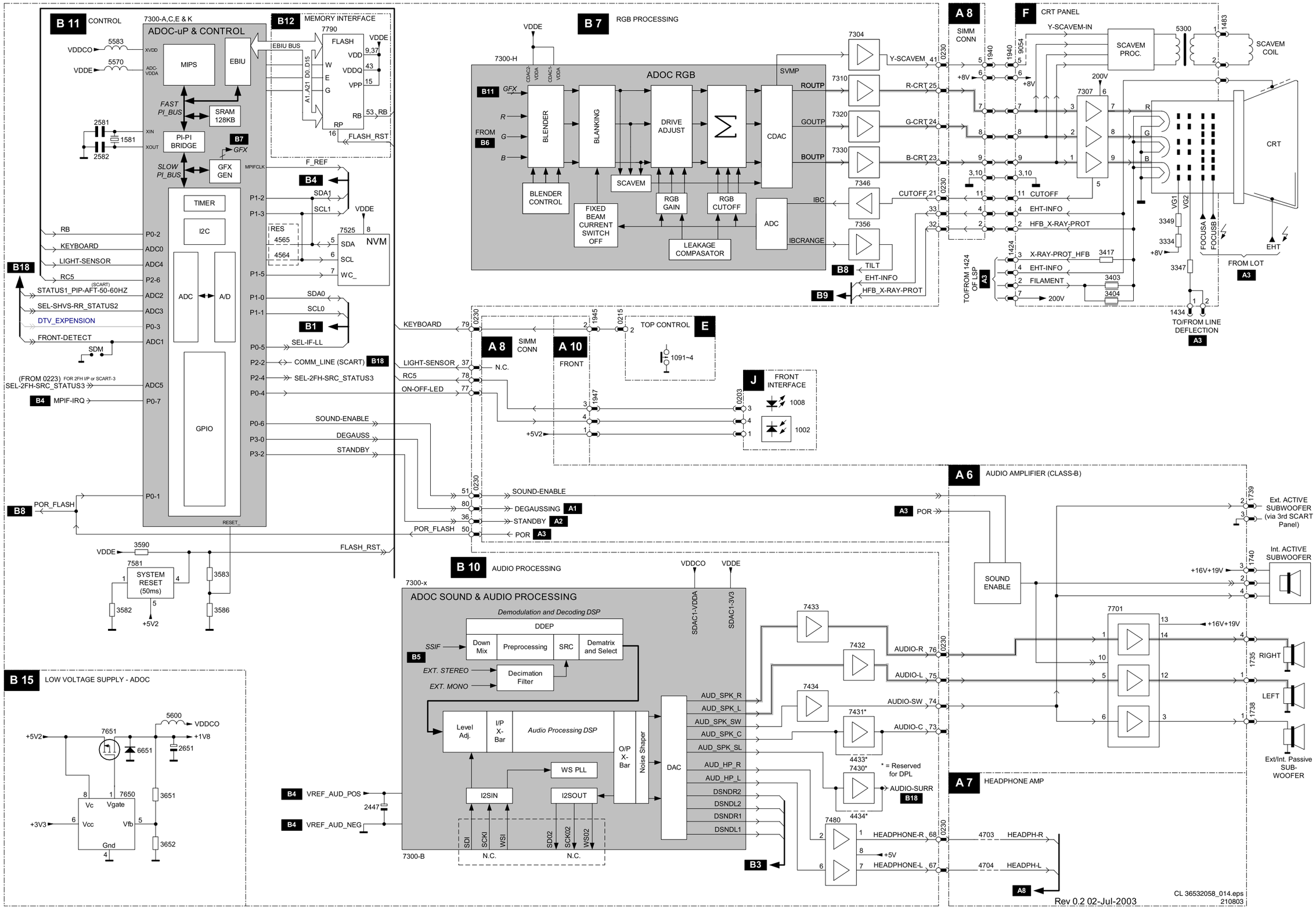
Block Diagram 1 Audio & Video



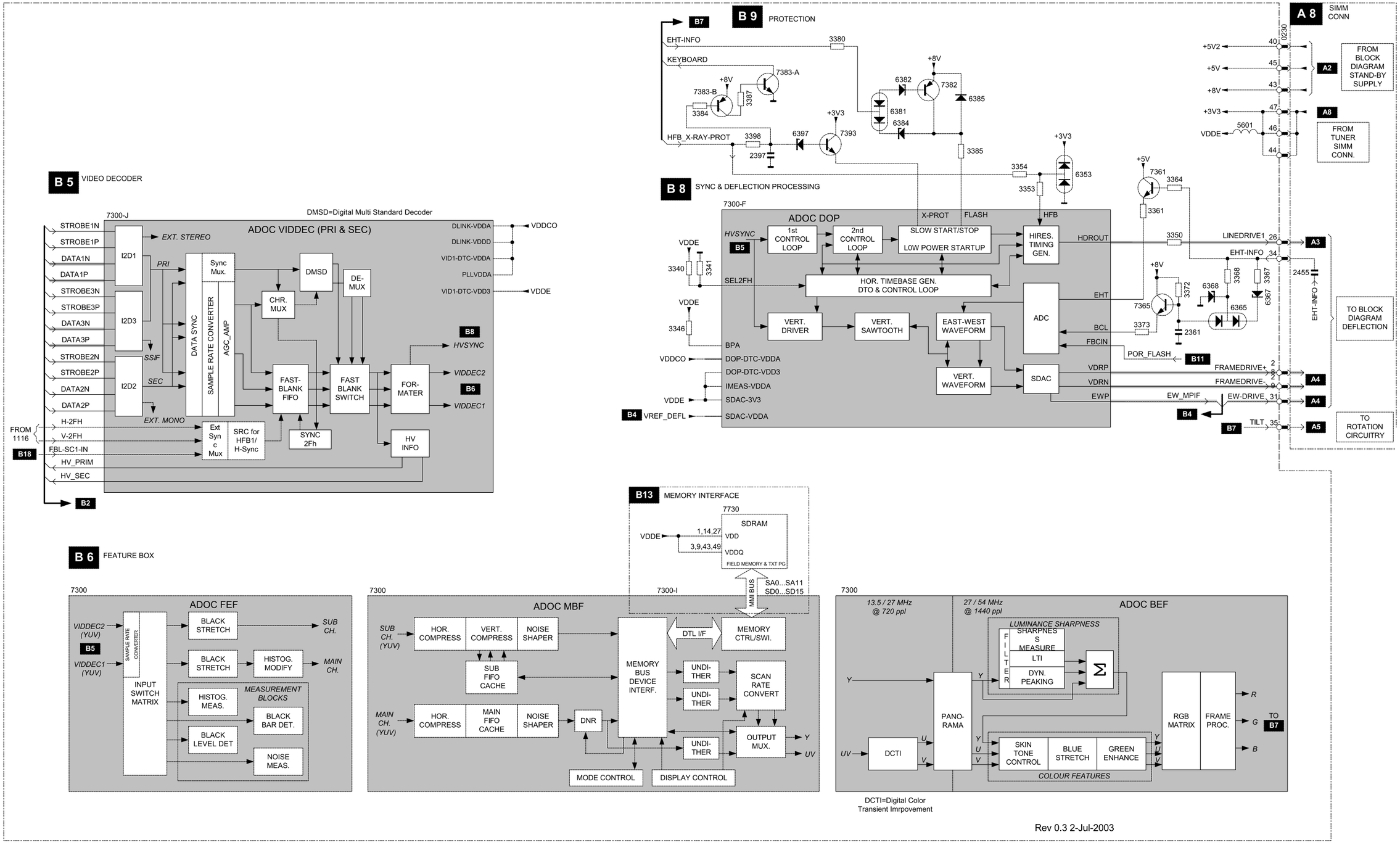
Rev 0.4 12-Jul-2003

CL 36532058_010.eps
210803

Block Diagram 2 Audio & Video



Block Diagram 3 Audio & Video



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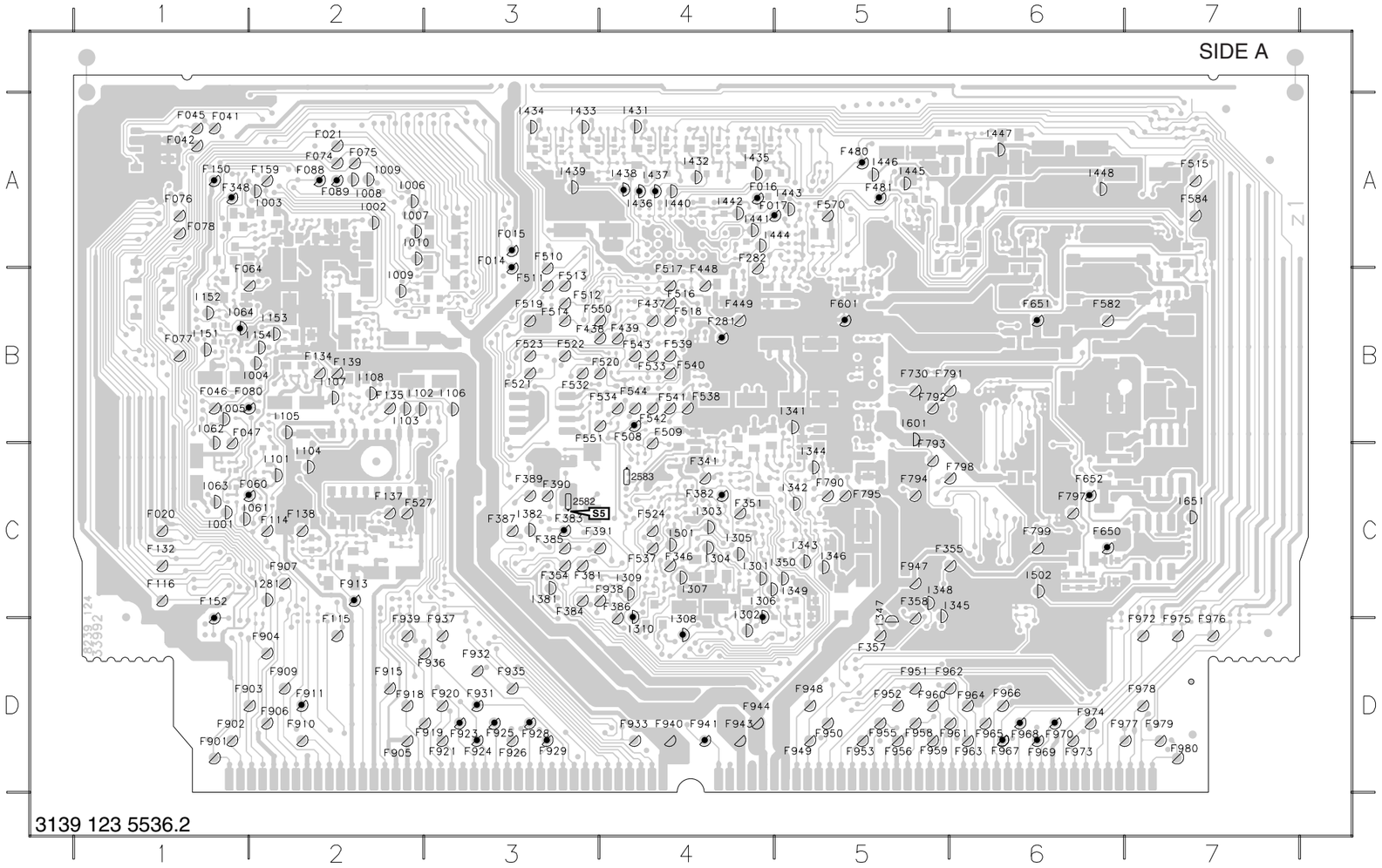
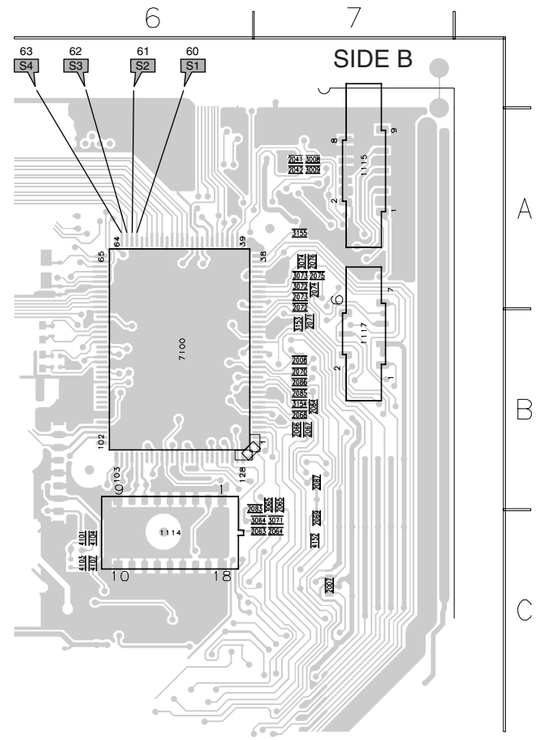
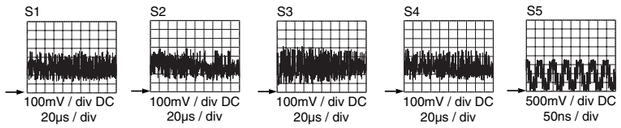
210803

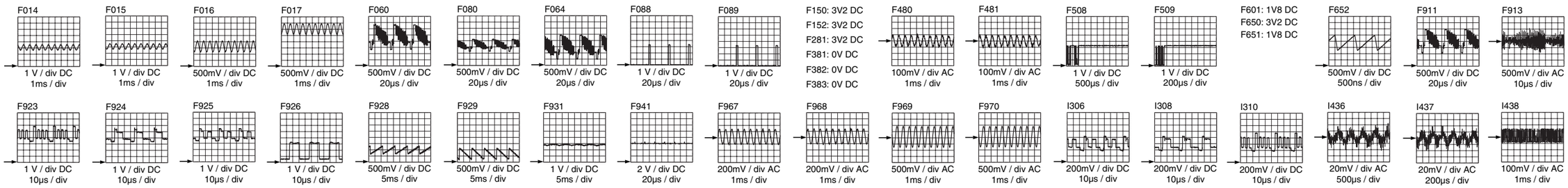
Testpoint Overview SSB

1009 A2	F064 B1	F134 B2	F351 C4	F390 C3	F512 B3	F527 C2	F551 B3	F794 C5	F910 D2	F929 D3	F947 C5	F962 D5	F976 D7	I009 B2	I108 B2	I308 D4	I381 C3	I442 A4
F014 A3	F074 A2	F135 B2	F354 C3	F391 C3	F513 B3	F532 B3	F570 A5	F795 C5	F911 D2	F931 D3	F948 D5	F963 D6	F977 D6	I010 A2	I151 B1	I309 C4	I382 C3	I443 A5
F015 A3	F075 A2	F137 C2	F355 C5	F437 B4	F514 B3	F533 B4	F582 B6	F797 C6	F913 C2	F932 D3	F949 D5	F964 D6	F978 D7	I061 C2	I152 B1	I310 D4	I431 A4	I444 A5
F016 A4	F076 A1	F138 C2	F357 D5	F438 B3	F515 A7	F534 B4	F584 A7	F798 C6	F915 D2	F933 D4	F950 D5	F965 D6	F979 D7	I062 B1	I153 B2	I341 B5	I432 A4	I445 A5
F017 A4	F077 B1	F139 B2	F358 C5	F439 B4	F516 B4	F537 C4	F601 B5	F799 C6	F918 D2	F935 D3	F951 D5	F966 D6	F980 D7	I063 C1	I154 B2	I342 C5	I433 A3	I446 A5
F020 C1	F078 A1	F150 A1	F381 C3	F448 B4	F517 B4	F538 B4	F650 C6	F901 D1	F919 D3	F936 D3	F952 D5	F967 D6	I001 C1	I064 B1	I281 C2	I343 C5	I434 A3	I447 A6
F021 A2	F080 B1	F152 C1	F382 C4	F449 B4	F518 B4	F539 B4	F651 B6	F902 D1	F920 D3	F937 D3	F953 D5	F968 D6	I002 A2	I101 C2	I301 C4	I344 C5	I435 A4	I448 A6
F041 A1	F088 A2	F159 A2	F383 C3	F480 A5	F519 B3	F540 B4	F652 C6	F903 D1	F921 D3	F938 C4	F955 D5	F969 D6	I003 A2	I102 B2	I302 C4	I345 C6	I436 A4	I501 C4
F042 A1	F089 A2	F281 B4	F384 C3	F481 A5	F520 B4	F541 B4	F730 B5	F904 D2	F923 D3	F939 D2	F956 D5	F970 D6	I004 B2	I103 B2	I303 C4	I346 C5	I437 A4	I502 C6
F045 A1	F114 C2	F282 A4	F385 C3	F508 B4	F521 B3	F542 B4	F790 C5	F905 D2	F924 D3	F940 D4	F958 D5	F972 D7	I005 B1	I104 C2	I304 C4	I347 C5	I438 A4	I601 B5
F046 B1	F115 D2	F341 C4	F386 C4	F509 B4	F522 B3	F543 B4	F791 B5	F906 D2	F925 D3	F941 D4	F959 D5	F973 D6	I006 A2	I105 B2	I305 C4	I348 C5	I439 A3	I651 C7
F047 B1	F116 C1	F346 C4	F387 C3	F510 A3	F523 B3	F544 B4	F792 B5	F907 C2	F926 D3	F943 D4	F960 D5	F974 D6	I007 A2	I106 B3	I306 C4	I349 C5	I440 A4	
F060 C2	F132 C1	F348 A1	F389 C3	F511 B3	F524 C4	F550 B3	F793 C5	F909 D2	F928 D3	F944 D4	F961 D6	F975 D7	I008 A2	I107 B2	I307 C4	I350 C5	I441 A4	









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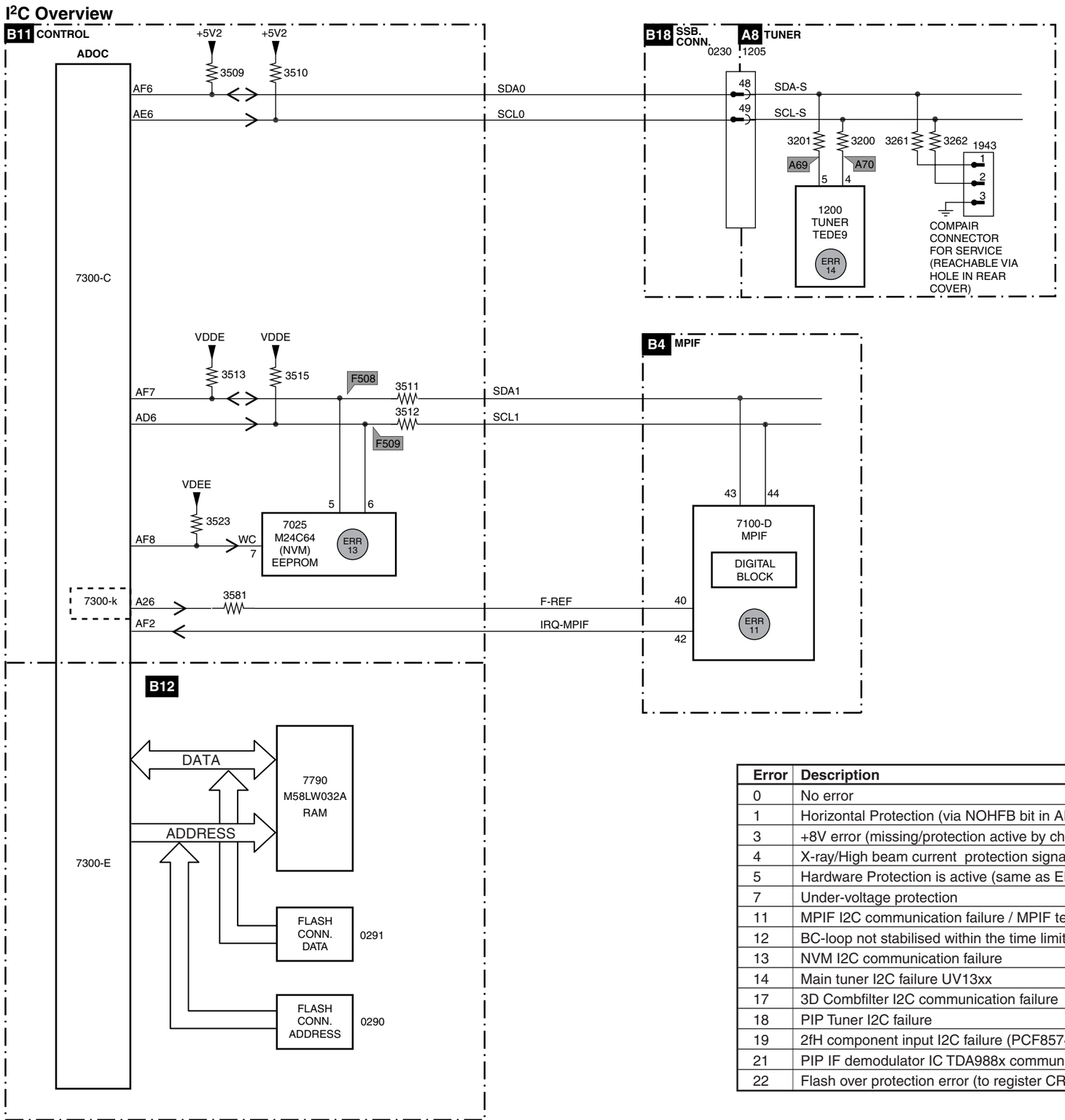
211103

I2C Overview



Error	Description
0	No error
1	Horizontal Protection (via NOHFB bit in ADOC)
3	+8V error (missing/protection active by checking MPIF ASUP bit))
4	X-ray/High beam current protection signal (via XPROT bit in ADOC)
5	Hardware Protection is active (same as EMG)
7	Under-voltage protection
11	MPIF I2C communication failure / MPIF test failed
12	BC-loop not stabilised within the time limit (i.e. after timer is expired)
13	NVM I2C communication failure
14	Main tuner I2C failure UV13xx
17	3D Combfilter I2C communication failure
18	PIP Tuner I2C failure
19	2fH component input I2C failure (PCF8574)
21	PIP IF demodulator IC TDA988x communication failed (only for PIP/DW Sets)
22	Flash over protection error (to register CRT flash-overs, via FPR bit in ADOC)

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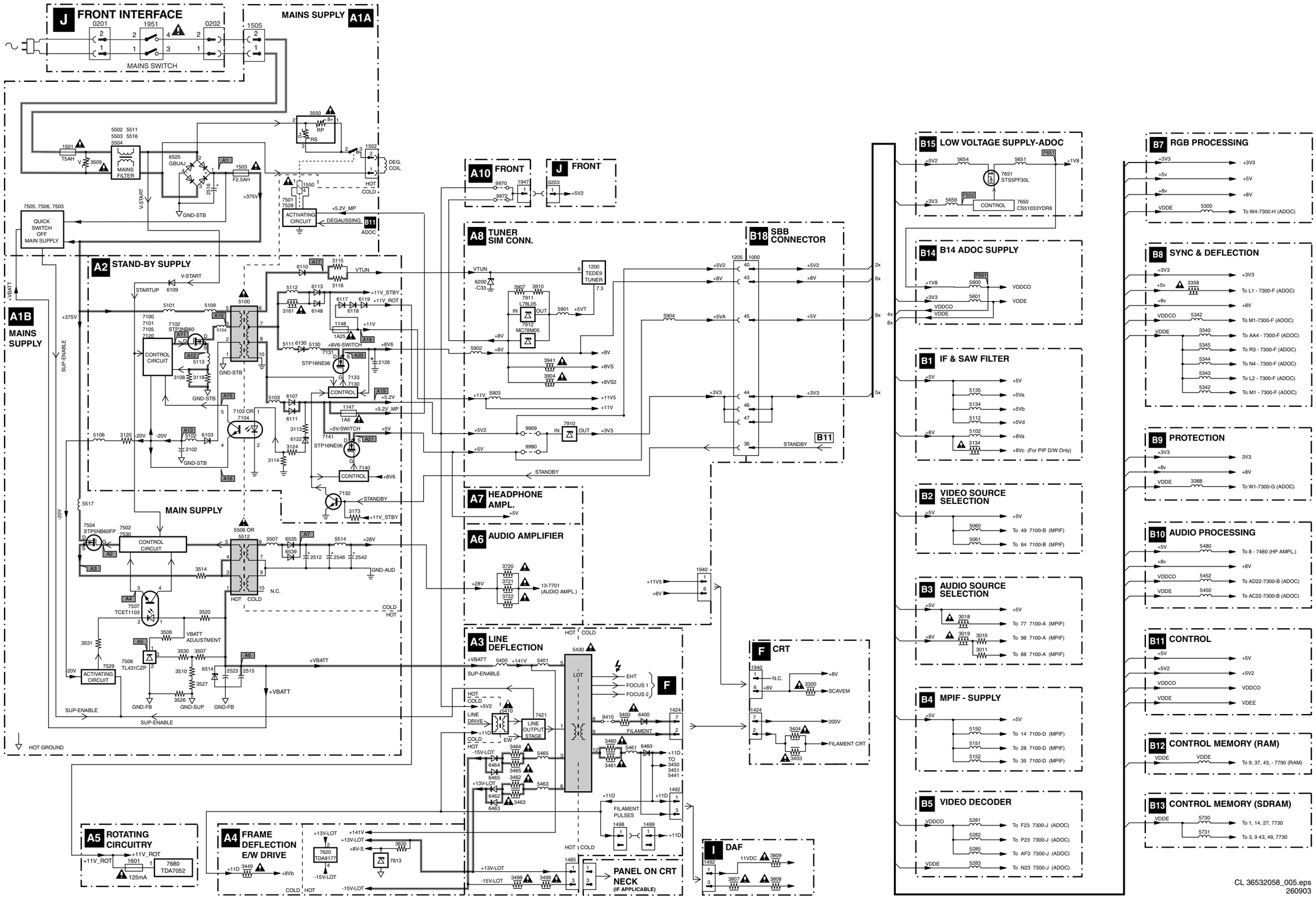
030903

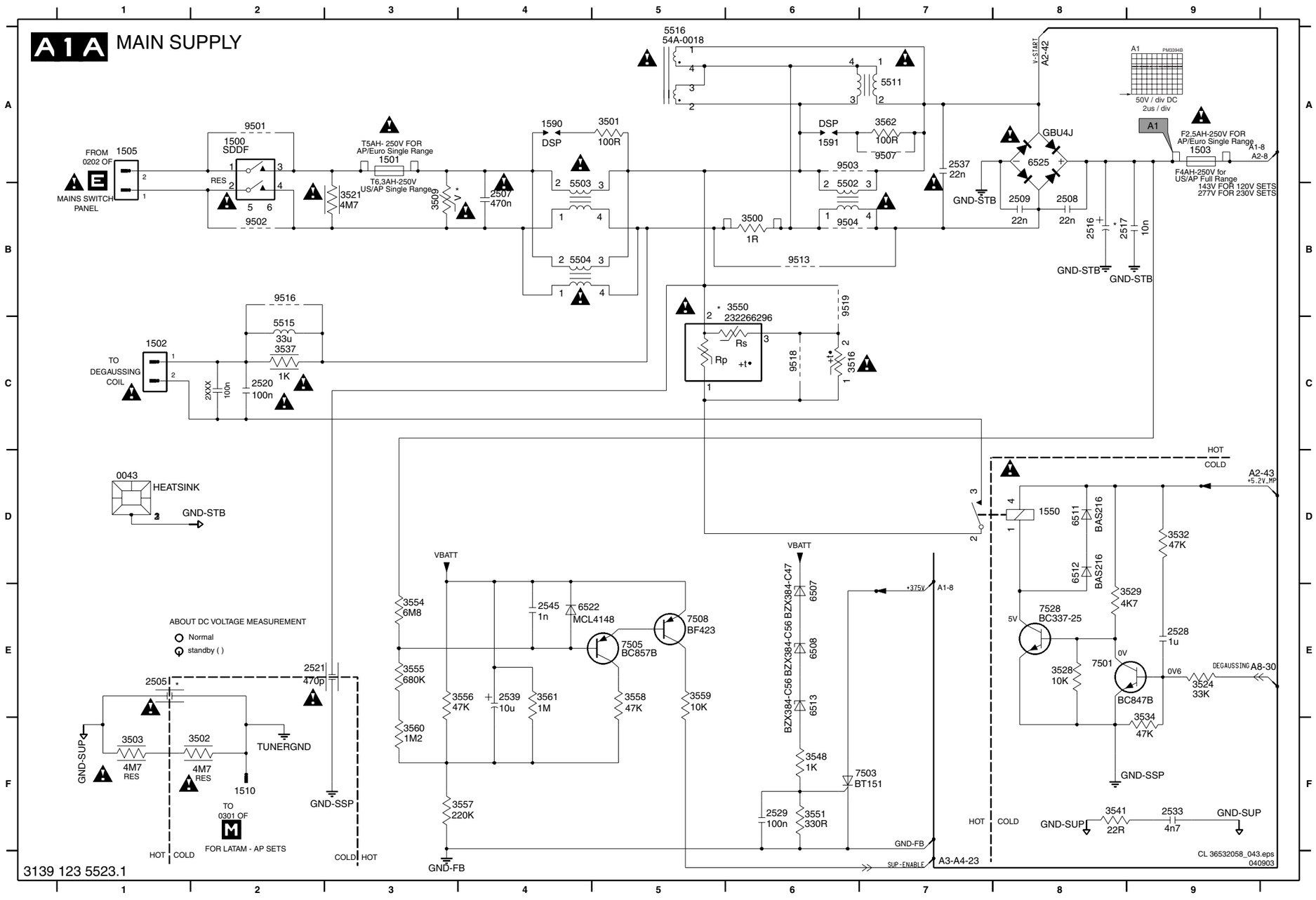
Supply Lines Overview



CL 36532058_005.eps
260903

7. Circuit Diagrams and PWB Layouts

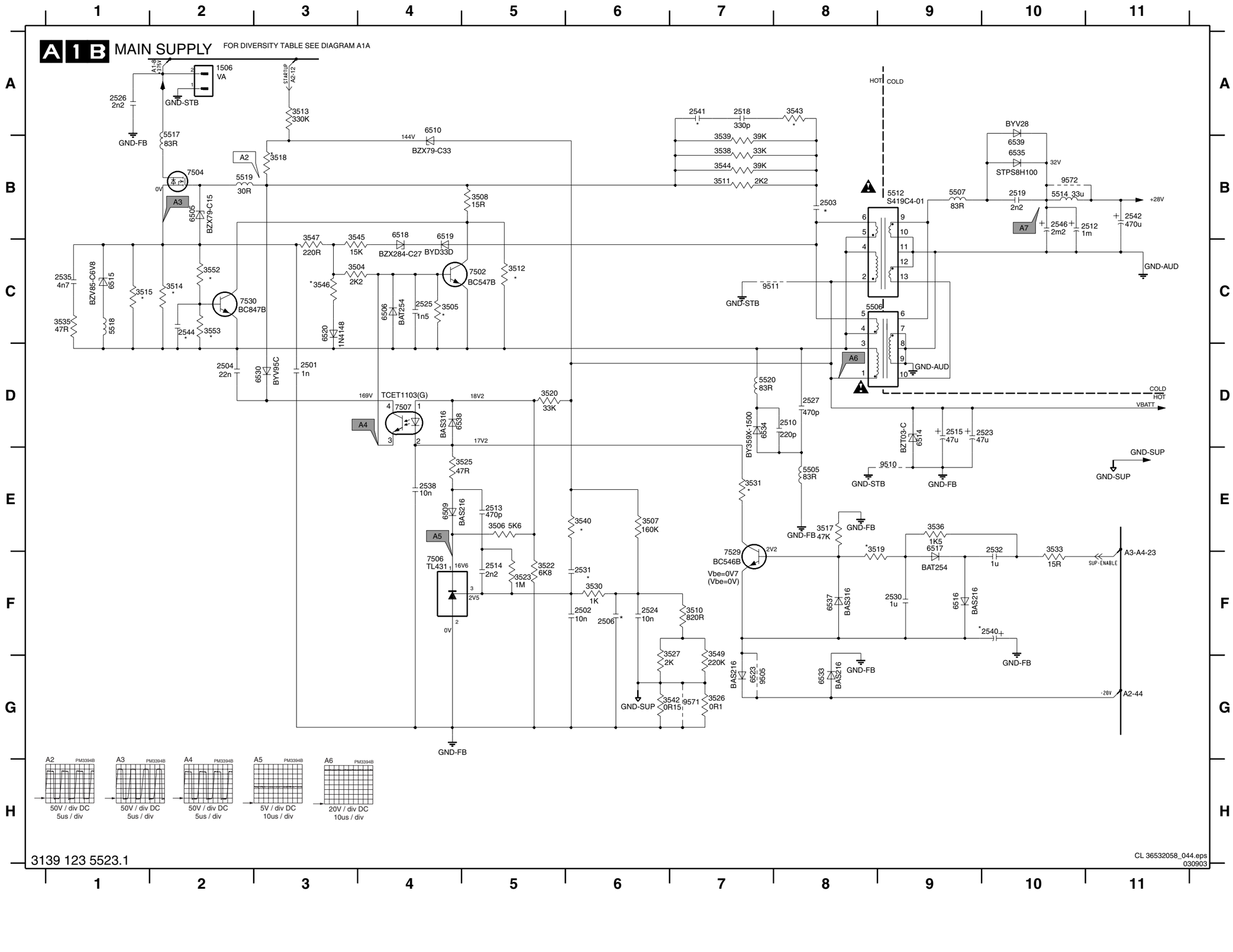
Large Signal Panel: Main Supply



0043 D1	6513 E6
1500 A2	6522 E4
1501 A3	6525 A8
1502 C1	7501 E8
1503 A9	7503 F7
1505 A1	7505 E5
1510 F2	7508 E5
1550 D8	7528 E8
1590 A4	9501 A2
1591 A6	9502 B2
2505 E1	9503 A6
2507 B4	9504 B6
2508 B8	9507 A7
2509 B8	9513 B6
2516 B8	9516 B2
2517 B9	9518 C6
2520 C2	9519 B6
2521 E2	
2528 E9	
2529 F6	
2533 F9	
2537 A7	
2539 E4	
2545 E4	
2547 C2	
3500 B6	
3501 A5	
3502 F2	
3503 F1	
3509 B3	
3516 C6	
3521 B3	
3524 E9	
3528 E8	
3529 E9	
3532 D9	
3534 F9	
3537 C2	
3541 F8	
3548 F6	
3550 B6	
3551 F6	
3554 E3	
3555 E3	
3556 E4	
3557 F4	
3558 E5	
3559 E5	
3560 F3	
3561 E4	
3562 A7	
5502 B6	
5503 B4	
5504 B4	
5511 A7	
5515 C2	
5516 A5	
6507 E6	
6508 E6	
6511 D8	
6512 D8	

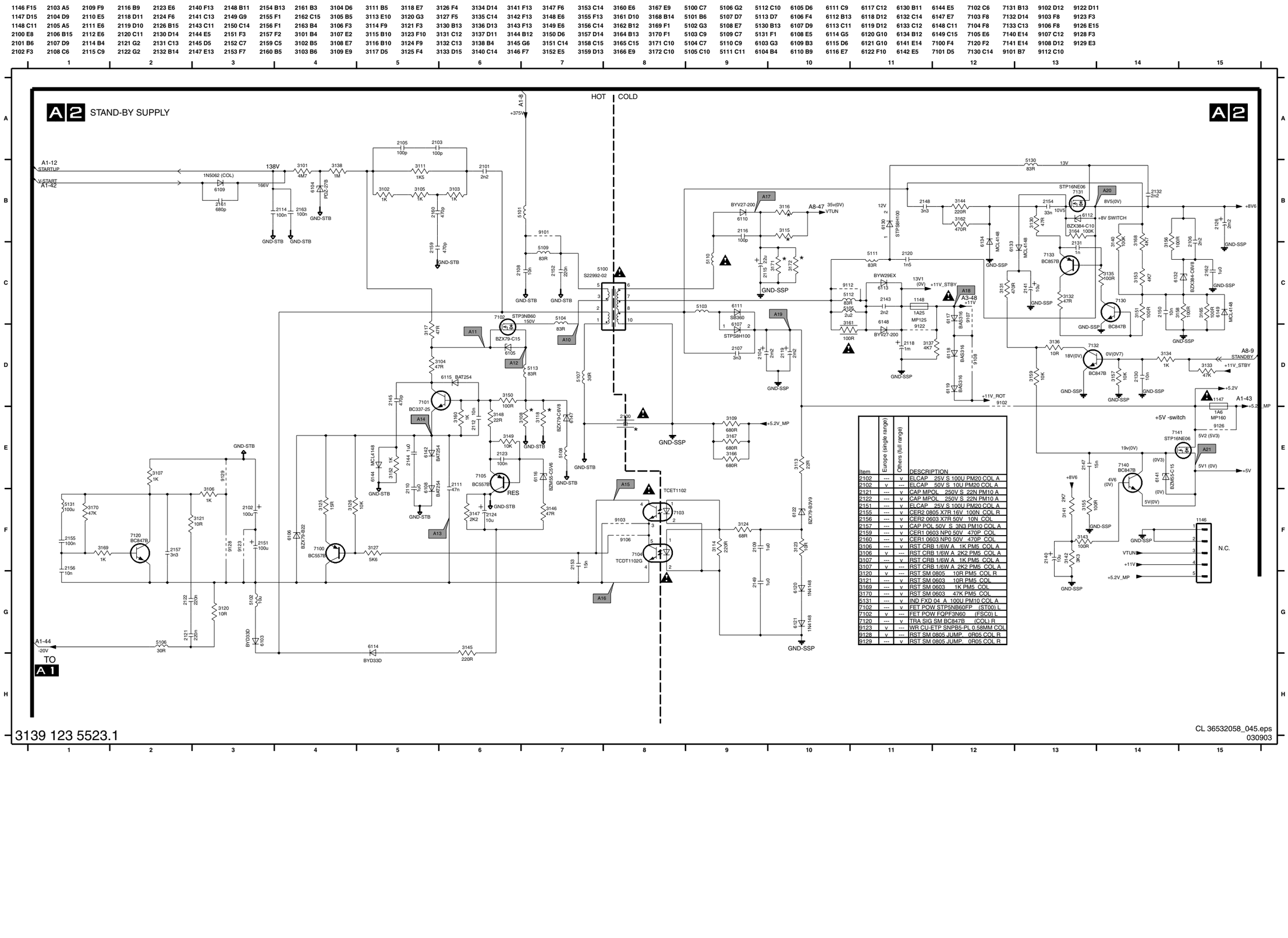
Item	Remarks	Europe	NAFTA	China	AP single range	AP full range	DESCRIPTION
1501		---	V	---	---	V	FUSE 5X20 HT 6A3 250V IEC B
1501		V	---	V	V	---	FUSE 5X20 HT 5A 250V IEC B
1503		---	V	---	---	V	FUSE 5X20 F 4A 250V IEC B
1503		V	---	V	V	---	FUSE 5X20 F 2A5 250V IEC B
1591		V	---	V	---	V	SURGE PROTECT DSP-501N-A21F A
2100	in A2	---	---	---	V	---	CERSAF KX 250V S 470P PM10 B
2100	in A2	V	---	V	V	---	CERSAF KX 250V S 1N PM20 B
2503		V	---	V	V	---	CAP MPOL 100V S 33N PM10 A
2503		---	V	---	---	V	CAP MPOL 100V S 39N PM5 A
2505		V	V	---	V	---	CERSAF KX 250V S 470P PM10 B
2505		---	V	---	---	V	CERSAF KX 250V S 1N PM20 B
2506		---	V	---	---	V	CAP POL 50V S 47N PM10 COL A
2515		V	---	---	---	---	ELCAP JA 200V S 47U P50M10 B
2515		---	V	---	---	---	ELCAP JA 200V S 47U P50M10 B
2515		---	---	V	---	---	ELCAP JA 200V S 47U P50M10 B
2515		---	---	V	V	V	ELCAP JA 200V S 47U P50M10 B
2516		---	---	---	---	V	ELCAP USR 400V S 470U PM20 B
2516		---	---	V	---	---	ELCAP LO 450V S 220U PM20 B
2516		---	V	---	---	---	ELCAP USR 200V S 680U PM20 B
2516		V	---	---	V	---	ELCAP 957 400V S 220U PM20 B
2517		---	---	---	---	V	CAP MPOL 400V S 10N PM10 A
2518		V	---	V	V	---	CER2 DC B 500V S 100P COL A
2518		V	---	---	V	---	CER2 DC B 500V S 330P COL A
2521		---	V	---	---	V	CERSAF KX 250V S 1N PM20 B
2524		V	---	V	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 10N COL
2529		---	V	---	---	V	CER2 0603 Y5V 25V 100N COL
2531		V	---	V	V	---	CER2 DC B 500V S 1N COL A
2531		---	V	---	---	V	CER2 DC B 500V S 1N5 COL A
2539		---	V	---	---	V	ELCAP PMM 35V 10U PM20 COL A
2540		V	---	V	V	---	ELCAP 50V S 1U PM20 COL A
2540		---	V	---	---	V	ELCAP 50V S 10U PM20 COL A
2541		V	---	V	V	---	CER2 DC B 500V S 100P COL A
2541		---	V	---	---	V	CER2 DC B 500V S 330P COL A
2544		---	V	---	---	V	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 1N COL
2544		V	---	V	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 2N2 COL
3500		---	V	---	V	V	RST WW 10W RMW10L S 0R56 PM5 B
3502		---	V	---	---	---	RST MGL VR37 A 4M7 PM5 A
3503		---	V	---	---	---	RST MGL VR37 A 4M7 PM5 A
3505		---	V	---	---	V	RST CRB 1/6W A 150K PM5 COL A
3505		V	---	V	V	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 22K PM5 COL A
3509		V	---	V	V	V	VDR DC 1MA/612V S MAX 1120V B
3509		---	V	---	---	V	VDR DC 1MA/423V S MAX 800V B
3512		V	---	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 220K PM5 COL
3512		---	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 330K PM5 COL
3514		V	---	V	V	---	RST MFLM PR01 S 0R39 PM5 B
3514		---	V	---	---	V	RST POW 1W S 0R22 PM5 COL B
3515		V	---	V	V	---	RST MFLM PR01 S 0R39 PM5 B
3515		---	V	---	---	V	RST POW 1W S 0R22 PM5 COL B
3518		---	V	---	---	V	RST MGL VR25 A 330K PM5 A
3518		V	---	V	V	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 100K PM5 COL A
3519		V	---	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 1K PM5 COL
3519		---	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 1K2 PM5 COL
3531		---	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0805 4K7 PM5 COL R
3531		V	---	V	V	---	RST SM 0805 6K8 PM5 COL R
3538		---	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0805 33K PM5 COL R
3539		---	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0805 39K PM5 COL R
3540		---	V	---	---	V	RST CRB 1/6W A 10K PM5 COL A
3540		V	---	V	V	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 33K PM5 COL A
3543		---	V	---	---	V	RST CRB 1/6W A 1K PM5 COL A

Large Signal Panel: Main Supply



1506 A2
2501 D3
2502 F6
2503 B8
2504 D2
2506 F6
2510 D8
2512 B11
2513 E5
2514 F5
2515 D9
2518 A7
2519 B10
2523 D10
2524 F6
2525 C4
2526 A1
2527 D8
2530 F9
2531 F6
2532 F10
2535 C1
2538 E4
2540 F10
2541 A7
2542 B11
2544 C2
2546 B10
3504 C3
3505 C4
3506 E5
3507 E6
3508 B5
3510 F7
3511 B7
3512 C5
3513 A3
3514 C2
3515 C1
3517 E8
3518 B3
3519 F8
3520 D5
3522 F5
3523 F5
3525 E5
3526 G7
3527 F7
3530 F6
3531 E7
3533 F10
3535 C1
3536 E9
3538 B7
3539 B7
3540 E6
3542 G7
3543 A8
3544 B7
3545 C3
3546 C3
3547 C3
3549 F7
3552 C2
3553 C2
5505 E8
5506 C8
5507 B9
5512 B9
5514 B10
5517 A2
5518 C1
5519 B2
5520 D7
6505 B2
6506 C4
6509 E4
6510 A4
6514 D9
6515 C1
6516 F9
6517 E9
6518 B4
6519 B4
6520 C3
6523 G7
6530 D3
6533 G8
6534 D7
6535 B10
6537 F8
6538 D4
6539 B10
7502 C5
7504 B2
7506 F4
7507 D4
7529 F7
7530 C2
9505 G7
9510 E9
9511 C7
9571 G7
9572 B10

