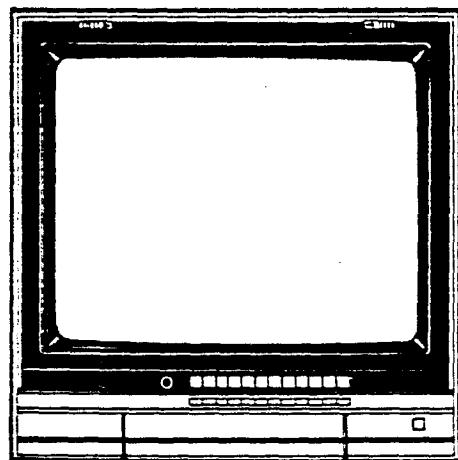


•OSAKI

COLOUR TELEVISION SERVICE MANUAL

PAL SYSTEM
PC-04X CHASSIS
MODEL: P60G



ISSUED OCTOBER, 1987

ADJUSTMENT INSTRUCTIONS

VIF ALIGNMENT

DETECTOR COIL ALIGNMENT

1. Connect each equipment to the main board as shown in figure 9 and turn each power supplier on.
2. Adjust L104 at main board so that the waveform should be as shown in figure 10.

Adjust, that is, L104 so as to set the picture carrier to minimum. Provided that the adjustment should be performed not so as to decrease the amplitude of the whole waveform.