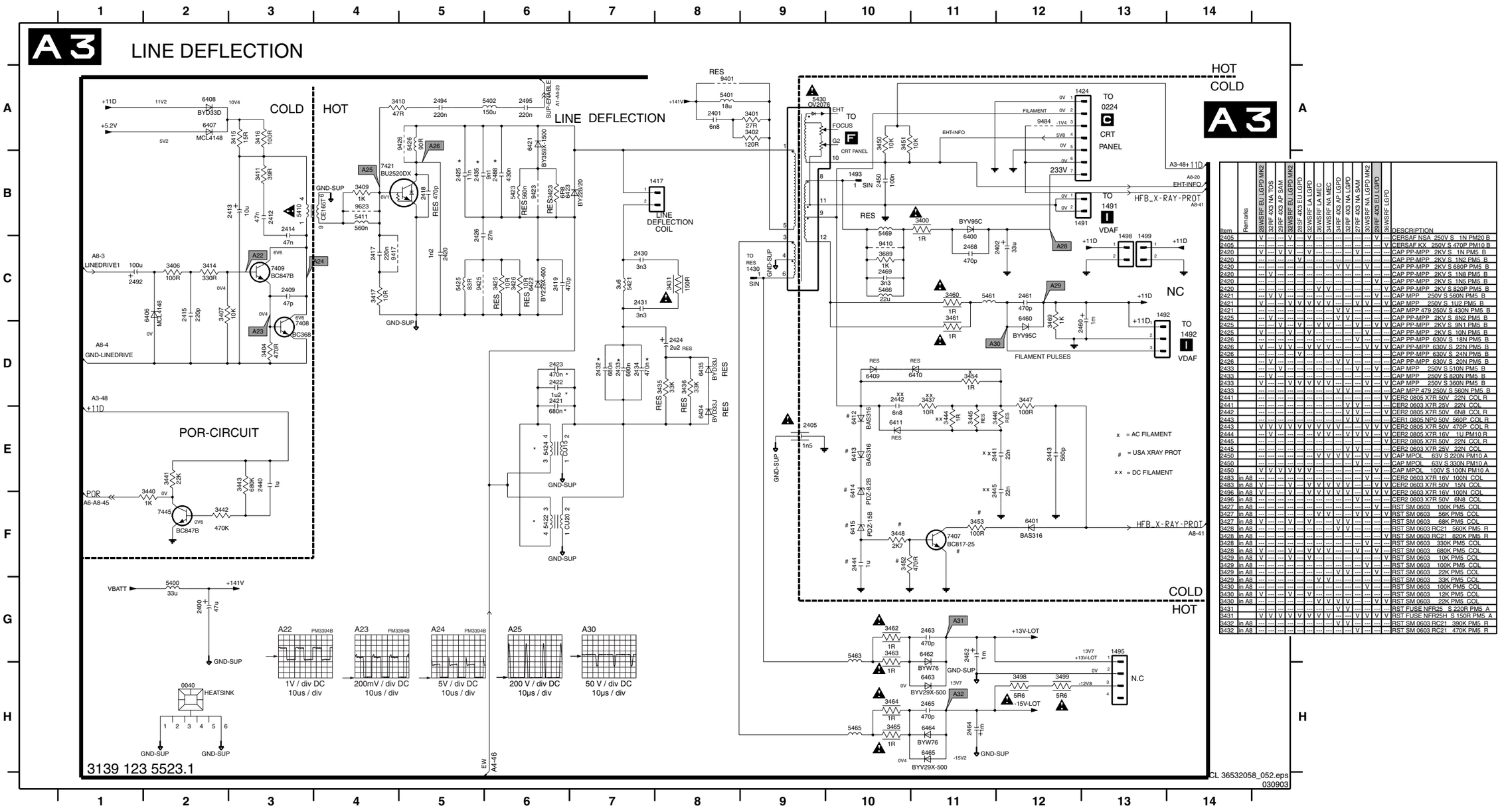
Large Signal Panel: Standby Supply



Item	Europe (single range)	Others (full range)	DESCRIPTION
2102	---	v	ELCAP 25V S 100U PM20 COL A
2102	v	---	ELCAP 50V S 10U PM20 COL A
2121	---	v	CAP MPOL 250V S 22N PM10 A
2122	---	v	CAP MPOL 250V S 22N PM10 A
2151	---	v	ELCAP 25V S 100U PM20 COL A
2155	---	v	CER2 0805 X7R 16V 100N COL R
2156	---	v	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 10N COL
2157	---	v	CAP POL 50V S 3N3 PM10 COL A
2159	---	v	CER1 0603 NP0 50V 470P COL
2160	---	v	CER1 0603 NP0 50V 470P COL
3106	---	v	RST CRB 1/6W A 1K PM5 COL A
3106	v	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 2K2 PM5 COL A
3107	---	v	RST CRB 1/6W A 1K PM5 COL A
3107	v	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 2K2 PM5 COL A
3120	v	---	RST SM 0805 10R PM5 COL R
3121	---	v	RST SM 0603 10R PM5 COL
3169	---	v	RST SM 0603 1K PM5 COL
3170	---	v	RST SM 0603 47K PM5 COL
5131	---	v	IND FXD 04 A 100U PM10 COL A
7102	---	v	FET POW STP5NB60FP (ST00) L
7102	v	---	FET POW FQPF3N60 (FSC0) L
7120	---	v	TRA SIG SM BC847B (COL) R
9123	v	---	WR CU-ETP SNPB5-PL 0.58MM COL
9128	v	---	RST SM 0805 JUMP 0R05 COL R
9129	---	v	RST SM 0805 JUMP 0R05 COL R

Large Signal Panel: Line Deflection

0040 H2	1492 C13	2400 G2	2412 B3	2418 B5	2423 D6	2431 C7	2440 E3	2445 E12	2463 G11	2488 B6	3401 A9	3409 B4	3416 A3	3431 C8	3441 E2	3446 E12	3452 F10	3462 G10	3498 H12	5402 A6	5423 B6	5461 C11	6400 B11	6409 D10	6414 E10	6434 E8	6464 H11	7421 B4	9423 B6
1417 B7	1493 B10	2401 A8	2413 B3	2419 C6	2424 D8	2432 D7	2441 E12	2450 B10	2464 H11	2492 C1	3402 A9	3410 A4	3417 C4	3435 D8	3442 F2	3447 D12	3453 F11	3463 G10	3499 H12	5410 B3	5424 E6	5463 G10	6401 F12	6410 D11	6415 F10	6435 D8	6465 H11	7445 F2	9425 C5
1424 A12	1495 G13	2402 C12	2414 B3	2420 C5	2425 B5	2433 D7	2442 D12	2460 D13	2465 H11	2494 A5	3404 D3	3411 B3	3423 B6	3436 D8	3443 E3	3448 F10	3454 D11	3464 H10	3689 C10	5411 B4	5425 C5	5465 H10	6406 C2	6411 E10	6421 A6	6460 C12	7407 F11	9401 A8	9426 A5
1430 C9	1498 C13	2405 E9	2415 C2	2421 D6	2426 B5	2434 D7	2443 E12	2461 C12	2468 C11	2495 A6	3406 C2	3414 C2	3425 C6	3437 D11	3444 E11	3450 A10	3460 C11	3465 H10	5400 G2	5421 C7	5426 A5	5466 C10	6407 A2	6412 E10	6422 C6	6462 G11	7408 D3	9410 C10	9484 A12
1491 B13	1499 C13	2409 C3	2417 C4	2422 D6	2430 C7	2435 B5	2444 F10	2462 G11	2469 C10	3400 B11	3407 C2	3415 A3	3426 C6	3440 F2	3445 E11	3451 A10	3461 C11	3469 D12	5401 A8	5422 F6	5430 A9	5469 B10	6408 A2	6413 E10	6423 B6	6463 H11	7409 C3	9417 C4	9623 B4



Item	Remarks	28WSRF EU LGPD MK2	32HF 4X3 NA TOS	29HF 4X3 AP SAM	32WSRF EU LGPD MK2	28SF 4X3 EU LGPD	32WSRF LA LGPD	36WSRF NA MEC	34WSRF NA LGPD	25HF 4X3 AP LGPD	27HF 4X3 NA SAM	30WSRF NA LGPD MK2	29HF 4X3 EU LGPD	30WSRF LGPD	DESCRIPTION
2405		V	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CERSAF NSA 250V S 1N PM20 B
2405		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CERSAF KX 250V S 470P PM10 B
2420		V	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 1N PM5 B
2420		---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 1N2 PM5 B
2420		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 680P PM5 B
2420		---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 1N8 PM5 B
2420		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 1N5 PM5 B
2420		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 820P PM5 B
2421		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CAP MPP 250V S 560N PM5 B
2421		V	---	---	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	V	---	CAP MPP 250V S 1U2 PM5 B
2421		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CAP MPP 479 250V S 430N PM5 B
2425		---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 8N2 PM5 B
2425		---	---	V	---	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	V	V	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 9N1 PM5 B
2425		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CAP PP-MPP 2KV S 10N PM5 B
2426		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	CAP PP-MPP 630V S 18N PM5 B
2426		V	---	V	---	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	V	V	CAP PP-MPP 630V S 22N PM5 B
2426		---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CAP PP-MPP 630V S 24N PM5 B
2426		V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CAP PP-MPP 630V S 20N PM5 B
2433		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	V	CAP MPP 250V S 510N PM5 B
2433		---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CAP MPP 250V S 820N PM5 B
2433		V	---	---	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	---	V	CAP MPP 250V S 360N PM5 B
2433		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CAP MPP 479 250V S 560N PM5 B
2441		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	V	CER2 0805 X7R 50V 22N COL R
2442		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CER2 0603 X7R 25V 22N COL
2442		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	V	CER2 0805 X7R 50V 6N8 COL R
2443		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CER1 0805 NP0 50V 560P COL R
2443		V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	V	V	CER2 0805 X7R 50V 470P COL R
2444		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CER2 0805 X7R 16V 1U PM10 B
2445		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CER2 0805 X7R 50V 22N COL R
2445		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CER2 0603 X7R 25V 22N COL
2450		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	V	CAP MPOL 63V S 220N PM10 A
2450		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	CAP MPOL 63V S 330N PM10 A
2450		V	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CAP MPOL 100V S 100N PM10 A
2483	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 100N COL
2483	in A8	V	---	---	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 15N COL
2496	in A8	V	---	---	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 100N COL
2496	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 6N8 COL
3427	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 100K PM5 COL
3427	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	V	V	---	---	RST SM 0603 56K PM5 COL
3427	in A8	V	---	---	V	---	V	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	RST SM 0603 68K PM5 COL
3428	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 RC21 560K PM5 R
3428	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 RC21 820K PM5 R
3428	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	RST SM 0603 330K PM5 COL
3428	in A8	V	---	---	V	---	V	V	---	---	V	---	V	---	RST SM 0603 680K PM5 COL
3429	in A8	V	---	---	V	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 10K PM5 COL
3429	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	RST SM 0603 100K PM5 COL
3429	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 22K PM5 COL
3429	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	RST SM 0603 33K PM5 COL
3430	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	RST SM 0603 100K PM5 COL
3430	in A8	V	---	---	V	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	RST SM 0603 12K PM5 COL
3430	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	V	V	---	V	---	RST SM 0603 22K PM5 COL
3431		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	RST FUSE NFR25 S 220R PM5 A
3431		V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	V	V	RST FUSE NFR25H S 150R PM5 A
3432	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	RST SM 0603 RC21 390K PM5 R
3432	in A8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	RST SM 0603 RC21 470K PM5 R

Large Signal Panel: Frame Deflection & E/W Drive

1625 D12	2457 F3	2491 G12	2620 D9	2629 D12	2657 C3	3419 E2	3458 F3	3478 G10	3486 G3	3495 G12	3623 E9	3631 C7	3639 D5	3647 D11	3658 D2	3688 H9	6456 G3	6493 G11	6619 D11	6627 A6	7450-B G4	7612 E6	9405 G3
1627 D12	2458 F1	2493 H3	2621 E9	2630 D8	2659 D1	3420 E3	3459 F2	3479 G10	3487 G3	3496 H8	3624 D10	3632 D6	3640 B7	3648 E11	3659 D1	3690 D7	6457 H2	6494 G11	6620 B9	6628 D12	7455 F3	7613 B8	9481 G4
1693 G4	2466 E12	2497 F11	2622 B10	2631 C8	2660 G11	3421 E1	3466 F12	3480 G10	3488 F9	3497 E13	3625 D11	3633 C6	3641 D5	3652 C12	3660 C6	5467 G10	6458 H2	6499 G13	6621 B10	7440-A C3	7480 G10	7614 D5	9482 G7
2403 E3	2480 G9	2498 G13	2623 D3	2633 E6	2661 D7	3422 E3	3467 B12	3481 G9	3489 G9	3610 C4	3626 D11	3634 D8	3642 C7	3653 D11	3661 D12	5620 C11	6480 F10	6614 D5	6622 C10	7440-B E2	7482 G5	7620 C9	9483 F7
2404 E2	2481 G8	2499 F12	2624 D10	2635 B8	2662 D2	3449 G2	3472 F11	3482 G9	3490 F5	3611 D3	3627 D11	3635 B8	3643 C8	3654 G3	3662 C6	5621 C5	6481 G9	6615 F5	6623 C11	7441 E3	7483 F5	7641 B11	9499 G12
2448 C11	2482 H9	2603 D6	2625 D10	2642 C11	3403 B13	3455 E1	3474 F12	3483 G8	3491 G11	3620 E10	3628 B6	3636 B9	3644 C11	3655 C2	3663 D12	6405 B11	6482 G8	6616 D5	6624 D12	7442 E12	7486 G8	7652 C12	9620 C10
2451 H2	2487 B12	2604 D9	2627 D11	2653 E10	3412 F5	3456 E1	3475 G11	3484 G8	3492 F7	3621 E10	3629 D12	3637 B9	3645 B11	3656 C2	3664 D2	6442 C11	6483 G9	6617 C6	6625 A7	7443 B12	7487 G7	7653 G12	9622 C10
2454 G2	2490 F7	2605 D5	2628 B7	2656 C2	3418 G9	3457 E3	3476 F11	3485 G7	3493 F8	3622 E10	3630 C8	3638 C8	3646 D11	3657 D3	3665 C11	6455 F2	6491 F13	6618 C6	6626 A6	7450-A C4	7611 C7	7654 F12		

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

A B C D E F G H

A4 FRAME DEFLECTION & E/W DRIVE

COLD HOT

FRAME DEFLECTION

PROTECTION CIRCUIT

EW - FRAME

A8-10 FRAMEDRIVE+

A8-11 FRAMEDRIVE-

A8-41 HFB_X-RAY-PROT

A8-6 EW-DRIVE

+11D

TO VDAF

ARC-PROT

A1-A3-23 SUP-ENABLE

(SEE NOTE)

FRAME DEFLECTION COIL

A33 PM3394B 500mV / div DC 2ms / div

A34 PM3394B 500mV / div DC 2ms / div

A35 PM3394B 500mV / div DC 2ms / div

A36 PM3394B 200mV / div DC 10us / div

A37 PM3394B 500mV / div DC 2ms / div

A38 PM3394B 200mV / div DC 10us / div

A39 PM3394B 2V / div DC 10us / div

A40 PM3394B 2 V / div AC 5ms / div

A41 2 V / div AC 5ms / div

A42 10 V / div AC 5ms / div

A43 PM3394B 10V / div DC 2ms / div

A44 PM3394B 200mV / div DC 2ms / div

A45 PM3394B 1V / div DC 10µs / div

A46 PM3394B 500mV / div DC 10µs / div

A47 PM3394B 50V / div DC 10µs / div

A48 PM3394B 500mV / div DC 10µs / div

NOTE BRIDGECOIL PROTECTION (5422) IS TRIGGERED VIA EW (SEE DIAGRAM A3 ALSO)

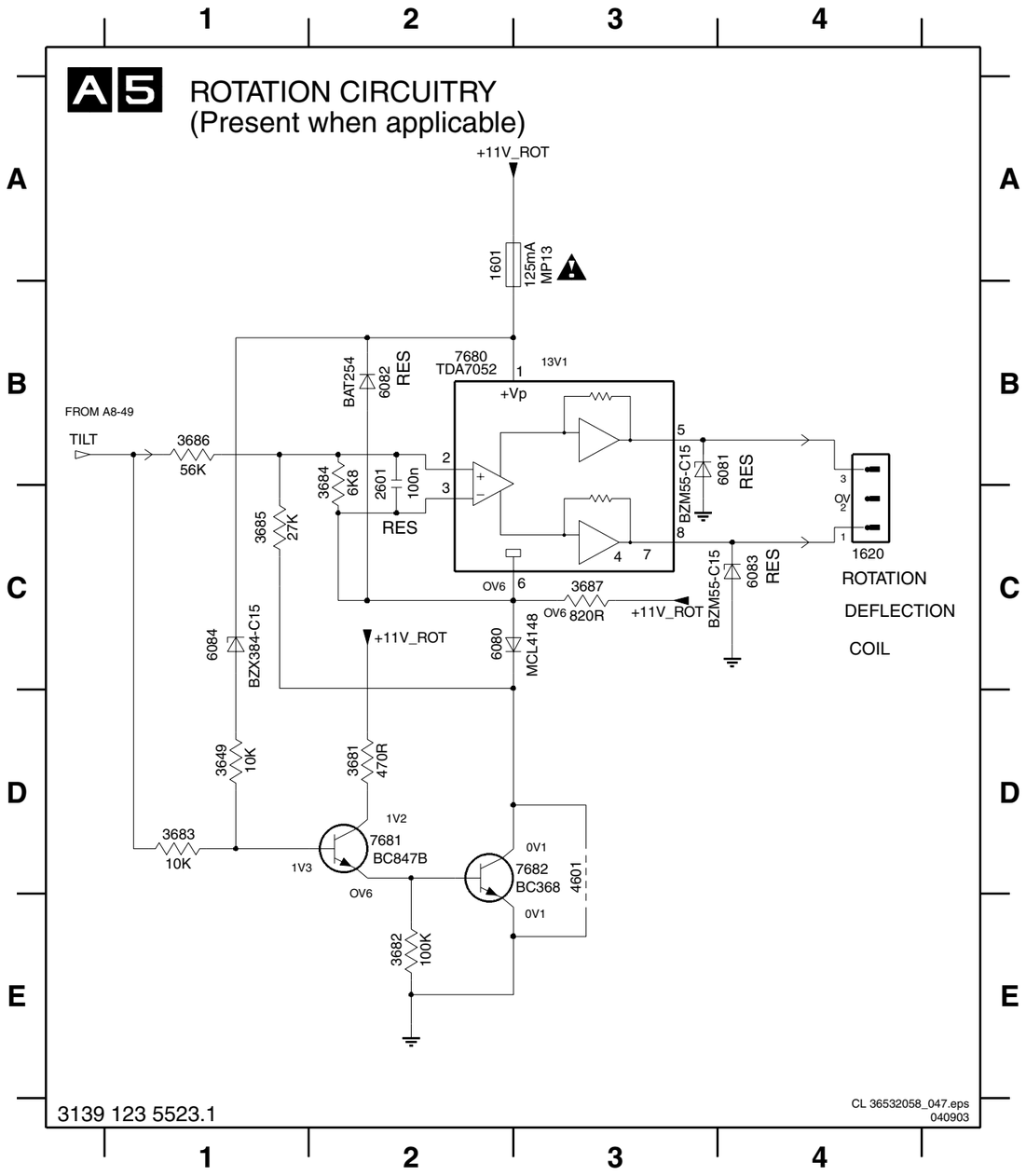
3139 123 5523.1

CL 36532058_046.eps 040903

Item	28/32" WSRF L GPD	34/36" 4:3 HF TOSJ	28" 4:3 SF PHCO	28" 4:3 SF MEC	30" WSRF MEC	32RF 4X3 NA LGPD	27RF 4X3 NA SAM	30WSRF NA LGPD	34 4:3RF AP LGPD	32WSRF L GPD MKII	28RF EU LGPD	36WSRF L GPD	DESCRIPTION
1625	V	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	CON V 3P M 2.50 BK EH-A B
1627	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CON V 3P M 2.50 BK EH-A B
2490	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	ELCAP 10V S 100U PM20 COL A
2490	---	---	---	---	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	ELCAP 50V S 100U PM20 COL A
2498	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	CER2 0805 X7R 16V 1U PM10 R
2633	V	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 3N3 COL
2633	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 6N8 COL
2653	---	---	---	---	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 2N7 PM10 R
2653	---	---	---	---	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 2N2 COL
2653	V	V	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 3N3 COL
2661	---	---	---	---	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 6N8 COL
2662	---	---	---	---	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 3N3 COL
3403	V	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 100R PM5 COL A
3412	V	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 1K2 PM5 COL
3418	V	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	RST MFLM MBB0207 A 47K PM1 A
3418	V	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	RST MFLM MBB0207 A 56K PM1 A
3480	V	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	RST FUSE NFR25 S 4R7 PM5 A
3480	---	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	RST FUSE NFR25 S 6R8 PM5 A
3483	V	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 1K8 PM5 COL
3483	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 2K2 PM5 COL
3484	---	---	---	---	V	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 4K7 PM5 COL
3488	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST MFLM MBB0207 A 1M PM1 A
3491	V	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 27K PM5 COL
3491	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 39K PM5 COL
3491	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 47K PM5 COL
3493	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST MFLM MBB0207 A 150K PM1 A
3495	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST MFLM MBB0207 A 15K PM1 A
3620	V	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	RST CRB CFR25S A 1R5 PM5 A
3620	---	V	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	RST CRB CFR25S A 1R2 PM5 A
3620	---	---	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	RST CRB 1/6W A 1R PM5 COL A
3621	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST CRB CFR25S A 1R5 PM5 A
3621	V	V	---	---	---	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	RST CRB CFR25S A 1R2 PM5 A
3621	V	---	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 1R PM5 COL A
3622	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	RST CRB ERD52T A 3R3 PM5 A
3622	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	RST CRB CFR25S A 1R5 PM5 A
3622	---	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	RST CRB CFR25S A 1R2 PM5 A
3622	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 1R PM5 COL A
3623	V	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	RST CRB 1/6W A 2R2 PM5 COL A
3623	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 18K PM5 COL A
3624	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 22K PM5 COL A
3625	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 120R PM5 COL A
3625	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 220R PM5 COL A
3625	V	V	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 330R PM5 COL A
3625	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 100R PM5 COL A
3626	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 220R PM5 COL A
3626	V	V	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	RST CRB 1/6W A 330R PM5 COL A
3627	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	V	---	RST SM 0805 10K PM5 COL R
3627	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST SM 0805 22K PM5 COL R
3630	V	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 27K PM5 COL
3630	---	V	V	V	---	V	V	V	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 33K PM5 COL
3632	---	---	---	---	V	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 18K PM5 COL
3632	V	V	V	V	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 33K PM5 COL
3632	---	---	---	---	---	V	V	---	---	---	---	---	RST SM 0603 39K PM5 COL

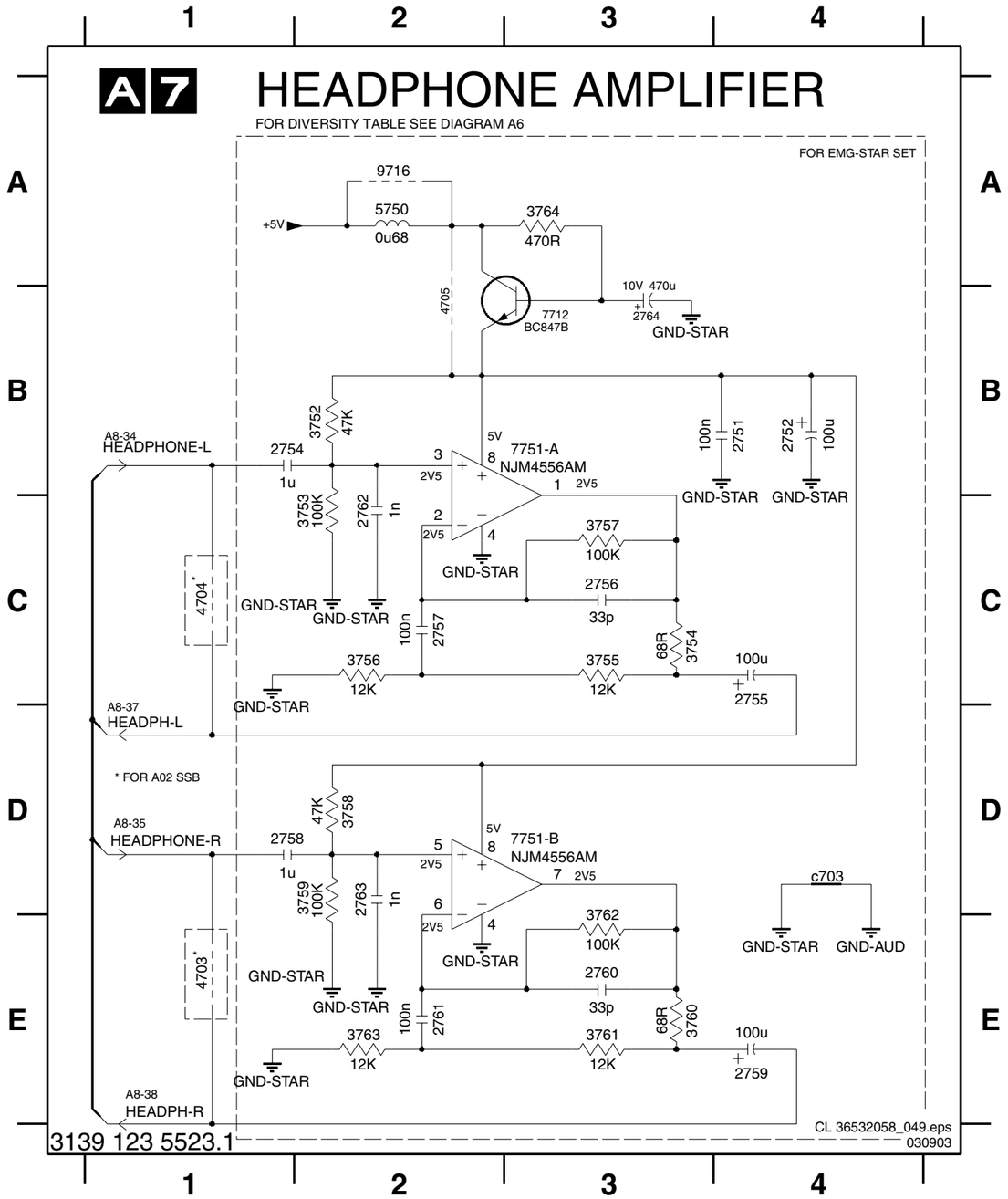
Large Signal Panel: Rotation Circuitry

1601 A2	3649 D1	3683 D1	3686 B1	6080 C2	6083 C4	7681 D2
1620 C4	3681 D2	3684 B2	3687 C3	6081 B3	6084 C1	7682 D3
2601 B2	3682 E2	3685 C1	4601 D3	6082 B2	7680 B2	



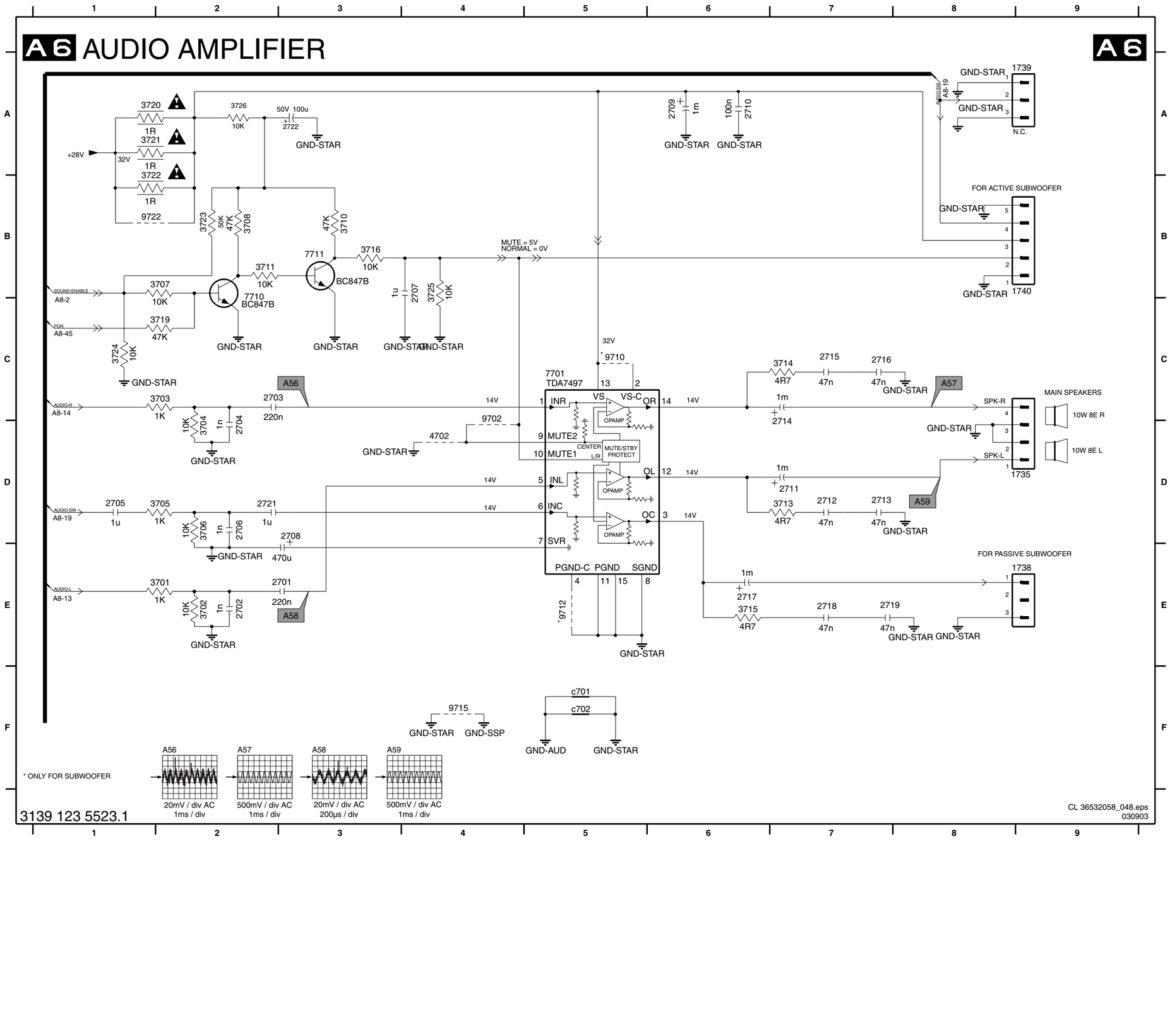
Large Signal Panel: Headphone Amplifier

2751 B4	2756 C3	2760 E3	2764 B3	3755 C3	3759 D2	3763 E2	4705 B2	7751-B D3
2752 B4	2757 C2	2761 E2	3752 B2	3756 C2	3760 E3	3764 A3	5750 A2	9716 A2
2754 B1	2758 D1	2762 C2	3753 C2	3757 C3	3761 E3	4703 E1	7712 B3	c703 D4
2755 C4	2759 E4	2763 D2	3754 C3	3758 D2	3762 E3	4704 C1	7751-A B3	



Large Signal Panel: Audio Amplifier

A6 AUDIO AMPLIFIER



Item	2x10W w/o HP Amp	3x10W w/o HP Amp + Subwoofer	2x10W with EXT Subwoofer	3x10W with HP amp + Subwoofer	2x10W with HP Amp	DESCRIPTION
1738	---	V	---	V	---	CON BM V 3P M 2.50 EH B
1739	---	---	V	---	---	CON BM V 3P M 2.50 EH B
2701	V	---	V	---	V	CER2 0805 Y5V 16V 1U COL R
2701	---	V	---	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 100N COL
2702	V	V	V	V	V	CER1 0603 NP0 25V 1N COL
2703	V	---	V	---	V	CER2 0805 Y5V 16V 1U COL R
2703	---	V	---	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 100N COL
2704	V	V	V	V	V	CER1 0603 NP0 25V 1N COL
2705	---	V	---	V	---	CER2 0805 Y5V 16V 1U COL R
2706	---	V	---	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 50V 3N3 COL
2711	V	---	V	---	V	ELCAP 25V S 1000U PM20 COL B
2711	---	V	---	V	---	ELCAP 25V S 470U PM20 COL B
2714	V	---	V	---	V	ELCAP 25V S 1000U PM20 COL B
2714	---	V	---	---	---	ELCAP 25V S 470U PM20 COL B
2715	V	V	V	V	V	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 47N COL
2716	V	V	V	V	V	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 47N COL
2717	---	V	---	V	---	ELCAP 25V S 1000U PM20 COL B
2718	---	V	---	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 47N COL
2719	---	V	---	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 47N COL
2721	---	---	---	V	---	CER2 0603 X7R 10V 220N COL
2721	---	V	---	V	---	CER2 0603 Y5V 10V 470N COL
2751	---	---	---	V	V	CER2 0805 Y5V 50V 100N P8020 R
2752	---	---	---	V	V	ELCAP 25V S 100U PM20 COL A
2753	---	---	---	V	V	CER2 0805 Y5V 50V 100N P8020 R
2754	---	---	---	V	V	CER2 0805 Y5V 16V 1U COL R
2755	---	---	---	V	V	ELCAP 25V S 100U PM20 COL A
2756	---	---	---	V	V	CER1 0603 NP0 50V 33P COL
2757	---	---	---	V	V	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 100N COL
2758	---	---	---	V	V	CER2 0805 Y5V 16V 1U COL R
2759	---	---	---	V	V	ELCAP 25V S 100U PM20 COL A
2760	---	---	---	V	V	CER1 0603 NP0 50V 33P COL
2761	---	---	---	V	V	CER2 0603 X7R 16V 100N COL
2762	---	---	---	V	V	CER1 0603 NP0 25V 1N COL
2763	---	---	---	V	V	CER1 0603 NP0 25V 1N COL
2764	---	---	---	V	V	ELCAP 10V S 470U PM20 COL A
3703	V	V	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 10K PM5 COL
3703	---	---	---	V	---	RST SM 0603 18K PM5 COL
3704	V	V	V	V	---	RST SM 0603 22K PM5 COL
3704	---	---	---	V	---	RST SM 0805 10K PM5 COL R
3705	---	V	---	V	---	RST SM 0603 10K PM5 COL
3706	---	V	---	V	---	RST SM 0603 22K PM5 COL
3706	---	---	---	V	---	RST SM 0805 10K PM5 COL R
3706	---	---	---	V	---	RST SM 0805 22K PM5 COL R
3715	---	V	---	V	---	RST SM 0603 RC21 8R2 PM5 R
3722	---	V	---	V	---	RST FUSE NFR25 S 1R PM5 A
3751	---	---	---	V	V	RST SM 0603 22K PM5 COL
3752	---	---	---	V	V	RST SM 0603 47K PM5 COL
3753	---	---	---	V	V	RST SM 0603 47K PM5 COL
3754	---	---	---	V	V	RST CRB CFR25S A 3R9 PM5 A
3755	---	---	---	V	V	RST SM 0603 12K PM5 COL
3756	---	---	---	V	V	RST SM 0603 12K PM5 COL
3757	---	---	---	V	V	RST SM 0603 100K PM5 COL

Large Signal Panel: Tuner SIMM Connector (Female)

A8 TUNER SIM CONNECTOR (FEMALE)

A8

Item	EU CE/REL EC L38.9	NA NTSC FRN 45.75	China IEC PAL 38.0	NA NTSC PHONO 45.75	AP PAL 38.9 non-PIP	EU CE/REL EC L38.9 PIP	DESCRIPTION
1200	---	---	---	---	---	---	TUNER TEDH9X700A
1200	---	---	---	---	V	---	TUNER TEDE9-200A
1200	---	V	---	---	---	---	TUNER TEDH9-240A
1200	---	---	V	---	---	---	TUNER TEDE9-228B
1200	---	---	---	---	---	V	TUNER UV1316T/A I,X-3
1200	V	---	---	---	---	---	TUNER UV1317/A I,X-U3
2203	V	---	V	---	V	V	ELCAP 10V S 100U PM20 COL A
2203	---	V	---	V	---	---	ELCAP 25V S 47U PM20 COL A
3250	V	---	---	---	---	Y	RST SM 0805 10K PM5 COL R
3250	---	V	V	V	V	---	RST SM 0805 JUMP 0R05 COL R
3905	V	---	---	---	---	---	RST SM 0603 100R PM5 COL
6202	V	---	---	---	---	Y	DIO SIG SM BAS316 (COL) R
9925	V	---	---	---	---	V	WR CU-ETP SNPB5-PL 0.58MM COL

Item	SCART I/O - SC3	SCART I/O	SCART I/O-SC3+ PIP	DESCRIPTION
1937	---	---	V	CON BM V 10P M 2.50 EH B
1951	V	---	V	CON BM V 5P M 2.50 EH B
9203	---	---	V	RST SM 0603 JUMP 0R05 COL
9902	---	---	V	WR CU-ETP SNPB5-PL 0.58MM COL

TO 1934 N2 HD JACK PANEL

TO 1933 N2 HD JACK PANEL

TO 1951 OF 3D-COMB FILTER PANEL

TO 0201 OF 2T PIP/DW PANEL

TO 0236 OF 2T PIP DW PANEL

TO 0200 OF 2T PIP DW PANEL

TO/FROM SIDE IO

TO/FROM F CRT

TO 1510 A1 SUPPLY

TO/FROM SSB SIM CONN MALE B18

COMPAIR CONNECTOR

FROM EXTERNAL FM

TUNER * TEDE9 1200

N.C.

RESERVED

A11

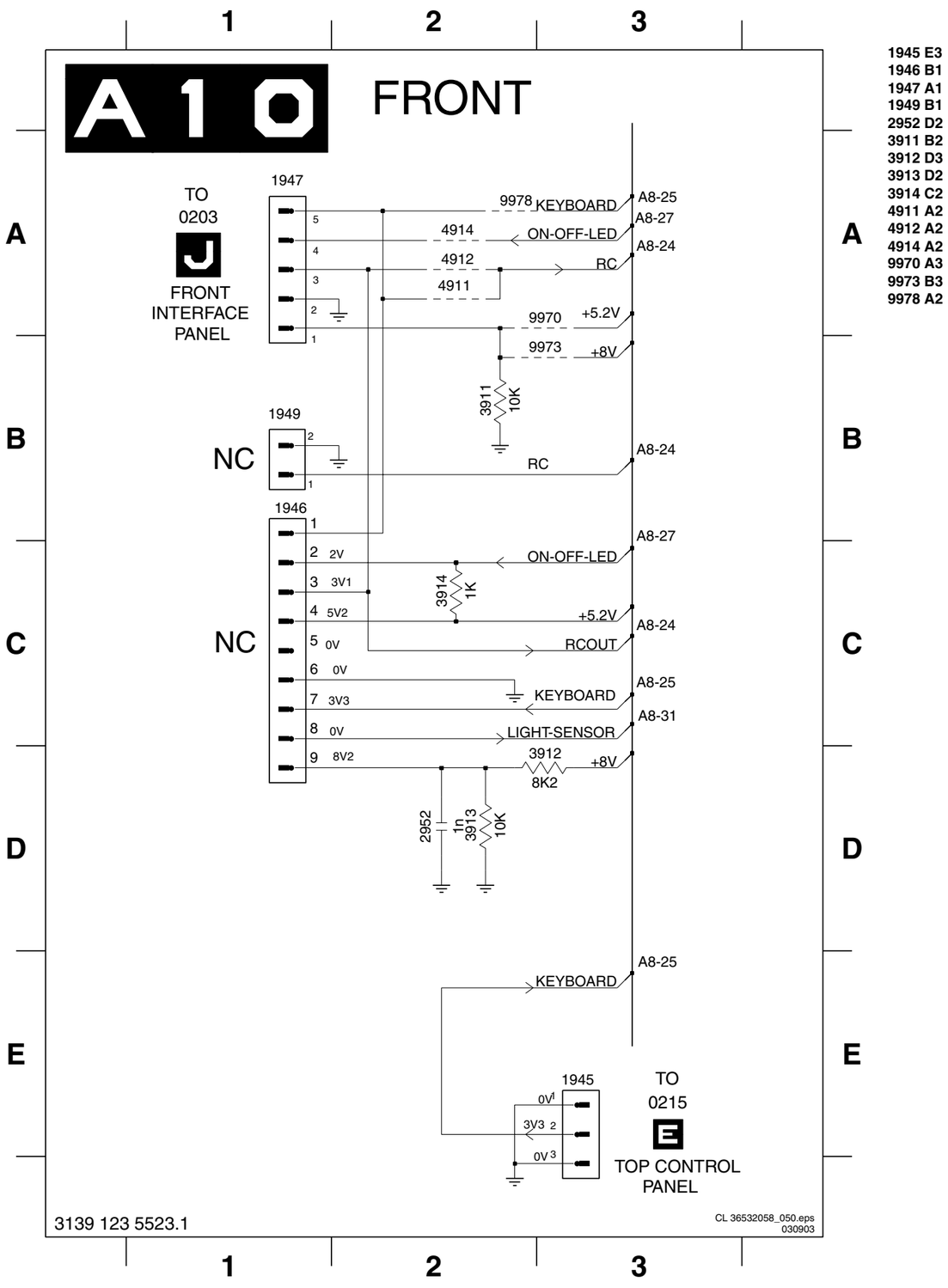
* components with diversity

CL 36532058_042.eps 040903

3139 123 5523.1

1200 F2 9983 C11
1201 G1 9987 B6
1205 I2 9988 B6
1932 F9 9989 B6
1933 B6 9990 B5
1934 A6 9998 I13
1935 E9 c001 H2
1936 D6 c002 I2
1937 B13
1940 F6
1943 E5
1948 D13
1951 A13
1952 E9
1953 D9
1955 F5
1961 C9
1965 D6
1966 G9
1997 E3
2200 D2
2201 F1
2202 G2
2203 G3
2455 I7
2483 B9
2496 B8
2914 E2
2915 E1
2916 C4
2917 E12
2918 F11
2929 E10
2930 F8
2931 D9
2940 B3
2941 I8
2942 I8
2943 I8
2944 E12
2945 H13
2946 I13
2947 I7
2950 G3
2951 G2
3200 F3
3201 F3
3210 D10
3211 D10
3212 D11
3213 C11
3250 H3
3261 E4
3262 F4
3427 A7
3428 A8
3429 B8
3430 A9
3432 A8
3903 F11
3904 E1
3905 I11
3907 C1
3910 C1
3928 C4
3929 D4
3930 D3
3938 F10
3939 G11
3940 G11
3941 E2
3942 E11
3943 E11
3944 C11
3945 F11
3999 A3
4915 I11
5901 C2
5902 A1
5903 A1
5904 H8
6200 G2
6201 G3
6202 G3
6402 B9
6901 A8
7210 D10
7211 D11
7901 C3
7902 F11
7908 E11
7910 B2
7911 D1
7912 C1
9201 C12
9203 C12
9205 E8
9206 D8
9215 G2
9225 E8
9226 D9
9228 A4
9229 A4
9250 E6
9251 E6
9292 B4
9901 C12
9902 C12
9903 D12
9904 C12
9905 F8
9906 E3
9907 C11
9908 C3
9909 B1
9980 B1
9982 F6

Large Signal Panel: Front

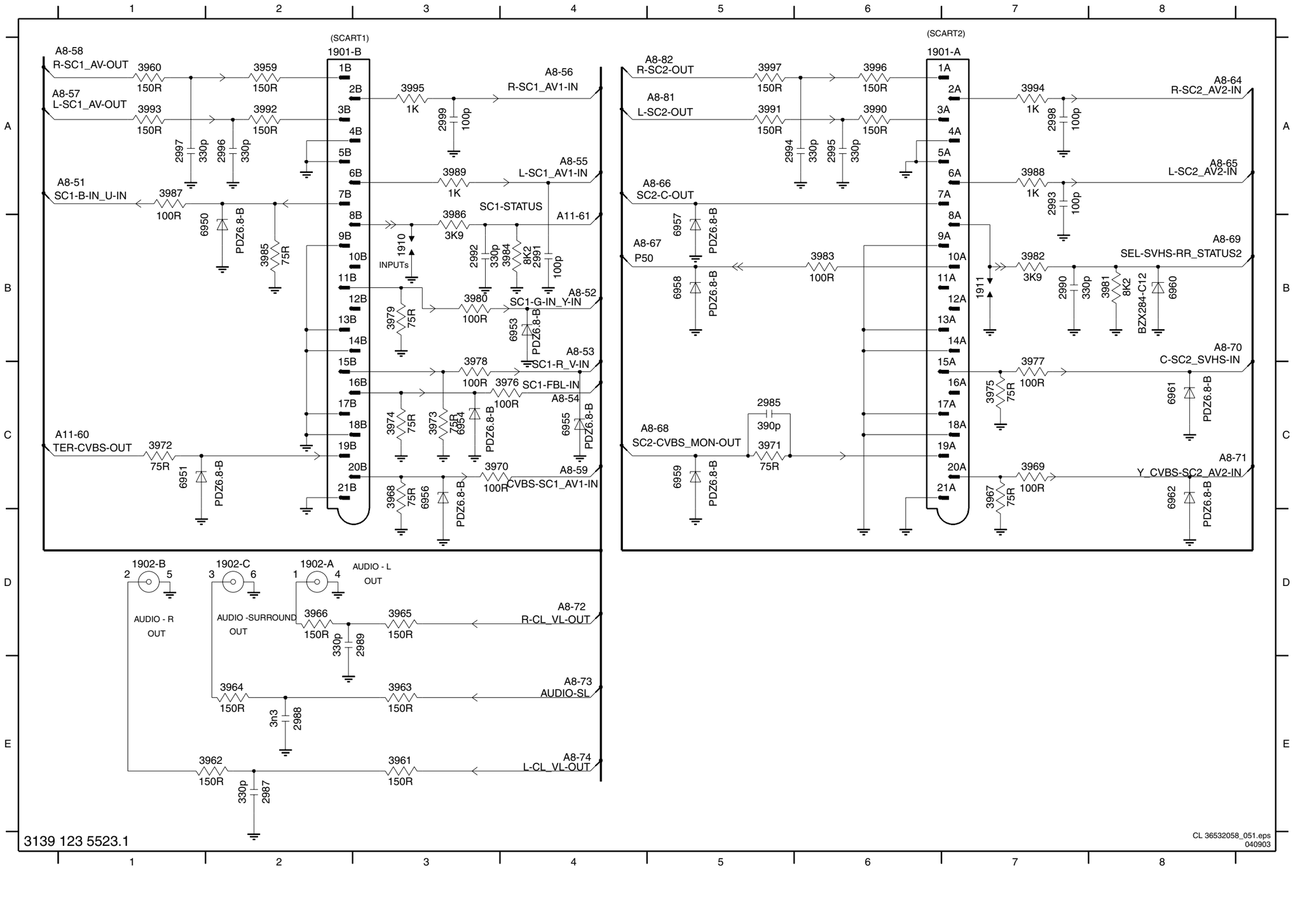


1945 E3
1946 B1
1947 A1
1949 B1
2952 D2
3911 B2
3912 D3
3913 D2
3914 C2
4911 A2
4912 A2
4914 A2
9970 A3
9973 B3
9978 A2

Personal Notes:

Large Signal Panel: Inputs/Outputs

A11 INPUTS/OUTPUTS

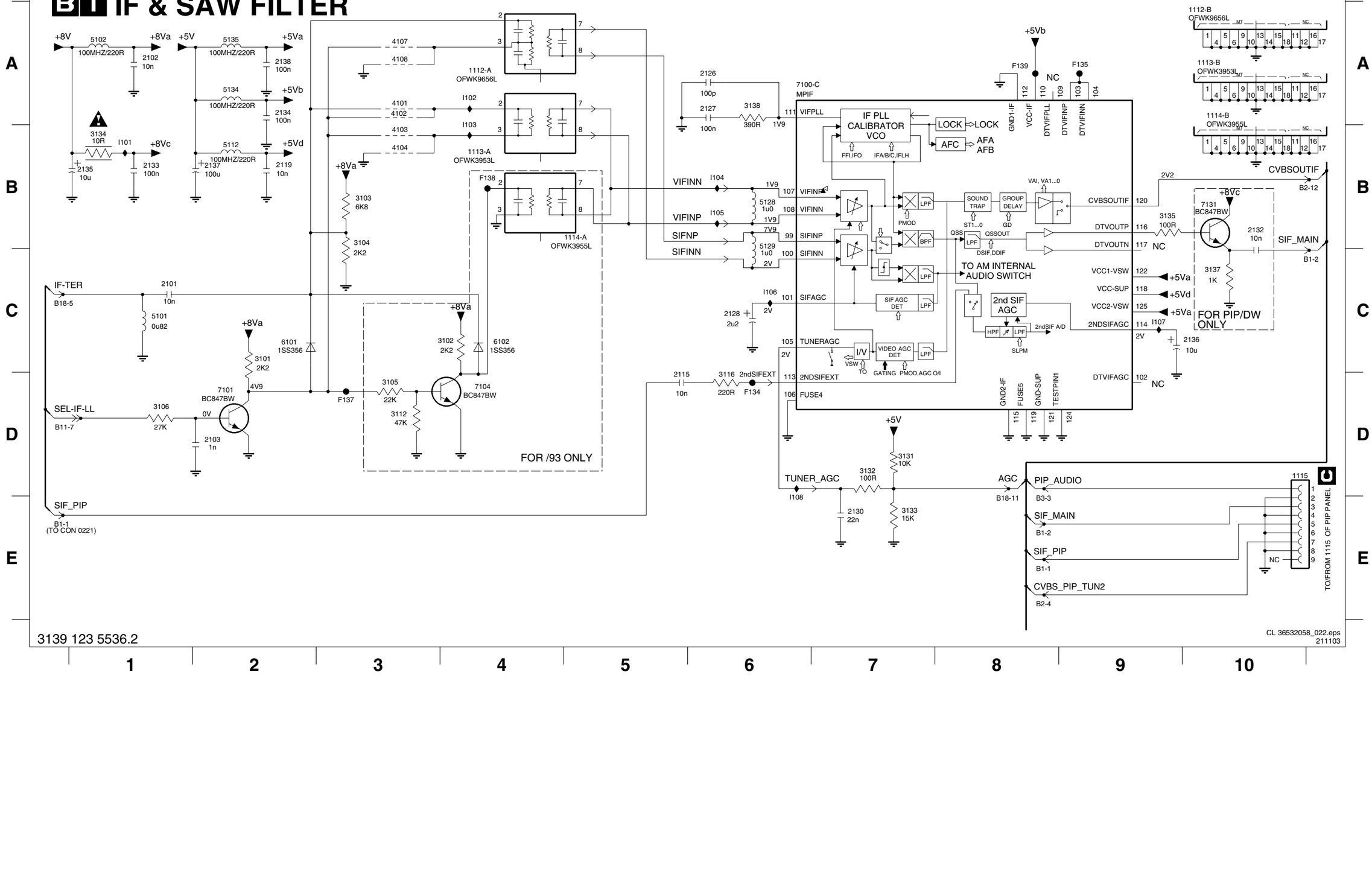


1901-A A6	3982 B7	
1901-B A2	3983 B6	
1902-A D2	3984 B4	
1902-B D1	3985 B2	
1902-C D2	3986 B3	
1910 B3	3987 A1	
1911 B7	3988 A7	
2985 C5	3989 A3	
2987 E2	3990 A6	
2988 E2	3991 A5	
2989 D3	3992 A2	
2990 B7	3993 A1	
2991 B4	3994 A7	
2992 B3	3995 A3	
2993 A7	3996 A6	
2994 A5	3997 A5	
2995 A6	6950 B1	
2996 A2	6951 C1	
2997 A1	6953 B4	
2998 A7	6954 C3	
2999 A3	6955 C4	
3959 A2	6956 C3	
3960 A1	6957 B5	
3961 E3	6958 B5	
3962 E2	6959 C5	
3963 E3	6960 B8	
3964 E2	6961 C8	
3965 D3	6962 C8	
3966 D2		
3967 C7		
3968 C3		
3969 C7		
3970 C3		
3971 C5		
3972 C1		
3973 C3		
3974 C3		
3975 C7		
3976 C4		
3977 C7		
3978 C3		
3979 B3		
3980 B3		
3981 B8		

Small Signal Board: If & SAW Filter

1112-A A4	1114-A B5	2102 A1	2126 A6	2132 B10	2136 C10	3102 C4	3106 D1	3132 D7	3137 C10	4103 B3	5101 C1	5129 B6	6102 C4	7131 B10	F132 E10	F138 B4	I103 A4	I107 C9
1112-B A10	1114-B A10	2103 D2	2127 A6	2133 B1	2137 B2	3103 B3	3112 D3	3133 E7	3138 A6	4104 B3	5102 A1	5134 A2	7100-C A6	F114 E10	F134 D6	F139 A8	I104 B6	I108 E6
1113-A B4	1115 D10	2115 D5	2128 C6	2134 A2	2138 A2	3104 B3	3116 D6	3134 B1	4101 A3	4107 A3	5112 B2	5135 A2	7101 D2	F115 D10	F135 A9	I101 B1	I105 B6	
1113-B A10	2101 C1	2119 B2	2130 E7	2135 B1	3101 C2	3105 D3	3131 D7	3135 B9	4102 A3	4108 A3	5128 B6	6101 C2	7104 D4	F116 E10	F137 D3	I102 A4	I106 C6	

B1 IF & SAW FILTER



3139 123 5536.2

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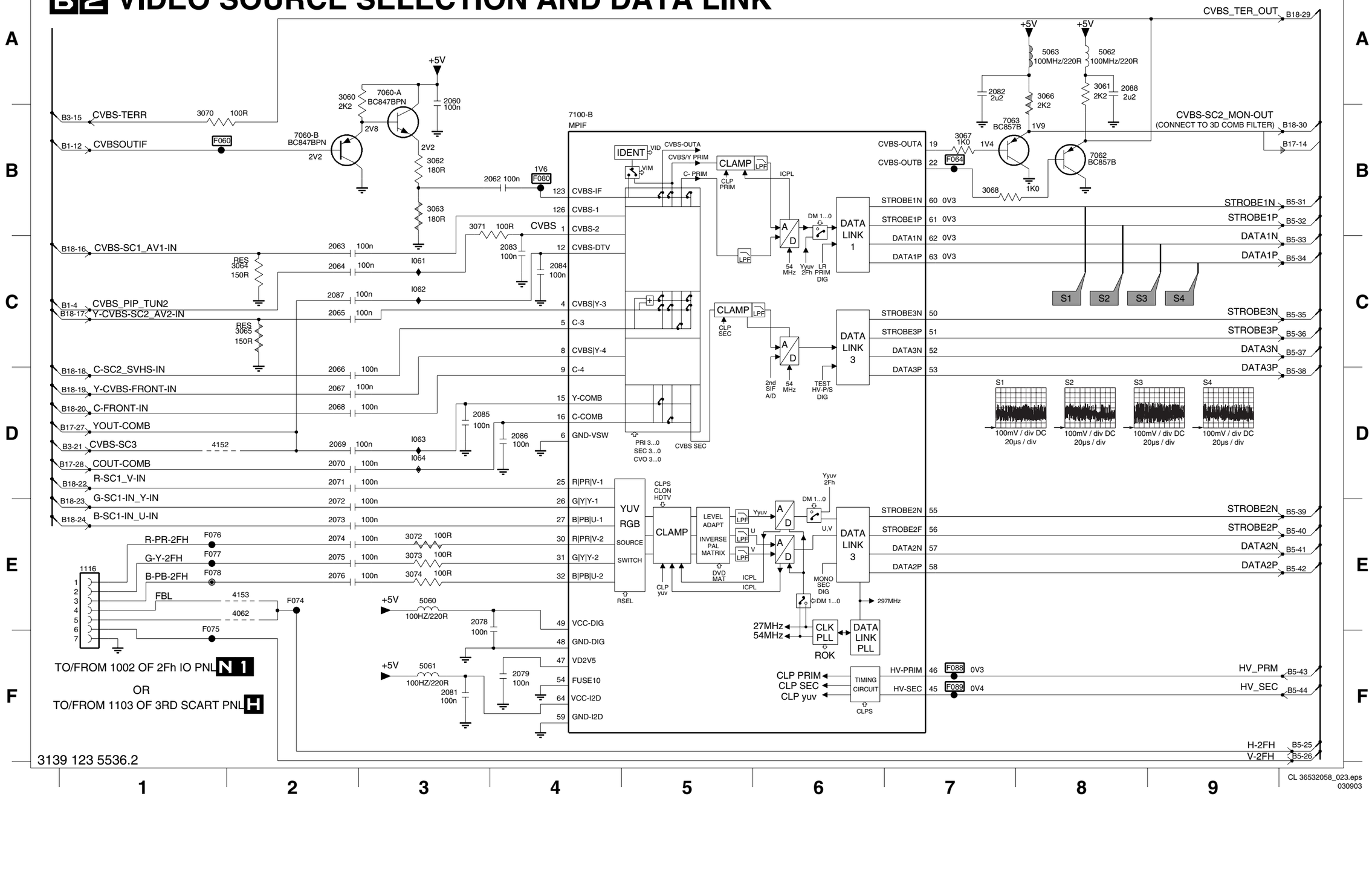
Small Signal Board: Video Source Selection & Data Link

1116 E1	2064 C2	2068 D2	2072 E2	2076 E2	2082 A7	2086 D4	3061 A8	3065 C2	3070 B1	3074 E3	5060 E3	7060-B B2	F060 B1	F076 E1	F088 F7	I063 D3	
2060 A3	2065 C2	2069 D2	2073 E2	2078 E3	2083 C4	2087 C2	3062 B3	3066 A8	3071 B3	4062 E2	5061 F3	7062 B8	F064 B7	F077 E1	F089 F7	I064 D3	
2062 B4	2066 D2	2070 D2	2074 E2	2079 F4	2084 C4	2088 A8	3063 B3	3067 B7	3072 E3	4152 D1	5063 A8	7063 B7	F074 E2	F078 E1	I061 C3		
2063 C2	2067 D2	2071 D2	2075 E2	2081 F3	2085 D3	3060 A2	3064 C2	3068 B7	3073 E3	4153 E2	7060-A A3	7100-B B4	F075 F1	F080 B4	I062 C3		

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

B2 VIDEO SOURCE SELECTION AND DATA LINK

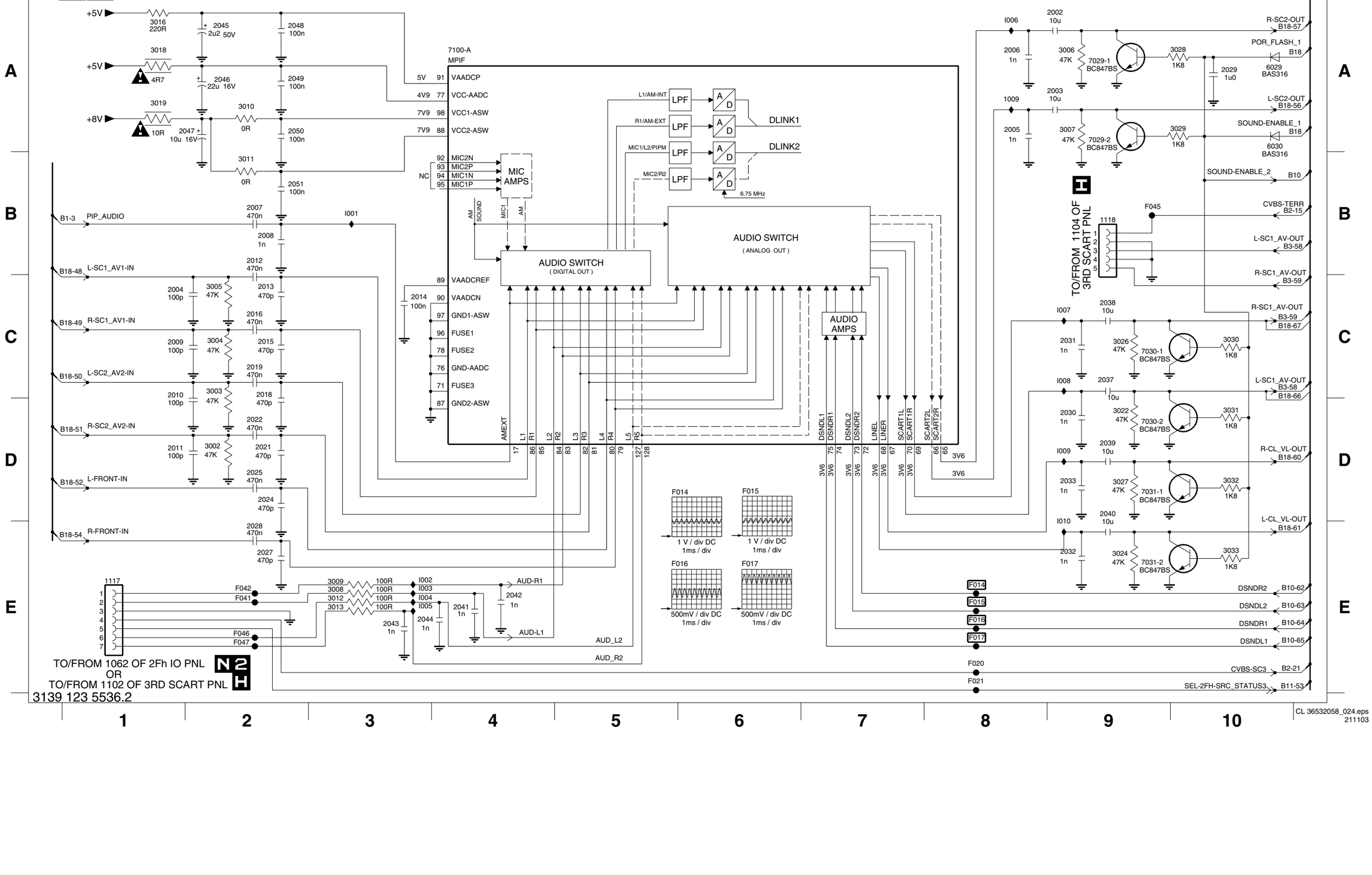


Small Signal Board: Audio Source Select

1009 A8	2005 A8	2011 D1	2018 C2	2027 E2	2033 D9	2042 E4	2048 A2	3004 C2	3010 A2	3019 A1	3029 A10	6030 A10	7031-2 E9	F020 E8	F047 E2	I006 A8
1117 E1	2006 A8	2012 B2	2019 C2	2028 E2	2037 C9	2043 E3	2049 A2	3005 C2	3011 B2	3022 D9	3030 C10	7029-1 A9	7100-A A4	F021 E8	I001 B3	I007 C9
1118 B9	2007 B2	2013 C2	2021 D2	2029 A10	2038 C9	2044 E3	2050 A2	3006 A9	3012 E3	3024 E9	3031 D10	7029-2 A9	F014 E8	F041 E2	I002 E3	I008 C9
2002 A9	2008 B2	2014 C3	2022 D2	2030 D9	2039 D9	2045 A2	2051 B2	3007 A9	3013 E3	3026 C9	3032 D10	7030-1 C9	F015 E8	F042 E2	I003 E3	I009 D9
2003 A9	2009 C1	2015 C2	2024 D2	2031 C9	2040 D9	2046 A2	3002 D2	3008 E3	3016 A1	3027 D9	3033 E10	7030-2 D9	F016 E8	F045 B10	I004 E3	I010 D9
2004 C1	2010 C1	2016 C2	2025 D2	2032 E9	2041 E4	2047 A2	3003 C2	3009 E3	3018 A1	3028 A10	6029 A10	7031-1 D9	F017 E8	F046 E2	I005 E3	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B3 AUDIO SOURCE SELECT



3139 123 5536.2

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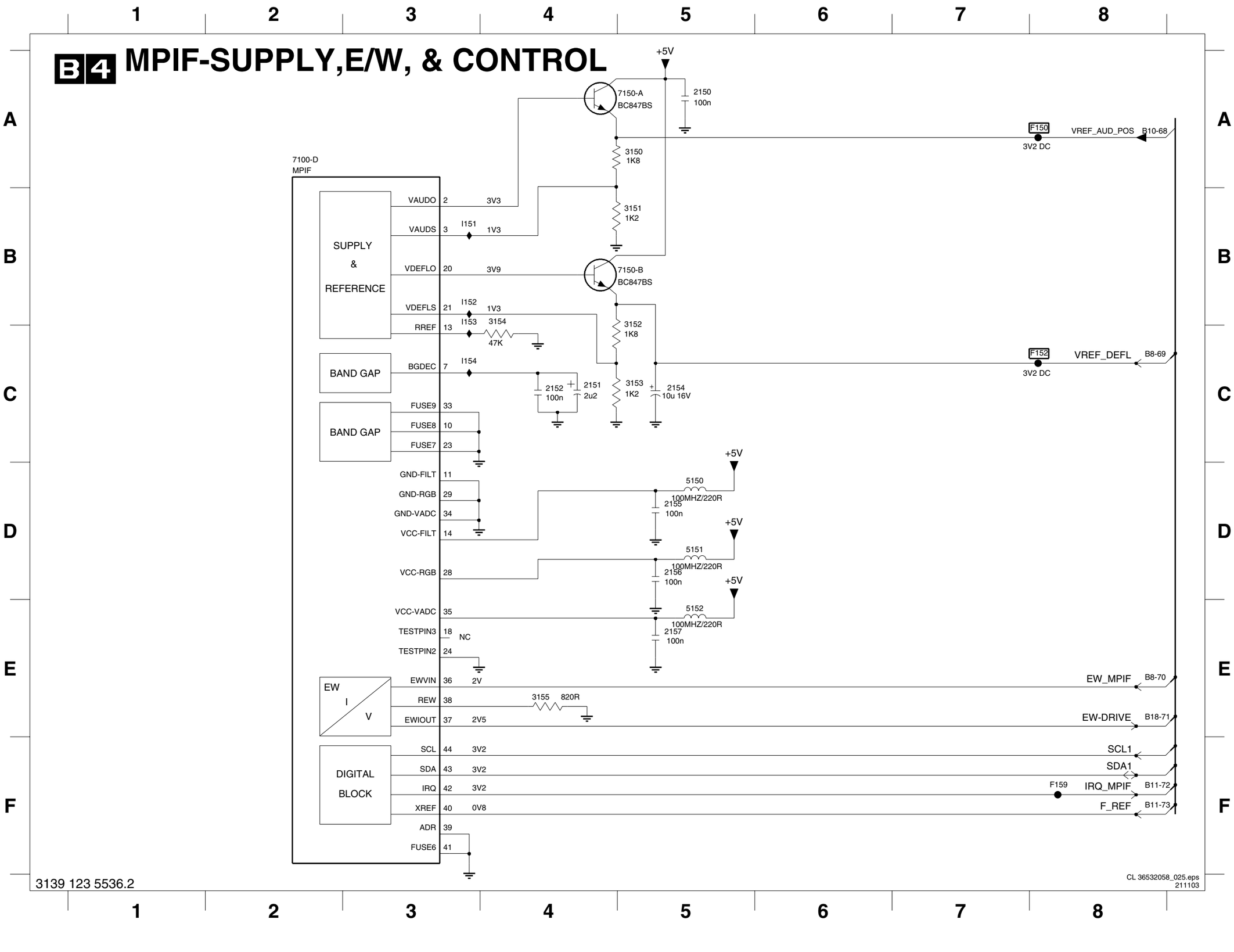
211103

Small Signal Board: MPIF-Supply, E/W, & Control

B4 MPIF-SUPPLY,E/W, & CONTROL



3139 123 5536.2

2150 A5
2151 C4
2152 C4
2154 C5
2155 D5
2156 D5
2157 E5
3150 A5
3151 B5
3152 B5
3153 C5
3154 B4
3155 E4
5150 D5
5151 D5
5152 E5
7100-D A2
7150-A A5
7150-B B5
F150 A8
F152 C8
F159 F8
I151 B3
I152 B3
I153 B3
I154 C3

Small Signal Board: Video Decoder

2281 A9 | 2282 C9 | 2284 D9 | 2285 D9 | 3281 C1 | 3282 D2 | 3283 D2 | 3284 D2 | 5281 A9 | 5282 C9 | 5283 D9 | 5285 D9 | 7300-J A3 | F281 D9 | F282 C2 | I281 D2

B5 VIDEO DECODER

7300-J
ADOC

B2-31 STROBE1N
B2-32 STROBE1P
B2-33 DATA1N
B2-34 DATA1P
B2-35 STROBE3N
B2-36 STROBE3P
B2-37 DATA3N
B2-38 DATA3P
B2-39 STROBE2N
B2-40 STROBE2P
B2-41 DATA2N
B2-42 DATA2P

H23 DLINK1SN
H24 DLINK1SP
H25 DLINK1DN
H26 DLINK1DP
E23 DLINK3SN
E24 DLINK3SP
E25 DLINK3DN
E26 DLINK3DP
F24 DLINK2SN
F25 DLINK2SP
G24 DLINK2DN
G25 DLINK2DP

I²D1
I²D3
I²D2

EXT MAIN STEREO CHANNEL (A-ADC1, A-ADC2)
SSIF
EXT SUB MONO-CHANNEL (A-ADC3)
A-ADC4

CVBS-YYC-DELTA +DAV
UV-DELTA +DAV
FREQ-SELECT
DELTA GEN
INCR
OVERFL
DAV.
DTO
INCR
INCR

PRI DECODER
SEC DECODER

DATA SYNC

SRC
SRC-YYC
SRC-YYUV-CYC
SRC-UYUV
SRC-VYUV

AGC
AMP-SYNCYC
AMP-YYC
AMP-YYUV-CYC
AMP-UYUV
AMP-VYUV
SYNC-GAIN
CVBS-Y-GAIN
UV-GAIN

PRF-SYNC-2FH
SYNC-MODULE-2FH

DMSD
ITS DEC
DEMUX
COMB
YC DET

BANDOUTS
VIDDEC-INT
REGISTER AND PI INTERF
PI-A
PI-D

FBLANK FIFO
FBLANK SWITCH
DELAY AND FAST-BLANK

FORMAT
HV-INFO
FORMATTER
H/V SYNC
Y
UV

F282
3281 1K
3282 1K
3283 1K
3284 1K
I281

B2-26 V-2FH
B18-45 FBL-SC1-IN
B2-25 H-2FH
B2-44 HV_SEC
B2-43 HV_PRM

P24 VSYNC1
P25 VSYNC2
N24 HSYNCFBL1
N25 HSYNCFBL2
R23 HVINFO2
P26 HVINFO1

EXT SYNC-MUX

TDC-ANA
TDC-DIG
HSYNC-FBL+DELTA
EXT-SYNC
HSYNC+DELTA
FBL+DELTA
'SRC' FOR HFB1/H-SYNC

DLINK-VDDA F23
DLINK-VDDD D26
DLINK-VSSA G26
DLINK-VSSD J23
VID1-DTC-VDDA P23
VID1-DTC-VSSA N26
VID1-DTC-VDD3 N23
PLLVSSA AE3
PLLVDDA AF3

VDDCO
5281 100Mhz / 220R
2281 100n
VDDCO
5282 100Mhz / 220R
2282 100n
VDDE
5283 100Mhz / 220R
3V2 DC
F281
2284 100n
VDDCO
5285 100Mhz / 220R
2285 100n

3139 123 5536.2

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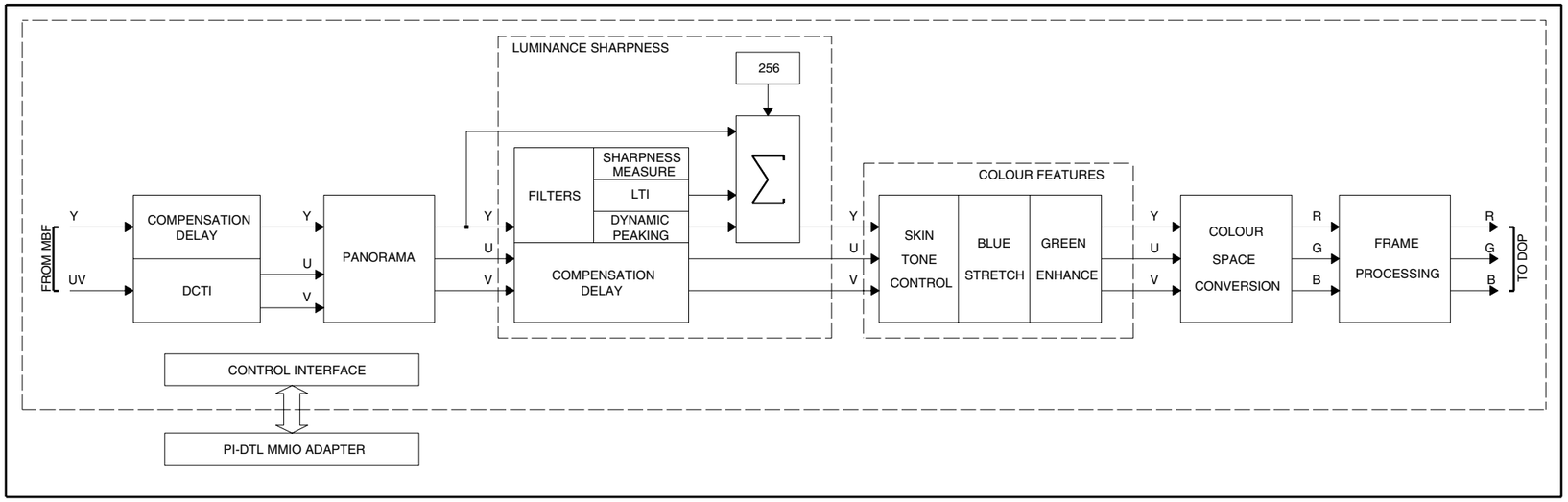
211103

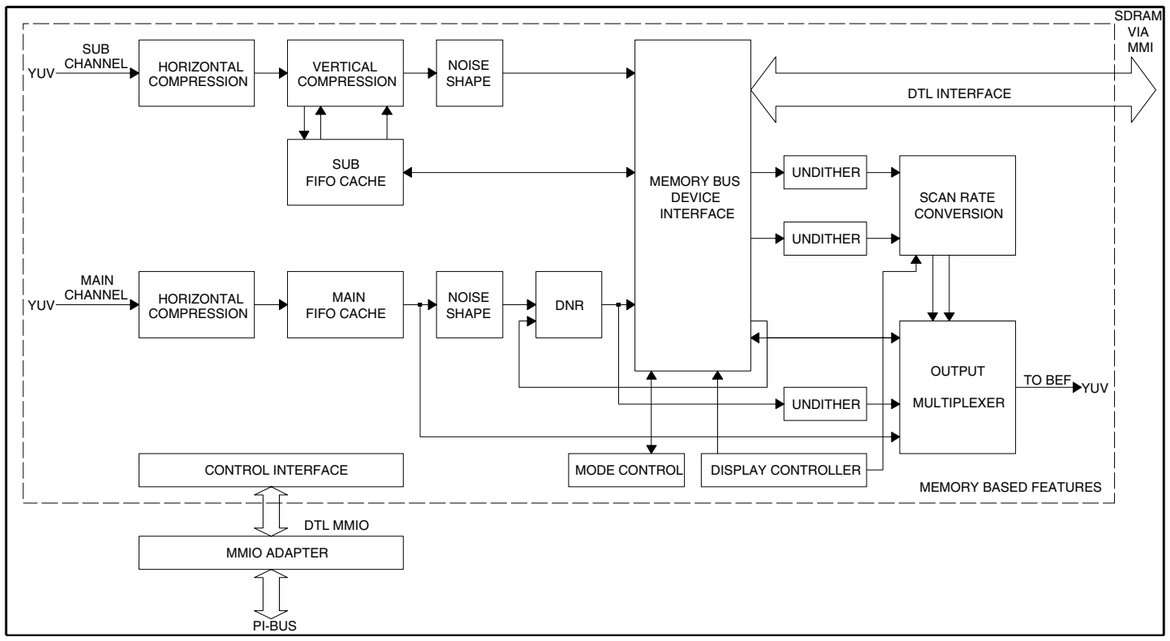
Small Signal Board: Feature Box

B6 FEATURE BOX

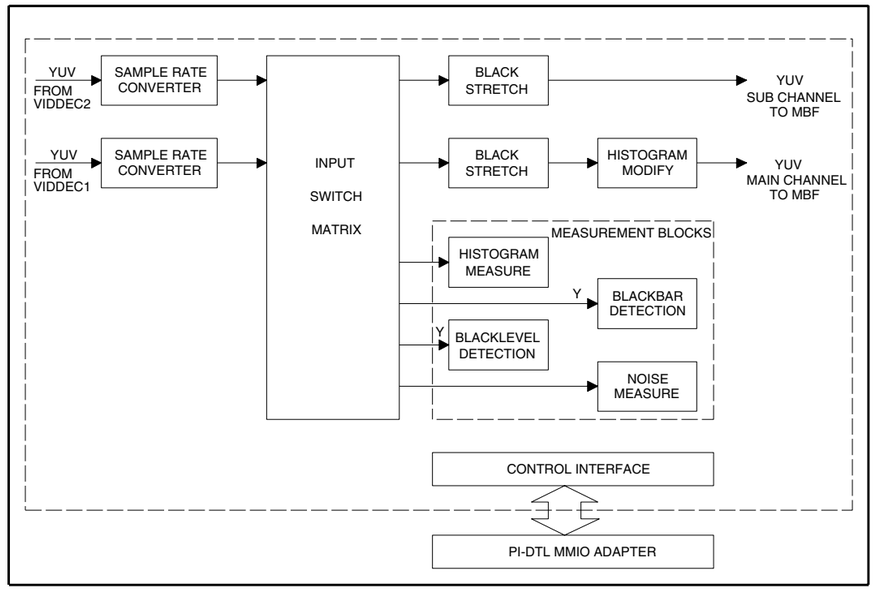
7300
BACK END PROCESSING



7300
MEMORY BASED PROCESSING



7300
FRONT END PROCESSING



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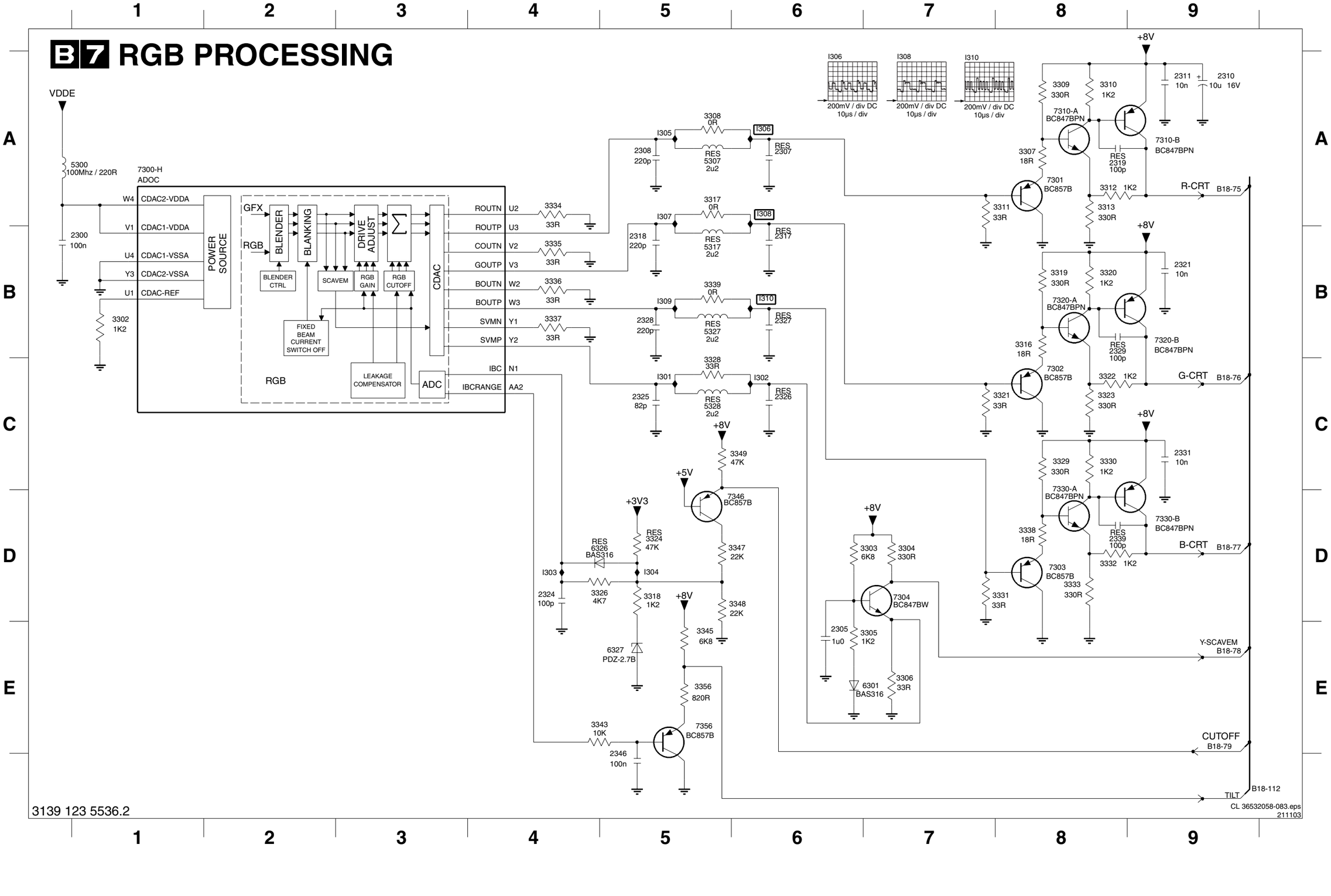
020903

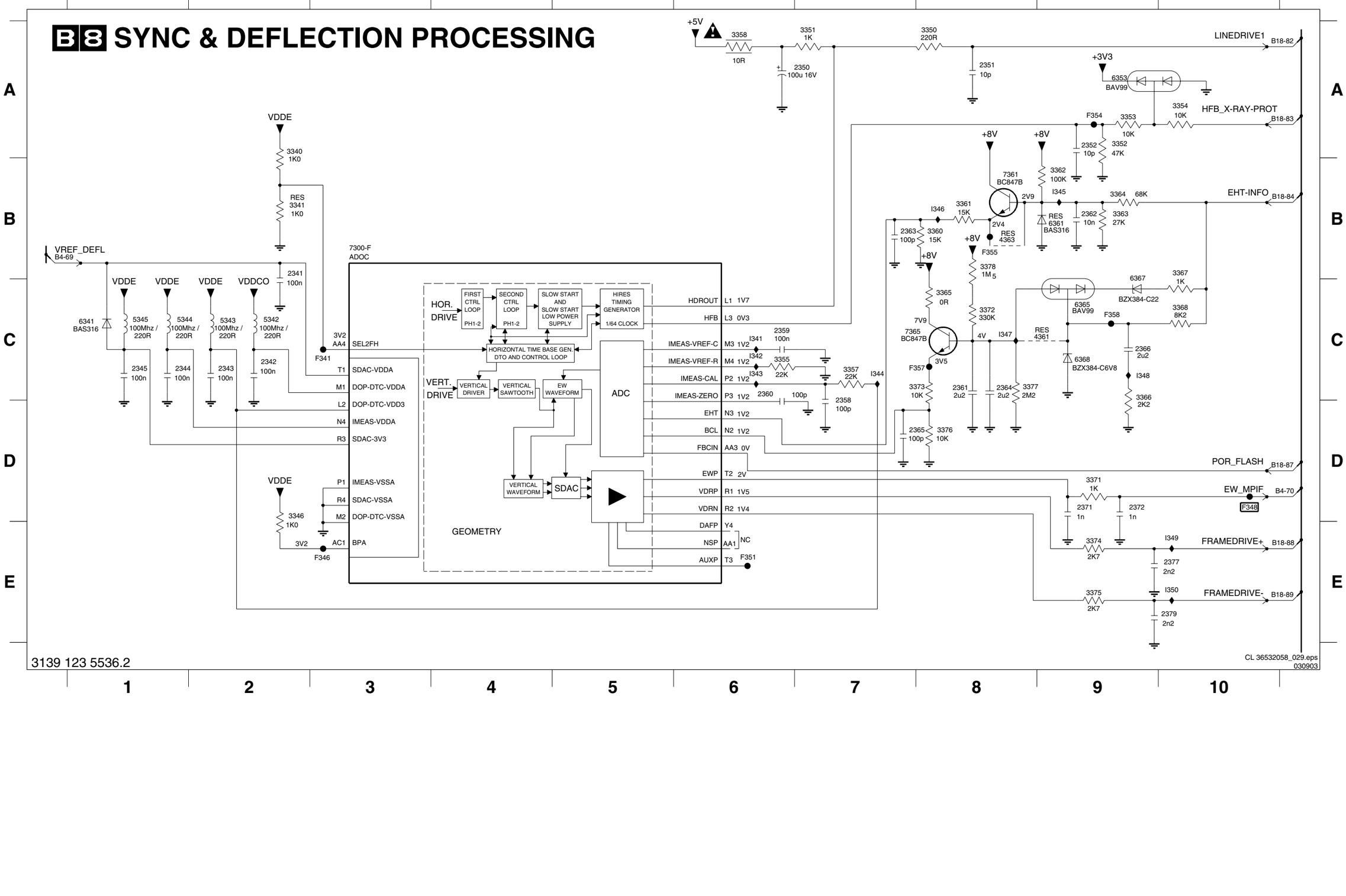
Small Signal Board: RGB Processing

2300 B1	2311 A9	2324 D4	2329 B8	3303 D7	3308 A5	3313 A8	3320 B8	3326 D4	3332 D8	3337 B4	3347 D6	5307 A5	6326 D4	7303 D8	7320-B B9	I301 C5	I306 A6
2305 E6	2317 B6	2325 C5	2331 C9	3304 D7	3309 A8	3316 B8	3321 C8	3328 C5	3333 D8	3338 D8	3348 D6	5317 B5	6327 E5	7304 D7	7330-A D8	I302 C6	I307 A5
2307 A6	2318 B5	2326 C6	2339 D8	3305 E7	3310 A8	3317 A5	3322 C8	3329 C8	3334 A4	3339 B5	3349 C6	5327 B5	7300-H A1	7310-A A8	7330-B D9	I303 D4	I308 A6
2308 A5	2319 A8	2327 B6	2346 E5	3306 E7	3311 A8	3318 D5	3323 C8	3330 C8	3335 B4	3343 E4	3356 E5	5328 C5	7301 A8	7310-B A9	7346 D5	I304 D5	I309 B5
2310 A9	2321 B9	2328 B5	3302 B1	3307 A8	3312 A8	3319 B8	3324 D5	3331 D8	3336 B4	3345 E5	5300 A1	6301 E7	7302 C8	7320-A B8	7356 E5	I305 A5	I310 B6



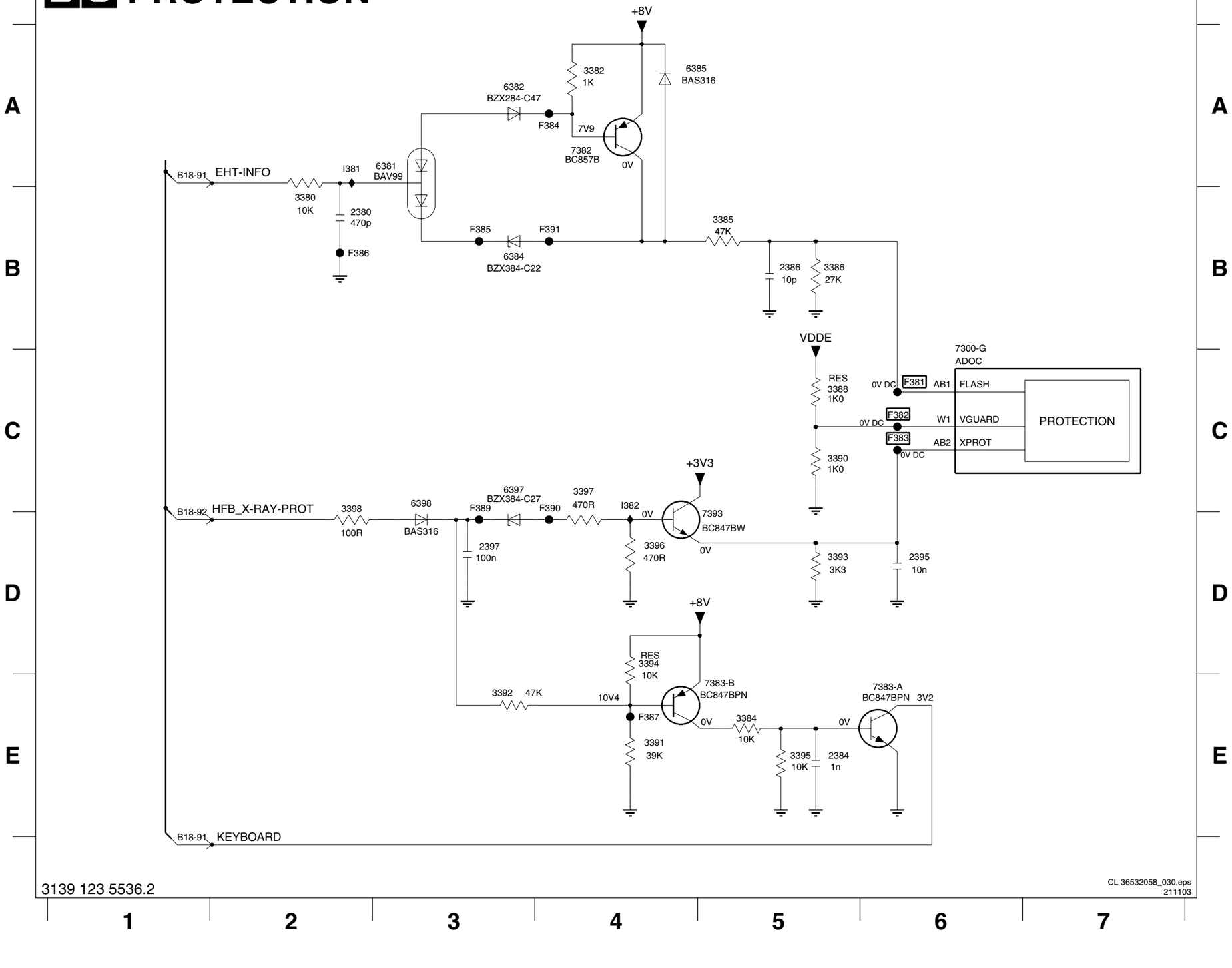
Small Signal Board: Sync & Deflection Processing

2341 B2	2350 A7	2360 C6	2365 D8	2379 E10	3351 A7	3357 C7	3363 B9	3368 C10	3375 E9	4363 B8	6341 C1	6368 C9	F346 E3	F357 C8	I344 C7	I349 E10
2342 C2	2351 A8	2361 C8	2366 C9	3340 A2	3352 A9	3358 A6	3364 B9	3371 D9	3376 D8	5342 C2	6353 A9	7300-F B3	F348 D10	F358 C9	I345 B9	I350 E10
2343 C2	2352 A9	2362 B9	2371 D9	3341 B2	3353 A9	3360 B8	3365 C8	3372 C8	3377 C8	5343 C2	6361 B9	7361 B8	F351 E6	I341 C6	I346 B8	
2344 C1	2358 D7	2363 B7	2372 D9	3346 D2	3354 A10	3361 B8	3366 C9	3373 C8	3378 B8	5344 C1	6365 C9	7365 C8	F354 A9	I342 C6	I347 C8	
2345 C1	2359 C6	2364 C8	2377 E10	3350 A8	3355 C6	3362 B9	3367 B10	3374 E9	4361 C9	5345 C1	6367 C9	F341 C3	F355 B8	I343 C6	I348 C9	



Small Signal Board: Protection

2380 B2 2386 B5 2395 E5 | 2395 D6 2397 D3 2380 B2 | 3382 A4 3384 E5 3385 B5 | 3386 B5 3388 C5 3390 C5 | 3391 E4 3392 E3 3393 D5 | 3394 D4 3395 E5 3396 D4 | 3397 C4 3398 C2 6381 A3 | 6382 A3 6384 B3 6385 A4 | 6397 C3 6398 C3 7300-G C6 | 7382 A4 7383-A E6 7383-B E5 | 7393 D5 F381 C6 F382 C6 | F383 C6 F384 A4 F385 B3 | F386 B2 F387 E4 F389 C3 | F390 C4 F391 B4 I381 A2 | I382 C4



Small Signal Board: Audio Processing

2430 C7 2431 C6 2432 C6 2433 C5 2434 C5 2435 C6 2436 C6
2437 C7 2438 B9 2439 B9 2440 D7 2441 D7 2442 D8 2443 E7
2444 E7 2445 E7 2447 D1 2450 C4 2451 A8 2452 C4 2453 A7
2454 A4 2457 A2 2458 C6 2461 E9 2462 E9 2465 A5 2467 C6
2468 B6 2480 C8 2481 E8 2483 C9 2484 D8 2485 E9 2486 C9
2487 C9 2488 D10 2489 D10 3333 B9 3334 B8 3435 A8 3436 A8
3437 A8 3439 A7 3440 A7 3441 A7 3442 B7 3443 B7 3444 A7
3445 A4 3446 A4 3447 B4 3448 B4 3449 A5 3450 A4 3452 A3
3453 A2 3454 A3 3455 B3 3456 B3 3457 A3 3458 A5 3459 A5
3460 A6 3461 B5 3462 B6 3463 A6 3465 A9 3468 B6 3480 C8
3481 E8 3482 D8 3483 C9 3484 D9 3485 E9 3486 D10 3487 E10
4430 B3 4431 B4 4432 A9 4433 A9 4434 B8 4435 E3 4436 E3
4437 E3 4450 A10 4451 A10 4452 A10 4453 A10 4480 C8 4481 E8
5450 C4 5452 C4 5480 C8 6480 D10 6481 E10 7300-B C2 7430-A A8
7430-B A9 7431-A A7 7431-B A7 7432-A A4 7432-B A4 7433-A A3 7433-B A3 F437 E4
7434-A A6 7434-B A6 7480-A D9 7480-B E9 7486-A D10 7486-B E10 F438 E4 F439 E4
F448 C4 F449 C4 F480 C7 F481 E8 I431 A2 I432 A4 I433 A5
I434 A7 I435 A8 I436 C5 I437 C6 I438 C6 I439 C6 I440 C7
I441 D5 I442 D5 I443 E5 I444 E5 I445 C8 I446 D8 I447 D10
I448 E10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B10 AUDIO PROCESSING

+8V 7433-B BC847BPN 3453 47K I431 3452 1K2 2457 2u2 3454 56K 7V3 2V7 7433-A BC847BPN 3457 1K5 3455 56K 3456 1K2 4V 4430

+8V 7432-B BC847BPN 3445 47K I432 3450 1K2 2454 2u2 3446 56K 7V3 2V7 7432-A BC847BPN 3449 1K5 3447 56K 3448 1K2 4V 4431

FOR SUBWOOFER SET +8V 7434-B BC847BPN 3458 47K I433 3460 1K2 2465 2u2 3459 56K 7434-A BC847BPN 3463 1K5 3461 56K 3462 1K2 4432

FOR DPL SET +8V 7431-B BC847BPN 3439 47K I434 3440 1K2 2453 2u2 3441 56K 7431-A BC847BPN 3444 1K5 3443 56K 3442 1K2 4433

+8V 7430-B BC847BPN 3436 47K I435 3437 1K2 2451 2u2 3435 56K 7430-A BC847BPN 3465 1K5 3434 56K 3433 1K2 4434

4450 AUDIO-R B18-94
4451 AUDIO-L B18-95
4452 AUDIO-SW B18-96
4453 AUDIO-C B18-97
R_TV_IN
L_TV_IN
SW_TV_IN
C_TV_IN
AUDIO-SURR B18-98

PROVISION FOR DVD INTERFACE
REFER TO SHT B10a
ALL STRAPS TO BE
REMOVE FOR DVD

7300
AUDIO DEMODULATION
DEMDEC & DD_DSP
FROM VIDDEC
SSIF
DOWNMIX
PREPROCESSING
SRC
DEMATRIX AND SELECT
DDEP
A_ADC1
A_ADC2
A_ADC3
A_ADC4
DECIMATION FILTER
TO AUDIO PROCESSING

VDDE 5450 100MHZ / 220R 2450 10n F448 AC22 SDAC1-3V3
VDDCO 5452 100MHZ / 220R 2452 10n F449 AD22 SDAC1-VDDA

AUDSPKR_R 2434 470n I436 2433 1n
AUDSPKR_L 2435 470n I437 2432 1n
2468 1n 3468 100R 2467 470n I438 2458 1n
AUDSPKR_C 2436 470n I439 2431 1n
AUDSPKR_SR 2437 470n I440 2430 1n

2438 470n DSNDR2 B3-62
2439 470n DSNDL2 B3-63

HEADPHONE AMPLIFIER
4480 F480 2480 470n 3480 2K7 I445 3483 8K2 2483 1n
5480 100MHZ / 220R +5V
2487 10u 16V 2486 100n 4V9 I447
3482 4K7 I446 3484 4K7 2484 10u 16V
7480-A TDA1308T 2V5 2488 100u HEADPHONE-R B18-99 6480 BZX384-C12 3486 1K8 7486-A BC847BS
7480-B TDA1308T 2489 100u HEADPHONE-L B18-100 6481 BZX384-C12 3487 1K8 7486-B BC847BS
SOUND-ENABLE_2 B3
F481 2481 470n 3481 2K7 2485 1n 3485 8K2 I448 4481
2441 1n 2442 1n 2443 1n 2444 1n 2445 1n 2440 1n
2461 470n 2462 470n DSNDR1 B3-64 DSNDL1 B3-65

7300-B ADOC
UAB 12 NEED TO BE RAISE :
AE25 : AUD-SPKR-R-VRNEG
AE26 : AUD-SPKR-R-VRPOS

B4-68 VREF_AUD_POS
2447 100u
VREF_AUD_NEG

AE25 AUD-SPKR-R-VRPOS
AF26 AUD-SPKR-R-VRNEG
AD24 AUD-SPKR-L-VRPOS
AD26 AUD-SPKR-L-VRNEG
AF25 AUD-SPKR-SW-VRPOS
AF24 AUD-SPKR-SW-VRNEG
AF23 AUD-SPKR-C-VRPOS
AD23 AUD-SPKR-C-VRNEG
AA26 AUD-SPKR-SL-VRPOS
AB24 AUD-SPKR-SL-VRNEG
V26 AUD-DAC2-R-VRPOS
W24 AUD-DAC2-R-VRNEG
Y23 AUD-DAC2-L-VRPOS
W25 AUD-DAC2-L-VRNEG
AC26 AUD-HP-R-VRPOS
AC24 AUD-HP-R-VRNEG
AB25 AUD-HP-L-VRPOS
AC23 AUD-HP-L-VRNEG
Y24 AUD-DAC1-R-VRPOS
Y26 AUD-DAC1-R-VRNEG
AA25 AUD-DAC1-L-VRPOS
AA23 AUD-DAC1-L-VRNEG

FROM AUDIO DEMDEC & DD-DSP
LEVEL ADJ
INPUT X-BAR
PROCESSING
INPUT X-BAR
NOISE SHAPER
DAC
5D/A
2D/A
4D/A
I2SIN
WS PLL
I2SOUT
AUDIO DSP

AUD-SPKR-R AE26
AUD-SPKR-L AD25
AUD-SPKR-SW AE24
AUD-SPKR-C AE23
AUD-SPKR-SL AB23
AUD-DAC2-R W23 I441 1V6
AUD-DAC2-L W26 I442 1V6
AUD-HP-R AC25
AUD-HP-L AB26
AUD-DAC1-R Y25 I443 1V6
AUD-DAC1-L AA24 I444 1V6

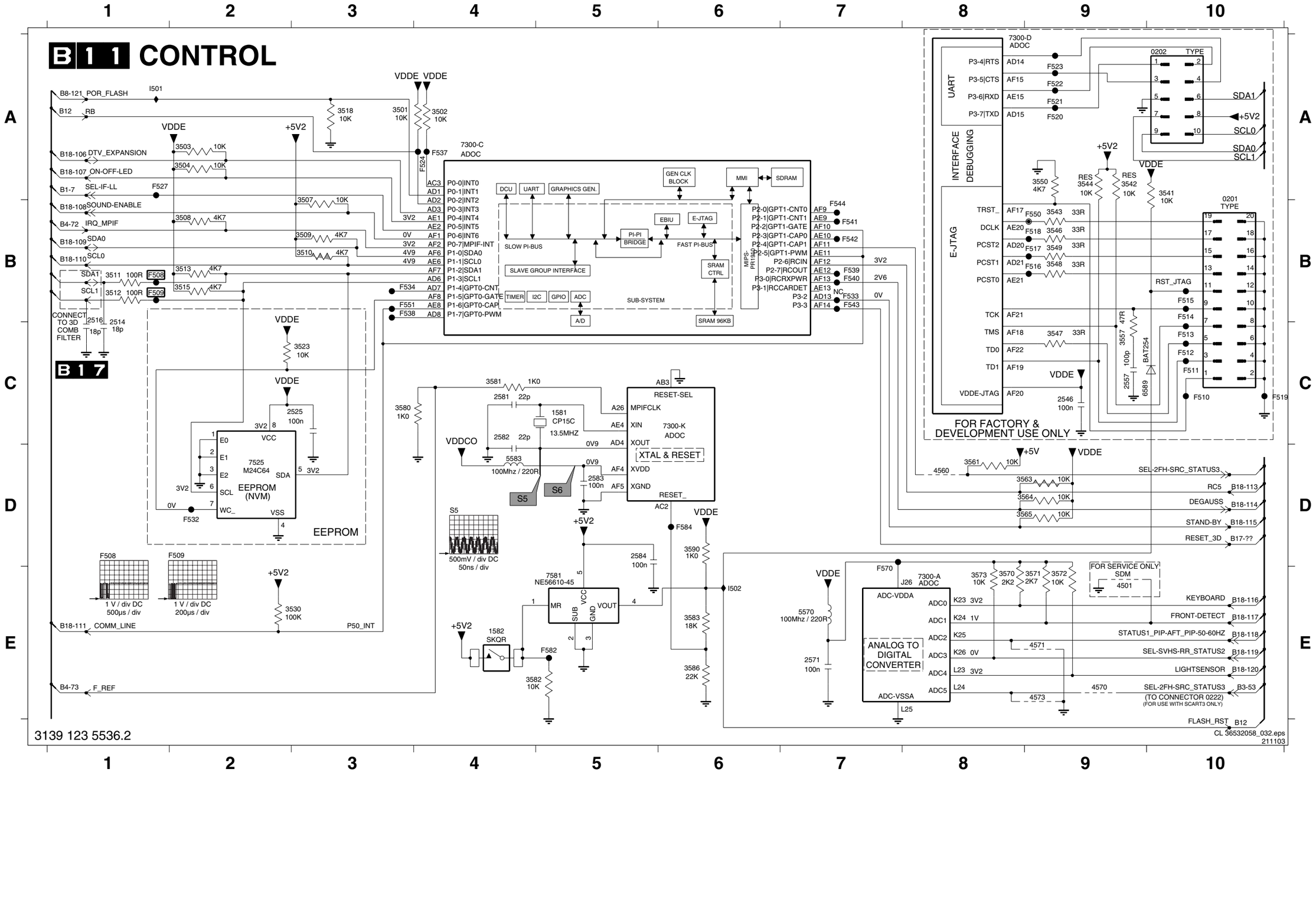
SDI AF16 SCKI AE16 WSI AD16 SDO2 AD17 SCKO2 AD18 WSO2 AD19 SDO1 AE17 SCKO1 AE18 WSO1 AE19 SDAC1-VSSA AE22
4435 4436 4437
F439 F438 F437

F480 100mV / div AC 1ms / div
F481 100mV / div AC 1ms / div
I436 20mV / div AC 500µs / div
I437 20mV / div AC 200µs / div
I438 100mV / div AC 1ms / div

3139 123 5536.2
CL 36532058_031.eps 211103

Small Signal Board: Control

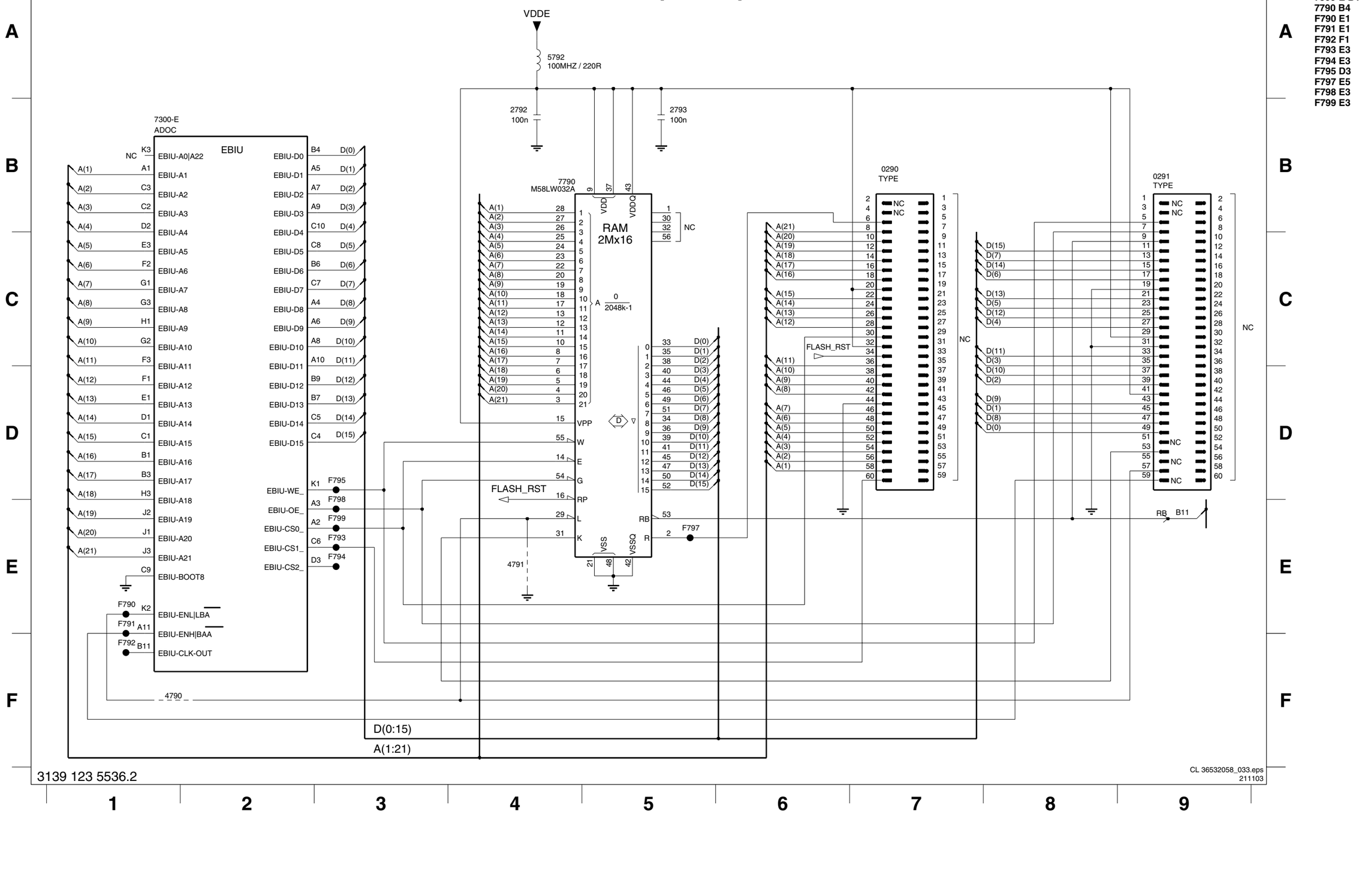
0201 A10	2525 C3	2583 D5	3507 B3	3513 B2	3542 A9	3549 B9	3565 D8	3581 C4	4560 D8	6589 C10	7581 E5	F513 C10	F519 C10	F527 A1	F539 B7	F550 B9	I502 E6
0202 A10	2546 C9	2584 D5	3508 B2	3515 B2	3543 B9	3550 A9	3570 E8	3582 E4	4570 E9	7300-A E8	F508 B1	F514 B10	F520 A9	F532 D2	F540 B7	F551 B3	
1581 C5	2557 C9	3501 A3	3509 B3	3518 A3	3544 A9	3557 C9	3571 E9	3583 E6	4571 E9	7300-C A4	F509 B1	F515 B10	F521 A9	F533 B7	F541 B7	F570 E7	
1582 E4	2571 E7	3502 A4	3510 B3	3523 C3	3546 B9	3561 D8	3572 E9	3586 E6	4573 E9	7300-D A8	F510 C10	F516 B9	F522 A9	F534 B3	F542 B7	F582 E5	
2514 B1	2581 C4	3503 A4	3511 B1	3530 E3	3547 C9	3563 D8	3573 E9	3590 D6	5570 E7	7300-K C6	F511 C10	F517 B9	F523 A9	F537 A4	F543 B7	F584 D6	
2516 C1	2582 C4	3504 A2	3512 B1	3541 A10	3548 B9	3564 D9	3580 C3	4501 E9	5583 D4	7525 D2	F512 C10	F518 B9	F524 A4	F538 B3	F544 B7	I501 A1	



Small Signal Board: Control-Memory Interface (EBIU)

0290 B7
0291 B9
2792 B4
2793 B6
4790 F1
4791 E4
5792 A4
7300-E B1
7790 B4
F790 E1
F791 E1
F792 F1
F793 E3
F794 E3
F795 D3
F797 E5
F798 E3
F799 E3

B12 CONTROL-MEMORY INTERFACE (EBIU)



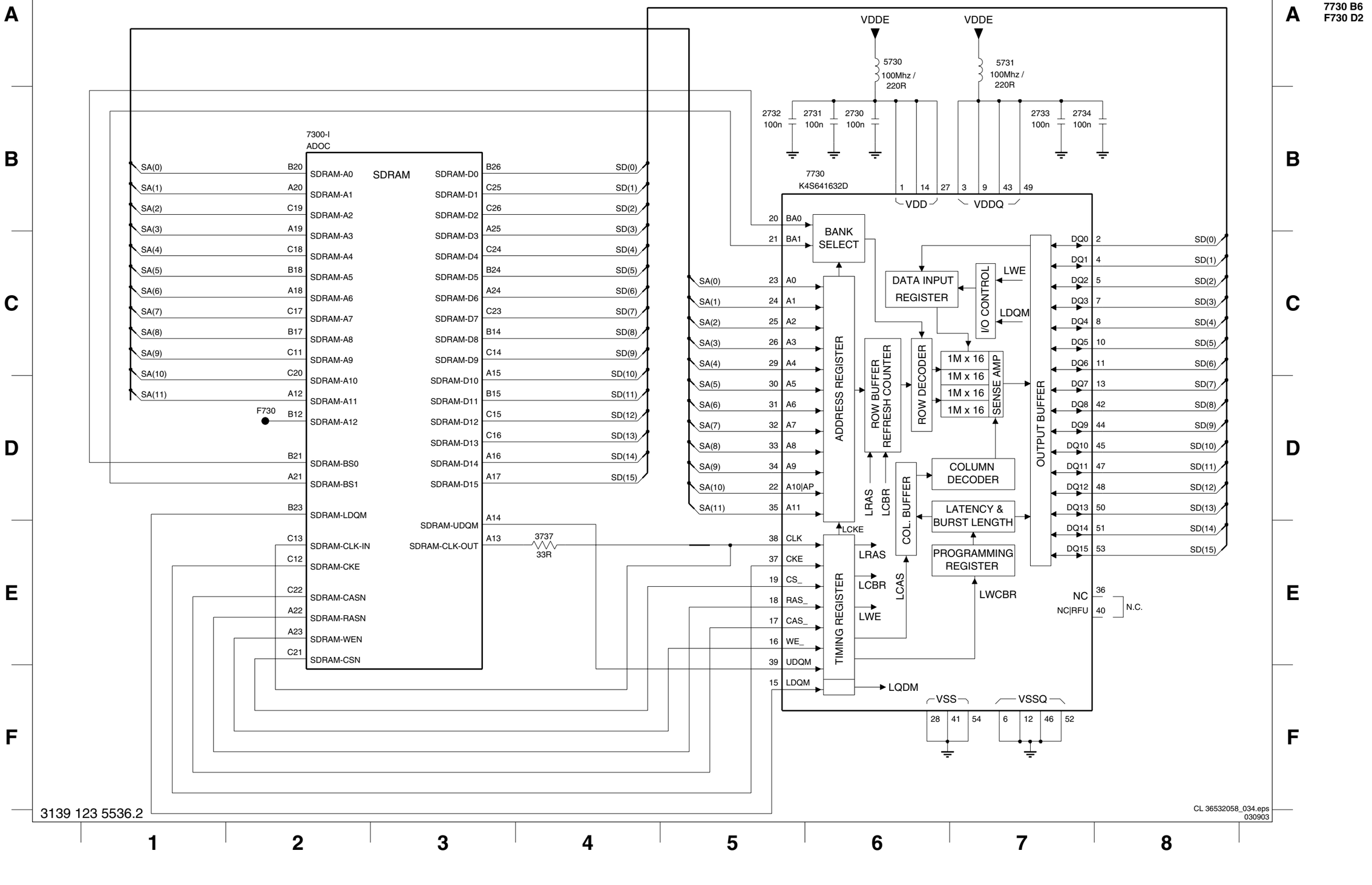
3139 123 5536.2

CL 36532058_033.eps
211103

Small Signal Board: Control-Memory Interface (SDRAM)

B13 CONTROL-MEMORY INTERFACE (SDRAM)

2730 B6
2731 B6
2732 B5
2733 B7
2734 B7
3737 E4
5730 A6
5731 A7
7300-I B2
7730 B6
F730 D2



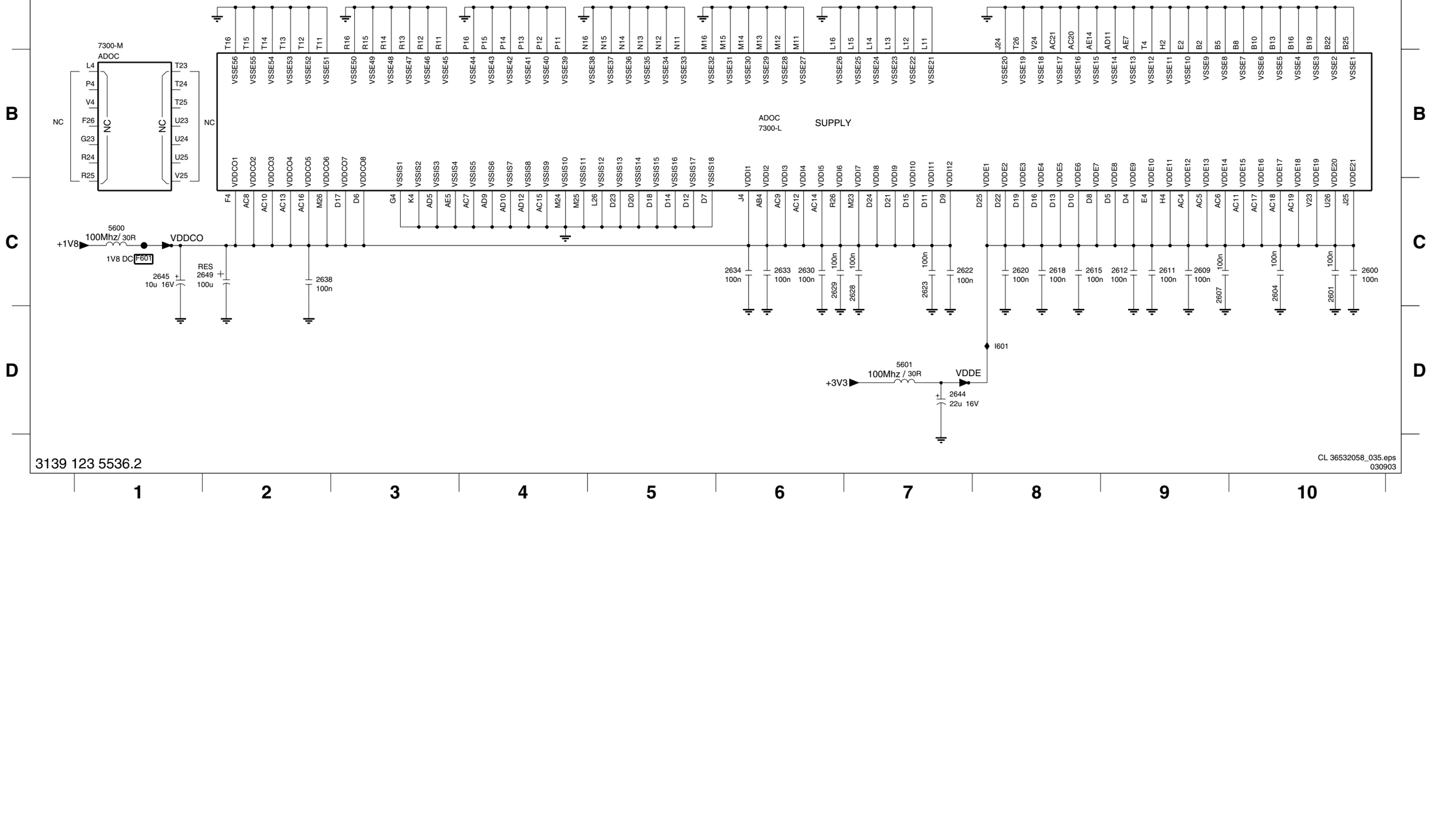
3139 123 5536.2

CL 36532058_034.eps
030903

Small Signal Board: ADOC Supply

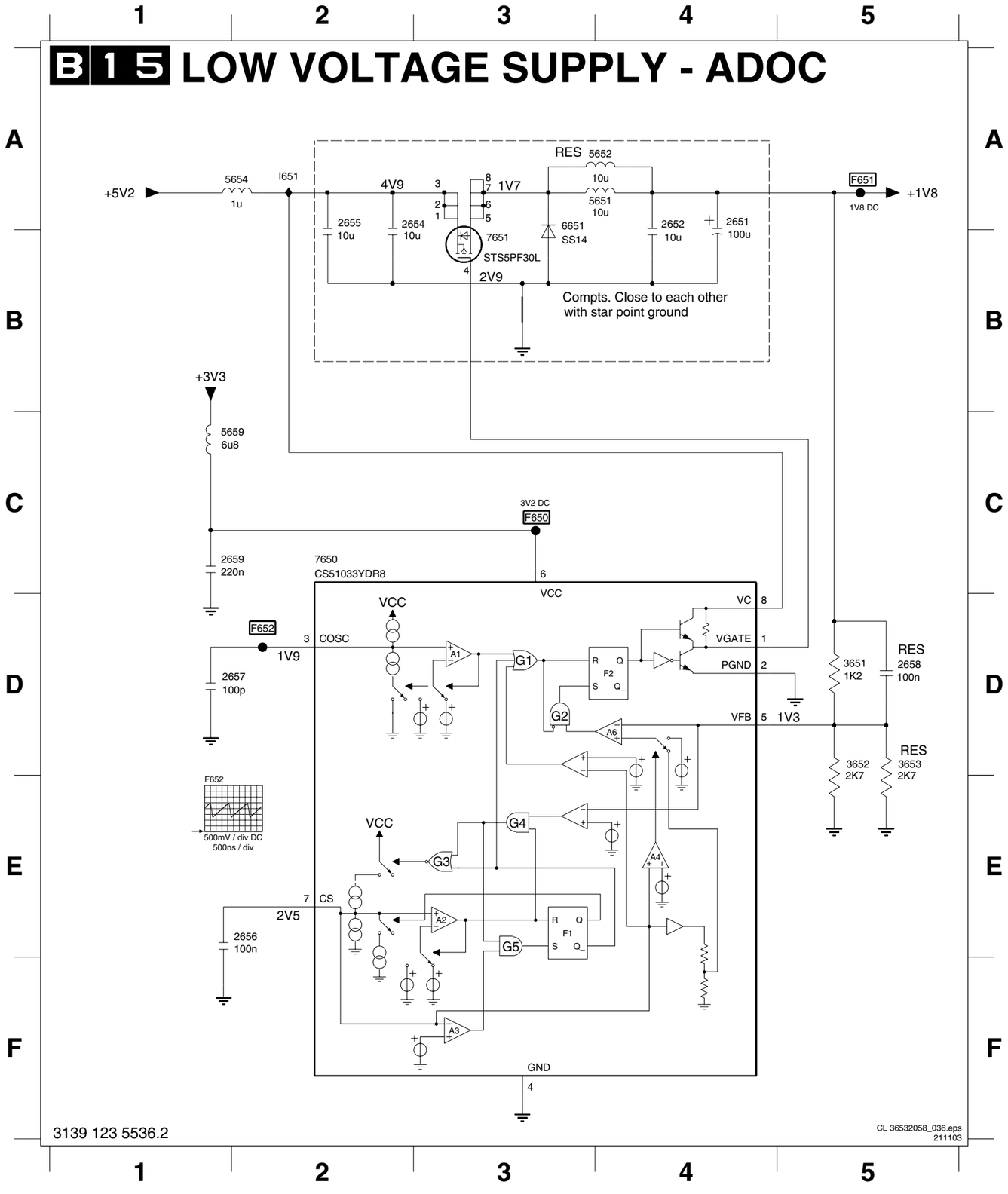
2600 C10 2601 C10 2604 C10 2607 C9 2609 C9 2611 C9 2612 C9 2615 C8 2618 C8 2620 C8 2622 C7 2623 C7 2628 C7 2629 C6 2630 C6 2633 C6 2634 C6 2638 C2 2644 D7 2645 C1 2649 C2 5600 C1 5601 D7 7300-L B6 7300-M A1 F601 C1 I601 D8

B 1 4 ADOC SUPPLY



Small Signal Board: Low Voltage Supply ADOC

B15 LOW VOLTAGE SUPPLY - ADOC



2651 A4
2652 A4
2654 A2
2655 A2
2656 E2
2657 D2
2658 D5
2659 C2
3651 D5
3652 D5
3653 D5
5651 A4
5652 A4
5654 A2
5659 C2
6651 A3
7650 C2
7651 B3
F650 C3
F651 A5
F652 D2
I651 A2

Small Signal Board: Connector Interface

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

B18 SSB-CONNECTOR INTERFACE

TO/FROM 1205 OF LSSB
A8
0230
CON-BOARD-EDGE

FBL-SC1-IN B5-45 — 3904 100R — 2904 100p — 1904
STATUS1_PIP-AFT_PIP-50-60HZ B11-118 — 3918 100R — 2918 100p — 1918
SEL-SVHS-RR_STATUS2 B11-119 — 3919 100R — 2919 100p — 1919
COMM_LINE B11-111 — 2920 82p — 1920
CUTOFF B7-79 — 1921
B-CRT B7-77 — 1923
G-CRT B7-76 — 1924
R-CRT B7-75 — 1925
LINEDRIVE1 B8-82 — 1926
FRAMEDRIVE+ B8-88 — 3928 100R — 1928
FRAMEDRIVE- B8-89 — 3929 100R — 1929
HFB_X-RAY-PROT B8-83 / B9-92 — 2932 100p — 1932
EHT-INFO B8-84 / B9-91 — 2933 100p — 1933
1934
TILT B11-112 — 2935 100p — 1935
STAND-BY B11-115 — 3936 100R — 2936 100p — 1936
LIGHTSENSOR B11-120 — 3937 100R — 2937 100p — 1937
DTV_EXPANSION B11-106 — 3938 100R — 2938 100p — 1938

ADOC

B-SC1-IN_U-IN B2-24 — 1901
G-SC1-IN_Y-IN B2-23 — 1902
R-SC1_V-IN B2-22 — 1903
Y-CVBS-SC2_AV2-IN B2-17 — 1906
C-SC2_SVHS-IN B2-18 — 1907
CVBS-SC2_MON-OUT B2-30 — 3909 100R — 1909
CVBS-SC1_AV1-IN B2-16 — 1910
CVBS_TER_OUT B2-29 — 3911 100R — 1911
IF-TER B1-5 / B1-9 — 1913
AGC B1-11 — 2915 100p — 1915
EW-DRIVE B4-71 — 1931
PIP_AUDIO B4-71 — 3939 100R — 1939

MPIF

F901 F902 F903 F904 F905 F906 F907 F909 F910 F911 F915 F918 F919 F920 F921 F922 F923 F924 F925 F926 F928 F929 F931 F932 F933 F935 F936 F937 F938 F939 F940 F941 F943 F944 F947 F948 F949 F950 F951 F952 F953 F955 F956 F958 F959 F960 F961 F962 F963 F964 F965 F966 F967 F968 F969 F970 F972 F973 F974 F975 F976 F977 F978 F979 F980

+3V3
+5V
+8V
+5V2

R-CL_VL-OUT B3-60 — 1970
L-CL_VL-OUT B3-61 — 1969
R-FRONT-IN B3-54 — 1966
L-FRONT-IN B3-52 — 1965
C-FRONT-IN B2-20 — 3964 100R — 1964
Y-CVBS-FRONT-IN B2-19 — 3963 100R — 1963
R-SC1_AV-OUT B3-67 — 1961
R-SC1_AV1-IN B3-49 — 1960
R-SC2-OUT B3-57 — 1959
R-SC2_AV2-IN B3-51 — 1958
L-SC1_AV-OUT B3-66 — 1956
L-SC2-OUT B3-56 — 1955
L-SC2_AV2-IN B3-50 — 1953
L-SC1_AV1-IN B3-48 — 1952

MPIF

SOUND-ENABLE_1
POR_FLASH_1

DEGAUSS B11-114 — 3980 100R — 1980
KEYBOARD B11-116 — 3979 100R — 2979 100p — 1979
RC5 B11-113 — 3978 100R — 2978 100p — 1978
ON-OFF-LED B11-107 — 3977 100R — 2977 100p — 1977
AUDIO-R B10-94 — 3976 100R — 2976 1n — 1976
AUDIO-L B10-95 — 3975 100R — 2975 1n — 1975
AUDIO-SW B10-96 — 3974 100R — 2974 1n — 1974
AUDIO-C B10-97 — 3973 100R — 2973 1n — 1973
AUDIO-SURR B10-98 — 3972 100R — 2972 1n — 1972
HEADPHONE-R B10-99 — 2968 1n — 1968
HEADPHONE-L B10-100 — 2967 1n — 1967
FRONT-DETECT B11-117 — 3962 100R — 2962 1n — 1962
SOUND-ENABLE B11-108 — 3951 100R — 2951 1n — 1951
POR_FLASH B8-87 / B11-121 — 3950 100R — 2950 100p — 1950
SCL0 B11-110 — 2949 100p — 1949
SDA0 B11-109 — 2948 100p — 1948
Y-SCAVEM B7-78 — 2941 100p — 1941

ADOC

F911 500mV / div DC 20µs / div
F913 500mV / div AC 10µs / div
F923 1 V / div DC 10µs / div
F924 1 V / div DC 10µs / div
F925 1 V / div DC 10µs / div
F926 1 V / div DC 10µs / div
F928 500mV / div DC 5ms / div
F929 500mV / div DC 5ms / div
F931 1 V / div DC 5ms / div
F941 2 V / div DC 20µs / div
F967 200mV / div AC 1ms / div
F968 200mV / div AC 1ms / div
F969 500mV / div AC 1ms / div
F970 500mV / div AC 1ms / div

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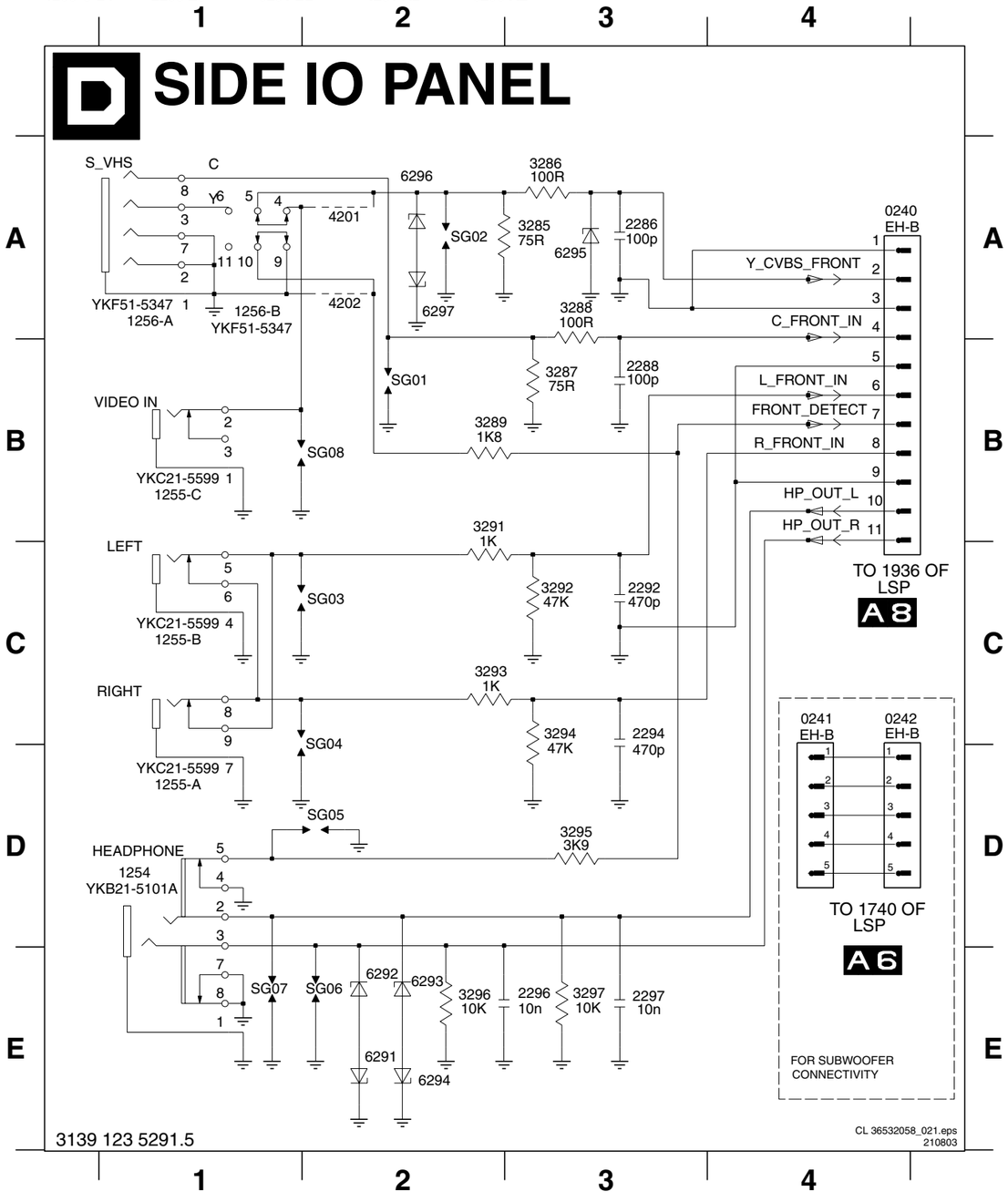
211103

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Side I/O Panel

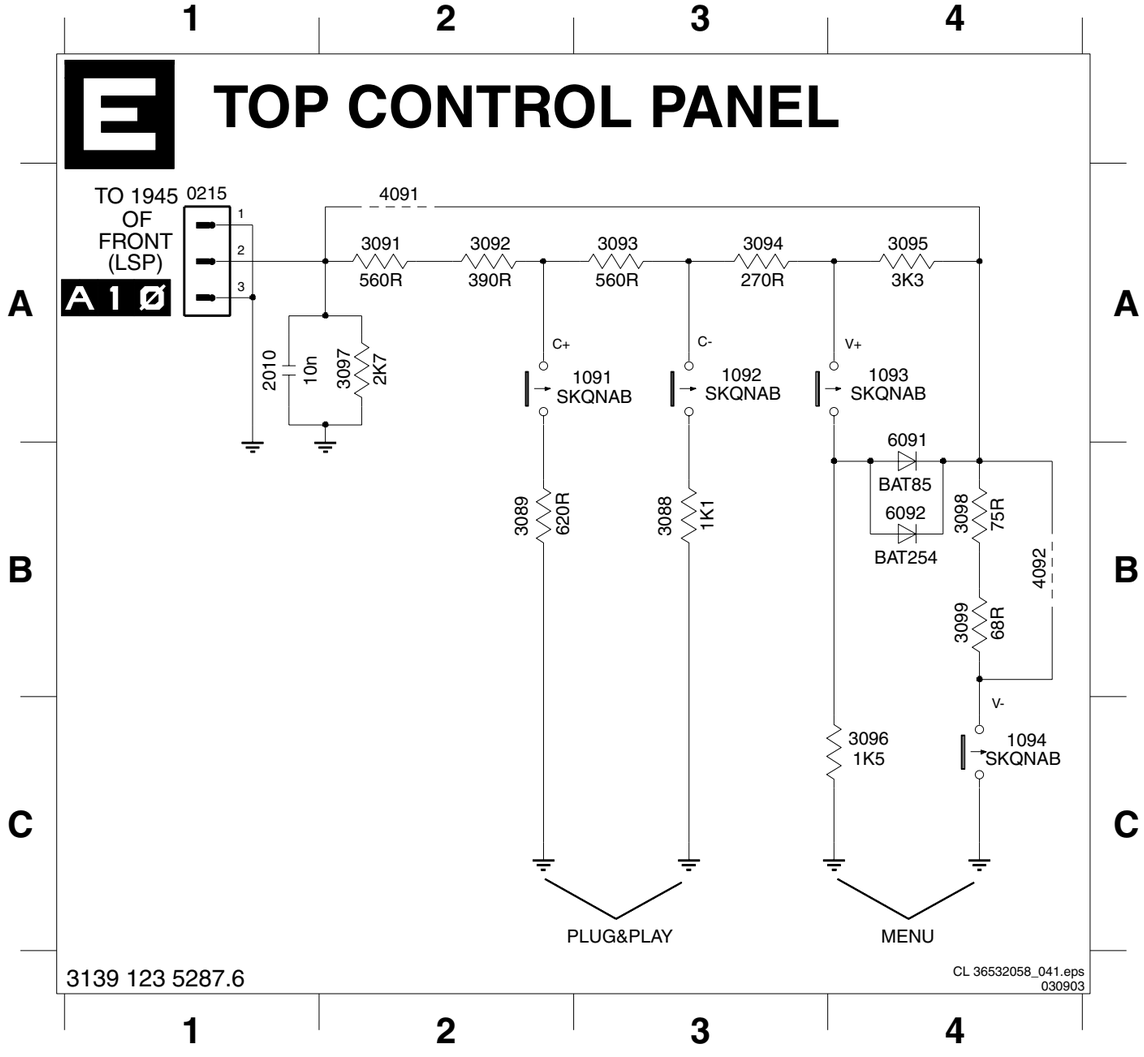
0240 A4	1256-A A1	2297 E3	3292 C3	4202 A2	6297 A2
0241 C4	1256-B A1	3285 A3	3293 C2	6291 E2	
0242 C4	2286 A3	3286 A3	3294 C3	6292 E2	
1254 D1	2288 B3	3287 B3	3295 D3	6293 E2	
1255-A D1	2292 C3	3288 A3	3296 E2	6294 E2	
1255-B C1	2294 C3	3289 B2	3297 E3	6295 A3	
1255-C B1	2296 E3	3291 B2	4201 A2	6296 A2	