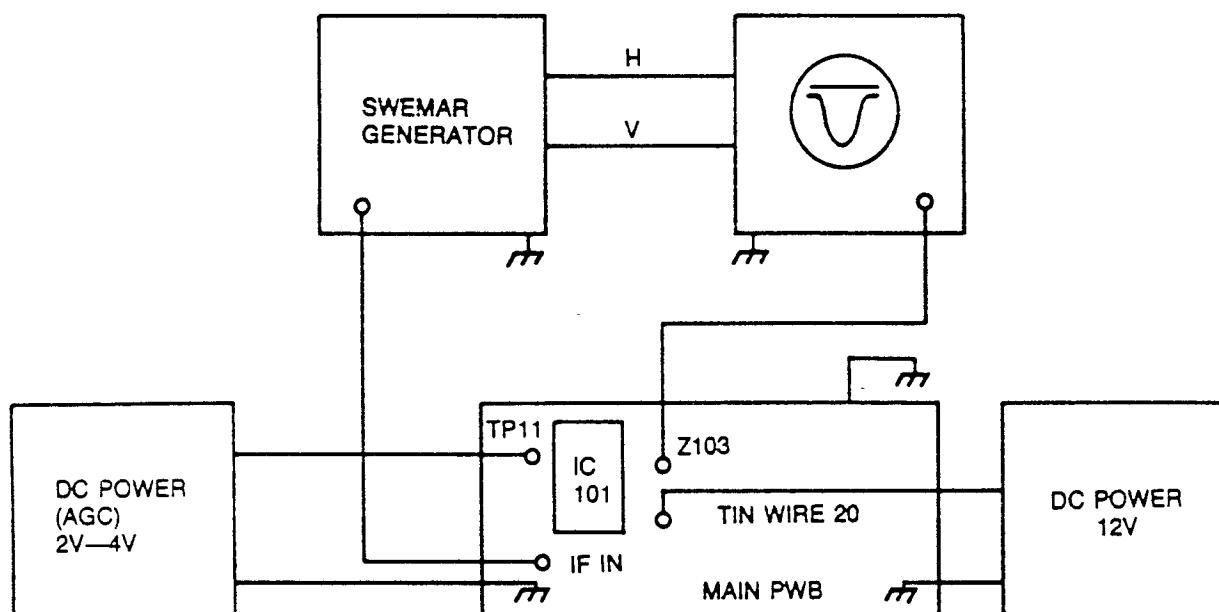


Figure 9 Connection Diagram for VIF and AFT Alignment

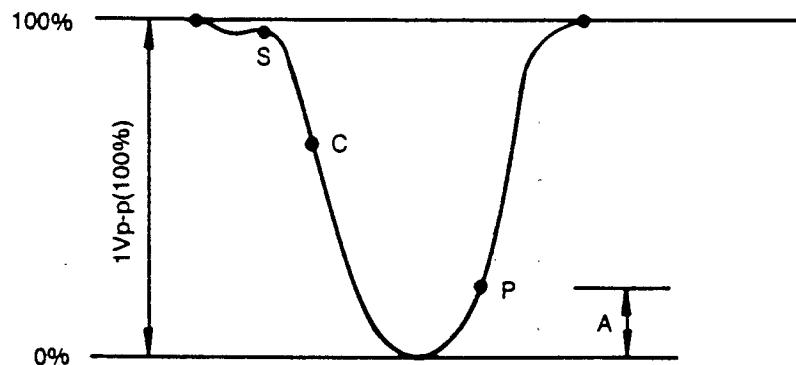


Figure 10 L104 Alignment Waveform

TRAP COIL ALIGNMENT

Note: This alignment is for FTZ regulation, therefore to the appropriate model.

1. Increase the output of the Swemar Generator so as to saturate the detected output.
 2. Adjust L103 so as to set the adjacent picture carrier to minimum and adjust L162 so as to set the adjacent sound carrier to minimum.
- Provided that this adjustment should be performed before detector Coil Alignment.

AFT ALIGNMENT

1. Tester connection is the same way as shown in figure 9 except scope connection.
2. Change the alignment scope connection from Z103 to AFT pin of tuner.
3. Adjust L105 so that the waveform should be as shown in figure 11.
4. Connect C164 after the adjustment.

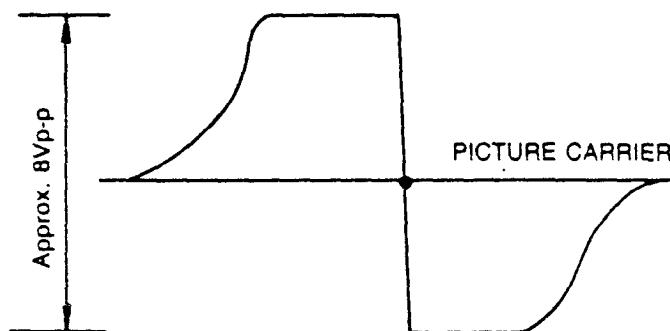


Figure 11 AFT Alignment Waveform.

DELAY AGC ALIGNMENT

1. Apply the standard colour bar signal ($60dB \pm 1dB$) to the antenna terminal of the TV set.
2. Connect a DC voltmeter to TP14.
3. Adjust VR101 so that the voltmeter reads $6.0V \pm 0.1V$.

+ B (112V) ALIGNMENT

1. Set the contrast, brightness and colour control to maximum.
2. Connect DVM to TP44.
3. Adjust VR801 so that the DVM reads $112V \pm 0.1V$.

HORIZONTAL SYNC. ALIGNMENT

1. Apply a standard colour signal (more than $60dB$) to the antenna terminal of the TV set.
2. Short between M (IC401 pin 5) and N (GROUND)
3. Adjust VR401 so as to obtain the best synchronization in vertical and horizontal direction.

VERTICAL LINEARITY AND AMPLITUDE ALIGNMENT

1. Apply a standard colour signal (PM5544 digital pattern) to the antenna board of the TV set.
2. Adjust VR301 so that the circle may be reached at position of 5mm distance from top and bottom of the effective screen (AMPLITUDE ALIGNMENT)
3. Adjust VR302 so as to obtain the perfect circle. (LINEARITY ALIGNMENT)

PAL MATRIX ALIGNMENT

1. Set the contrast, brightness and colour control to maximum.
2. Connect the alignment scope to the base of Q905 on the CPT board or pin 17 of IC501.
3. Apply the standard PAL signal (PM 5544-digital pattern, more than 60 dB) to the antenna board of the TV set.
4. Adjust VR501 for minimum size of point A and B as shown in figure 12.
5. Change the applying signal to the standard colour bar signal.
6. Adjust L502 to obtain minimum difference.

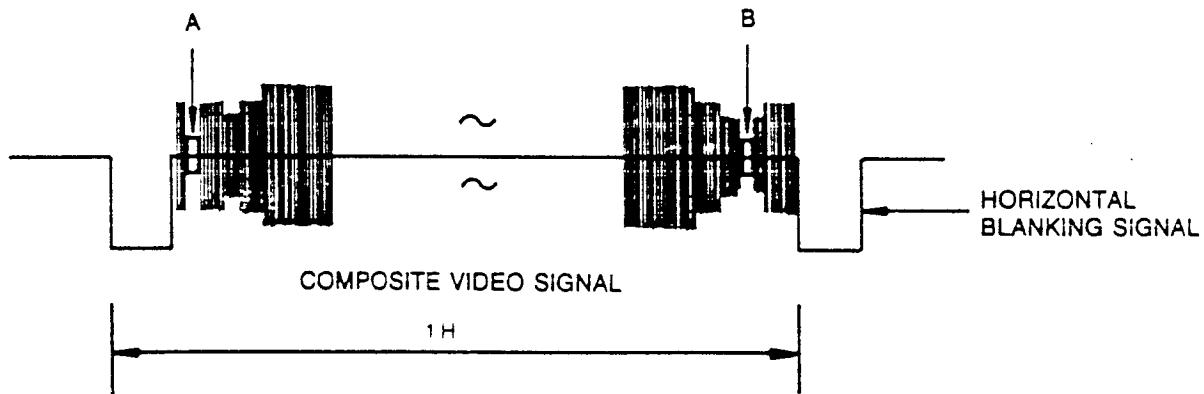


Figure 12 Waveform of Alignment Scope

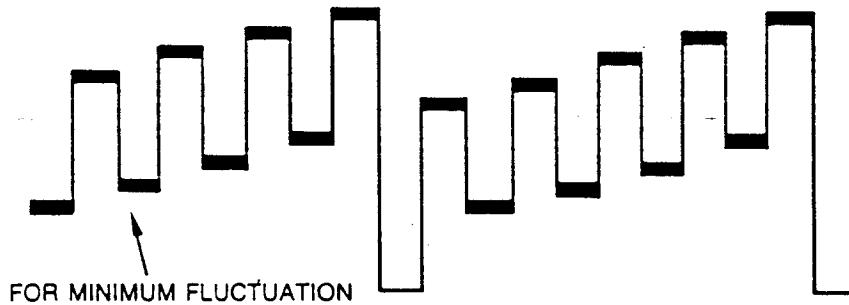


Figure 13 Waveform of Alignment Scope

SCREEN VOLTAGE ALIGNMENT (WHITE BALANCE ADJUSTMENT IN LOW LIGHT)

1. Apply a colour signal more than 60 dB to the antenna terminal of the TV set.
2. Set R951 and R953 on the CPT board to the mechanical center and the COLOUR VOLUME to minimum.
3. Rotate the CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS VOLUME gradually counterclockwise obtain picture brightness of 40—100 LUX.
4. Vary the SCREEN VOLUME right and/or left and set it to the position which a retrace line and smear don't appear on the screen.
5. Set the CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS VOLUME to minimum and check the screen condition.

WHITE BALANCE ALIGNMENT IN HIGH LIGHT.

1. Apply a standard colour signal more than 60 dB to the antenna board of the TV set.
2. Set the COLOUR VOLUME to minimum and CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS VOLUME to maximum.
3. Adjust R951 and R953 on the CPT board so as to obtain the white screen (colour temperature : 8500°C—9500°C)

HORIZONTAL CENTER ALIGNMENT

1. Receive a standard signal.
2. Adjust VR402 so that right position of screen is equal to the left.

PURITY AND CONVERGENCE ADJUSTMENT

CAUTION: Convergence and Purity have been factory aligned. Do not attempt to tamper with these alignments. However, the effects of adjacent receiver components, or replacement of picture tube or deflection yoke may require the need to readjust purity and convergence. Convergence magnet assembly and rubber wedges need mechanical positioning following the figure 14. Before attempting any convergence adjustments this receiver should be operated for at least fifteen minutes. If adjustment is required the adjustments should be made in the following sequence.