Personal Notes:

Top Control Panel

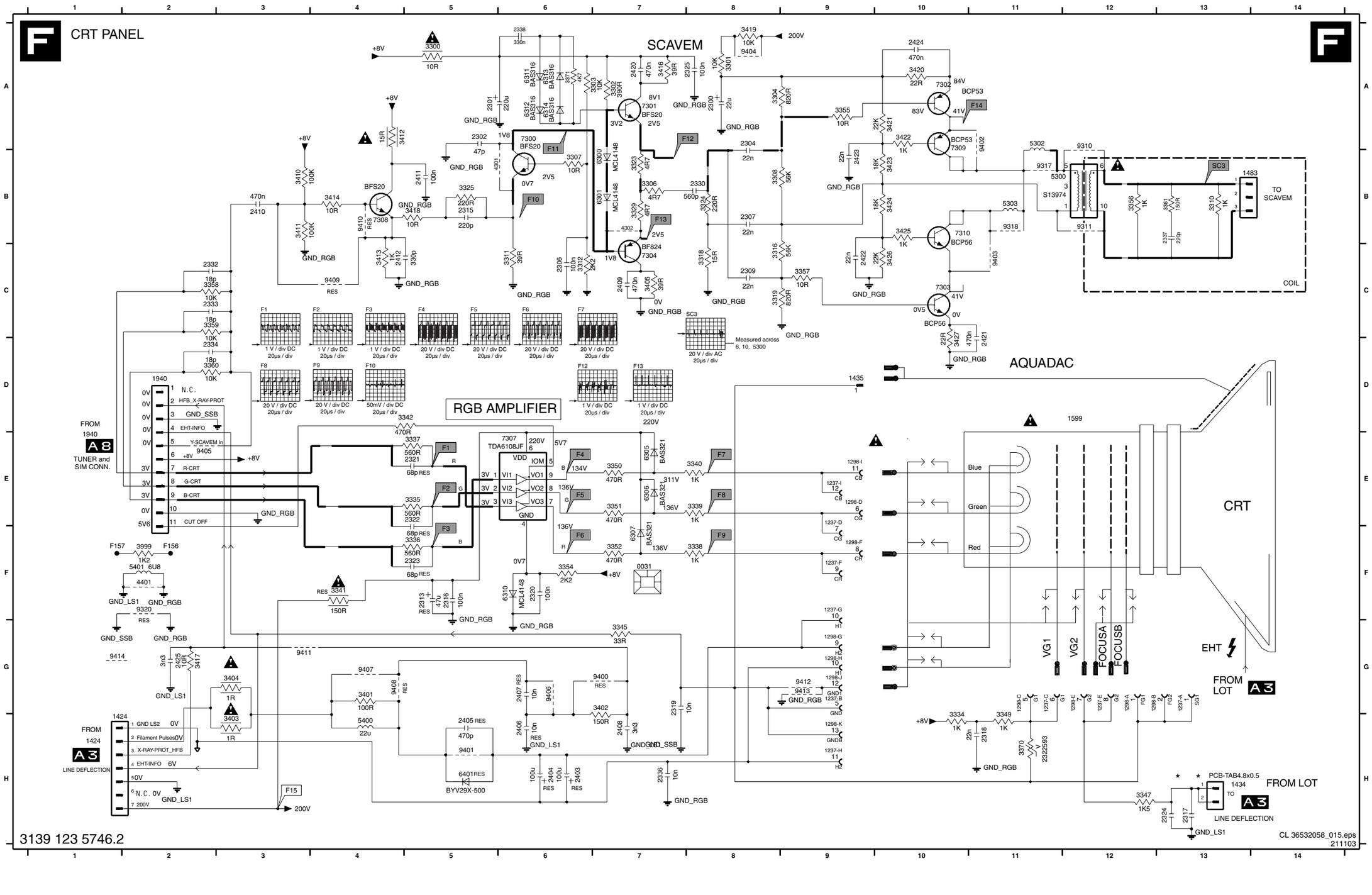
0215 A1 1091 A3 | 1092 A3 1093 A4 | 1094 C4 2010 A1 | 3088 B3 3089 B2 | 3091 A2 3092 A2 | 3093 A3 3094 A3 | 3095 A4 3096 C4 | 3097 A2 3098 B4 | 3099 B4 4091 A2 | 4092 B4 6091 B4 | 6092 B4



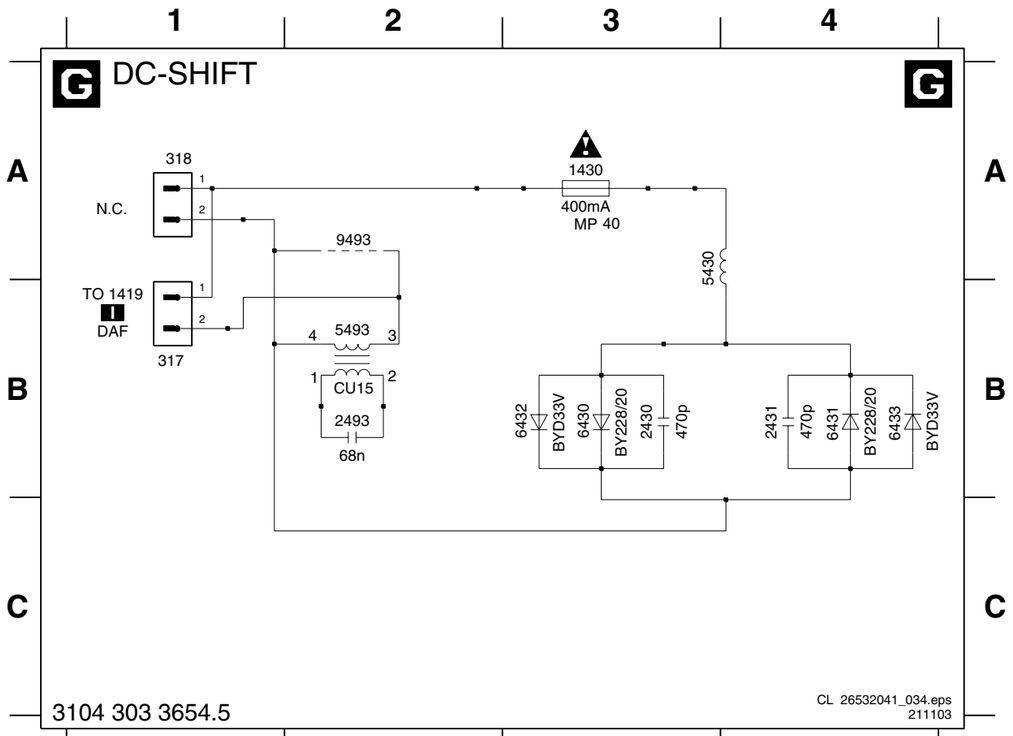
Personal Notes:

CRT Panel

0031 F7	1298-B G12	1434 H13	2313 F5	2325 A8	2406 H6	2424 A10	3311 C6	3336 F5	3351 E7	3371 A6	3416 A7	3427 D10	6301 B7	7301 A7	9318 B11	9409 C4
1237-A G13	1298-C G11	1435 D9	2315 B5	2330 B8	2407 G6	2425 G2	3312 C6	3337 E5	3352 F7	3401 G4	3417 G2	3999 F2	6305 E7	7302 A10	9320 F2	9410 B4
1237-B G9	1298-D E9	1483 B13	2316 F5	2332 C2	2408 H7	3300 A5	3316 C8	3338 F8	3354 F6	3402 G7	3418 B5	4301 B5	6306 E7	7303 C10	9400 G7	9411 G3
1237-C G11	1298-E G12	1940 D2	2317 H13	2333 C2	2409 C7	3301 A8	3318 C8	3339 E8	3355 A9	3403 H3	3419 A8	4302 B7	6307 F7	7304 C7	9401 H5	9412 G9
1237-D E9	1298-F F9	2300 A8	2318 H11	2334 D2	2410 B3	3302 A7	3319 C8	3340 E8	3356 B12	3404 G3	3420 A10	4401 F2	6310 F6	7307 E6	9402 A11	9413 G9
1237-E G12	1298-G G9	2301 A5	2319 G7	2336 H7	2411 B5	3303 A7	3323 B7	3341 F4	3357 C9	3405 C7	3421 A10	5300 B11	6311 A6	7308 B4	9403 C11	9414 G1
1237-F F9	1298-H G9	2302 A5	2320 F6	2337 B13	2412 C4	3304 A8	3324 B8	3342 D5	3358 C2	3410 B3	3422 A10	5302 A11	6312 A6	7309 A10	9404 A8	
1237-G F9	1298-I E9	2304 A8	2321 E5	2338 A6	2420 A7	3306 B7	3325 B5	3345 G7	3359 C2	3411 B3	3423 A10	5303 B11	6313 A6	7310 B10	9405 E2	
1237-H H9	1298-J G9	2306 C6	2322 E5	2403 H6	2421 D11	3307 B6	3329 B7	3347 H12	3360 D2	3412 A4	3424 B10	5400 H4	6314 A6	9310 A12	9406 G6	
1237-I E9	1298-K H9	2309 C8	2323 F5	2404 H6	2422 C9	3308 B8	3334 H10	3349 H11	3361 B13	3413 C4	3425 B10	5401 F2	6400 B7	9311 B12	9407 G4	
1298-A G12	1424 H2	2324 H13	2405 H5	2423 B9	3310 B13	3335 E5	3350 E7	3370 H11	3414 B4	3426 C10	6300 B7	7300 A6	9317 B11	9408 G4		



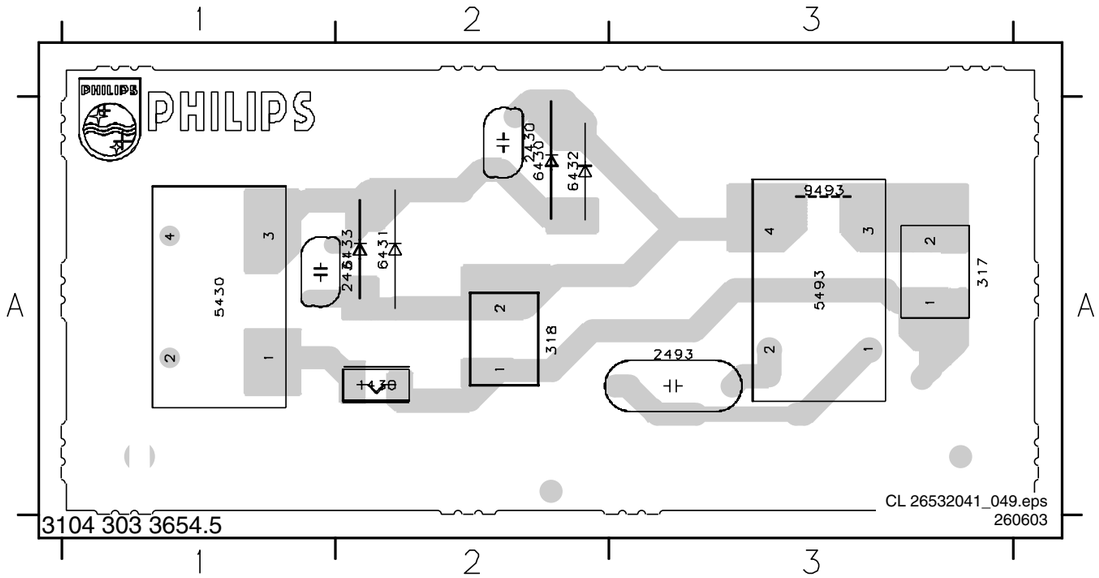
DC Shift Panel



317 B1
318 A1
1430 A3
2430 B3
2431 B4
2493 B2
5430 A3
5493 B2
6430 B3
6431 B4
6432 B3
6433 B4

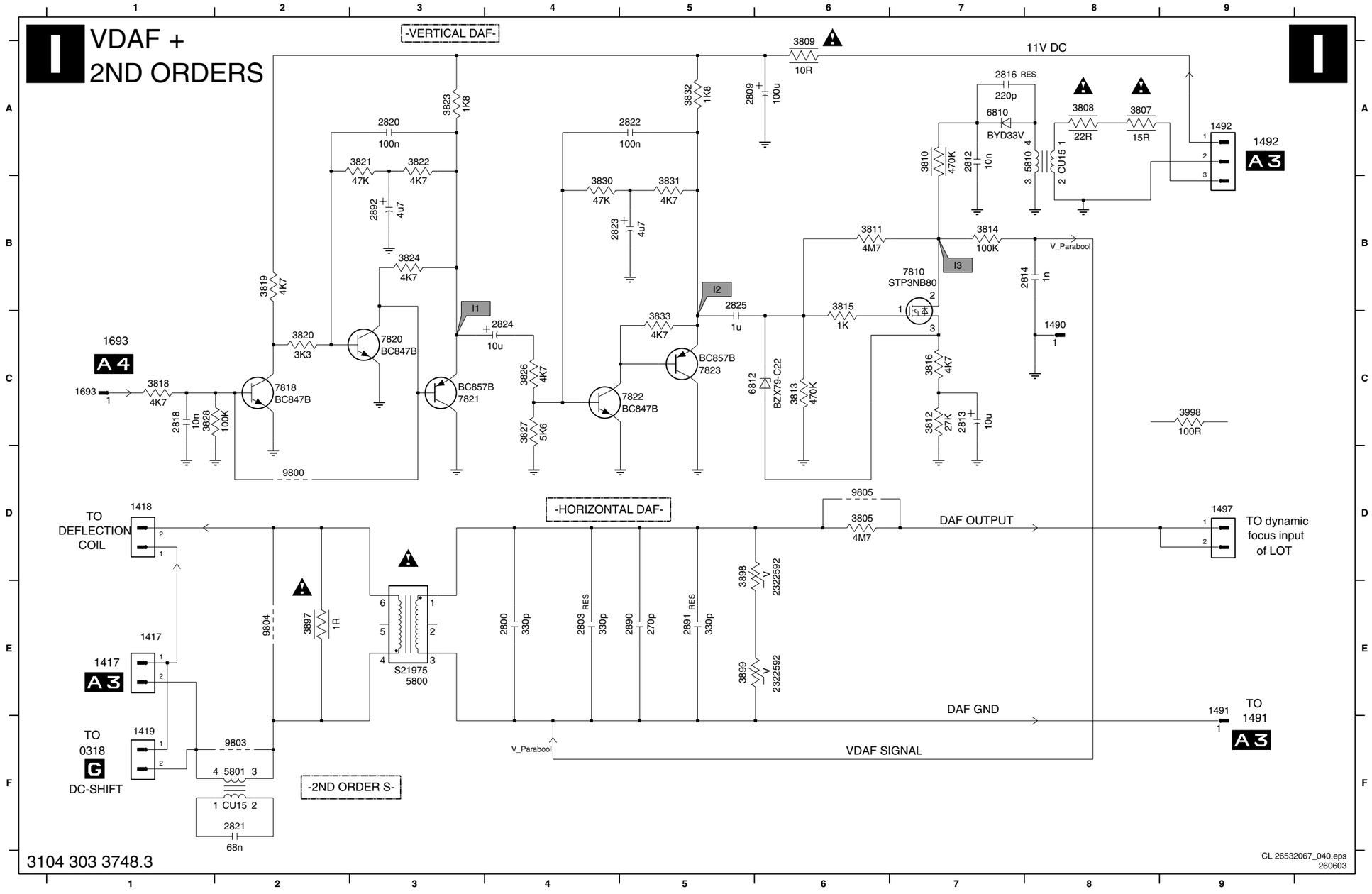
Layout DC Shift Panel

317	A3	2430	A2	5430	A1	6431	A2	9493	A3
318	A2	2431	A1	5493	A3	6432	A2		
1430	A2	2493	A3	6430	A2	6433	A2		



Personal Notes:

VDAF Panel + 2nd Orders



1417 E1	7818 C2
1418 D1	7820 C3
1419 F1	7821 C3
1490 C8	7822 C5
1491 E9	7823 C5
1492 A9	9800 D2
1497 D9	9803 F2
1693 C1	9804 E2
2800 E4	9805 D6
2803 E4	
2809 A5	
2812 A7	
2813 C7	
2814 B8	
2816 A7	
2818 C1	
2820 A3	
2821 F2	
2822 A5	
2823 B4	
2824 C4	
2825 B5	
2890 E5	
2891 E5	
2892 B3	
3805 D6	
3807 A8	
3808 A8	
3809 A6	
3810 A7	
3811 B6	
3812 C7	
3813 C6	
3814 B7	
3815 B6	
3816 C7	
3818 C1	
3819 B2	
3820 C2	
3821 A3	
3822 A3	
3823 A3	
3824 B3	
3826 C4	
3827 C4	
3828 C1	
3830 B4	
3831 B5	
3832 A5	
3833 C5	
3897 E2	
3898 D5	
3899 E5	
3998 C9	
5800 E3	
5801 F2	
5810 A8	
6810 A7	
6812 C6	
7810 B7	

[I] VDAF+2ND ORDER S

Item	29RF	28RF/32RF	34RF/38RF	36RF	Description
1492	X		X	X	3p
1693	X		X	X	1p
2800	X				330pF
2800		X	X		470pF
2800				X	390pF
2809	X		X	X	100 F
2812	X		X	X	10nF
2813	X		X	X	10 F
2814	X		X	X	1nF
2821	X	X			68nF
2822	X		X	X	4nF
2824	X		X	X	10 F
2825	X		X	X	1 F
2890	X				270pF
2890		X			220pF
2890			X		470pF
2890				X	390pF
3807	X		X	X	15R
3808	X		X	X	15R
3809	X		X	X	10R
3810	X		X	X	470kR
3811	X		X	X	4.7MR
3812	X		X	X	27kR
3813	X		X	X	470kR
3814	X		X	X	100kR
3815	X		X	X	1kR
3816	X		X		4.7kR
3816				X	2.2kR
3818	X		X	X	33kR
3820	X		X	X	Jumper
3821	X		X	X	Jumper
3822	X		X	X	Jumper
3823	X		X	X	1.5kR
3824	X		X	X	33kR
3826	X		X	X	3.3kR
3827	X		X	X	5.6kR
3828	X		X	X	100kR
3830	X		X	X	47kR
3831	X		X	X	4.7kR
3832	X		X	X	1.8kR
3833	X		X	X	4.7kR
5801	X	X			Transformer
5810	X		X	X	Bridge coil
6810	X		X	X	BYD33V
6812	X		X	X	BZX79-C22
7810	X		X	X	STP3NB80FP
7818	X		X	X	BC847B
7822	X		X	X	BC847B
7823	X		X	X	BC857B
9800	X		X	X	Wire
9803			X	X	Wire

Front Interface Panel

FRONT INTERFACE PANEL

3982 330R
2930 100u
1910* TSOP1836 VS 3 OUT 1 GND 2
6953 RES BZX284-C3V3
3984 2K2 RES
3978 470R
ON-OFF-LED
RC 5 OUT
I913
5V2
0203
TO 1947 OF A10
3981 1K5
4901
6901
4903 RES
7900 BC857BW
3985 100K
3986 220R
3987 220R
3988 47R
7901 BC847BW
3989 1K
RES 3983 1K
4900
100K 3990
2931 47u
7902 TCDT1102G
6954 1N4148
7903 TCET1101G
3991 1K
4904
2932 22n
AC MAINS INPUT
0201
220V
* 1951 SDDF T4.0AE
* 3966 3M3
* 3957 3M3
I915
0202
TO 1505 OF A1

0201 D2
0202 D7
0203 A5
1910 A2
1951 D3
2930 A1
2931 C4
2932 D5
3957 E3
3966 E3
3978 A3
3981 B3
3982 A2
3983 C3
3984 A1
3985 B5
3986 B5
3987 B6
3988 B4
3989 B4
3990 C3
3991 C5
4900 C3
4901 B3
4903 B3
4904 D6
6901 B3
6953 A1
6954 C6
7900 B4
7901 B3
7902 C5
7903 C6

CL 36532058_018.eps
030903

8. Electrical Alignments

Index of this chapter:

8.1 General Alignment Conditions

8.1.1 Default Alignment Settings

Perform all electrical adjustments under the following conditions:
- Power supply voltage: 230 V_ac / 50 Hz (± 10 %).
- Connect the set to the mains via an isolation transformer with low internal resistance.
- Allow the set to warm up for approximately 20 to 30 minutes.
- Measure voltages and waveforms in relation to chassis ground (with the exception of the voltages on the primary side of the power supply).
  Caution: never use heatsinks as ground.
- Test probe: Ri > 10 Mohm, Ci < 20 pF.
- Use an isolated trimmer/screwdriver to perform alignments.

Perform all electrical adjustments with the following default settings (for all CRTs):
- Choose "Natural" picture mode with the "Smart Picture" button on the remote control.
- Set "Dynamic Contrast" and "Active Control" to "off" (if either one of them is present).
- Set "Brightness" to aligned value unless otherwise specified.

8.1.2 Adjustment Sequence

Use the following adjustment sequence:
1. Set the correct TV-set OPTIONS as described in paragraph "Options". After storing, re-start the set.
2. Rough adjustment of VG2 and FOCUS.
3. RF-AGC alignment.
4. IF-PLL OFFSET adjustment.
5. Rough adjustment of GEOMETRY.
6. Allow the set to warm up.
7. Precise adjustment of VG2 and FOCUS.
8. Precise adjustment of GEOMETRY.
9. PIP alignments (if present).
10. COLOUR alignments.
11. Other software alignments.

8.2 Hardware Alignments

Notes:
- The Service Alignment Mode (SAM) is described in chapter 5 "Service Modes, Error Codes, and Fault Finding".
- Use the cursor-, menu-, and OK-buttons of the remote control (RC) transmitter for navigation.

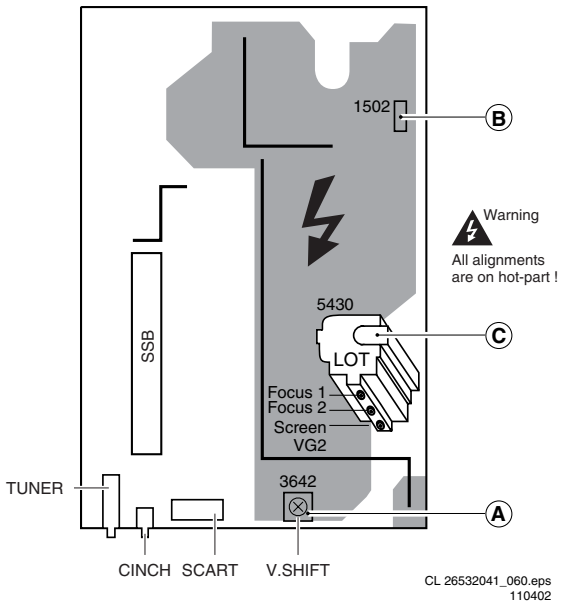


Figure 8-1 Top view LSP

8.2.1 Vg2 Adjustment

Notes:
- For adjusting the VG2 in A10 sets, the vertical scan could be disabled by the VSD bit (Vertical Scan Disable). However, do **not** use this option in this chassis, as it will lead to a "beam current" protection!
- Also, the option "VG2" in the SAM does not function yet. Please, do **not** use!

In the frame-blanking period of the R, G, and B signals applied to the CRT, the video processor inserts a measuring pulse with different DC levels. Measure the black level pulse during the vertical flyback at the RGB cathodes of the CRT.
1. Connect the RF output of a pattern generator to the antenna input. Input a "black" picture (blank screen on CRT without any OSD info) test pattern.
2. Use the MENU key to enter the "user" menu, select "Picture", and set "Brightness" and "Contrast" to minimum.
3. Set the oscilloscope to 20 V/div and the time base to 20 us/div. Use external triggering on the vertical pulse.
   Caution: use a trigger point on the "**cold**" side!
4. Ground the scope on the CRT panel ("**cold**" side) and connect a 10:1 probe to one of the cathodes of the picture tube socket (see circuit diagram F).
5. Measure at test points F017, F018 and F019 on the picture tube socket the DC-level of the measuring pulse (1st full line after the frame blanking) with respect to earth.
6. Select the pin with the highest level found and adjust V_cutoff by means of the Vg2-potmeter (lowest-one) on the Line Output Transformer (LOT) to 165 +/- 5 V_dc (for all screen sizes).
7. Reset "Contrast" and "Brightness" to their original values.

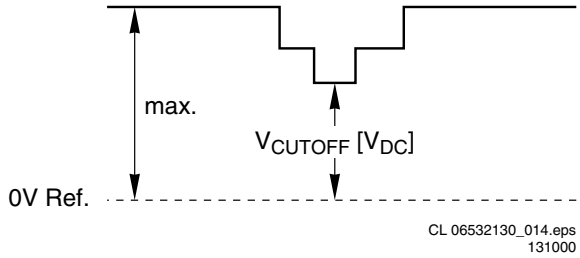


Figure 8-2 Waveform Vg2 alignment

8.2.2 Focus alignment

The LOT has the following outline:
– Focus 1 (F1) = Static alignment (black wire).
– Focus 2 (F2) = Dynamic alignment (red wire).

1. Use an external video pattern generator to input a "circle" or "crosshatch" test pattern to the set.
2. Choose "Natural" picture mode with the "Smart Picture" button on the remote control transmitter.
3. Adjust the "dynamic focus 2" potentiometer (in the middle on the LOT) until the horizontal lines at the centre of the screen are of minimum width without introducing a visible haze.
4. Adjust the "static focus 1" potentiometer (highest of the LOT) until the horizontal lines at the sides of the screen are of minimum width without introducing a visible haze.
5. Repeat these two steps to achieve the best result.

8.3 Software Alignments

Put the set in the SAM (see the "Service Modes, Error Codes and Fault Finding" section). The SAM menu will now appear on the screen. The different alignment parameters are described further on.

Notes:
- All changes to menu items and alignments must be stored manually.
- If an empty EAROM (permanent memory) is detected, all settings are set to pre-programmed default values, so the set must be re-aligned.

8.3.1 TUNER

AGC
1. Set an external pattern generator to a colour bar video signal and connect the RF output to the aerial input of the TV. Set the amplitude to 10 mV and the frequency to 475.25 MHz. Use system PAL B/G if possible, otherwise match the system of your generator with the received signal in the set.
2. Put the set in the SAM mode.
3. Select via the TUNER menu, the AGC sub-menu.
4. Connect a DC multi-meter to pin 1 of the tuner (item 1200 on the LSP).
5. Adjust the AGC until the voltage at pin 1 of the tuner is 3.3 V (+/- 0.1 V). The value can be incremented or decremented by pressing the right/left CURSOR button on the RC.
6. After alignment, save the value(s) with the STORE command in the SAM main menu.

IF PLL OFFSET
No adjustments needed: default value is "35".

If the mentioned default value does not give the required result, use the following alignment method:

1. Set an external pattern generator to a crosshatch video signal and connect the RF output to the aerial input of the TV. Set the amplitude to 10 mV and the frequency to 475.25 MHz. Use system PAL B/G if possible, otherwise match the system of your generator with the received signal in the set.
   – For "Negative modulation", the **sound** signal must be a non-modulated FM signal.
   – For "Positive modulation", the **video** signal must have high modulation (100% or above).
2. Put the set in the SAM mode.
3. Select via the TUNER menu, the IF-PLL OFFSET sub-menu.
4. Measure and align:
   – For "Negative modulation", on SCART pin 1 or 3 (**audio** out): Adjust IF-PLL OFFSET until the largest Signal Noise Ratio (SNR) is reached.
   – For "Positive modulation", on SCART pin 19 (**video** out): Adjust IF-PLL OFFSET until you get minimal V-sync disturbance.

8.3.2 GEOMETRY

Notes:
- Set an **external** pattern generator to a crosshatch video signal and connect the RF output to the aerial input of the TV. Set the amplitude at least 1 mV_rms (60 dBuV) and the frequency to 475.25 MHz. Use system PAL B/G if possible, otherwise match the system of your generator with the received signal in the set.
  Note: Do **not** use the internal test pattern from the GEOMETRY menu!
- Use the default alignment settings, but set "Brightness" to "32".
- For wide screen models, set to "wide screen" mode, for "classic" models, set to "4:3".
- After alignment, save the value(s) with the STORE command in the SAM main menu.

Service tip: When the set is equipped with a rotation coil, use this menu item to check its correct alignment. If alignment is not correct, go to the user MENU, choose FEATURES, and select ROTATION. With the use of a crosshatch test pattern, align it to a correct horizontal picture.

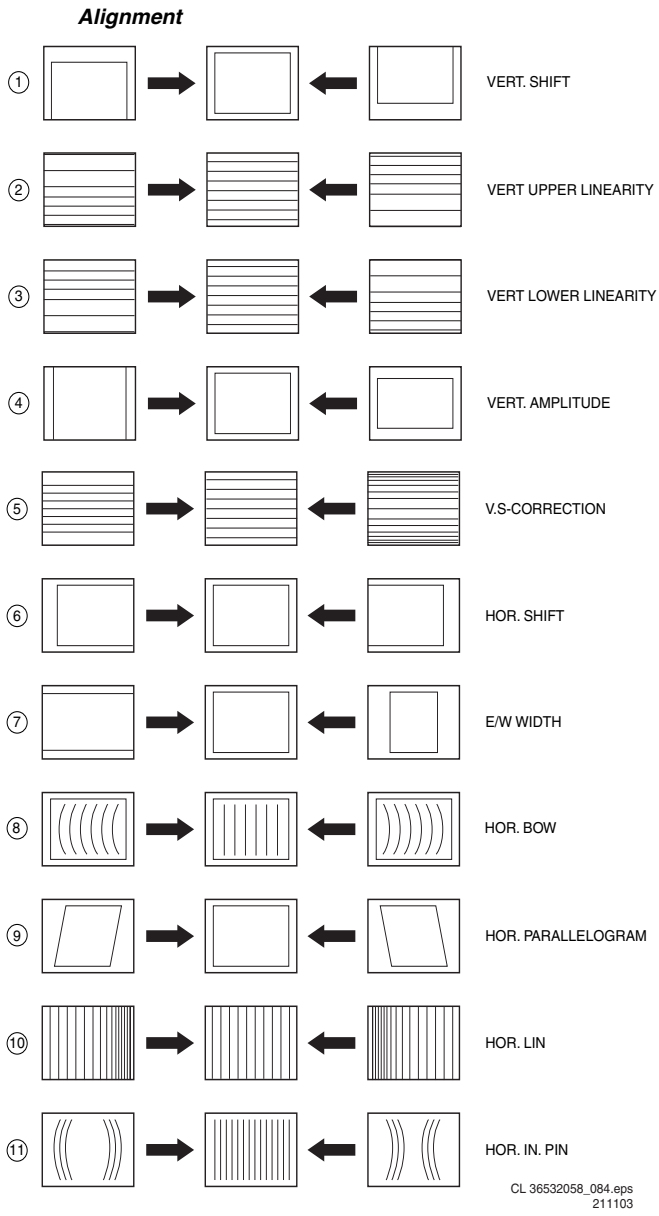


Figure 8-3 Geometry Alignments

1. Before starting the vertical alignment, set (in SAM) the following parameters to "0":
   – VER. SHIFT,
   – VER. SCOR,
   – VER. U_LIN,
   – VER. L_LIN.
2. Set SERV. BLK to "on", to blank the lower half of the screen.
3. Adjust the "VERTICAL SHIFT" potentiometer (R3642 on the LSP) until the picture is centred (to the mechanical centre of the picture tube), and switch SERV. BLK to "off".
4. Adjust VER. U_LIN and VER. L_LIN such, that upper and lower horizontal lines of the crosshatch pattern are just visible.

Use then the following software regulations to modify the geometry:
1. VER. AMPL (Vertical Amplitude): Align for the vertical picture centre, range from -32 to +32.
2. VER. SHIFT (Vertical Shift): Compensating for any gain error in amplifier, adjust range from -32 to +32 to the proper amplitude.
3. VER. SCOR (Vertical S-Correction): Align for equal height of the blocks in the top, the bottom and the middle, range from -63 to +63.
4. HOR. SHIFT (Horizontal Shift): Adjust for the horizontal centre of the screen, range from -127 to +128.

Next step is to align the East/West geometry.
1. First, set the parameters EW_5 and EW_6 to "0"
2. EW. WIDTH (East-West Width): This sets the (overall) horizontal size of the picture on the screen. Range from -63 to +63 (with the following EW alignments, these lines can be straightened).
3. EW_1 (East-West parameter 1): Has effect on the length of the upper part of the vertical E/W lines.
4. EW_2 (East-West parameter 2): Has effect on the length of the vertical E/W lines just below EW_1.
5. EW_3 (East-West parameter 3): Has effect on the length of the vertical E/W lines just below EW_2.
6. EW_4 (East-West parameter 4): Has effect on the length of the vertical E/W lines just below EW_3.
7. EW_5 (East-West parameter 5): Has effect on the length of the vertical E/W lines just below EW_4.
8. EW_6 (East-West parameter 6): Has effect on the length of the vertical E/W lines just below EW_5.
9. EW_7 (East-West parameter 7): Has effect on the length of the vertical E/W lines just below EW_6.
10. EW_8 (East-West parameter 8): Has effect on the length of the vertical E/W lines just below EW_7.
11. EW_9 (East-West parameter 9): Has effect on the length of the vertical E/W lines just below EW_8.
12. EW_10 (East-West parameters 10): Has effect on the length of the lowest part of the vertical E/W lines.
13. HOR. BOW (Horizontal Bow): Align the EW parabola to be symmetrical, range from -63 to +63.
14. HOR. PARALLEL (Horizontal Parallel): Align for straight vertical lines on the picture sides, range from -63 to +63.
15. HOR. LIN (Horizontal Linearity): Align for equal width of horizontal blocks on the left, the right and the centre, range from 0 to +127.
16. HOR. IN_PIN (Horizontal Inner Pincushion): Align for the inner straight vertical lines, range from 0 to +32.

8.3.3 WHITE TONE

In the WHITE TONE sub menu, the colour values for the different colour temperatures can be changed.
The colour temperature mode (NORMAL, DELTA COOL, DELTA WARM) can be selected per colour (R, G, and B) with the RIGHT/LEFT cursor keys. The mode or value can be changed with the UP/DOWN cursor keys.
First, the values for the NORMAL colour temperature must be selected. Then the offset values for the DELTA COOL and DELTA WARM mode can be selected. Note that the alignment values are non-linear.

Alignment
No adjustments needed. Use the given default values:

Table 8-1 White tone alignment (default values)

Parameter	28PW8609/12	29PT8509/12	32PW8609/12
Normal Red	-4	+11	+1
Normal Green	-9	+4	-7
Normal Blue	-6	+12	-2
Red BL Offset	7		
Green BL Offset	7		
Blue BL Offset	7		
Delta Cool Red	7		
Delta Cool Green	15		
Delta Cool Blue	33		
Delta Warm Red	2		
Delta Warm Green	3		
Delta Warm Blue	7		

If the mentioned default value does not give the required result, use the following alignment method:
1. Set the external pattern generator to a 100% white pattern, and connect the RF output to the aerial input of the TV. Set the amplitude at least 1 mV_rms (60 dBuV) and the frequency to 475.25 MHz. Use system PAL B/G if possible, otherwise match the system of your generator with the received signal in the set.
2. Set "Smart Picture" to "Natural".
3. Set "Dynamic NR" to "off".
4. Put the set in the SAM mode.
5. Select via the WHITE TONE menu, the PATTERN sub-menu.
6. Set PATTERN to "on".
7. Set NORMAL GREEN to "32".
8. Measure with the colour analyser (Minolta CA100 Colour Analyser or equivalent), calibrated with the spectra, on the centre of the screen.
9. Adjust with the cursor left/right command the Red and Blue register for the right xy-coordinates (see the table below).
10. Repeat the white tone adjustment also for the colour temperatures COOL and WARM.

Table 8-2 White tone alignment (with colour analyser)

White D mode	Temperature	DUV	x	y
Normal	8500 K	+-0.004	288 +/- 4	300 +/- 4
Cool	11500 K	+-0.005	273 +/- 5	282 +/- 5
Warm	7000 K	+-0.005	305 +/- 5	312 +/- 5

8.3.4 SOUND

No adjustments needed. Use the given default values:
- PRESCALE LEVEL
  - FM: "+1".
  - NICAM: "+3".
  - EXTAM Gain: "0".
  - PIPMONO: "0".
  - ExtLR-in: "0".
- TRESHOLD LEVEL
  - Over Mod Tresh: "+3dB".
  - NIC ErrLmt_Hi: "60".
  - NIC ErrLmt_Lo: "20".
  - NoiseTres SC2: "+2".
  - NoiseHyst SC2: "+4".
- EFFECTS LEVEL
  - BMT CutOffFrq: "50Hz".
  - Incredible SND: "60%".
  - VDolby: "100%".

8.3.5 SMART SETTINGS

No adjustments needed. Use the given default values:

Table 8-3 Smart settings (default values)

Smart setting		Default
RICH	BGT	55
	COL	55
	CON	100
	SHP	6
	HUE	51
NATURE	BGT	51
	COL	48
	CON	80
	SHP	5
	HUE	51
SOFT	BGT	49
	COL	45
	CON	65
	SHP	4
	HUE	51
MULTI	BGT	51
	COL	48
	CON	85
	SHP	6
	HUE	51
BGT= Brightness, COL= Colour, CON= Contrast, SHP= Sharpness, HUE= Hue (not valid for Europe).		

8.4 Option Settings

8.4.1 Introduction

The microprocessor communicates with a large number of I2C ICs in the set. To ensure good communication and to make digital diagnosis possible, the microprocessor has to know which ICs to address. The presence / absence of these specific ICs (or functions) is made known by the option codes.

Notes:
- After changing the option(s), save them with the STORE command.
- All changes are disregarded when the OPTIONS submenu is left without using the STORE command.
- The new option setting is only active after the TV is switched "off" and "on" again with the Mains switch (the EAROM is then read again).

8.4.2 Changing options

Options are used to control the presence / absence of certain features and hardware. There are two ways to change the option settings. All changes in the option settings are saved by selecting STORE and pressing the CURSOR RIGHT key. Some changes will only take affect after the set has been switched OFF and ON with the mains switch (cold start).

Changing multiple options by changing option byte values
Option Bytes (OB) makes it possible to set all options very fast. An option byte represents a number of different options. All

options are controlled via eight option bytes (OB0 to OB7). Select an Option Byte you want to change with the CURSOR UP/DOWN keys, and key in the new value. See table for more details. An explanation per option is listed in paragraph "Option Bit Definition".

Changing a single option
It is also possible to change an option one at a time. Therefore, select the option with the CURSOR UP/DOWN keys and change its setting with the LEFT/RIGHT keys.

8.4.3 Option Settings

In the table, you will find the option settings.

Table 8-4 Option bit overview

Byte number	Bit number	Decimal value	Name	28PW8609/12	29PT8509/12	32PW8609/12
OB1	1	2	SCAVM	1	1	1
	5	32	RCMX	0	0	0
	6	64	EQTO	0	0	0
	8	256	WSSB	1	0	1
	12	4096	DGSC	1	1	1
	14	16384	SSHT	1	0	1
OB2	5	32	DBYV	1	1	1
	9	512	P50	0	0	0
	11	2048	QPEAK	0	0	0
	12	4096	EPG	0	0	0
OB3	0	1	AV3	1	1	1
	1	2	SCT3	0	0	0
	5	32	SOSD	0	0	0
	8	256	ASPR	1	0	1
	9	512	ROTI	1	0	1
OB4	3	8	PITN *	0	0	0
	4	16	PITN *	0	0	0
OB5	6	64	AAVL	1	1	1
OB8	4	16	PIPC	0	0	0
	5	32	PIPT	0	0	0
OB9	0	1	APC	1	1	1
	5	32	VMOD	0	0	0
	7	128	TIME	1	1	1
	8	256	DNR	1	1	1
	9	512	BBD	0	0	0
	10	1024	ASF	0	0	0
OB10	5	32	UKPNP	0	0	0
	6	64	DTXT	1	0	1
	8	256	SBNP	1	1	1
	9	512	AUSB	0	0	0
	10	1024	CZOM	1	0	1
	11	2048	HSHT	1	0	1
	14	16384	CHLK	1	1	1
OB11	9	512	T1H0	1	1	1
	13	8192	FAPG	1	1	1
	14	16384	ACI	1	1	1
OB12	8	256	PLST	1	1	1
OB13	0	1	T2H5	1	1	1
	2	4	T12H	1	1	1
	3	8	EWEU	0	0	0
	7	128	SMCK	1	1	1
	8	256	ATS	1	1	1
* = There are 2 bits for this option: 00 = Philips, 01 = Other						
Unused options have a default value of "0"						

8.4.4 Option Bit Definition

Sources
AV3: Side AV source.
Function: Disable/Enable side AV source.
Values: OFF= Disabled, side AV source is not available. ON= Enabled, side AV source is available.

SCT3: SCART 3 input.
Function: Disable/Enable Scart3 input.
Values: OFF= Disabled. ON= Enabled.

Video
ASPR: Aspect Ratio Setting.
Function: Select between 4 by 3 or 16 by 9 set.
Values: OFF= 4 by 3 set. ON= 16 by 9 set.

DNR: Dynamic Noise Reduction.
Function: Disable/Enable (Dynamic) Noise Reduction function.
Values: OFF=Disabled. ON= Enabled.

BBD: Black Bar Detection.
Function: Disable/Enable Black Bar Detection.
Values: OFF=Disabled, Black Bar Detection not available. ON= Enabled, Black Bar Detection available.
Note: The Auto Screen Fit will not be included in the picture size loop when BBD is OFF.

ASF: Auto Screen Fit.
Function: Disable/Enable Auto Screen Fit.
Values: OFF=Disabled, Auto Screen Fit is not available. ON= Enabled, Auto Screen is Fit available.

CZOM: Continuous Zoom.
Function: Disable/Enable Continuous Zoom.
Values: OFF=Disabled. ON= Enabled.

HSHT: Heading Shift.
Function: Disable/Enable Heading Shift.
Values: OFF=Disabled. ON= Enabled.

SSHT: Subtitle Shift.
Function: Disable/Enable Subtitle Shift.
Values: OFF=Disabled. ON= Enabled.

APC: Auto Picture Control (Auto TV).
Function: Disable/Enable Auto picture control.
Values: OFF= Disabled. ON= Enabled.

WSSB: Wide Screen Signalling Bit.
Function: Disable/Enable Wide screen Signalling bit function.
Values: OFF= Disabled. ON= Enabled.

ROTI: Rotation Tilt.
Function: Change the tilt level of picture tube.
Values: OFF= Disabled, menu item ROTATION is not available. ON= Enabled, menu item ROTATION is available.

DGSC: Digital Scan.
Function: Enable/Disable the Digital Scan in the DIGITAL OPT menu.
Values: OFF= Disabled, menu item DIG SCAN is not available. ON= Enabled, menu item DIG SCAN is available.

SCAVM: SCAVEM.
Function: Enable/Disable SCAVEM.
Values: OFF= Disabled. ON= Enabled.

Audio
AAVL: Automatic Volume Level control.
Function: Disable/Enable automatic volume leveller function.
Values: OFF=Disabled, menu item AVL is not available. ON= Enabled, menu item AVL is available.

DBYV: Dolby Virtual.
Function: Select surround setting.
Values: OFF= Disabled, DOLBY VIRTUAL setting is not available. ON= Enabled, DOLBY VIRTUAL setting is available.
Note: Incredible surround & Dolby virtual are mutually exclusive.

EQTO: Equalizer or Tone control.
Function: Selection between Equalizer and Tone control (Bass and Treble).
Values: OFF= Tone control (Bass and Treble). ON= Equalizer.
Note: Equalizer and Tone (Bass and treble) control are mutually exclusive.

QPEAK: AV Sound Mode detection.
Function: The current Sound Mode detection in AV is not working correctly. The optimal threshold value for the correct sound mode detection is still being investigated. Therefore, this is needed to disable the Sound Mode detection in AV until the correct threshold is identified.
Value: OFF= Disabled, AV sound auto detection is not available. ON= Enabled. AV sound auto detection is available.

Tuning
PITN: Philips Tuner.
Function: Choose the tuner type that is configured in the hardware.
Values: OFF= Disabled, ALPS compatible tuner is used. ON= Enabled, Philips compatible tuner is used.

Installation
ACI: Automatic Channel Installation.
Function: Disable/Enable automatic channel installation.
Values: OFF= Disabled Automatic Channel Installation. ON= Enabled Automatic Channel Installation.
Note: Download present program when ACI is ON.

ATS: Automatic Tuning System.
Function: Disable/Enable automatic tuning system.
Values: OFF= Disabled, automatic tuning system is ignored. ON= Enabled Automatic Tuning System, sort the program in an ascending order starting from Program 1.
Note: Sort the program in an ascending order starting from Program 1 when ATS is ON.

VMOD: Virgin Mode.
Function: Disable/Enable virgin mode.
Values: OFF= Disabled, cannot access virgin mode. ON= Enabled, can access virgin mode.
Note: Plug and Play menu item will be displayed to perform installation at the initial start up of the TV when MOD is ON and after installation is done, VMOD will be automatically set to OFF.