COLOUR PURITY ADJUSTMENT

1. Demagnetize the picture tube and cabinet using a degaussing coil.
2. Turn the CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS controls to maximum.
3. Rotate RED & BLUE BIAS controls (R557 & R559) fully clockwise. Slowly rotate green BIAS control clockwise to produce a green raster.
4. Loosen the clamp screw holding the yoke, and slide the yoke backward to provide vertical green belt (zone) in the picture screen.
5. Remove the Rubber Wedges.
6. Rotate and spread the tabs of the purity magnet (See figure 10) around the neck of the picture tube until the green belt is in the center of the screen. At the same time, center the raster vertically.
7. Move the yoke slowly forward or backward until a uniform green screen is obtained. Tighten the clamp screw of the yoke temporarily.
8. Check the purity of the red and blue rasters by adjusting the BIAS controls.
9. Obtain a white raster, referring to "WHITE BALANCE ADJUSTMENT".
10. Proceed with convergence adjustment.

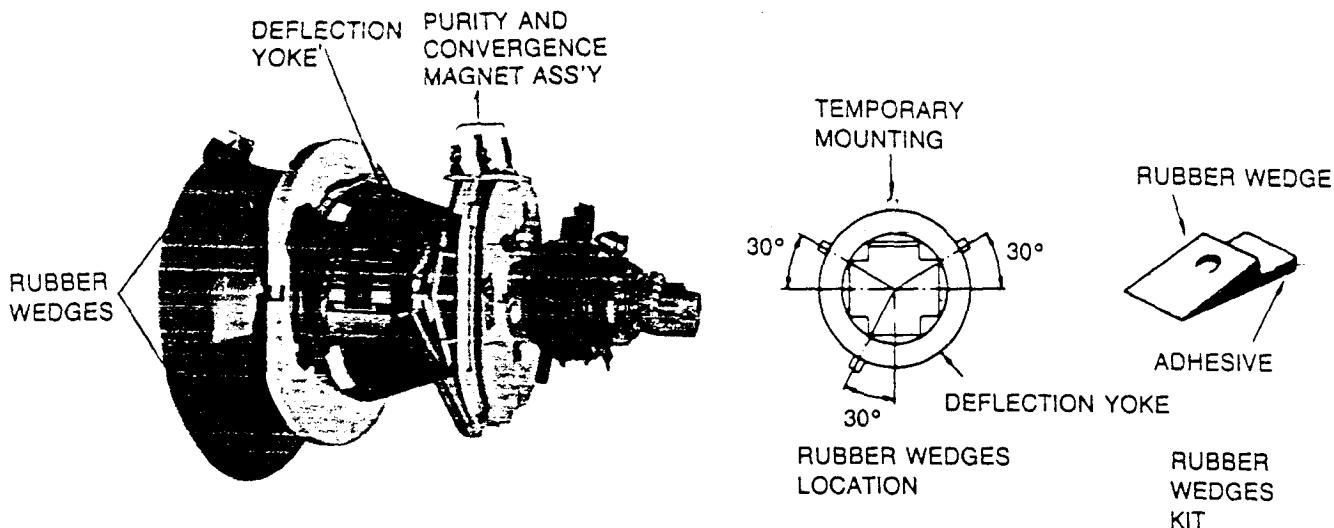


Figure 14

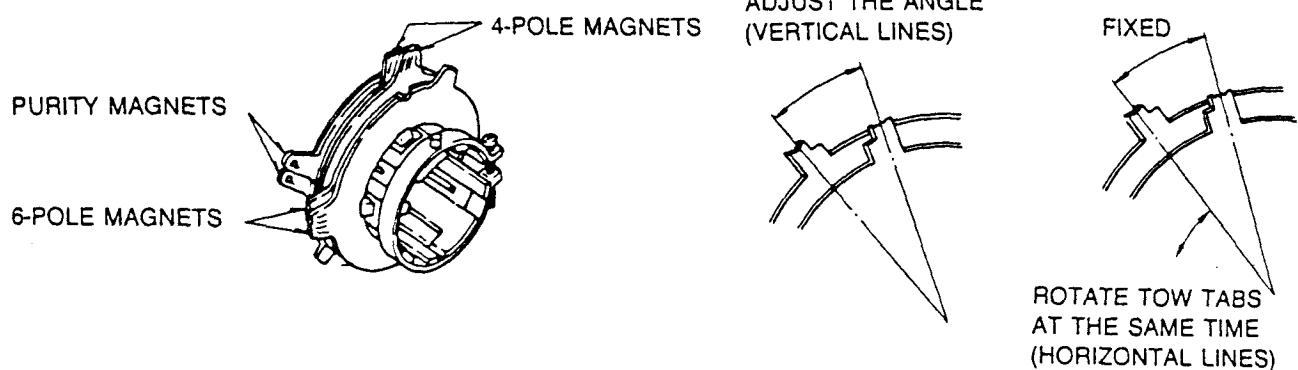


Figure 15

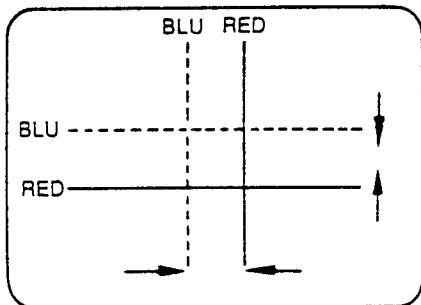
CENTER CONVERGENCE ADJUSTMENT

1. Receive crosshatch pattern with a colour bar signal generator.
2. Adjust the BRIGHTNESS and CONTRAST controls for well defined pattern.