UKPNP: UK Plug and Play.
Function: Disable/Enable UK's default Plug and Play setting.
Values: OFF= Disabled, UK's default Plug and Play setting is not available. ON= Enabled, UK's default Plug and Play setting is available.
Note: When UKPNP and VMOD are ON at the initial set-up, LANGUAGE= ENGLISH, COUNTRY= GREAT BRITAIN and after auto store is complete, VMOD will be set automatically to OFF while UKPNP remain ON.

Program Selection
PLST: Program List.
Function: Disable/Enable Program List function.
Values: OFF= Disabled, the access to Program List Command is ignored. ON= Enabled, the access to Program List Command is processed.

Picture In Picture
PIPC: PIP Control.
Function: Disable/Enable submenu to adjust PIP Picture settings
Values: OFF= Disabled, PIP feature is not available. ON= Enabled, PIP feature is available
Note: PIP is present in FEATURES submenu when PIPC is ON. When PIPC is switched OFF, bits PIPT, W4X3, and W169 must be automatically set to OFF.

PIPT: PIP Tuner.
Function: To determine the presence of second tuner.
Values: OFF= Disabled, second tuner is not available. ON= Enabled, second tuner is available.
Note: When PIPC is switched OFF, bits PIPT, W4X3, and W169 must be automatically set to OFF.

Clock
SMCK: Smart Clock/Autochron.
Function: Disable/Enable smart clock/AutoChron function.
Values: OFF= Disabled, menu item smart clock function not available. ON= Enabled, menu item smart clock function available.
Note: For NAFTA, AUTOCHRON is present in INSTALL submenu when SMCK is ON. For AP-PAL and EUROPE, Smart clock downloaded from Teletext is enabled when SMCK is ON.

TIME: Timer.
Function: Disable/Enable menu item TIMER.
Values: OFF= Disabled, menu item TIMER not available. ON= Enabled, menu item TIMER available.
Note: TIMER submenu is present in FEATURES submenu when TIME is ON.

Data Service
DTXT: Dual Text.
Function: Disable/Enable Dual Text.
Values: OFF= Disabled. Dual text is not available. ON= Enabled. Dual text is available.

RCMX: RC for Teletext Mix Mode.
Function: Disable/Enable RC for Teletext Mix mode support.
Values: OFF= Disabled. RC for mix mode is not available. ON= Enabled, RC for mix mode is available.

FAPG: Favourite Page.
Function: Disable/Enable favourite page in Teletext mode.
Values: OFF= Disabled favourite page in Teletext mode. ON= Enabled favourite page in Teletext mode.

T1H0: 100-Page Text.
Function: Disable/Enable 100-page Text.
Values: OFF= Disabled. 100-page text is not available. ON= Enabled, 100-page text is available.

T2H5: 250-Page Text.
Function: Disable/Enable 250-page Text.
Values: OFF= Disabled. 250-page text is not available. ON= Enabled, 250-page text is available.

T12H: 1200-Page Text.
Function: Disable/Enable 1200-page Text.
Values: OFF= Disabled. 1200-page text is not available. ON= Enabled, 1200-page text is available.

Lock Features
CHLK: Child Lock.
Function: Disable / Enabled function to block/unblock channels.
Values: OFF= Disabled. ON= Enabled.

OSD/Menu Related
SOSD: Smart OSD.
Function: Disable/Enable full display of SMART SOUND and SMART PICTURE OSD.

Values: OFF= Disabled, full display of SMART SOUND and SMART PICTURE OSD not available. ON= Enabled, full display of SMART SOUND and SMART PICTURE OSD available.

Miscellaneous

SBNP: Auto Standby with No Picture.
Function: Disable/Enable automatic switch to standby after 15 minutes when no ident.
Values: OFF= Disabled, no automatic switch to standby. ON= Enabled, set switches to standby after 15 minutes when no ident.

AUSB: Auto Standby Auto On.
Function: Disable/Enable automatic switch to standby if no RC or local keyboard response after 4 hours provided that the set is ON from standby mode by the timer.
Values: OFF= Disabled, no automatic switch to standby. ON= Enabled, set switches to standby after 4 hours.

EPG: Electronic Program Guide.
Function: Disable/Enable EPG feature.
Values: OFF= Disabled, EPG feature is not available. ON= Enabled, EPG feature is available.

P50: P50 (Easylink).
Function: Disable/Enable P50 feature.
Values: OFF= Disabled, P50 feature not available. ON= Enabled, P50 feature is available.

EWEU: East/West Europe region.
Function: Select between East Europe and West Europe.
Values: OFF= West Europe. ON= East Europe

9. Circuit Descriptions, Abbreviation List, and IC Data Sheets

Index of this chapter:

- Only **new** circuits (circuits that are not published recently) are described.
- For the "known" LSP circuits, see the EM5E manual. This manual is available under number 3122 785 12560 (= English).
- Figures can deviate slightly from the actual situation, due to different set executions.
- For a good understanding of the following circuit descriptions, please use the diagrams in chapter 6 and 7. Where necessary, you will find a separate drawing for clarification.

9.1 Introduction

The A02 is intended as the Mainstream TV platform for the years 2003 and 2004 and successor to the A10. Covering three ranges (Digital Ready, Digital Prepared, and Digital Integrated) with screen sizes of 28 inch WS to 36 inch WS RF (16:9) and 29 inch to 38 inch RF (4:3). The platform supports 50 Hz, 100 Hz, and progressive scan.
It is based on the SALSA system (System Application for Lower Segment Analogue television), which is a highly integrated solution for TV. The system comprises two ICs: the ADOC (Analogue Digital One Chip) and the MPIF (Multi Platform InterFace). The MPIF IC performs analogue processing for IF, source selection, and analogue to digital conversion. The ADOC IC incorporates video and audio processing as well as the complete TV control functionality. The ADOC aims at the low and mid range market segment.

The split-up between an analogue (MPIF) and a digital part (ADOC) has the following advantages:
- High frequent parts (IF) can be included in the concept.
- Less A/D and D/A converters needed for source switching.
- Better performance for AD converters (realised in analogue design environment, more accurate, less tolerance).
- Critical items like reference voltages can be realised in the analogue environment.
- Integrated SCART buffers.

The new A02 chassis has the following features:
- An LSP (Large Signal Panel) that is based on the existing EM5 chassis.
- A new SSB (Small Signal Board) with very high integration.
- Upgradeable main software (via ComPair). The software is a large and re-engineered version of the 'MG' software used by Philips CE for several years.

9.1.1 Large Signal Panel

The chassis has a full sized LSP, which is identical to the one in the EM5 chassis.

The main functionalities of the LSP are:
- Supply,
- Deflection,
- Sound amplification.

The LSP (single sided) is built up very conventional, with hardly any surface mounted components on the copper side. It has a large "hot" part, including both deflection coils.

9.1.2 Small Signal Board

The SSB is a high tech module (four layer, 2 sides reflow technology, full SMC) with very high component density. Despite this, it is designed in such a way, that repair on component level is possible. To achieve this, attention was paid to:
- Accessibility of the test points. The SSB has good accessible service positions.
- Clearance around surface mounted ICs (for replacing).
- Detailed diagnostics and fault finding is possible via ComPair.
- Software upgrading is possible via ComPair.

The main functionalities of the SSB are:
- Tuner input,
- I/O interface provisions,
- TXT and Control,
- Video and Audio decoding,
- Feature Box,
- Sync and Geometry control.

Further features of the SSB are:
- The PIP functionality (when present) is integrated on the SSB.
- The 3D Comb filter functionality (for USA) is integrated on the SSB.

On the photographs you can see where the key components are located on the SSB:

9.2 Block Diagrams

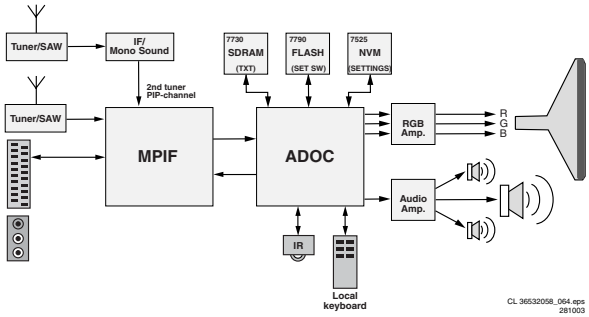


Figure 9-3 Chassis block diagram

The tuner is a PLL tuner and delivers the IF-signal, via audio and video SAW-filters, to the MPIF IC (Multi Platform InterFace). This is an analogue video and audio pre-processing unit for the ADOC TV processor. It contains the high frequent IF part and all the analogue video and audio source switching for external in- and outputs. The MPIF can handle CVBS, Y/C, RGB (1fH/2fH) and YPbPr (1fH/2fH) video signals as well as stereo, I2S, and second sound IF audio signals. The MPIF converts the selected video and audio streams from the analogue to the digital domain. Via three high-speed serial data links (I2D), the digitised audio and video signals are streamed to the ADOC IC for further processing.

The ADOC (Analogue Digital One Chip) is a fully integrated, digitally implemented TV processor for audio, video, Vertical Blank Interval services, graphics, and control. It is a global, multi-standard system primarily designed for the reception and processing of analogue broadcast signals.
Internal video processing is done in the ADOC with YUV-signals. It also handles the video control, geometry part, and the insertion of the TXT/OSD RGB-signals. The video part delivers the RGB signals to the CRT-panel and the geometry part delivers the H-drive, V-drive (differential output), and E/W-drive.
An integrated MIPS 1910 processor runs the chassis software and takes care of the set control, error generation TXT/OSD input-, and output processing. The NVM (Non Volatile Memory) is used to store the settings, the Flash-RAM contains the set software, and the SDRAM stores the Teletext pages (in some versions, this is stored in the internal memory of the ADOC).

Both deflection circuits are located on the LSP and are driven by the ADOC. The horizontal output stage generates also some supply voltages and the EHT-, focus- and Vg2-voltages.

The RGB amplifiers on the CRT-panel are integrated in one IC and are supplied with 200 V from the LOT. The SCAVEM circuit modulates transitions of the Luminance (Y) signal on the horizontal deflection current, giving a sharper picture.

Sound IF processing, audio source selection, and audio analogue-digital signal conversions are done in the MPIF IC. The ADOC contains a digital TV sound processor for analogue and digital multi-channel sound systems in TV sets. By hardware programming, several applications can be scaled. The audio output stage is built around a balanced amplifier, and is located on the LSP. It uses a monolithic integrated power amplifier IC, the TDA7497. The gain of the amplifier is constant. This means that volume control is done via the ADOC.

The power supply is a Switch Mode Power Supply (SMPS) with minimum voltage switch. It is a flyback converter with primary current sensing, secondary voltage sensing, and mains input measuring. It is built around IC7921 (which has a built-in MOSFET and control circuit) and generates a.o. the 140 V (V-BAT) and the 27 V (for the audio part).

During Standby, the power supply is switched to a 'low power burst mode' via TS7946 and the following burst mode generator, in order to reduce the power consumption.
A relay is used to switch the degaussing circuit for several seconds during switching 'ON' of the set.
There is a separate Standby Supply, in order to reduce the Standby power consumption. During Standby, the Main Supply is switched "off" (via TS7529).
A relay (1550) is used to switch the Degaussing circuit. It is switched "on" after set start-up and switched "off" by the microprocessor after 12 s.
The Main Supply, a SMPS based on the "boost converter" principle, generates the 141 V (V_BAT) and the +/- 16 V for the audio part.

9.3 Power Supply

9.3.1 Introduction

The power supply circuitry is located on the large signal PWB, together with the audio amplifier and the deflection. It comprises of:
- Mains entrance with fuse.
- Separate standby -supply.
- Mains harmonic circuit.
- Mains rectifier.
- Main-supply: is able to deliver a continuous power between 100 W and 160 W.
- Degaussing.

For a detailed circuit description, see the EM5E Service Manual.

9.3.2 Power Supply architecture

The A02 SSB is supplied by +5V, +5.2V, +3.3V and +8V supply lines from the LSP. The SSB contains:
- A DC/DC converter which steps down +5.2V to +1V8,
- A switch to cut off the 3V3 supply to the 3D Comb in "Standby" mode, and
- A regulator to generate the 2V5.

When the set is in “Power STANDBY” mode, the +5.2V, +3.3V supply lines are present. Consequently, only the ADOC IC (+3V3 and +1V8), the SDRAM (+3V3), the Flash memory (+3V3), and the NVM memory (+3V3) are supplied. Other than NVM, all the other devices are powered down in "Standby" mode. See section below for more details on the power modes.

OFF Mode
The set is completely switched "off" from the mains. This is done with the mains switch for Europe and AP (for NAFTA it would mean disconnecting the TV from the mains by pulling out the mains cable). Depending upon the last Standby Status (stored in NVM), this mode can transit to “ON’ mode or “STANDBY” mode.
The transition timing for a Cold start from “OFF” state to “ON” shall be such that from the instance the ADOC gets a hard reset, within 3 seconds one will hear the audio and within 7 seconds one will see the picture.

ON Mode
This is the normal operating mode. All the power supply lines on the A02 SSB and LSP are available. All the circuits in the set are active. From this mode, it is possible to transit to “STANDBY”, “SEMI-STANDBY”, “PROTECTION”, or "OFF" mode.

STANDBY Mode
The total power consumption of the TV set in this mode is equal or less than 1 W. The Standby state will be indicated by the LED. In this state only the ADOC, SDRAM, Program Memory, NVM, and all means to wake-up the set are powered. Rest of

the A02 sub-systems are disconnected. This is controlled by a STANDBY control port.
The transition timing from “STANDBY” to “ON” state is such that within 3 seconds, one will hear the audio and within 7 seconds, one will see the picture. From this mode, it is possible to transit to “ON”, “SEMI-STANDBY”, or “OFF” mode.

SEMI-STANDBY Mode
All the circuits in the set (ADOC, MPIF, etc), except the Audio output, Deflection, and hence CRT display, are powered up and fully active. The Audio Mute is activated. The set, however, will appear to behave and to look like “STANDBY” mode to the user. The user is totally oblivious of the existence of this mode. The status of the power supply lines and the estimated total power consumption of the SSB are the same as “ON” mode. In this mode, the ADOC ICs horizontal deflection drive output is disabled, while the STANDBY control port is disabled. This consequently causes the LOT stage on the LSP to be inactive (although V_batt voltage is present) that, in turn, will cause the EHT to be cut off. This in turn will cause the CRT display to be inactive.
From this mode, it is possible to transit to “ON” mode, “STANDBY” mode, “PROTECTION” mode or “OFF” mode.

PROTECTION Mode
Power profile for protection mode is as low as required to allow “soft” diagnostics, error detection, and to indicate LED flashes to flag the type of fault. The horizontal deflection is "OFF" in this mode. From the protection mode, the only possible transition is to “OFF” mode.

9.3.3 Start Up Sequence

1. When we start the set (cold start), initially 5V2, 3V3, and 1V8 will be available. These come from the Standby module of the power supply.
2. After this, the microprocessor resets (tied to 1V8 and 3V3 supplies) and checks the last status of the supply from the NVM. Accordingly, the set will be put in STANDBY or in the normal ON condition.
3. Now, 5V and 8V are available if the last status was ON condition, and the DOP is initialised by the microcontroller through the PI bus (not via the I2C).
4. The H-drive will become available from the DOP, which is the source for the SUP_ENABLE signal.
5. Via the “SUP-ENABLE” signal, the Main Supply is switched “on” and will deliver the V_BAT to the Line deflection stage.
6. EHT generation is now started.
7. The uP will un-blank the picture.
8. When you switch “off” the set, this is done in a controlled way via the POR (Power On Reset) signal.

Note: Standby is controlled by the STANDBY Line of the uP (not by the DOP).

9.3.4 Shut Down Sequence

This section describes the processes that need to be handled by hardware and software when power is disconnected from the set.
Some system requirements:
- To handle CRT discharge.
- To handle "switch off" plops.
- To prevent NVM corruption at switch "off".
- To effectively distinguish between the condition of mains interruptions and shutdown and handle them properly.
- The "power down" detection is acquired from the deflection supply (+11V) and the level is translated to +3.3V (this event has the highest interrupt priority to trigger SW shutdown procedure).
- Power down detection is fed to the FBCIN input, initiates a slow stop, and hence ensures CRT discharge (it is important that the slow-stop is maintained for at least 50 ms to assist good discharge).
- The microcontroller, hence the system, shall have a clean power "on" and power "off" reset with respect to its supply. The microcontroller shall not be operational when the supply voltage is below the recommended limits. The transition between active and reset is fast.
- The microcontroller "off" reset must occur much later (> 45 ms) than the POWER DOWN signal (P.DN).

When the POWER DOWN interrupt occurs, there is no way of knowing whether it is due to Medium Mains Interruptions or due to shutdown. Hence, there is no choice but to initiate shutdown procedure as described further below. The definition of Mains Interruption is given below:
- **Short Mains Interruptions.** Duration of the interrupts <= 55 ms. The set shall continue to work properly. The "power off" acquisition circuit shall filter such events.
- **Medium Mains Interruptions.** Interruptions are of the order 70 to 80 ms. This is a typical situation when the "power off" acquisition circuit, signals that the power is going down but the microcontroller does not get a reset. In this condition, a POWER DOWN signal is generated but no POWER OFF RESET signal is available.
- **Long Mains Interruption or Shutdown.** Any interrupt above 80 ms shall cause a microcontroller reset and hence a cold start. This happens, when the power is disconnected long enough to get a "Power Off Reset" as well as the microcontroller reset. After this situation, the system would automatically cold start when the power resumes.

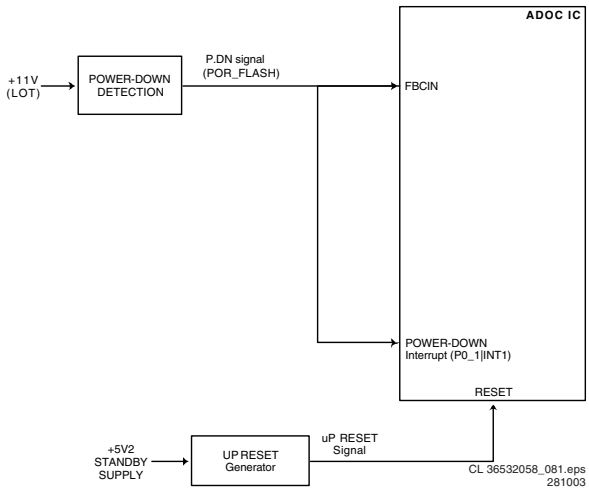


Figure 9-4 Shut down block diagram

Shutdown Procedure
1. Exclude all processes and do not respond to any interrupts - including RC events. However, during the following defined conditions of stopping the deflection (DFL-bit= 0), ignore the P.DN interrupt and rest of the procedure:
   – The system switched from ON to Standby by the user.
   – Protection event that forces the H-Deflection to stop.
   – Any other SW controlled event that causes the deflection to stop.
2. Since the P.DN signal is connected to FBCIN input, the DOP shall slow stop immediately - no software intervention is required. The precondition for this is that the FBDM bit in DOP is set to "1". The slow -stop process will continue for the next 40 ms or so.
3. Mute Audio Output / Sound Enable line.
4. Mute audio external outputs (in ADOC).
5. Set the DFL-bit to "0", such that deflection shall not restart after the slow -stop process is done.
6. Disable NVM access. Do the following:
   – Put the NVM in standby state to stop I2C write to NVM, by sending the Universal Reset Sequence.
   – Set Write Enable high: this avoids any further Write sequence to the NVM.
7. Disable all the I2C hardware communication.

8. Wait for 200 ms and execute a cold start when there is no microcontroller-reset signal. This is considered as “medium mains interruption”.
9. After the cold start, the set should resume to the last status of user settings.

9.4 Video

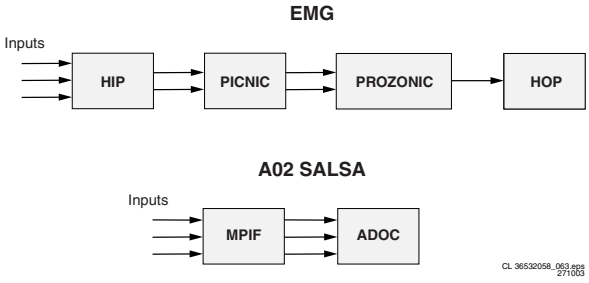


Figure 9-5 Signal processing A02- versus EMG-chassis.

The SALSA video processing part is a highly integrated solution. It comprises only two ICs, the ADOC (Analogue Digital One Chip) and the MPIF (Multi Platform InterFace), while in the EMG-chassis, this was handled by four ICs (HIP, PICNIC, PROZONIC, and HOP).
The MPIF uses a nominal 8V and 5V supply, while the ADOC requires nominal supplies of 1.8V and 3.3V.

The video processing of the SALSA system can be spilt into six parts:
- Initial source selection and analogue to digital conversion performed by MPIF.
- Demodulator (VIDDEC) performed by the ADOC.
- Front End Features (FEF) performed by the ADOC.
- Memory Based Features (MBF) performed by the ADOC.
- Back End Features (BEF) performed by the ADOC.
- Digital Output Processing (DOP) performed by the ADOC.

9.4.1 MPIF Analogue Frond End

Introduction
The MPIF (Multi Platform InterFace, type number PNX3000, item number 7100) is an analogue video and audio pre-processing unit for the ADOC TV processor. It contains the high frequent IF part and all the analogue video and audio source switching for external in- and outputs. The MPIF can handle CVBS, Y/C, RGB (1fH/2fH) and YPbPr (1fH/2fH) video signals as well as stereo, I2S, and second sound IF audio signals. The MPIF converts the selected video and audio streams from the analogue to the digital domain. Via three high-speed serial data links (I2D), the digitised audio and video signals are streamed to the ADOC IC for further processing. Following figure shows the MPIF block diagram.

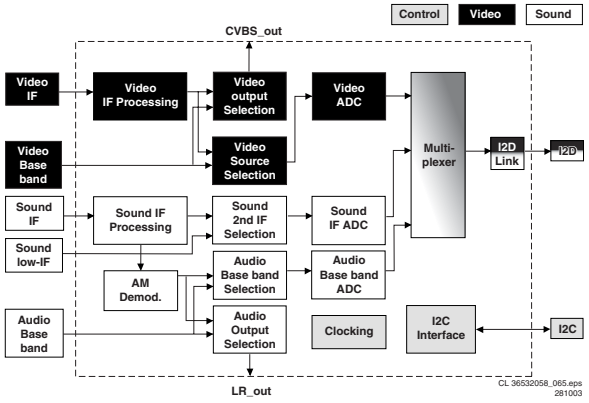


Figure 9-6 MPIF block diagram

Some MPIF features:
- IF Processing:
  - Amplifier, AGC.
  - Down mixer to base band.
  - Sound trap, low pass filter.
- Video base band switching:
  - CVBS, Y/C.
  - RGB, YPbPr (1fH/2fH).
- Audio base band switching.
- Video and audio A/D conversion.
- I2D formatter:
  - Data transfer to ADOC.
- SCART output buffers.

Vision IF
The video signal is demodulated by means of an alignment-free PLL carrier regenerator with an internal VCO. This VCO is calibrated by means of a digital control circuit, which uses an external crystal frequency as reference. The frequency setting for the various standards (33.4, 33.9, 38.0, 38.9, 45.75 and 58.75 MHz) is realised via the I2C bus.
The AFC output is generated by the digital control circuit of the IF-PLL demodulator and can be read via the I2C bus.
The AGC-detector operates on top sync or top white level.
The MPIF IC has an integrated sound trap filter. The trap frequencies can be switched via the I2C-bus.
Also, a group delay correction filter is integrated. The filter can be switched between the PAL BG curve and a flat group delay response characteristic. This has the advantage that in multi-standard receivers the video SAW filter does not need to be switchable (cost effective).

Sound IF
The MPIF has a separate sound IF input to enable Quasi Split Sound (QSS) applications. The sound IF amplifier is similar to the vision IF amplifier and has a gain control range of about 55 dB.
The AGC detector measures the SIF carrier levels (average level of AM or FM carriers) and ensures a constant signal amplitude for the AM demodulator and QSS mixer.
For applications without SIF SAW filter, the IC can also be used in intercarrier mode. In this mode, the composite video signal from the VIF amplifier is fed to the QSS mixer and converted to the intercarrier frequency. AM sound demodulation is realised in the analogue domain with the QSS mixer.

Source Selection
The following selector parts can be identified:
- **CVBS/YC source selector.** The video input selector consists of four independent source selectors, that can select between the CVBS signal coming from the IF part and four external CVBS signals. Two of the external CVBS inputs can also be used as YC input. One selector is used for selection of the primary video channel. A second selector selects the CVBS or YC signal for the secondary channel. The third and fourth selectors are used for selection of analogue CVBS outputs A and B for SCART or line output. The primary channel can be a CVBS or YC signal. If an YC signal is selected for the secondary channel or external CVBS outputs A or B, the luminance and chrominance signals are added so that a CVBS signal is obtained. The video identification circuit detects the presence of a video signal on the CVBS_IF input (CVBS0). The identification output can be read via I2C bus and is normally used to detect transmitters during search tuning.
- **RGB/YPbPr source selector.** The IC has two RGB inputs. Both inputs can also be used as YPbPr input for connection of video sources with an YPbPr output like a DVD player. The RGB inputs can also be used for fast insertion of RGB signals (for instance on screen display menu’s) in the primary CVBS signal. The fast insertion switch is located in the digital video processor. The RGB signals are converted to YUV before further processing. The YUV output signal is digitised with the help of two A to D converters. The U and

V components have half the bandwidth of the Y signal, because the U and V signals are multiplexed and digitised with the help of **one** A to D converter.

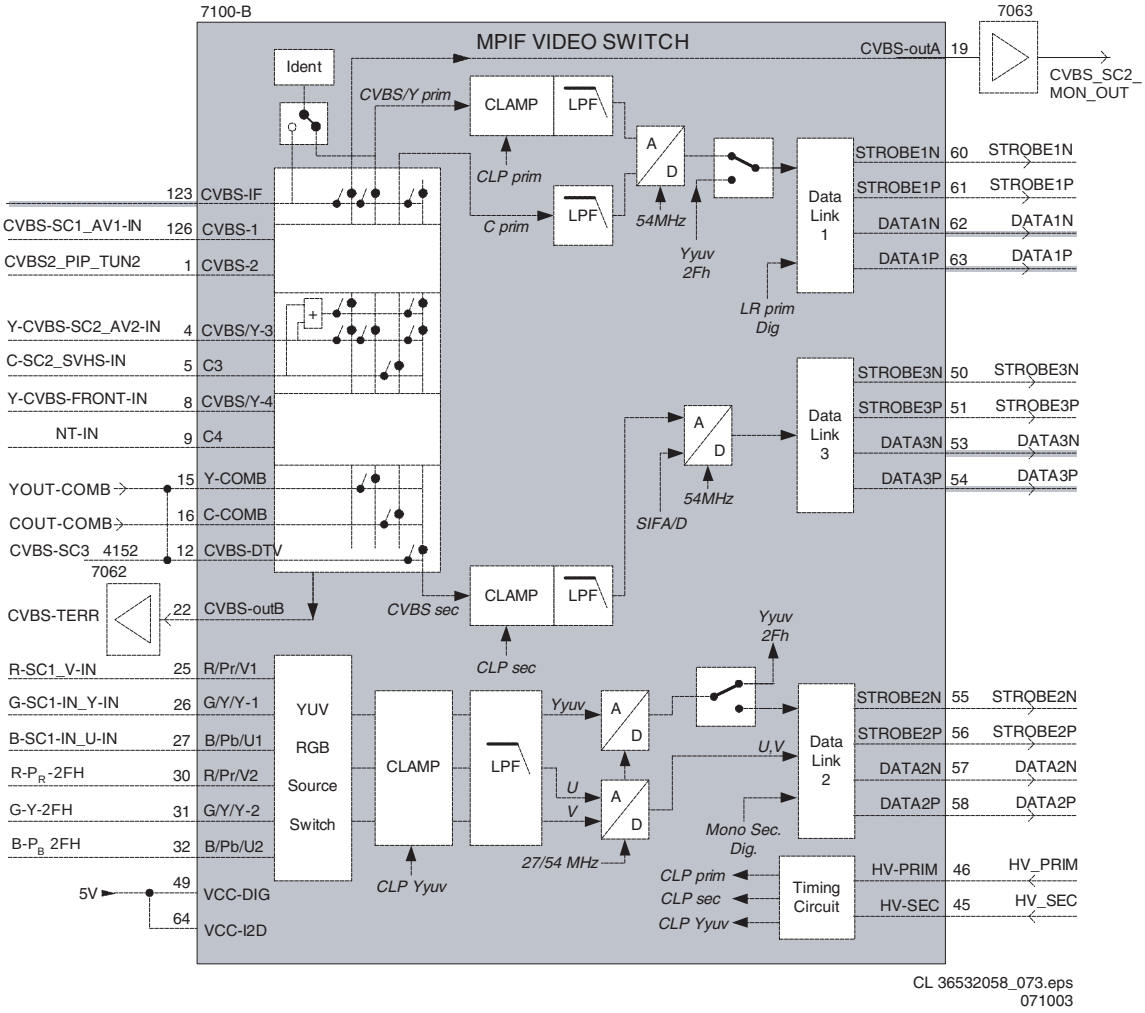


Figure 9-7 MPIF Video source selection

- **Audio source selectors.** The MPIF contains two different audio source selectors. The first selector selects which audio signals are routed to the audio ADCs for further processing in the digital domain. The selector has two outputs, a primary channel and a secondary channel:
  - The primary audio channel is used for one stereo signal. The secondary audio channel can carry a second stereo signal or AM sound signal.
  - The second selector selects which audio signals are fed to the analogue audio outputs for SCART and line out. This selector has also two stereo inputs for demodulated sound signals coming from the digital video processor.

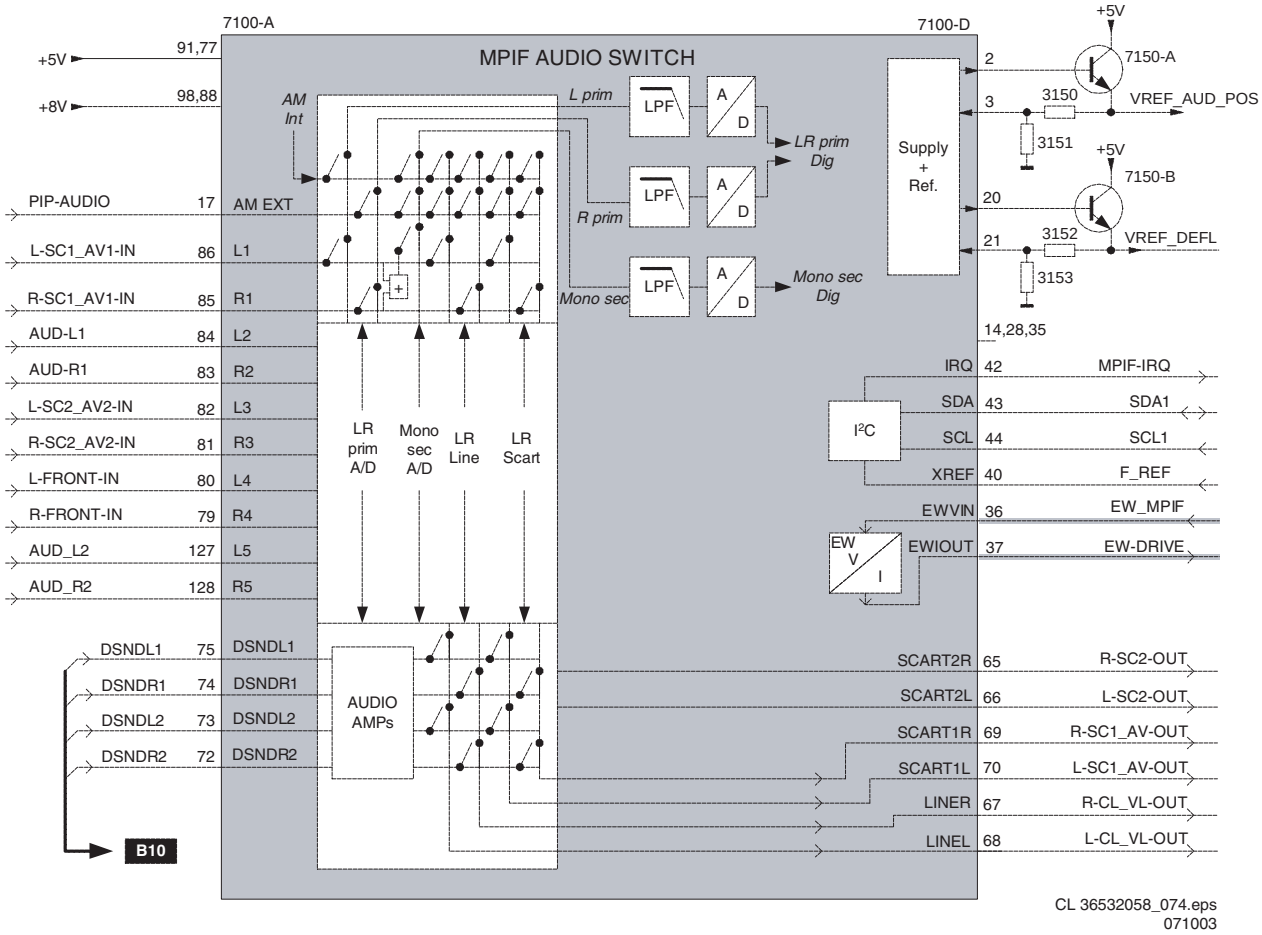


Figure 9-8 MPIF Audio source selection

A to D Converters

The MPIF contains four video ADCs for analogue and digital video broadcast signals. The clock frequency for these ADCs is either 27 MHz or 54 MHz. In some cases, two analogue signals are multiplexed at the input of one ADC. In these cases, the clock frequency of the ADCs is 54 MHz, while the sample frequency for each of the two signals is 27 MHz.

The sample frequency for standard 1fH video signals is 27 MHz.
For the YUV channel the sample frequency of the U and V components is half the sample frequency of the Y signal.
For 2fH YPbPr or RGB input signals (for instance 480p or 1080i ATSC signals), the frequency that is used to sample the YUV signals is twice as high as for 1fH signals. The sample frequency is 54 MHz for Y and 27 MHz for U and V.
Due to the high sample frequency, two data links are needed for transport of the video data to the digital video processor.

9.4.2 Data Link Interface (I2D)

The digital interface between MPIF and ADOC is called Data Link (or I2D Link). Data Link is a pin efficient, EMC friendly and power efficient serial interface that transfers the data from MPIF to ADOC over three Data Link interfaces. Each Data Link has a data signal and a strobe signal. The synchronisation information is distributed over the data and the strobe signal. To minimize EMC, both signal outputs are low voltage differential swing signals, with a swing of about 300 mV. Each Data Link has four lines, one differential pair for the data, and one differential pair for the strobe. The data rate is 594 Mbit/s. Each Data Link can carry two 27 MHz sampled video streams (or one 54 MHz sampled 2fH video stream) and two audio channels sampled at 6.75 MHz.

In the MPIF, the (video and audio) data to be transmitted is multiplexed in an output register of 42 bits. The content of that 42 bits register is serial transmitted on one of the three data links. In the ADOC, the serial data is de-multiplexed into parallel streams. The data on the data link is divided in several groups of signals (video, audio and strobe signals). Obvious it is important that the transmitter and receiver are in the same transmitting mode.

9.4.3 ADOC Digital TV Processor

Introduction

The A02 system is built around the ADOC IC. This chip implements all TV functions in digital technology. Only a few functions (like AD-conversion, IF processing and source select) are implemented in an analogue companion IC, the MPIF.
The ADOC (Analogue Digital One Chip, type number PNX3001-3008, item number 7300) is a fully integrated, digitally implemented TV processor for audio, video, VBI services, graphics, and control. It is a global, multi-standard system primarily designed for the reception and processing of analogue broadcast signals.
An integrated MIPS 1910 processor runs the chassis software. This software is stored in a non-volatile external flash memory (item 7790). Following figure shows the ADOC block diagram.

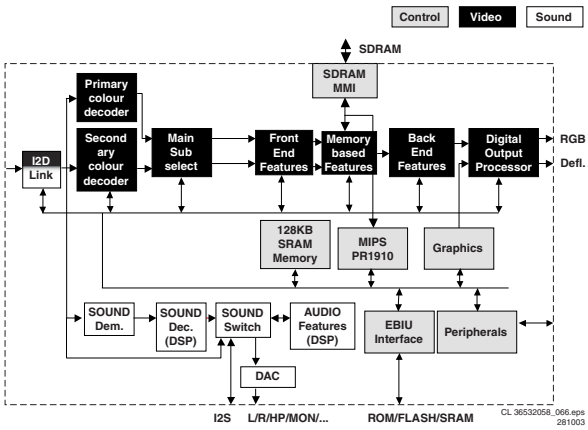


Figure 9-9 ADOC block diagram

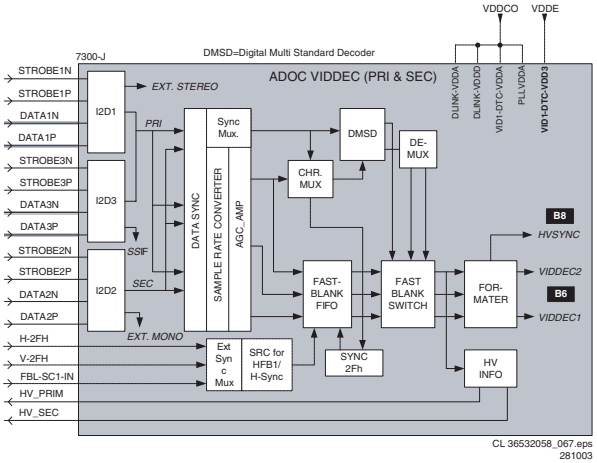


Figure 9-10 VIDDEC block diagram

The dual stream architecture of the ADOC system allows audio and video processing of two A/V sources simultaneously. The two video streams can be displayed in several programmable ways (main screen, PIP or DW). The two audio streams are audible via the TV loudspeakers and/or the headphones.
For the memory-based features (like scan rate conversion, 3D-Comb filtering, dynamic noise reduction, and PIP/DW applications), external SDRAM is used (item 7730).
The ADOC also has 128 kBytes of internal SRAM memory. This memory is used to run low latency, timing critical parts of the software. The internal memory is also used if the system operates in a single scan 50/60 Hz interlace application without any other kind of memory based features. Under these circumstances, no external SDRAM is needed.

Some ADOC features:

- Video Decoding:
  - 2-Colour Decoder (PAL, NTSC, SECAM).
  - 2D and 3D Comb filter.
- Memory Based Features:
  - PIP/DW, DNR, Scan Rate conversion.
- Picture Improvements:
  - CTI, LTI, Colour correction.
- Digital Output Processor:
  - RGB processing, Scavem, Deflection control.
- Audio Processing:
  - Demodulator/Decoder (A2, NICAM, BTSC).
  - Tone, Volume, Balance, Dolby ProLogic.
- VBI (Vertical Blank Interval) Services:
  - Teletext, Closed Caption, V-chip.
- TV Control:
  - I2C, UART, IR, Keyboard.
- Graphics:
  - Character based.

Video Decoding (VIDDEC)

The Video Decoder (VIDDEC) is the video input processor and colour decoder. There are two VIDDECs: the primary and the secondary VIDDEC. The VIDDEC processes all CVBS, Y/C, and 1fH/2fH component (e.g. RGB) video input signals.

Primary VIDDEC (1fH/2fH)

The primary VIDDEC supports the following functionality:

- Conversion of the digitised samples from MPIF into orthogonal samples (meaning fixed number of pixels per line, independently of line frequency).
- Correction for any amplitude errors of the input signals (CVBS, YC, or YCbCr) by means of an Automatic Gain Control (AGC).
- Standard detection of PAL/NTSC or SECAM and various 1fH/2fH component input formats.
- Colour decoding for PAL, NTSC, or SECAM input signals.
- Sync identification (to be used for channel search).
- Sync processing for any 1fH or 2fH input signal.
- Fast-blank insertion of RGB signals (supplied via MPIF) on CVBS input signals.
- 2D Comb filtering. 3D Comb filtering is implemented in the Memory Based Feature block of the Feature Box.

Secondary VIDDEC (1fH)

The secondary VIDDEC is mainly intended for use with PIP/DW. It supports the following functionality:

- Conversion of the digitised samples from MPIF into orthogonal samples (meaning fixed number of pixels per line, independently of line frequency).
- Correction for any amplitude errors of the input signals (CVBS) by means of an Automatic Gain Control (AGC).
- Standard detection of PAL/NTSC or SECAM and various 1fH component input formats.
- Colour decoding for PAL, NTSC, or SECAM input signals.
- Sync identification (to be used for channel search).
- Sync processing for any 1fH input signal.
- CVBS 1fH input signals only.

Data Synchroniser and Sample Rate Converter

The data synchroniser is a de-multiplexer that separates the UV stream into a separate U and V data stream. The sample rate converter converts the video samples from the crystal clock domain to the so-called line locked clock domain, 720 pixels per line.

Automatic Gain Control (AGC)

The AGC amplifier block controls the gain of the signal and is controlled directly by the chassis software. This gain will depend on the amplitude of the output signal (signal amplitude and/or sync amplitude) as measured by the AGC gain block. As a secondary function, it controls both the offset at the input and the offset at the output of the gain control.

Digital Multi Standard Decoder (DMSD)

This DMSD block contains the following functionality:

- Decodes a CVBS or Y/C (primary VIDDEC) signal and converts it to an YCbCr signal format. All world colour standards are supported.
- YC detection (primary VIDDEC) via a SW algorithm.
- 50/60 Hz, interlace/progressive, field polarity, and no-YC detection.
- A chroma notch with programmable width.
- 2D Comb filter (primary VIDDEC). The 3D Comb filter uses the attached SDRAM memory and is implemented in the FBX.
- Macro vision detection.

Comb Filter
The ADOC 2D comb works purely in the vertical direction, but can bypass the entire signal as luminance straight away. The 2D comb uses the 180 degrees phase shift of the colour carrier between successive lines or two lines apart. Adaptive two or four delay lines 2D Y/C comb filtering is only possible for sources routed onto the Main-Video path.

In the 3D comb filter implementation (for USA only), the 2D comb filter processing in ADOC IC (on the Main-Video path) is disabled via SW. The signal input for the 3D YC comb-filter circuit is derived from the CVBS-SC2_MON-OUT signal path. The processed signal is re-inserted back via YCOMB and CCOMB inputs of the MPIF IC.

Standard Detection
The Standard Detection part identifies PAL/NTSC/SECAM/BW but also involves Horizontal and Vertical sync identification (both 1fH and 2fH) as well as YC detection (via a SW algorithm).

YUV Multiplexer
The YUV mixer selects between the YUV output of the DMSD and 1fH component video input signals (RGB, YPbPr) or 2fH input signals (RGB, YPbPr, ATSC). The YUV mixer can also be controlled via a fast blanking input (SCART) to insert RGB signals, such as descrambler OSD or full RGB insertion of DVD players.
When a 2fH input signal is selected as a input, the complete primary VIDDEC is running at 2fH (54 MHz), including DMSD (in this scenario, the DMSD cannot be used any more for CVBS input signals, and as such, VBI data slicing cannot be done).

Feature Box
The Feature Box (FBX) in the ADOC can be divided into three functional parts: The front-end features (FEF), memory-based features (MBF), and back end features (BEF).

The FEF part of the FBX implements all signal analysis functions as well as black stretch and histogram correction.
The MBF part applies spatial scaling, temporal noise reduction and up-conversion to either progressive scan or a double field rate (100 Hz).
The BEF part implements spatial picture enhancement functions like sharpness and colour enhancement functions, sharpness measurement and horizontal scaling and panorama
The FBX has two video inputs coming from VIDDDEC 1 and 2, and outputs one RGB video stream to the display output processor (DOP).
The following sections describe the three functional parts of FBX in more detail.

Front End Features (FEF)
The FEF consists of several signal analysis functions (HME, BLD, BBD, NEST), histogram correction (HMO) and black-stretch (BS). Following figure shows the functional block diagram of the video frond-end features (FEF). All signal processing in the FEF is nine bits based.
The FEF has two video inputs coming from the VIDDECs. For every block, one video source can be chosen as input, independently for every block. The FEF has two video outputs, designated as “main” and “sub”.

Histogram modification can only be performed on the main channel; therefore, the HME block is general connected to the same video source as the main channel. Besides the two VIDDEC inputs, there is also a third virtual input, the “blanking” input. Only main and sub can be connected to this blanking input, and at the same time, it can be specified which sync source has to be used (VIDDEC1 or VIDDEC2).