3. Adjust two tabs of the 4-pole magnets to change the angle between them (See figure 15) and superimpose the red and blue vertical lines in the center area of the picture screen. (See figure 16.)
4. Turn both tabs at the same time keeping their angles constant to superimpose red and blue horizontal lines at the center of the screen. (See figure 16)
5. Adjust two tabs of 6-pole magnets to superimpose red/blue line with green one. Adjusting the angle affects the vertical lines and rotating both magnets affects the horizontal lines.

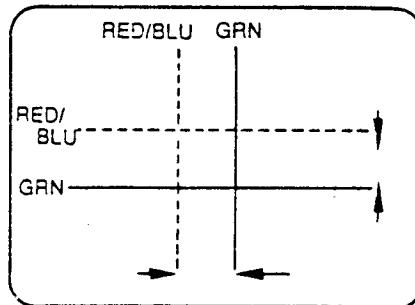
6. Repeat adjustments 1,2,3, keeping in mind red, green and blue movements because 4-Pole magnets and 6-Pole magnets interact and make movement complex.

CIRCUMFERENCE CONVERGENCE ADJUSTMENT

1. Loosen the clamping screw of DY to allow the yoke to tilt.
2. Adjust DY to obtain a better convergence in the circumference by orbital movement of the front of the yoke, then secure the DY in appropriate position by placing the wedges as illustrated in Figure 14. Tighten screw holding the DY. Stick 3 adhesive tapes on wedges as shown in Figure. 14.

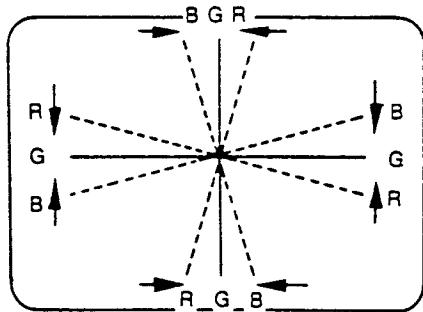


4-Pole Magnets Movement

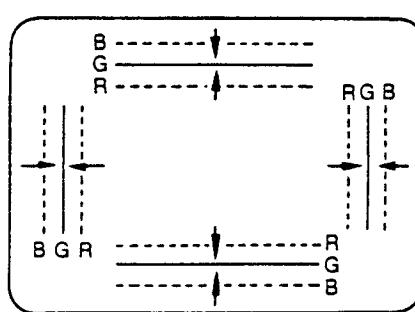


6-Pole Magnets Movement

Center Convergence by Convergence Magnets



Incline the Yoke up (or down)