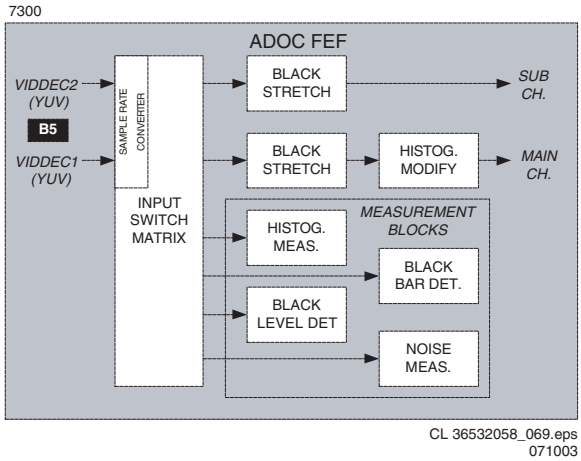


Figure 9-11 FEF block diagram

When a single stream is displayed, the main output is used for this stream. Also, all signal analysis functions should be connected to the same VIDDEC as the main channel is connected to.
When two streams are displayed, then there are two user scenarios: Picture In Picture (PIP) and Double Window (DW). In the PIP scenario, the full screen picture is displayed via the main channel, and the PIP stream is switched to sub. In the DW scenario, selection of the video sources for main and sub depends on if the two streams have a different vertical resolution and how the system has to cope with this difference.

Following blocks are present:
- **Black Stretch (BS).** The function of BS is to pull the dark areas in a picture to even darker levels. BS is available in both the main and sub channel.
- **Histogram (HMx).** This block measures of every field in a programmable (measurement-) window the histogram of the luminance signal. The measurement window is set-up such that the area that contains the subtitles or black bars does not contribute to the histogram.
- **Black Bar Detection (BBD).** Many broadcasts or software played on TVs produce a so-called "letterboxed" picture. Black bars appear above and below the picture. Due to bad standardisation of the aspect ratio, e.g. the size of the black bars, there is a need to actively analyse the picture and determine of the picture is in letterbox format and what the size of the black bars is. Black bars are detected by determining if a defined number of pixels (analysed within a programmable window located in active video) are black. The output of the BBD is the first non-black line and the last non-black line.
- **Black Level Detection (BLD).** The BLD determines within a programmable (measurement) window the “black level” of a picture. The BLD will be used for the BS, but if required, it can also be used for the BBD. The BLD function records in multiple small windows within the measurement window the maximum luminance. The minimum luminance level of the various recorded maximum luminance levels is the true black level. By measuring the maximum luminance level in a small window, the BLD is not sensitive to “black” spikes.
- **Noise Estimation (NEST).** The NEST block analyses the video and outputs a number correlating to the amount of noise in the picture. A basic problem is that picture detail is also ‘recognised’ as noise. Several control- and status-

registers are added to compensate this. The video signal is only analysed when it is within a programmable (measurement) window. This window coincides with a rectangular shaped part of the (visible) picture. Normally this is the centre part of the picture.

Memory Based Features (MBF)
The Memory Based Features (MBF) block embodies a set of functions that require (shared) memory.
The main and sub video streams can be spatially compressed in order to produce a mixed output in the form of several PIP combinations or DW.
The main video stream can be passed through a temporal noise reduction circuit (DNR).
The 3D Comb filter is also implemented in this block.
The main and sub streams are merged when reading from memory. The merged video stream can be up-converted to either a double line rate (progressive scan) or to a double field rate (100 Hz). The up-conversion is done by means of a digital scan function. Following figure shows the functional block diagram of the video memory based features (MBF).

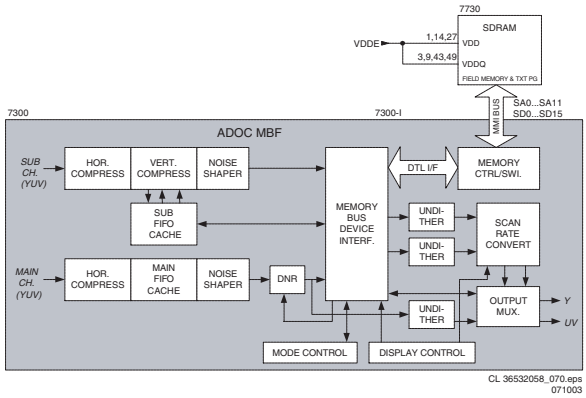


Figure 9-12 MBF block diagram

Back End Features (BEF)
The Back End Features (BEF) block embodies a collection of spatial picture enhancement functions.
The video display has to be blanked during AV switching, channel switching, V-chip, and Child Lock modes. This is done inside the BEF block of the ADOC IC. The fast blanking signal input from SCART1and SCART3 (TV SCART inputs) for RGB video insertion is connected to the ADOC IC.

Sharpness functions are:
- Luminance Transient Improvement (LTI),
- Dynamic Peaking, and
- Digital Colour Transient Improvement (DCTI).

The panorama block does the non-linear scaling for displaying 4:3 formats on a wide-screen display.

Colour enhancement functions are:
- Skin Tone Control,
- Blue Stretch, and
- Green Enhancement.

A colour Space Converter can convert the video signal from YUV to RGB format. The Frame Processing block can insert frames and borders such as a coloured frame around the Picture in Picture (PIP). Following figure shows the structure of the Back End Feature block.

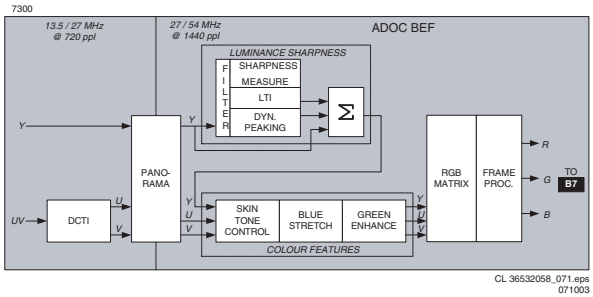


Figure 9-13 BEF block diagram

Digital Output Processor (DOP)
The DOP is a display processor block, and contains the following functions:
- **RGB control processor** with linear RGB input for the main video signal, a linear RGB input for OSD/text signals with blending, and an RGB output stage with black current stabilisation which is realised with the continuous cathode calibration (2-point black current measurement) system.
- **Programmable deflection processor**, driven by an external crystal clock, which generates the drive signals for the horizontal, east-west, north-south and vertical deflection with extensive geometry correction capabilities.
- The circuit can be used in both single scan (50 or 60 Hz) and double scan (100 or 120 Hz) applications.

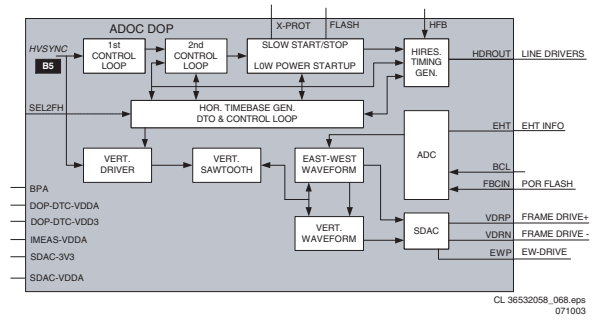


Figure 9-14 DOP block diagram

RGB Control Processing
- The RGB control circuit of the DOP contains two sets of input signals:
  – The first RGB input (RGB), 10 bits wide, is intended for the normal video signals coming from the BEF part. The "RGB" signals will first enter a contrast control stage, followed by a brightness control stage, both influenced by a combination of user control, Beam Current Limiter and Peak White Limiter, followed by a soft clipper stage. Then the signal will be applied to the blender stage. The blender input signal will be used as an input for the peak white limiting system.
  – The second RGB input (GFX), 4 bits wide, is intended for OSD and Teletext signals. The switching between the internal signal and the OSD signal is realised via a blending function. The "GFX" input signals will be re-formatted to 10 bit wide internally before entering the Beam Current Control brightness correction stage, followed by the hard clip stage. Then the signal will also be applied to the blender stage.
- The two input data streams are combined into one stream by the blender. This blender is controlled by a third data stream.
- The next block is the "Drive Adjust" part. It contains a Picture Tube Biasing system, a Beam Current Control, and Peak White Limiting part.

In order to enhance the spatial bandwidth of the CRT display, Scan Velocity Modulation (SCAVEM) is implemented on the CRT-panel.

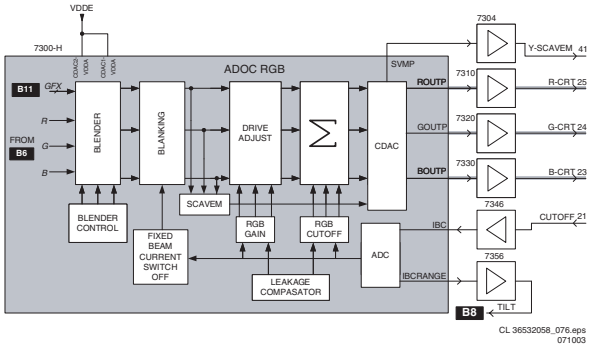


Figure 9-15 ADOC RGB control block diagram

Synchronisation and Deflection Processing

- **Horizontal synchronisation and drive circuit.** The horizontal drive signal is obtained from an internal oscillator, which runs at a fixed frequency of 54 MHz. This oscillator is synchronised to the incoming horizontal H_D pulse by means of a digital PLL. The horizontal drive signal is generated by a second control loop, which compares the phase of the reference signal, applied from the internal DTO, to the horizontal flyback pulse HFB.
- **Vertical deflection and drive circuit.** The drive signals for the vertical and E/W deflection circuits are generated by a vertical divider, which derives its reference signal from the Horizontal Time base Generator. This divider is synchronised by the incoming V_D pulse, generated by the input processor or the Feature Box. The vertical drive output is realised by a differential voltage, which is generated by SDACs. The outputs must be DC-coupled to the vertical output stage (TDA8177, item 7620 on the LSP).

See also figure "DOP block diagram"

9.5 Synchronisation

9.5.1 Sync Flow

The CVBS signal on the SCART1 connector (CVBS-SC1_AV1-IN system signal path; designated as EXT 1 CVBS) is used to provide synchronisation for the EXT1 RGB input. Besides providing synchronisation for RGB source, EXT1 CVBS is also required for SCART2 CVBS output.

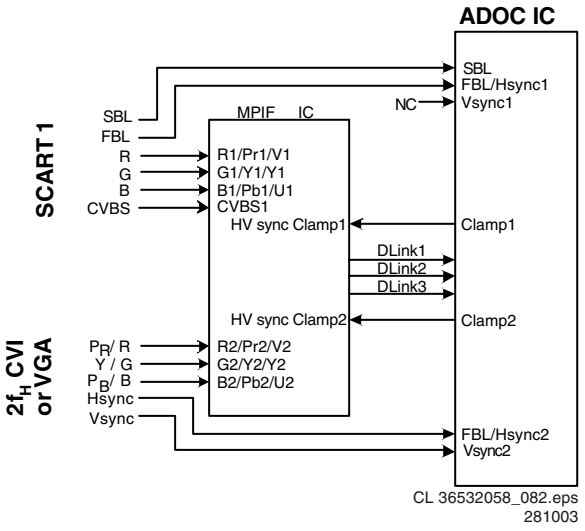


Figure 9-16 Sync flow block diagram

For 1fH CVI input, synchronisation is derived from sync-on-Y. For the 2fH CVI input, synchronisation signal is derived from sync-on-Y input or the H_SYNC/V_SYNC.
In case of VGA input, synchronisation signal is taken from H_SYNC and V_SYNC inputs

9.6 Audio

9.6.1 Introduction

Sound IF processing, audio source selection, and audio analogue-digital signal conversions are done in the MPIF IC. SIF demodulation, sound system auto-detection, audio base-band, and headphone processing is done in the ADOC IC. Therefore, the ADOC contains a digital TV sound processor for analogue and digital multi-channel sound systems in TV sets. By hardware programming, several applications can be scaled.

The sound processing of the SALSA system can be split into three parts:

- Initial source selection and analogue to digital conversion performed by MPIF.
- Demodulator and Decoder (DEMDEC) performed by the ADOC.
- Back End Features (BEF) performed by the ADOC.

9.6.2 MPIF Sound part

The (main) Tuner receives an RF signal and converts it to IF. Via the appropriate SAW filters, the SIF signal is delivered to the QSS mixer stage of the MPIF IC and if channels according to standard L/L' are received also to the AM demodulator. The Quasi Split Sound demodulation generates the SSIF or intercarrier signal. By the SSIF switch, it is possible to choose between the internally derived intercarrier and an external second SIF (e.g. from a PIP front end or 10.7 MHz radio). The selected SSIF passes some anti-alias filtering, is amplified in an AGC amplifier and is then converted from analogue to digital (SSIF AGC/ADC). Together with other signals, the digitised SSIF is transferred via an I2D-Link to the ADOC IC.
The audio signal out of the AM demodulator is connected to the analogue X-bar in the MPIF IC. All other inputs to this multiplexer/audio switch come from external, either from the PIP front end (AMEXT/PIPMONO) or SCART/CINCH (AUDxin) or the DAC1, DAC2 output signals from ADOC. The audio AD converters are digitising the audio signals foreseen for further digital processing in ADOC. Three stereo outputs (AUDx out, LINE out) are available for connections to SCART/CINCH sockets.
The sound part of ADOC consists of the demodulator/decoder (DEMDEC), sample rate conversion (SRC), a digital input X-bar, the digital audio processing for the loudspeaker, headphone and DAC channels, the I2S processing and interfacing as well as the DA conversion. This part will be described in the next chapter.

9.6.3 ADOC Sound part

Introduction
The ADOC sound part contains two DSP cores as shown in the block diagram. The first core called DEMDEC-DSP is combined with DEMDEC (Demodulation/Decoding) hardware and the second core is the AUDIO-DSP. The DEMDEC-DSP is used for the decoder and demodulator tasks, plus the sample rate conversion.
The AUDIO-DSP is used for the sound features, from the level adjust unit up to the output cross bar. Audio DACs and I2S hardware (optional) are converting the processed signals to analogue or digital audio.

All I2D data links carry sound signals. The data link processing splits them from the other signals as video so that the DEMDEC block receives the second sound IF (SSIF) and the audio

signals from the audio ADCs of the MPIF IC. The SSIF needs some hardware processing before it enters the DEMDEC DSP. The DEMDEC processing will be described in the next chapter. The audio signals from the audio ADCs of the MPIF are passing the DEMDEC DSP only for source selection and sample rate conversion.
In this chassis, two of the DAC **outputs** are used to feed a headphone. Two other DAC stereo outputs are provided for the audio feedback to the MPIF IC. They are located to pins of the ADOC that suit best for connection to MPIF.

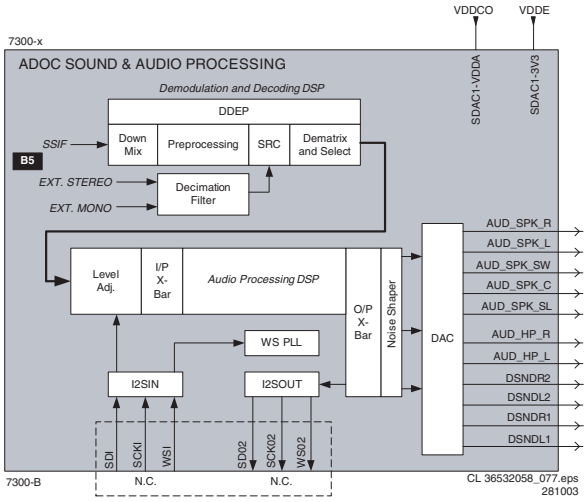


Figure 9-17 ADOC sound processing block diagram

DEMDEC DSP
The output signals of the above-mentioned hardware blocks, plus four audio ADC channels are read in by the DEMDEC DSP, processed, converted to the current audio sample rate, “demultiplexed”, and forwarded to the Audio DSP for further processing (volume, tone control, effects etc.).

Down Mixer
The digitised SSIF input signal is fed to the mixers, which mix one or both input sound carriers down to zero IF.

Pre-processing
This part contains the sound system identification and demodulation circuitry.

Audio Sample Rate Conversion (SRC)
All input signals pass through a sample rate conversion to the actual output sample rate (usually 48 kHz) such that the output rate does not need to be synchronised with any of the input rates. Up to five separate channels can be converted.

Audio Processing DSP
This block applies several filters, like down-sampling and de-emphasis, noise reduction processing, performs a sample rate conversion (SRC) to the current audio sample rate, and routes the decoded signals to the output channels.
The generic processing controls are Volume, Bass, Treble, Balance, Incredible Surround, Spatial (incredible mono), DBE, Dynamic Ultra Bass II (for non-woofer sets only), AVL, Sub-Woofer, and 5-band Graphic equaliser.
The Headphone volume can be separately controlled in the Headphone menu without affecting the master volume (the setting of the volume tables will be adapted after fine tuning). For variable volume output for USA, the DAC1 output will switch to the Main channel and therefore the same volume curve for the Main Channel can be used.

9.6.4 Audio Amplifier

Speakers (diagram A6)
The audio output stage is built around IC7701 , which is a balanced amplifier, and is located on the LSP. It uses an monolithic integrated power amplifier IC, the TDA7497. The gain of the amplifier is constant. This means that volume control is done via the ADOC.
The supply voltage is +28 V, generated by the power supply via L5506 (or L5512). The TDA7497 delivers an output of 3 x 10 W_rms to two full range speakers and an (optional) subwoofer.

Muting
There are three types of muting available: system mute, headphone status mute, and user mute.
- **System mute.** System muting is implemented for “special events” such as channel/source change event, loss of identification signal, "on/off" switching of the set, during search and auto store/program, and/or sound mode change. This muting is transparent to the user. Audio output is muted before the above “special events” occurred, to prevent problems such as audible plop. Muting is done via the SOUND-ENABLE (software controlled) and/or POR (hardware controlled) line connected (via TS7710 and 7711) to pin 10 of the amplifier-IC and coming from the ADOC microprocessor.
- **Headphone status mute.** A headphone status is available to detect the presence of the headphone and mute the main speakers if the headphone is detected. The microprocessor will read the FRONT-DETECT status.
- **User mute.** This is a mute option available to the user. The user select the MUTE option on the remote control to switch "off/on" the sound output to the main loudspeaker and the (optional) subwoofer.

Headphone amplifier (diagram A7)
The headphone amplifier is built around IC7751 (NJM4556), which is a high-gain, high output current dual operational amplifier. The supply voltage is +5 V.

9.7 Control

9.7.1 Introduction

The MIPS processor within the ADOC performs the control of the complete SALSA system. This part of the document will examine the functions that enable the MIPS to operate and control the remainder of the SALSA system.

Some control features:
- MIPS1910 processor (MIPS).
- Embedded SRAM.
- External Bus Interface Unit (EBIU) for external memory access.
- SDRAM Interface.
- Interrupt Controller.
- Power and Clock management.
- General Purpose I/O (GPIO).
- Analogue to Digital conversion.
- Two x I2C master/slave.
- Two x General Purpose Timers.
- UART.
- Two x Multi-standard VBI Data Capture Unit.
- EJTAG (for debug and boundary scan functions).
- Remote Control (Infra Red) pre-processing.
- Graphics.

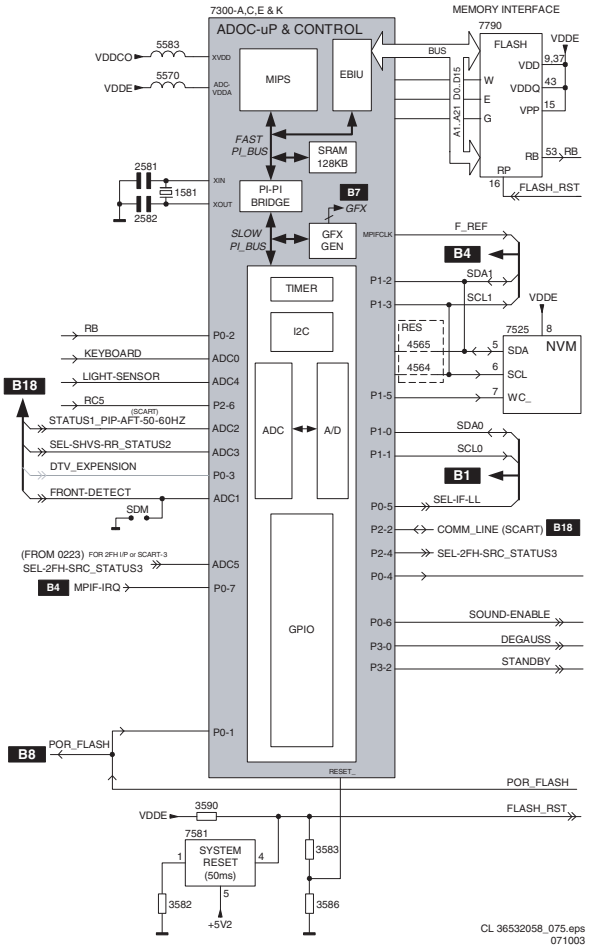


Figure 9-18 ADOC control block diagram

9.7.2 Internal Bus Structure

PI Bus

The Peripheral Interconnect (PI) bus connects all of the functional blocks within the ADOC device. Physically it is split into four distinct sections. These are referred to as:

- Fast PI Bus.
- Slow PI Bus.
- Video PI Bus.
- Sound PI Bus.

The individual segments of the PI bus are interconnected via PI-PI bridges. When several devices are connected to a bus system section only one of these may have control (ownership) of the bus section at any instant in time. The device that has control is referred to as the bus master, the remaining devices are referred to as slaves. Each bus segment section has a Bus Control Unit (BCU), which allocates bus ownership to the various modules that are capable of being bus masters. A bus master may have ownership of one or more sections of the PI bus.

Extension Bus Interface Unit

The Extension Bus Interface Unit (EBIU) allows various types of memory (ROM/FLASH/SRAM) to be attached to the ADOC IC and must therefore be configured per memory type (in terms of chip select lines, bus width used, and access times). This enables the hardware of the EBIU to correctly address the external memories and apply the correct number of wait states.

9.7.3 Microprocessor Reset

The reset of the device is split between three functions:

- Power-On-Reset (POR). Output is fed to the Power Clock Reset (PCR) block generating a Hard reset (all functions reset).
- PCR. In simplified terms two outputs are available:
  - Hard reset, all blocks within ADOC are reset.
  - Soft reset, a limited number of blocks within the control core are reset.
- GP registers are used to allow software control of the reset to certain blocks within ADOC.

9.7.4 External Bus Structure

I2C Bus

The system has two system I2C buses; one for the devices on the SSB and the other for the devices used in the external modules .

- The **I2C-1** system bus, comprises of SCL and SDA, is used to control all the I2C devices on the LSP (the main tuner) and other I2C devices connected to other external panels (PIP Front-End demodulation IC, PIP tuner, etc.). The I2C-1 is a 100 kHz bus and is called as "slow" bus. It is connected to the +5V supply. All these devices are powered down in the Standby mode.
- The **I2C-2** system bus, comprises of SCL2 and SDA2, is used to control all the I2C devices (MPIF, 3D-Comb, NVM, etc.) present on the SSB. The I2C-2 is a 400 kHz bus and is called as "fast" bus. It is connected to the +3.3V supply.

9.8 Protections

For a detailed description, see chapter 5 "Service Modes, Error Codes, and Fault Finding".

9.9 Software Upgrading

In this chassis, you can **upgrade** the software via ComPair. This offers the possibility, to replace the entire SW image without having to remove the flash-RAM from its socket. You can find more information on how this procedure works in the ComPair file. It is possible that not all sets are equipped with the hardware, needed to make software upgrading possible. To speed up the programming process, the firmware of the ComPair interface can be upgraded. See Chapter "Service Modes ..."; paragraph "ComPair" - “How To Order” for the order number.

9.10 Abbreviation list

Table 9-1 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
0/6/12	SCART switch control signal on A/V board. 0 = loop through (AUX to TV), 6 = play 16:9 format, 12 = play 4:3 format
2CS	2 Carrier Stereo
A2	Commonly known as two carriers sound (2CS) system
AC (or ac)	Alternating Current
ACI	Automatic Channel Installation: algorithm that installs TV channels directly from a cable network by means of a predefined TXT page
ADC	Analogue to Digital Converter
ADOC	Analogue Digital One Chip
AFC	Automatic Frequency Control: control signal used to tune to the correct frequency
AGC	Automatic gain control (feedback) signal to the tuner.
AM	Amplitude Modulation
ANR	Automatic Noise Reduction: one of the algorithms of Auto TV
AP / A/P	Asia Pacific
AR	Aspect Ratio: 4 by 3 or 16 by 9
ASD	Automatic Standard Detection
AV	External Audio Video
AVL	Automatic Volume Level control
B	Blue
B/G	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 5.5 MHz
BBD	Black Bar Detection
BCL	Beam Current Limiter
BC-PROT	PROTection signal to the microprocessor for a too high Beam Current.
BG	System B and G
BLC-INFO	BLack Current INFO
BLD	Black Level Detection
BS	Black Stretch
BTSC	Broadcast Television Standard Committee. Multiplex FM stereo sound system, originating from the USA and used e.g. in LATAM and AP-NTSC countries
C	Chroma (video) / Centre channel (audio)
CL	Constant Level: audio output to connect with an external amplifier
CLUT	Colour Look Up Table
ComPair	Computer aided rePair
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube or picture tube
CSM	Customer Service Mode
CTI	Colour Transient Improvement: manipulates steepness of chroma transients
CVBS	Composite Video Blanking and Synchronization
CVI	Component Video Input
D/K	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.5 MHz
DAC	Digital to Analogue Converter
DBE	Dynamic Bass Enhancement: extra low frequency amplification
DC (or dc)	Direct Current
DCC	Dynamic Contrast Control
DC-filament	Filament supply voltage
DEGAUSS	Control line. Logic LOW to enable CRT degaussing. Logic HIGH to disable the CRT degaussing.
DFU	Directions For Use: owner's manual
DNR	Digital Noise Reduction: noise reduction feature of the set
DOP	Digital Output Processor (Part of ADOC which takes care of RGB control and delection)
DPL	Dolby Pro Logic
DRAM	Dynamic RAM
DS	Digital Scan
DSP	Digital Signal Processing
DST	Dealer Service Tool: special remote control designed for dealers to enter e.g. service mode (a DST-emulator is available in ComPair)
DTS	Digital Theatre Sound
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
DVI(-d)	Digital Visual Interface (d= digital only)
DW	Double Window
DYN-FASE-COR	Dynamic phase correction, to correct the phase of the H-drive
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory
EHT	Extra High Tension
EHT-INFO	Extra High Tension INFOrmation, used for contrast reduction, vertical and horizontal amplitude correction, beam current protection, and flash detection
EMI	Electro Magnetic Interference
EPG	Electronic Program Guide: system used by broadcasters to transmit TV guide information (= NexTView)
EPLD	Erasable Programmable Logic Device
EU	Europe
EW	East West, related to horizontal deflection of the set
EW-DRIVE	East -West correction drive signal.
EXT	EXTernal (source), entering the set by SCART or by Cinches (jacks)
FBL	Fast BLanking: DC signal accompanying RGB signals
FBX	Feature Box: module which contains 100 Hz processing, Pixel Plus, and AutoTV algorithms (FBX6= based on PICNIC, FBX7= based on PICNIC and Eagle)
FE	Front End
Field	Each interlaced broadcast FRAME is composed of two Fields, each Field consists of either Odd or Even lines
FILAMENT	Filament of CRT
FLASH	FLASH memory
FM	Field Memory / Frequency Modulation
FM Radio	Audio receiver which can receive the FM Band 87.5 - 108 MHz
FMR	FM Radio
Frame	A complete TV picture comprising of all lines (625/525)
FRAMEDRIVE -	Differential frame (vertical) drive signal (negative)
FRAMEDRIVE+	Differential frame (vertical) drive signal (positive)
FRC	Frame Rate Converter
FRONT-DETECT	Control line for detection of headphone insertion, Service Mode jumper, power failure detection.
FRONT-Y_CVBS	Front input luminance or CVBS (SVHS)
G	Green
Gb/s	Giga bits per second
H	H_sync to the module
H_2FH	Horizontal sync input for the 2fH source.
H_A50	Horizontal Acquisition 1fH: horizontal sync pulse coming out of the HIP
H_D100	Horizontal Drive 2fH: horizontal sync pulse coming out of the feature-box
H_DRIVE	Horizontal Drive
H_FLYBACK	Horizontal Flayback
H_OUT	H_sync output of the module
H_OUT	Horizontal Output pulse
HA	Horizontal Acquisition: horizontal sync pulse coming out of the BOCMA
HD	High Definition
HEADPHONE-L	Stereo headphone (Left) signal output.
HEADPHONE-R	Stereo headphone (Right) signal output.
HFB	Horizontal Flyback Pulse: horizontal sync pulse from large signal deflection
HP	HeadPhone
HW	Hardware
I	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.0 MHz
I2C	Integrated IC bus (same as IIC)
I2S	Integrated IC Sound bus
IC	Integrated Circuit
IDRIVE-	Vertical drive -
IDRIVE+	Vertical drive +
IF	Intermediate Frequency
IF-TER	IF signal from main tuner
IIC	Integrated IC bus (same as I2C)
Interlaced	Scan mode where two fields are used to form one frame. Each field contains half the number of the total amount of lines. The fields are written in "pairs", causing line flicker.
IO	In/Out
IR	Infra Red
IROM	Internal ROM (inside uP)
IRQ	Interrupt ReQuest
ITV	Institutional TV
JTAG	Joint Test Action Group. Definition for a standardised serial test interface
KEYB	Front panel keyboard
KEYBOARD	Input line: carries the voltage value of the corresponding tact switch on TOP-control or FRONT-control keypad
L	Left audio channel

Abbreviation	Description
L/L'	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.5 MHz. L' is Band I, L is all bands except for Band I
Last Status	The settings last chosen by the customer and read and stored in RAM or in the NVM. They are called at startup of the set to configure it according to the customer's preferences
LATAM	Latin America
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
L-CL_VLOUT	REAR CINCH stereo output
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LFE	Low Frequency Enhancement audio channel
L-FRONT-IN	EXT3 stereo input
LIGHT-SENSOR	Ambient light intensity signal.
LINE DRIVE	Line drive signal (for the Line transistor)
LINEDRIVE1	Horizontal (line) deflection drive signal.
LNA	Low Noise Adapter / Low Noise Amplifier
LOT	Line Output Transformer
LPD	LG.Philips Displays
LS	Loudspeaker
Ls, Rs	Left surround and Right surround channel (audio)
LSP	Large signal panel
Lt, Rt	Left total and Right total in case of a Dolby ProLogic encoded signal (audio)
LTI	Luminance Transient Improvement
LTP	Luminance Transient Processor
LUT	Look Up Table
LVDS	Low Voltage Differential Signalling, data transmission system for high speed and low EMI communication.
M/N	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 4.5 MHz
Mb/s	Mega bits per second
MCS	Multi Channel Sound: refers to Dolby Pro Logic Surround in A02 ADOC
MDO	Mode control data output
MIPS	Microprocessor without Interlocked Pipeline-Stages. A RISC-based microprocessor.
Mips	Million instructions per second
MMI	Multi Media Interface
MOSFET	Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor
MPEG	Motion Pictures Experts Group
MPIF	Multi Platform InterFace (Part of Salsa chipset, sister-chip of ADOC IC)
MPIP	Multi Picture in Picture: commercial feature showing several frozen or moving pips
MPX	MultiPleX
MSP	Multi-standard Sound Processor: ITT sound decoder
MUTE	MUTE Line
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA & USA are used interchangeable)
NC	Not Connected
NDF	No vertical Deflection: vertical fly back protection
NHF	No Horizontal deflection: horizontal fly back protection
NICAM	Near Instantaneously Companded Audio Multiplexing. This is a digital sound system, mainly used in Europe.
NTC	Negative Temperature Coefficient, non-linear resistor
NTSC	National Television Standard Committee. Colour system mainly used in North America and Japan. Colour carrier NTSC M/N= 3.579545 MHz, NTSC 4.43= 4.433619 MHz (this is a VCR norm, it is not transmitted off-air)
NVM	Non Volatile Memory: IC containing data such as alignments, stations
O/C	Open Circuit
OB	Option Byte
OC	Open Circuit
ON/OFF LED	On/Off control signal for the LED
ON/STBY	On/Standby
ON-OFF-LED	Active-LOW control line. Logic LOW = red LED on, HIGH = red LED off.
OP	Option Byte
OSD	On Screen Display
P50	Project 50: communication protocol between TV and peripherals
PAL	Phase Alternating Line. Colour system mainly used in West Europe (colour carrier= 4.433619 MHz) and South America (colour carrier PAL M= 3.575612 MHz and PAL N= 3.582056 MHz)
PC	Personal Computer
PCB	Printed Circuit Board (same as "PWB")
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
PILOT	Pilot Signal

Abbreviation	Description
PIP	Picture In Picture
PLL	Phase Locked Loop. Used for e.g. FST tuning systems. The customer can give directly the desired frequency
POR	Power On Reset, signal to reset the microprocessor
POR_FLASH	Signal that informs the micro controller (painter) that set will switch off
Progressive Scan	Scan mode where all scan lines are displayed in one frame at the same time, creating a double vertical resolution.
PTC	Positive Temperature Coefficient, non linear resistor
PTP	Picture Tube Panel
PWB	Printed Wiring Board (same as "PCB")
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
QSS	Quasi Split Sound
R	Right audio channel
R	Red
RAM	Random Access Memory
RC	Remote Control transmitter
RC5	Remote Control system 5, the signal from the remote control
RC5 / RC6	Signal protocol from the remote control receiver
RDS	Radio Data System
RESET	RESET signal
RF	Real Flat / Radio Frequency
RGB	Red, Green, and Blue. The primary colour signals for TV. By mixing levels of R,G, and B, all colours (Y/C) are reproduced.
RGBHV	Red, Green, Blue, Horizontal sync, and Vertical sync
RISC	Reduced Instructions Set Computer
RMS	Root Mean Square value
ROM	Read Only Memory
S	Surround channel or mono surround channel (audio)
S/C	Short Circuit
S/PDIF	Sony Philips Digital InterFace
SALSA	System Application for Low Segment of Analogue TV
SAM	Service Alignment Mode
SAP	Second Audio Program
SAW	Surface Acoustics Wave
SC	SandCastle: two-level pulse derived from sync signals / SCART
SCART	Syndicat des Constructeurs d'Appareils Radiorecepteurs et Televisieurs
SCAVEM	Scan Velocity Modulation
SCL	Serial Clock I2C
SCL-F	CLock Signal on Fast I2C bus
SD	Standard Definition
SDA	Serial Data I2C
SDA-F	Data Signal on Fast I2C bus
SDAM	Service Default / Alignment Mode
SDRAM	Synchronous DRAM
SECAM	SEequence Couleur Avec Memoire: Colour system mainly used in France and East Europe. Colour carriers= 4.406250 MHz and 4.250000 MHz
SEL	Control signal
SIF	Sound Intermediate Frequency
SIMM	Single In-line Memory Module: 80-fold connector between LSP and SSB
SL	Audio Surround Left
SLDP	Smart Local Dooming Prevention (HW and SW)
SMC	Surface Mounted Compoments
SMPS	Switched Mode Power Supply
SND	SouND
SNERT	Synchronous No parity Eight bit Reception and Transmit
SOG	Sync On Green
SOPS	Self Oscillating Power Supply
SOUND-ENABLE	Control line to do hardware mute or un-mute of loudspeakers.
SR	Audio Surround Right
SRAM	Static RAM
SS	Small Screen
ST_BY	Standby
STANDBY (POR)	Signal coming from Main Supply informing the supply is switching off
STATUS	Status signal from pin 8 on SCART connector
STBY	Standby
SURR	Surround (mono) signal
SVHS	Super Video Home System
SW	Software / Subwoofer
SW1	Switch 1
TBD	To Be Defined

Abbreviation	Description
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
TILT	PWM Output signal (variable DC level) to control the picture tilt from the DOP block of the ADOC.
Trinorma	Video standard, combination of PAL N, PAL M, NTSC M
TXT	Teletext
TXTSW	Teletext switch
U_100	U from Feature Box
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
UBE	Ultra Bass Enhancement
uC	Micro controller
UI	User Interface
UOC	Ultimate One Chip
uP	Microprocessor
UV	Colour difference signals
V	V_sync
V_100	V from Feature Box
V_2FH	Vertical sync input for the 2fH source.
V_A50	Vertical Acquisition 1fH
V_AMP	Vertical Amplitude DAC output
V_BAT	Main supply for deflection (usually 141 V)
V_D100	Vertical Drive 2fH: vertical sync pulse from deflection
V_DNEG	One of the symmetrical drive signals for the DC frame output stage.
V_DPOS	One of the symmetrical drive signals for the DC frame output stage.
V_OSD	Vertical OSD
VA	Vertical Acquisition
VBI	Vertical Blank Interval
V-chip	Violence chip
VCR	Video Cassette Recorder
VD	Vertical Drive: vertical sync pulse coming from the feature box
VDS	Virtual Dolby Surround
VERT	Vertical Output pulse
VESA	Video Electronics Standards Association
VGA	Video Graphics Array: 640x480 (4:3)
VGND	Video ground
VGUARD	Vertical guard voltage
VIF	Video Intermediate Frequency
VL	Variable Level out: processed audio output toward external amplifier
VMEM	Voltage supplied for EEPROM
VMICRO	Power supply for micro controller
VOL	Volume
VSYNC	Pulse derived of 530 s-circuit behind the HOP, to vertically synchronize the Painter
WD	Watch Dog
WE-NVM	NVM write enable control line.
WS	Wide Screen
WSS	Wide Screen Signaling, used by broadcasters to transmit e.g. PALPLUS and Aspect Ratio
WST	World System Teletext
WXGA	1280x768 (15:9)
WYSIWYR	What You See Is What You Record: record selection that follows main picture and sound
XGA	Extended Graphics Array: 1024x768 (4:3)
XTAL	Quartz crystal
Y	Luminance signal
YC (or Y/C)	Luminance (Y) and Chrominance (C) signal (analogue video encoding format)
YPbPr	Component video (Y= Luminance, Pb/ Pr= Colour difference signals)
YUV	Component video

9.11 IC Data Sheets

This section shows the internal block diagrams and pin layouts of ICs that are drawn as "black boxes" in the electrical diagrams (with the exception of "memory" and "logic" ICs). This is not applicable to this manual.

10. Spare Parts List

Large Signal Panel [A]

Various

0080	4822 492 70789	Transistor clamp
0136	3104 301 24181	Spring for Bracket
0137	3104 301 24181	Spring for Bracket
0138	4822 255 41371	Transistor clamp
0139	4822 492 62076	Transistor clamp
0261	3104 304 10661	Cable clamp
0262	3104 304 10722	Cable clamp
0320	4822 255 41371	Transistor clamp
0341	4822 492 70788	IC clamp
0389	4822 492 70789	Transistor clamp
0395	4822 492 70789	Transistor clamp
0396	4822 492 70789	Transistor clamp
1205	2422 025 17242	Connector 80p f
1417	4822 265 20723	Connector 2p m
1424	2422 025 11244	Connector 7p m
1491	4822 267 10973	Connector 1p m
1498	2422 025 04849	Connector 2p m
1499	2422 025 04849	Connector 2p m
1501	4822 070 35002	Fuse 5A
1502	4822 267 10774	Connector 2p m Rd
1503	4822 070 12502	Fuse 2.5A
1505	2422 025 16374	Connector 2p m
1511	4822 265 11253	Fuse holder 2p
1512	4822 265 11253	Fuse holder 2p
1550	2422 132 07411	Relay 1p 5V 5A
1590	4822 252 60151	Sparkgap dsp501
1591	4822 252 60151	Sparkgap dsp501
1601	2422 086 10919	Fuse 65V 125mA
1620	4822 267 10735	Connector 3p m
1625	2422 025 16382	Connector 3p m
1735	4822 267 10565	Connector 4p
1901	4822 267 10771	Socket 2 x SCART
1902	4822 267 10982	Connector 2p
1936	2422 025 12485	Connector 11p m
1940	2422 025 12485	Connector 11p m
1943	4822 267 10748	Connector 3p m
1945	4822 267 10735	Connector 3p m
1947	4822 267 10734	Connector 5p m
8000	3104 311 03272	Cable 640mm EHT
8193	4822 320 20216	Focus cable 364 mm
8194	4822 320 20189	Cable HT-focus 44cm Rd
8417	3104 311 04561	Cable 2p3/400/2p3
8424	3104 311 02991	Cable 7p/560/7p Wh
8625	3104 311 03101	Cable 3p/560/3p Bk
8625	3104 311 06261	Cable 2p/560/2p3 HR BK INS
8936	3104 311 04121	Cable 11p/680/11p INS
8936	4822 320 12514	Cable 11p 680mm
8940	3104 311 01161	Cable 11p/340/11p Bk
8940	4822 323 10458	Cable 11p 480mm HR WH

⊣⊢

2100	4822 126 13841	1nF 20% 250V
2101	4822 121 51598	2.2nF 5% 400V
2102	4822 124 40248	10µF 20% 63V
2103	2020 552 94427	100pF 5% 50v 0603
2104	4822 123 14025	2200µF 20% 16V
2105	2020 552 94427	100pF 5% 50v 0603
2107	4822 121 43855	3.3nF 5% 400V
2108	4822 121 70162	10nF 5% 400V
2109	4822 126 14472	1µF 10% 10V 0805
2110	4822 126 14472	1µF 10% 10V 0805
2111	4822 121 43526	47nF 5% 250V
2112	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2115	4822 124 40764	22µF 100 V
2116	4822 126 13682	100pF 5% 1kV
2118	4822 124 80061	1000µF 20% 25V
2119	4822 123 14025	2200µF 20% 16V
2120	4822 126 13862	1.5nF 10% 2kV
2126	4822 123 14025	2200µF 20% 16V
2130	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2131	4822 126 13881	470pF 5% 50V
2132	4822 126 10206	2.2nF 10% 500V
2140	4822 124 40248	10µF 20% 63V
2141	4822 124 40248	10µF 20% 63V
2143	4822 126 10206	2.2nF 10% 500V
2144	4822 126 14472	1µF 10% 10V 0805
2145	4822 126 13881	470pF 5% 50V
2147	3198 017 31530	15nF 20% 50V 0603
2148	4822 126 13599	3.3nF 10% 500V
2149	4822 126 14472	1µF 10% 10V 0805
2150	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2153	5322 126 11582	6.8nF 10% 63V
2154	4822 126 14549	33nF 16V 0603
2161	2020 558 90556	680pF 10%b 1kV
2161	4822 126 14152	680pF 10% 1kV
2163	2222 338 22104	100nF 20% 275V
2200	4822 124 40248	10µF 20% 63V
2201	4822 126 13879	220nF 20% 16V
2202	4822 126 13473	220nF 80-20% 50V
2203	4822 124 41584	100µF 20% 10V
2400	4822 124 11936	47µF 20% 160V
2401	4822 121 42077	6.8nF 10% 400V
2402	4822 124 12373	47µF 20% 250V
2403	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603
2404	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603
2405	4822 126 13841	1nF 20% 250V
2412	3198 024 44730	47nF 50V 0603
2413	4822 124 12255	10µF 20% 50V
2414	3198 024 44730	47nF 50V 0603
2415	4822 126 13883	220pF 5% 50V
2417	4822 126 14076	220nF 25V. 20%
2419	4822 126 14237	470pF 10% 2kV
2420	4822 121 70581	1.5nF 5% 2kV
2420	4822 121 70594	1nF 5% 2kV
2421	2038 301 00312	1.2µF 5% 250V
2421	4822 121 42634	560nF 5% 250V
2425	4822 121 10526	9.1nF 5% 2kV
2425	4822 121 70435	10nF 5% 2kV
2426	4822 121 10653	22nF 5% 630V
2430	4822 126 10206	2.2nF 10% 500V
2431	4822 126 10206	2.2nF 10% 500V
2433	2022 333 00087	510nF 5% 250V
2433	2022 333 00163	360nF 5% 250V
2440	2020 552 96448	1µF 10% 16V
2443	9965 000 09661	470pF 50V 10%
2448	5322 122 32268	470pF 5% 63V
2450	4822 121 42408	220nF 10% 50V
2450	5322 121 42578	100nF 5% 250V
2451	2020 012 93757	1000µF 20% 10V
2454	3198 017 31530	15nF 20% 50V 0603
2455	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603
2457	4822 126 13188	15nF 5% 63V
2458	4822 126 14241	330pF 50V 0603
2460	4822 124 81144	1000µF 16V
2461	4822 122 31169	1.5nF 10% 500V
2461	4822 126 11524	1.5nF 10% 1kV
2462	4822 124 11767	470µF 20% 25V
2463	4822 122 31177	470pF 10% 500V
2464	4822 124 11767	470µF 20% 25V
2465	4822 122 31177	470pF 10% 500V
2466	2238 586 59812	100nF 20-80% 50V 0603
2468	4822 122 31177	470pF 10% 500V
2480	5322 126 11582	6.8nF 10% 63V
2482	3198 017 34730	47nF 16V 0603
2483	3198 017 31530	15nF 20% 50V 0603
2490	4822 124 41584	100µF 20% 10V
2491	4822 124 81151	22µF 50V
2492	4822 124 41584	100µF 20% 10V
2494	2238 780 15654	220nF 10% 16V
2495	2238 780 15654	220nF 10% 16V
2496	2238 586 59812	100nF 20-80% 50V 0603
2497	4822 126 12105	33nF 5% 50V
2498	2020 552 96448	1µF 10% 16V
2499	5322 126 11579	3.3nF 10% 63V
2501	4822 126 13449	1nF 10% 2KV
2501	4822 126 14053	1nF 10% 2kV
2503	5322 121 42489	33nF 5% 250V
2504	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603
2505	2020 554 90169	470pF 20% 250V
2507	2222 338 22474	470nF 20% 275V
2508	4822 124 11913	22nF 20% 275V
2509	4822 124 11913	22nF 20% 275V
2510	4822 126 12263	220pF 10% 2kV
2512	4822 124 12056	1000µF 20% 35V
2513	4822 126 13881	470pF 5% 50V
2514	4822 126 14238	2.2nF 50V 0603
2515	4822 124 80096	47µF 200V
2516	2222 057 36221	220µF 20% 400V 057
2518	4822 122 31211	100pF 10% 500V
2519	4822 126 10206	2.2nF 10% 500V
2524	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2525	4822 126 14247	1.5nF 50V 0603
2526	2020 558 90571	2.2nF 10% 1kV
2527	4822 126 14237	470pF 10% 2kV
2528	4822 126 14472	1µF 10% 10V 0805
2530	4822 126 14472	1µF 10% 10V 0805
2531	4822 122 31175	1nF 10% 500V
2532	4822 126 14472	1µF 10% 10V 0805
2533	2020 557 90732	4.7nF 10% 250V
2535	4822 126 13193	4.7nF 10% 63V
2537	4822 124 11913	22nF 20% 275V
2538	4822 122 33177	10nF 20% 50V
2540	4822 124 21913	1µF 20% 63V
2541	4822 122 31211	100pF 10% 500V
2544	4822 126 14238	2.2nF 50V 0603
2547	2222 338 22104	100nF 20% 275V
2601	2238 586 59812	100nF 20-80% 50V 0603
2603	4822 126 13883	220pF 5% 50V
2604	4822 126 13473	220nF 80-20% 50V
2605	4822 126 13883	220pF 5% 50V
2620	4822 126 13473	220nF 80-20% 50V
2621	2238 586 59812	100nF 20-80% 50V 0603
2622	4822 124 40255	100µF 20% 63V
2623	4822 126 14238	2.2nF 50V 0603
2624	4822 121 51252	470nF 5% 63V
2625	4822 121 51252	470nF 5% 63V
2627	5322 124 40641	10µF 20% 100V
2628	4822 124 40255	100µF 20% 63V
2630	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2631	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2633	5322 126 11579	3.3nF 10% 63V
2635	2238 586 59812	100nF 20-80% 50V 0603
2642	4822 124 40255	100µF 20% 63V
2653	2238 586 15628	2.7nF 10% 50V 0603
2653	5322 126 11579	3.3nF 10% 63V
2656	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603
2657	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603
2659	2238 916 15641	22nF 10% 25V 0603
2660	5322 126 11578	1nF 10% 50V 0603
2701	4822 126 14043	1µF 20% 16V
2702	3198 016 31020	1nF 10% 25V 0603
2703	4822 126 14043	1µF 20% 16V
2704	3198 016 31020	1nF 10% 25V 0603
2707	4822 126 14043	1µF 20% 16V
2708	4822 124 11767	470µF 20% 25V
2709	3198 026 51020	1000µF 50V 20%
2710	4822 126 14585	100nF 10% 50V
2711	4822 124 80061	1000µF 20% 25V
2712	3198 017 34730	47nF 16V 0603
2713	3198 017 34730	47nF 16V 0603
2714	4822 124 80061	1000µF 20% 25V
2715	3198 017 34730	47nF 16V 0603
2716	3198 017 34730	47nF 16V 0603
2722	4822 124 40255	100µF 20% 63V
2914	4822 124 40248	10µF 20% 63V
2915	4822 124 40248	10µF 20% 63V
2918	4822 126 14585	100nF 10% 50V
2940	4822 124 41584	100µF 20% 10V
2941	4822 126 14585	100nF 10% 50V
2942	4822 126 14585	100nF 10% 50V
2943	4822 126 14585	100nF 10% 50V
2945	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2946	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2947	4822 124 40769	4.7µF 20% 100V
2950	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2951	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2987	5322 122 31863	330pF 5% 63V
2989	5322 122 31863	330pF 5% 63V
2990	5322 122 31863	330pF 5% 63V
2991	4822 051 20333	33kΩ 5% 0.1W
2991	5322 122 32531	100pF 5% 50V
2992	5322 122 31863	330pF 5% 63V
2993	4822 051 20333	33kΩ 5% 0.1W
2993	5322 122 32531	100pF 5% 50V
2994	5322 122 31863	330pF 5% 63V
2995	5322 122 31863	330pF 5% 63V
2996	5322 122 31863	330pF 5% 63V
2997	5322 122 31863	330pF 5% 63V
2998	4822 051 20333	33kΩ 5% 0.1W
2998	5322 122 32531	100pF 5% 50V
2999	4822 051 20333	33kΩ 5% 0.1W
2999	5322 122 32531	100pF 5% 50V

-WW-

3101	4822 053 20475	4.7MΩ 5% 0.25W
3102	4822 050 21002	1kΩ 1% 0.6W
3103	4822 050 21002	1kΩ 1% 0.6W
3104	4822 116 52195	47Ω 5% 0.5W
3105	4822 050 11002	1kΩ 1% 0.4W
3106	4822 116 52256	2.2kΩ 5% 0.5W
3107	4822 116 52256	2.2kΩ 5% 0.5W
3108	2122 101 01363	2.2Ω 5%
3111	4822 053 10152	1.5kΩ 5% 1W
3113	4822 116 52186	22Ω 5% 0.5W
3114	4822 116 52219	330Ω 5% 0.5W
3115	4822 116 52257	22kΩ 5% 0.5W
3116	4822 116 52257	22kΩ 5% 0.5W
3117	4822 116 52195	47Ω 5% 0.5W

3118	2122 101 01363	2.2Ω 5%
3120	4822 051 20109	10Ω 5% 0.1W
3123	4822 116 52176	10Ω 5% 0.5W
3124	4822 116 52199	68Ω 5% 0.5W
3125	4822 116 52182	15Ω 5% 0.5W
3126	4822 050 21003	10kΩ 1% 0.6W
3127	4822 116 52289	5.6kΩ 5% 0.5W
3130	4822 051 30479	47Ω 5% 0.062W
3131	4822 051 20471	470Ω 5% 0.1W
3132	4822 051 20479	47Ω 5% 0.1W
3133	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3134	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
3135	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
3136	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W
3137	4822 050 24702	4.7kΩ 1% 0.6W
3138	4822 051 20105	1MΩ 5% 0.1W
3140	4822 051 20223	22kΩ 5% 0.1W
3141	4822 116 52263	2.7kΩ 5% 0.5W
3142	4822 051 30332	3.3kΩ 5% 0.062W
3143	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
3144	4822 053 10221	220Ω 5% 1W
3150	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3151	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W
3152	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
3153	4822 051 20472	4.7kΩ 5% 0.1W
3155	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
3156	5322 117 13017	100Ω 1% 0.063W 0603
3157	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3158	2322 704 61801	180Ω 1% 0603
3158	5322 117 13061	180Ω 1% 0.063W 0603
3159	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3160	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
3161	4822 052 10101	100Ω 5% 0.33W
3164	4822 117 13632	100kΩ 1% 0.62W 0603
3165	2322 704 61801	180Ω 1% 0603
3165	5322 117 13061	180Ω 1% 0.063W 0603
3168	4822 051 20472	4.7kΩ 5% 0.1W
3171	4822 116 52297	68kΩ 5% 0.5W
3172	4822 116 52297	68kΩ 5% 0.5W
3200	4822 051 20229	22Ω 5% 0.1W
3201	4822 051 20229	22Ω 5% 0.1W
3250	4822 117 10833	10kΩ 1% 0.1W
3261	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3262	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3400	4822 052 11108	1Ω 5% 0.5W
3401	4822 053 12279	27R00 5% 3W
3402	4822 053 10121	120Ω 5% 1W
3403	4822 116 52175	100Ω 5% 0.5W
3404	4822 051 30471	470Ω 5% 0.062W
3406	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3407	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3409	4822 050 11002	1kΩ 1% 0.4W
3410	4822 051 20479	47Ω 5% 0.1W
3411	2122 101 02111	39Ω 5% 0,5W
3412	4822 117 11817	1.2kΩ 1% 0.062W
3414	4822 051 30331	330Ω 5% 0.062W
3415	3198 012 31590	15Ω 5% 3W
3417	4822 116 52176	10Ω 5% 0.5W
3418	4822 050 25603	56kΩ 1% 0.6W
3419	4822 051 30474	470kΩ 5% 0.062W
3420	4822 051 30332	3.3kΩ 5% 0.062W
3421	4822 051 30474	470kΩ 5% 0.062W
3422	4822 051 30332	3.3kΩ 5% 0.062W
3423	4822 053 10688	6.8Ω 5% 1W
3425	4822 116 52176	10Ω 5% 0.5W
3426	4822 116 52176	10Ω 5% 0.5W
3427	4822 051 30683	68kΩ 5% 0.062W
3427	4822 117 13632	100kΩ 1% 0.62W 0603
3428	4822 051 30684	680kΩ 5% 0.062W
3429	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3429	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3430	4822 051 30123	12kΩ 5% 0.062W
3430	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3431	2306 207 03151	150Ω 5% 0.5W
3440	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
3441	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3442	4822 051 30474	470kΩ 5% 0.062W
3443	4822 051 30684	680kΩ 5% 0.062W
3447	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3449	4822 052 10101	100Ω 5% 0.33W
3450	4822 050 21003	10kΩ 1% 0.6W
3451	4822 050 21003	10kΩ 1% 0.6W
3454	4822 051 20108	1Ω 5% 0.1W
3455	4822 117 12902	8.2kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3455	5322 117 13056	8.2kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3456	4822 117 12903	1.8kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3457	4822 051 30152	1.5kΩ 5% 0.062W
3458	4822 051 30471	470Ω 5% 0.062W
3459	4822 051 30272	2.7kΩ 5% 0.062W
3460	4822 052 10108	1Ω 5% 0.33W
3461	4822 052 10108	1Ω 5% 0.33W
3462	4822 052 11108	1Ω 5% 0.5W
3463	4822 052 11108	1Ω 5% 0.5W
3464	4822 052 11108	1Ω 5% 0.5W
3465	4822 052 11108	1Ω 5% 0.5W
3466	4822 051 30472	4.7kΩ 5% 0.062W
3467	4822 117 13632	100kΩ 1% 0.62W 0603
3472	4822 051 30393	39kΩ 5% 0.062W
3474	4822 051 30563	56kΩ 5% 0.062W
3475	4822 051 30472	4.7kΩ 5% 0.062W
3476	4822 116 83874	220kΩ 5% 0.5W
3478	4822 116 52175	100Ω 5% 0.5W
3479	4822 052 10478	4.7Ω 5% 0.33W
3480	4822 052 10478	4.7Ω 5% 0.33W
3480	4822 052 10688	6.8Ω 5% 0.33W
3481	2322 750 61001	100Ω 5% 1206
3482	4822 051 30221	220Ω 5% 0.062W
3483	4822 117 12903	1.8kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3485	4822 051 30471	470Ω 5% 0.062W
3486	2322 704 67502	7.5kΩ 1% 0,5W
3487	5322 117 13056	8.2kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3488	4822 050 21005	1MΩ 1% 0.6W
3489	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3490	4822 051 30332	3.3kΩ 5% 0.062W
3491	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3492	4822 116 52175	100Ω 5% 0.5W
3493	4822 050 21504	150kΩ 1% 0.6W
3495	4822 050 21503	15kΩ 1% 0.6W
3496	4822 051 30272	2.7kΩ 5% 0.062W
3497	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W
3501	2120 103 90057	100Ω 20% 0.5W
3504	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W
3505	4822 116 52257	22kΩ 5% 0.5W
3506	4822 051 30562	5.6kΩ 5% 0.063W 0603
3507	4822 050 21604	160kΩ 1% 0.6W
3508	4822 116 52182	15Ω 5% 0.5W
3509	2122 550 00158	VDR 1mA 612V
3510	5322 117 12487	1kΩ 1% 0.125W
3511	4822 053 11222	2.2kΩ 5% 2W
3512	4822 117 12891	220kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3513	4822 116 52272	330k 5% 0.5W
3514	2322 193 53397	0.39Ω 5% 0.6W
3515	2322 193 53397	0.39Ω 5% 0.6W
3517	4822 117 10834	47kΩ 1% 0.1W
3518	4822 116 52234	100kΩ 5% 0,5W
3519	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
3520	4822 053 11333	33kΩ 5% 2W
3521	4822 053 21155	1.5Ω 5% 0.5W
3522	4822 117 11507	6.8kΩ 1% 0.1W
3523	4822 051 20105	1MΩ 5% 0.1W
3524	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W
3525	4822 051 30479	47Ω 5% 0.062W
3527	4822 117 11951	2kΩ 1% 0.1W
3528	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3529	4822 051 30472	4.7kΩ 5% 0.062W
3530	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
3531	4822 117 11507	6.8kΩ 1% 0.1W
3532	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3533	4822 116 52182	15Ω 5% 0.5W
3534	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3535	4822 051 30479	47Ω 5% 0.062W
3536	4822 051 30152	1.5kΩ 5% 0.062W
3537	4822 052 10102	1kΩ 5% 0.33W
3540	4822 050 23303	33k 1% 0.6W
3541	4822 116 52186	22Ω 5% 0.5W
3543	4822 050 24708	4.7Ω 1% 0.6W
3547	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3549	4822 051 30393	39kΩ 5% 0.062W
3550	2122 663 00018	PTC 4.7Ω 20%
3552	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W
3553	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3610	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3611	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W
3620	4822 050 21808	1.8Ω 1% 0,6W
3620	4822 116 80176	1Ω 5% 0.5W
3621	4822 116 80176	1Ω 5% 0.5W
3622	4822 116 81154	2.2Ω 5% 0.5W
3622	5322 116 53564	3.3Ω 5% 0.5W
3623	4822 116 52251	18kΩ 5% 0.5W
3624	4822 052 10158	1.5Ω 5% 0.33W
3625	4822 116 52206	120Ω 5% 0.5W
3625	4822 116 52219	330Ω 5% 0.5W
3626	4822 116 52175	100Ω 5% 0.5W
3626	4822 116 52219	330Ω 5% 0.5W
3627	4822 051 20223	22kΩ 5% 0.1W
3630	4822 051 30333	33kΩ 5% 0.062W
3631	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W
3632	4822 051 30393	39kΩ 5% 0.062W
3633	4822 051 30563	56kΩ 5% 0.062W
3634	4822 116 83882	39kΩ 5% 0.5W
3635	4822 116 52219	330Ω 5% 0.5W
3636	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3637	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3638	4822 051 30474	470kΩ 5% 0.062W
3639	4822 051 30563	56kΩ 5% 0.062W
3640	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W
3641	4822 116 83883	470Ω 5% 0.5W
3642	4822 101 11193	47kΩ 30% 0.1W
3643	4822 051 30334	330kΩ 5% 0.062W
3644	4822 051 30221	220Ω 5% 0.062W
3645	4822 116 52245	150kΩ 5% 0.5W
3646	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3647	4822 051 20228	2.2Ω 5% 0.1W
3652	4822 051 20479	47Ω 5% 0.1W
3653	4822 051 20223	22kΩ 5% 0.1W
3655	4822 051 30123	12kΩ 5% 0.062W
3656	4822 117 11817	1.2kΩ 1% 0.062W
3657	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3658	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3659	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W
3660	4822 051 30562	5.6kΩ 5% 0.063W 0603
3661	4822 116 52226	560Ω 5% 0.5W
3662	4822 051 30152	1.5kΩ 5% 0.062W
3681	4822 116 52207	1.2kΩ 5% 0.5W
3682	4822 117 13632	100kΩ 1% 0.62W 0603
3683	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3684	4822 051 30682	6.8kΩ 5% 0.062W
3685	4822 051 30273	27kΩ 5% 0.062W
3686	4822 051 30563	56kΩ 5% 0.062W
3687	4822 116 52207	1.2kΩ 5% 0.5W
3688	4822 051 20684	680kΩ 5% 0.1W
3690	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W
3701	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3701	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3702	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3703	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3703	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3704	4822 051 30223	22kΩ 5% 0.062W
3707	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3708	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3710	4822 117 12925	47kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3711	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3713	2322 702 81828	8.2Ω 5% 0.1W 0603
3714	2322 702 81828	8.2Ω 5% 0.1W 0603
3716	4822 050 21003	10kΩ 1% 0.6W
3719	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3720	4822 052 10108	1Ω 5% 0.33W
3721	4822 052 10108	1Ω 5% 0.33W
3725	4822 116 52251	18kΩ 5% 0.5W
3726	4822 050 21003	10kΩ 1% 0.6W
3904	4822 052 10688	6.8Ω 5% 0.33W
3905	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
3912	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3928	4822 051 30101	100Ω 5% 0.062W
3929	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3930	4822 051 20561	560Ω 5% 0.1W
3938	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3939	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3940	4822 051 20561	560Ω 5% 0.1W
3941	4822 052 10688	6.8Ω 5% 0.33W
3959	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3960	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3961	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3962	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3965	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3966	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3967	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3968	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3969	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
3969	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3970	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
3970	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3971	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3972	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3973	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3974	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3975	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3976	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3977	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
3977	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3978	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
3978	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3979	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3980	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
3980	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3981	4822 051 10102	1kΩ 2% 0.25W
3981	4822 117 10833	10kΩ 1% 0.1W
3982	4822 051 20392	3.9kΩ 5% 0.1W
3982	4822 051 20393	39kΩ 5% 0.1W
3983	4822 116 52175	100Ω 5% 0.5W
3984	4822 051 10102	1kΩ 2% 0.25W
3984	4822 117 10833	10kΩ 1% 0.1W
3985	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3986	4822 116 52276	3.9kΩ 5% 0.5W
3986	4822 116 83882	39kΩ 5% 0.5W
3987	4822 116 52175	100Ω 5% 0.5W
3988	4822 051 10102	1kΩ 2% 0.25W
3988	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3989	4822 050 11002	1kΩ 1% 0.4W
3989	4822 116 52175	100Ω 5% 0.5W
3990	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3991	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W

3992	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3993	4822 116 83868	150Ω 5% 0.5W
3994	4822 051 10102	1kΩ 2% 0.25W
3994	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3995	4822 051 10102	1kΩ 2% 0.25W
3995	4822 117 11373	100Ω 1% 0805
3996	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
3997	4822 117 10353	150Ω 1% 0.1W
4xxx	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
9xxx	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
9xxx	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603

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5100	3104 308 20431	Transformer BS25126-03
5101	4822 526 10704	Bead 45Ω at 50MHz
5102	2422 535 94639	10µH 20%
5103	4822 526 10704	Bead 45Ω at 50MHz
5104	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5105	2422 535 94632	1µH 30%
5106	4822 157 11716	Bead 30Ω at 100MHz
5107	4822 157 11716	Bead 30Ω at 100MHz
5108	4822 526 10704	Bead 45Ω at 50MHz
5110	4822 526 10704	Bead 45Ω at 50MHz
5111	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5113	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5130	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5400	4822 157 11869	33µH 10%
5401	2422 536 00059	12µH 10%
5402	3198 018 21510	150µH 10%
5410	3128 138 39091	Transformer CE165T
5411	4822 157 71097	0.56µH 10%
5421	3104 308 20471	Linearity coil 28"/29"
5421	3104 308 20591	Linearity coil 32"
5422	2422 531 02357	Bridge coil W7132-004Y 29"
5422	4822 146 11137	Bridge coil W7131-003 28"/32"
5423	4822 157 71097	0.56µH 10%
5425	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5426	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5430	3104 308 20491	LOT 1392.9014A
5461	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5463	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5465	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5467	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5469	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5503	2422 549 44877	Filter 45mH DMF2845H
5505	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5506	2422 531 02575	Transformer SMT BS30029-01
5506	2422 531 02635	Transformer SMT SS30327-01 B
5507	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5511	3104 308 20511	Filter mains 40mH
5515	4822 157 11869	33µH 10%
5517	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5518	4822 526 10704	Bead 45Ω at 50MHz
5519	4822 157 11716	Bead 30Ω at 100MHz
5520	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz
5620	4822 157 11771	0.09µH 10%
5621	3104 308 20571	Transf. S13974-03
5901	4822 157 11299	10µH 5%
5902	3198 018 71010	100µF 10%
5903	4822 157 10359	33µH 10%
5904	4822 157 11411	Bead 83Ω at 100MHz

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6080	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6082	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6103	4822 130 41601	BYV95A
6104	9340 548 67115	PDZ22B
6105	4822 130 34281	BZX79-B15
6106	3198 010 52290	BZX79-B22
6108	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6109	4822 130 31083	BYW55
6110	4822 130 41487	BYV95C
6111	9322 161 78682	SB360L-7024
6112	4822 130 11551	UDZS10B
6115	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6120	4822 130 30621	1N4148
6121	4822 130 30621	1N4148
6122	3198 010 53980	BZX79-B3V9
6130	4822 130 11596	BYW29EX-200
6132	9322 171 80685	BZX384-B6V8
6133	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6134	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6141	4822 130 11522	UDZ15B
6142	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6144	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6147	4822 130 34278	BZX79-B6V8
6148	5322 130 31938	BYV27-200
6149	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6200	9340 548 71115	PDZ33B
6202	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6400	4822 130 41601	BYV95A
6402	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6405	4822 130 34383	BZX79-B47
6406	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6407	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6408	4822 130 41601	BYV95A
6421	4822 130 10753	BY359X-1500
6422	4822 130 10218	BY229X-800
6442	4822 130 11522	UDZ15B
6455	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6456	5322 130 34337	BAV99
6457	9322 102 64685	UDZ2.7B
6458	3198 020 55680	BZX384-C5V6
6460	4822 130 41487	BYV95C
6462	9340 559 53112	BYW95C-24
6464	9340 559 53112	BYW95C-24
6480	4822 130 31607	RGP10D
6481	4822 130 11522	UDZ15B
6482	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6483	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6493	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6499	4822 130 11551	UDZS10B
6505	4822 130 34281	BZX79-B15
6506	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6509	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6510	4822 130 61219	BZX79-B10
6511	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6512	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6514	5322 130 31932	BZT03-C200
6515	4822 130 33657	BZV85-C6V8
6516	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6517	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6525	3198 010 10640	Bridge cell GBU4K
6530	4822 130 41487	BYV95C
6534	9322 165 72687	DTV1500MFP
6535	4822 130 11572	STPS8H100F
6537	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6538	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6614	4822 130 80622	BAT54
6615	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6616	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6617	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6618	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6619	4822 130 31607	RGP10D
6620	5322 130 31938	BYV27-200
6621	4822 130 31607	RGP10D
6623	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6624	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6625	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6626	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6627	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6901	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6950	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6951	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6953	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6954	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6955	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6956	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6957	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6958	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6959	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6960	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B
6961	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B
6962	4822 130 11416	PDZ6.8B

7100	4822 130 44568	BC557B
7101	4822 130 40981	BC337-25
7102	9322 160 34687	FQPF3N60
7103	9322 149 04682	TCET1102
7130	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7131	4822 130 11336	STP16NE06FP
7132	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7133	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7140	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7141	4822 130 11336	STP16NE06FP
7408	5322 130 44647	BC368
7409	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7421	9340 210 30127	BU2520DX
7440	4822 209 70672	LM358N SEL.
7441	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7442	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7443	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7445	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7450	5322 209 61472	LM393M
7455	4822 209 73852	PMBT2369
7480	4822 130 11417	STP3NB60FP
7482	4822 130 11418	TCDT1102G
7486	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7487	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7501	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7502	4822 130 40959	BC547B
7504	9322 194 20687	STP5NK50ZFP
7506	4822 209 14933	TL431IZ
7507	9322 149 04682	TCET1102
7528	4822 130 40981	BC337-25
7529	4822 130 44461	BC546B
7530	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7611	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7612	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7613	4822 209 81397	TL431CLPST
7614	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7620	4822 209 90009	TDA8177
7641	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7652	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7653	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7654	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7680	4822 209 60956	TDA7052/N2
7681	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7682	5322 130 44647	BC368
7701	9322 166 94682	TDA7495S
7710	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7711	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7901	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7902	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7910	9322 152 53687	LD1086V33
7912	5322 209 86445	LM7805CT

Small Signal Board [B]

Various

1112	2422 549 44369	SAW 38.9MHz K9656L
1113	2422 549 44372	SAW 38.9MHz K3953L
1581	2422 543 01359	Xtal 13.5MHz 12pF NX8045

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2002	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2003	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2005	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2006	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2008	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2012	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2013	3198 035 04710	470pF 50V 0402
2014	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2015	3198 035 04710	470pF 50V 0402
2016	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2018	3198 035 04710	470pF 50V 0402
2019	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2021	3198 035 04710	470pF 50V 0402
2022	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2024	3198 035 04710	470pF 50V 0402
2025	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2027	3198 035 04710	470pF 50V 0402
2028	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2030	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2031	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2032	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2033	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2037	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2038	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2039	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2040	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2045	3198 030 82280	2.2µF 20% 50V
2046	5322 124 41945	22µF 20% 35V
2047	4822 124 23002	10µF 20% 16V
2048	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2049	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2050	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2051	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2060	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2062	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2063	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2065	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2066	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2067	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2068	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2071	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2072	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2073	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2078	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2079	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2081	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2082	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2083	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2084	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2085	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402

2088	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2101	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2102	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2119	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2126	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2127	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2128	3198 030 82280	2.2µF 20% 50V
2130	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2134	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2135	4822 124 23002	10µF 20% 16V
2136	4822 124 23002	10µF 20% 16V
2137	4822 124 12095	100µF 20% 16V
2138	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2150	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2151	3198 030 82280	2.2µF 20% 50V
2152	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2154	4822 124 23002	10µF 20% 16V
2155	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2156	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2157	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2281	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2282	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2284	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2285	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2300	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2305	3198 017 41050	1µF 10V 0603
2307	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2308	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2310	4822 124 23002	10µF 20% 16V
2311	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2317	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2318	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2321	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2324	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2325	2238 869 75829	82pF 5% 50V 0402
2327	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2328	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2331	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2341	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2342	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2343	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2344	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2345	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2346	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2350	4822 124 12095	100µF 20% 16V
2351	2238 869 15109	10pF 5% 50V 0402
2352	2238 869 15109	10pF 5% 50V 0402
2358	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2359	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2360	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2361	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2363	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2364	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2365	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2366	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2371	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2372	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2377	2020 552 96623	2.2nF 10% 50V 0402
2379	2020 552 96623	2.2nF 10% 50V 0402
2380	3198 035 04710	470pF 50V 0402
2384	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2386	2238 869 15109	10pF 5% 50V 0402
2395	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2397	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2432	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2433	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2434	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2435	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2438	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2439	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2440	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2441	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2442	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2443	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2444	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2445	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2447	4822 124 12095	100µF 20% 16V
2450	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2452	3198 035 71030	10nF 16V 0402
2454	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2457	4822 126 14491	2.2µF -20+80% 10V 0805
2461	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2462	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2480	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2481	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2483	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2484	4822 124 23002	10µF 20% 16V
2485	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2486	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2487	4822 124 23002	10µF 20% 16V
2488	4822 124 12095	100µF 20% 16V
2489	4822 124 12095	100µF 20% 16V
2514	2238 869 15189	18pF 5% 50V 0402
2516	2238 869 15189	18pF 5% 50V 0402
2525	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2546	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2557	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2571	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2581	4822 126 14519	22pF 5% 50V 0402
2582	4822 126 14519	22pF 5% 50V 0402
2583	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2584	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2600	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2601	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2604	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2607	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2609	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2611	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2612	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2615	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2618	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2620	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2622	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2623	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2628	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2629	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2630	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2633	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2634	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2638	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2644	5322 124 41945	22µF 20% 35V
2645	4822 124 23002	10µF 20% 16V
2651	2020 021 91679	100µF 20% 6.3V
2652	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2654	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2655	2020 552 96507	10µF 10V
2656	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2657	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2659	4822 126 13879	220nF 20% 16V
2730	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2731	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2732	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2733	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2734	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2792	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2793	3198 035 71040	100nF 10% 16V 0402
2918	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2919	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2920	2238 869 75829	82pF 5% 50V 0402
2932	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2933	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2935	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2936	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2938	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2948	2238 869 15189	18pF 5% 50V 0402
2949	2238 869 15189	18pF 5% 50V 0402
2950	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2951	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2962	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2967	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2968	2020 552 96618	1nF 10% 50V 0402
2975	2020 552 96793	4.7nF 10% 50V 0402
2976	2020 552 96793	4.7nF 10% 50V 0402
2977	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2978	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402
2979	2238 869 15101	100pF 5% 50V 0402

⊣WW⊢

3002	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3003	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3004	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3005	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3006	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3007	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3010	4822 117 13605	Jumper 0402
3011	4822 117 13605	Jumper 0402
3018	4822 117 11152	4.7Ω 5% 0.062W
3019	5322 117 11726	10Ω 5%
3022	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3024	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3026	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3027	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3060	4822 117 13602	2.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3061	4822 117 13602	2.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3062	3198 031 01810	180Ω 5% 0402
3063	3198 031 01810	180Ω 5% 0402
3066	4822 117 13602	2.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3067	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3068	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3101	4822 117 13602	2.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3103	3198 031 06820	6.8kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3104	4822 117 13602	2.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3106	3198 031 02730	27kΩ 5% 0402
3131	3198 031 04720	4.7kΩ 5% 0402
3132	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3138	3198 031 03910	390Ω 1% 0402
3150	3198 031 01820	1K8 5% 0402
3151	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3152	3198 031 01820	1K8 5% 0402
3153	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3154	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3155	3198 031 08210	820Ω 5% 0,5W
3281	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3282	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3283	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3284	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3302	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3303	3198 031 06820	6.8kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3304	4822 117 13597	330Ω 5% 0402 0.01W
3305	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3306	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3307	2322 705 87189	18Ω 5% 0402
3309	4822 051 30331	330Ω 5% 0.062W
3310	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3311	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3312	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3313	4822 117 13597	330Ω 5% 0402 0.01W
3316	2322 705 87189	18Ω 5% 0402
3318	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3319	4822 051 30331	330Ω 5% 0.062W
3320	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3321	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3322	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3323	4822 117 13597	330Ω 5% 0402 0.01W
3325	3198 031 04720	4.7kΩ 5% 0402
3326	4822 117 13543	470Ω 5% 0402
3329	4822 051 30331	330Ω 5% 0.062W
3330	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3331	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3332	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3333	4822 117 13597	330Ω 5% 0402 0.01W
3334	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3335	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3336	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3337	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3338	2322 705 87189	18Ω 5% 0402
3340	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3343	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3345	3198 031 06820	6.8kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3346	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3347	4822 117 13601	22kΩ 5% 0402
3348	4822 117 13601	22kΩ 5% 0402
3349	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3350	4822 117 13596	220Ω 5% 0.01W 0402
3351	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3352	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3353	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3354	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3355	4822 117 13601	22kΩ 5% 0402
3356	3198 031 08210	820Ω 5% 0,5W
3357	4822 117 13601	22kΩ 5% 0402
3358	5322 117 11726	10Ω 5%
3361	4822 117 13605	Jumper 0402
3364	2322 705 70124	120kΩ 5% 0402
3365	4822 117 13605	Jumper 0402
3366	4822 117 13602	2.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3367	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3368	3198 031 06830	68kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3371	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3372	2322 705 70155	1.5MΩ 5% 0402
3373	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3374	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3375	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3376	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3377	3198 031 02250	2.2MΩ 5% 0402
3378	3198 031 03340	330kΩ 5% 0402
3380	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3382	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3384	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3385	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3386	3198 031 02730	27kΩ 5% 0402
3390	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3391	3198 031 03930	39kΩ 5% 0402
3392	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3393	3198 031 03320	3.3kΩ 5% 0402
3395	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3396	4822 117 13543	470Ω 5% 0402
3397	4822 117 13543	470Ω 5% 0402
3398	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3445	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3446	3198 031 05630	56kΩ 5% 0402
3447	3198 031 05630	56kΩ 5% 0402
3448	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3449	3198 031 01520	1.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3450	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3452	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402
3453	3198 031 04730	47Ω 5% 0402
3454	3198 031 05630	56kΩ 5% 0402
3455	3198 031 05630	56kΩ 5% 0402
3456	3198 031 01220	1K2 5% 0402

3457	3198 031 01520	1.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3480	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3481	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3482	3198 031 04720	4.7kΩ 5% 0402
3483	3198 031 08220	8.2kΩ 5% 0.5W
3484	3198 031 04720	4.7kΩ 5% 0402
3485	3198 031 08220	8.2kΩ 5% 0.5W
3501	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3502	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3503	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3504	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3507	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3508	3198 031 04720	4.7kΩ 5% 0402
3509	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3510	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3511	4822 117 13546	47Ω 5% 0402
3512	4822 117 13546	47Ω 5% 0402
3513	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3515	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3518	4822 117 13601	22kΩ 5% 0402
3523	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3530	4822 117 11297	100kΩ 5% 0.1W
3547	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3550	3198 031 04720	4.7kΩ 5% 0402
3557	4822 117 13546	47Ω 5% 0402
3563	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3564	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3565	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3570	4822 117 13602	2.2kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3571	3198 031 02720	2.7kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3572	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3581	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3582	4822 117 13606	10kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3583	3198 031 01830	18kΩ 5% 0.01W 0402
3586	4822 117 13601	22kΩ 5% 0402
3590	4822 117 13548	1kΩ 5% 0402
3651	5322 117 13036	1.2kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3652	5322 117 13052	2.7kΩ 1% 0.063W 0603
3737	3198 031 03390	33Ω 1% 0402
3904	4822 117 13605	Jumper 0402
3909	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3911	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3918	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3919	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3928	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3929	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3936	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3938	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3950	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3951	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3962	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3963	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3964	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3975	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3976	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3977	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3978	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3979	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
3980	4822 117 13545	100Ω 1% 0402
4xxx	4822 117 13605	Jumper 0402

5060	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5061	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5062	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5063	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5101	4822 157 71303	0.39µH 10% 0805
5102	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5112	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5134	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5135	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5150	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5151	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5152	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5281	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5282	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5283	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5285	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5300	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5307	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
5317	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
5327	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
5328	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
5342	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5343	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5344	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5345	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5450	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5452	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5480	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5570	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5583	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5600	4822 157 11716	Bead 30Ω at 100MHz
5601	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5651	2422 535 94134	10µH 20% 0805
5654	4822 157 11258	1µH 20% NLC322522T
5659	4822 157 71334	0.68µH
5730	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5731	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz
5792	2422 549 44197	Bead 220Ω at 100MHz

6101	4822 130 11525	1SS356
6301	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6327	9322 102 64685	UDZ2.7B
6341	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6353	5322 130 34337	BAV99
6365	5322 130 34337	BAV99
6367	9340 548 67115	PDZ22B
6368	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6381	5322 130 34337	BAV99
6382	4822 130 11594	BZX284-C47
6384	9340 548 67115	PDZ22B
6385	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6397	9340 548 69115	PDZ27B
6398	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6480	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B
6481	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B
6651	9322 128 70685	SMSS14

7060	9340 425 30115	BC847BPN
7062	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7063	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7100	9352 712 54557	PNX3000HL/N1
7101	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7150	9340 425 20115	BC847BS
7300	9352 735 54557	PNX3002E/N302
7301	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7302	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7303	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7304	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7310	9340 425 30115	BC847BPN
7320	9340 425 30115	BC847BPN
7330	9340 425 30115	BC847BPN
7346	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7356	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7365	5322 130 60159	BC846B
7382	4822 130 60373	BC856B
7383	9340 425 30115	BC847BPN
7393	3198 010 42310	BC847BW
7432	9340 425 30115	BC847BPN
7433	9340 425 30115	BC847BPN
7480	4822 209 33165	TDA1308T/N1
7525	9322 130 41668	M24C64-WMN6
7581	9352 691 56115	NE56610-45GW
7650	9322 170 61668	CS51033YDR8
7651	9322 170 87668	STS5PF30L
7730	9322 180 88668	K4S641632F-TC75
7790	9322 199 76668	M58LW032C90N1

Side I/O Panel [D]

Various

0240	2422 025 12485	Connector 11p m
0241	4822 267 10734	Connector 5p m
0242	4822 267 10734	Connector 5p m
1254	4822 267 31014	Socket headphone
1255	4822 265 11606	Connector 3p
1256	2422 026 04926	Socket SVHS 4p f

2286	4822 122 33642	150pF 5% 50V
2288	4822 122 33642	150pF 5% 50V
2292	5322 122 32311	470pF 10% 100V
2294	5322 122 32311	470pF 10% 100V
2296	4822 122 30103	22nF 80% 63V
2297	4822 122 30103	22nF 80% 63V

3285	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3286	4822 116 52176	10Ω 5% 0.5W
3287	4822 116 52201	75Ω 5% 0.5W
3288	4822 116 52176	10Ω 5% 0.5W
3289	4822 116 52249	1.8kΩ 5% 0.5W
3291	4822 050 11002	1kΩ 1% 0.4W
3292	4822 117 10834	47kΩ 1% 0.1W
3293	4822 050 11002	1kΩ 1% 0.4W
3294	4822 117 10834	47kΩ 1% 0.1W
3295	4822 116 52276	3.9kΩ 5% 0.5W
3296	4822 117 10833	10kΩ 1% 0.1W
3297	4822 117 10833	10kΩ 1% 0.1W
4xxx	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805

6291	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B
6292	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B
6293	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B
6294	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B
6296	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B
6297	9340 548 61115	PDZ12B

Top Control Panel [E]

Various

0135	3104 311 04671	Cable 3p/1200/3p
0215	2422 025 16601	Connector 3p m
1091	4822 276 13775	Switch
1092	4822 276 13775	Switch
1093	4822 276 13775	Switch
1094	4822 276 13775	Switch

2010	4822 122 33177	10nF 20% 50V

3088	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3089	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3091	4822 051 30561	560Ω 5% 0.062W
3092	4822 051 30391	390Ω 5% 0.062W
3093	4822 051 30561	560Ω 5% 0.062W
3094	4822 051 30271	270Ω 5% 0.062W
3095	4822 051 30332	3.3kΩ 5% 0.062W
3096	4822 051 30152	1.5kΩ 5% 0.062W
4092	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603

6092	4822 130 10654	BAT254

CRT Panel [F]

Various

0032	4822 492 70788	IC clamp
1298	2422 500 80063	Connector CRT 10p f
1424	2422 025 11244	Connector 7p m
1434	4822 267 10973	Connector 1p m
1483	4822 267 10735	Connector 3p m
1940	2422 025 12485	Connector 11p m
8483	3104 311 03111	Cable 3p/340/3p ferrite

2300	4822 124 40764	22µF 100 V
2301	4822 124 40196	220µF 20% 16V
2304	4822 121 41856	22nF 5% 250V
2306	2238 586 59812	100nF 20-80% 50V 0603
2307	4822 121 41856	22nF 5% 250V
2309	3198 017 42230	22nF 50V
2313	4822 124 12373	47µF 20% 250V
2315	5322 126 11583	10nF 10% 50V 0603
2316	4822 121 40518	100nF 10% 250V
2318	5322 122 32654	22nF 10% 63V
2319	4822 122 30043	10nF 80% 63V
2320	2238 586 59812	100nF 20-80% 50V 0603
2324	5322 121 44356	4.7nF 5% 2kV
2325	2238 586 59812	100nF 20-80% 50V 0603
2330	4822 126 13879	220nF 20% 16V
2338	2238 786 19856	330nF 16V 0603
2409	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
2410	3198 017 44740	470nF 10V 0603
2411	4822 126 14585	100nF 10% 50V
2420	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603

3300	4822 052 10109	10Ω 5% 0.33W
3301	4822 053 12103	10K00 5% 3W
3302	4822 051 30681	680Ω 5% 0.062W

3303	4822 051 30682	6.8kΩ 5% 0.062W
3304	4822 051 10102	1kΩ 2% 0.25W
3306	4822 117 13608	4.7Ω 5% 0603 0.62W
3307	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W
3308	4822 051 30563	56kΩ 5% 0.062W
3310	4822 051 10102	1kΩ 2% 0.25W
3311	4822 051 30181	180Ω 5% 0.062W
3312	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W
3316	4822 051 30563	56kΩ 5% 0.062W
3318	4822 117 12971	15Ω 5% 0.62W 0603
3319	4822 051 30102	1kΩ 5% 0.062W
3323	4822 050 24708	4.7Ω 1% 0.6W
3324	4822 051 30221	220Ω 5% 0.062W
3329	4822 050 24708	4.7Ω 1% 0.6W
3334	4822 050 11002	1kΩ 1% 0.4W
3335	4822 051 30271	270Ω 5% 0.062W
3336	4822 051 30271	270Ω 5% 0.062W
3337	4822 051 30271	270Ω 5% 0.062W
3338	3198 013 01020	1kΩ 2% 0.5W
3339	3198 013 01020	1kΩ 2% 0.5W
3340	3198 013 01020	1kΩ 2% 0.5W
3341	2306 207 03151	150Ω 5% 0.5W
3342	4822 116 83883	470Ω 5% 0.5W
3345	4822 116 52191	33Ω 5% 0.5W
3347	3198 013 01520	1.5kΩ 2% 0.5W
3349	3198 013 01020	1kΩ 2% 0.5W
3350	4822 116 83883	470Ω 5% 0.5W
3351	4822 116 83883	470Ω 5% 0.5W
3352	4822 116 83883	470Ω 5% 0.5W
3354	4822 051 30222	2.2kΩ 5% 0.062W
3355	4822 117 13608	4.7Ω 5% 0603 0.62W
3356	4822 051 10102	1kΩ 2% 0.25W
3357	4822 117 13608	4.7Ω 5% 0603 0.62W
3370	4822 117 13016	VDR 1mA/50V
3371	4822 051 30472	4.7kΩ 5% 0.062W
3401	4822 116 52175	100Ω 5% 0.5W
3403	4822 052 11228	2R20 5% 0,5W
3404	4822 052 11228	2R20 5% 0,5W
3410	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3411	4822 051 30103	10kΩ 5% 0.062W
3412	2322 750 61509	15Ω 5% 1206 fusible
3413	4822 051 30181	180Ω 5% 0.062W
3414	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W
3417	4822 051 30109	10Ω 5% 0.062W
3418	4822 051 30181	180Ω 5% 0.062W
3420	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3427	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3999	4822 051 30152	1.5kΩ 5% 0.062W
9402	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
9405	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603

5300	3104 308 20571	Transf. S13974-03
5400	4822 157 11869	33µH 10%
5401	4822 157 71334	0.68µH

6300	4822 130 83757	BAS216
6301	4822 051 20008	Jumper 0805
6305	9340 553 52115	BAS321
6306	9340 553 52115	BAS321
6307	9340 553 52115	BAS321
6310	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6311	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6312	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6313	4822 130 11397	BAS316
6314	4822 130 11397	BAS316

7300	5322 130 42718	BFS20
7301	5322 130 42718	BFS20
7302	5322 130 62804	BCP53
7303	5322 130 63033	BCP56
7304	4822 130 60383	BF824
7307	9352 561 40112	TDA6108
7308	5322 130 60159	BC846B

DC Shift Panel [G]

Various

0317	4822 265 20723	Connector 2p m
0318	4822 265 20723	Connector 2p m
1430	2422 086 10581	Fuse 400mA 65V
8317	3104 311 01421	Cable 2p3/220/2p3 Wh

2430	4822 122 31177	470pF 10% 500V
2431	4822 122 31177	470pF 10% 500V

5430	3128 138 38911	DC-shift coil CU15

6432	9340 317 00133	BYD33V
6433	9340 317 00133	BYD33V

DAF + 2nd order [I]

Various

0034	3104 304 23041	DAF bracket EMGS
1417	4822 265 20723	Connector 2p m
1418	2422 025 16374	Connector 2p m
1419	4822 265 20723	Connector 2p m
1497	4822 267 10973	Connector 1p m
8418	3104 311 01951	Cable 2p3/560/2p4 Bk

2800	2222 375 90498	470pF 5% 2kV
2821	2222 479 90166	68nF 5% 400V
2890	2222 375 90276	220pF 5% 2kV

3898	4822 116 21211	VDR 420V
3899	4822 116 21211	VDR 420V

5800	2422 531 02437	Transformer S21975-03
5801	2422 531 02435	Transformer C948-02
5801	8228 001 34391	Driver Transformer CU15

Front Interface Panel [J]

Various

0157	3104 311 02421	Cable 5p/480/5p
0177	3104 311 03011	Cable 2p/340/2p Bk
0201	2422 025 16268	Connector 2p m
0202	2422 025 16268	Connector 2p m
0203	2422 025 06353	Connector 5p m
1910	9322 127 54667	TSOP1836UH1
1951	2422 128 02972	Mains switch

2930	4822 124 41584	100µF 20% 10V

3957	4822 053 21335	3.3MΩ 5% 0.5W
3966	4822 053 21335	3.3MΩ 5% 0.5W
3978	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603
3981	4822 051 30681	680Ω 5% 0.062W
3982	4822 116 52219	330Ω 5% 0.5W
4903	4822 051 30008	Jumper 0603

6901	9322 050 99682	LTL-10224WHCR