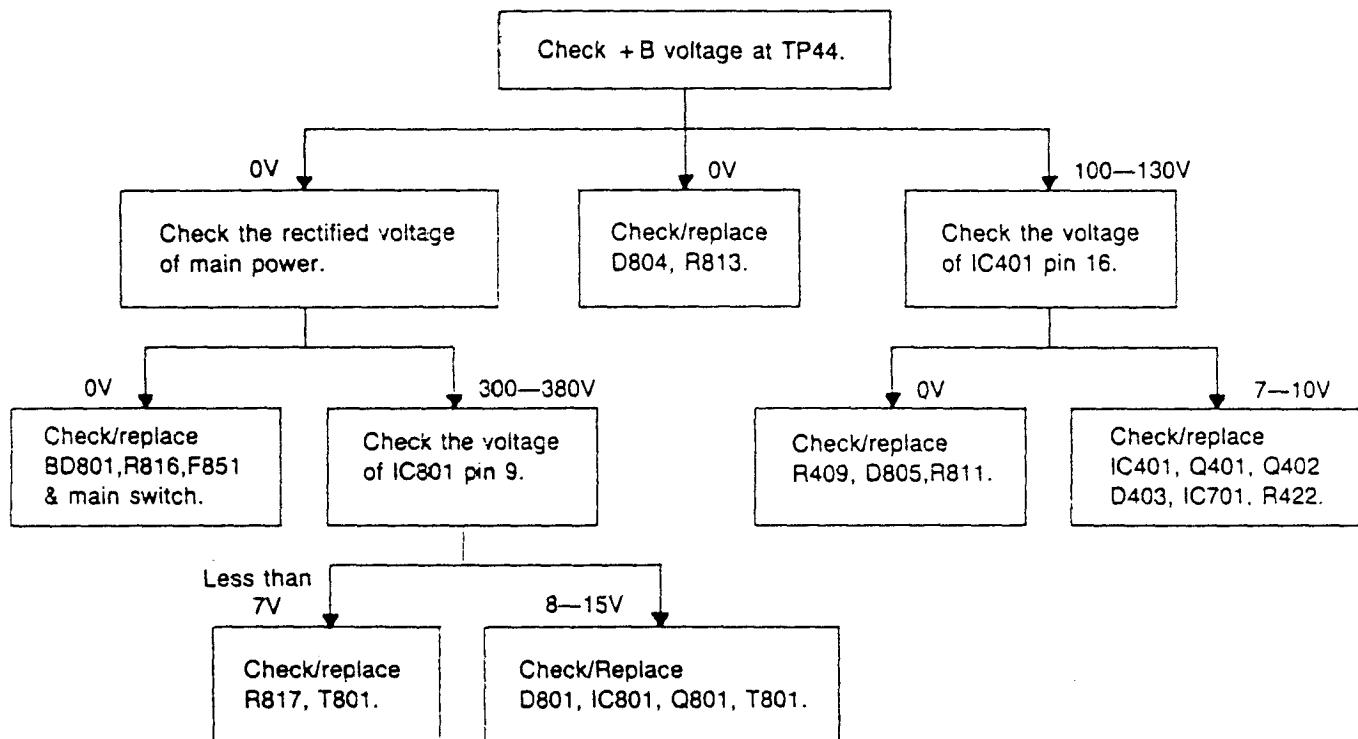
Incline the Yoke right (or left)

Circumference Convergence by Deflection Yoke

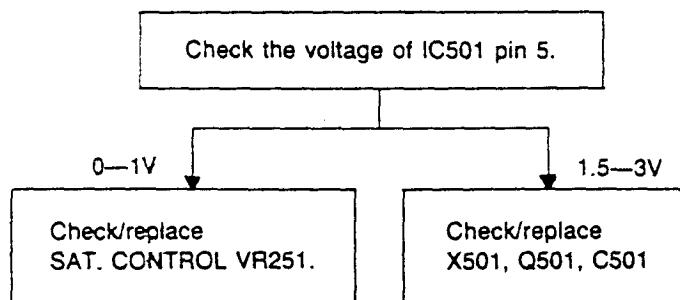
Figure 16 Dot Movement Pattern

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

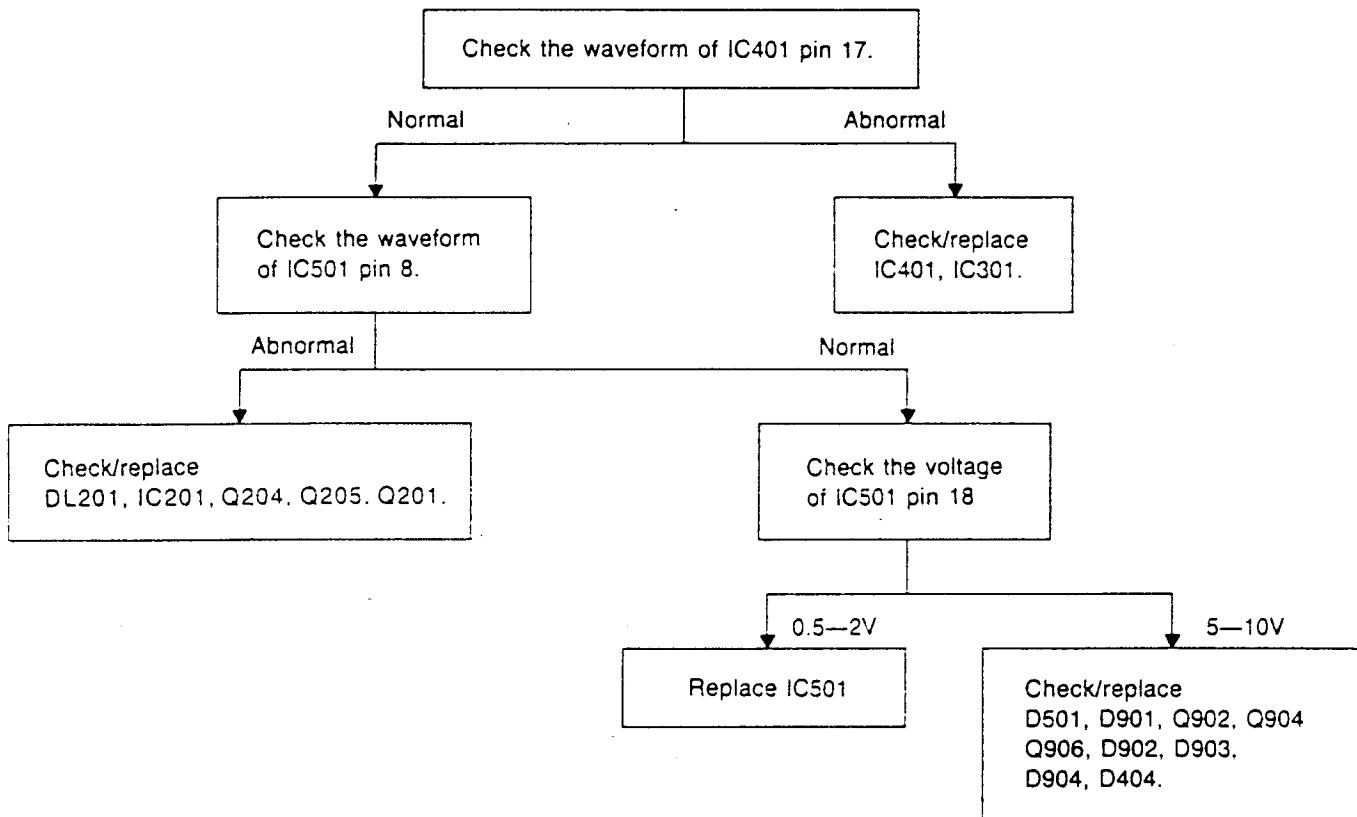
1. NO RASTER, NO SOUND.



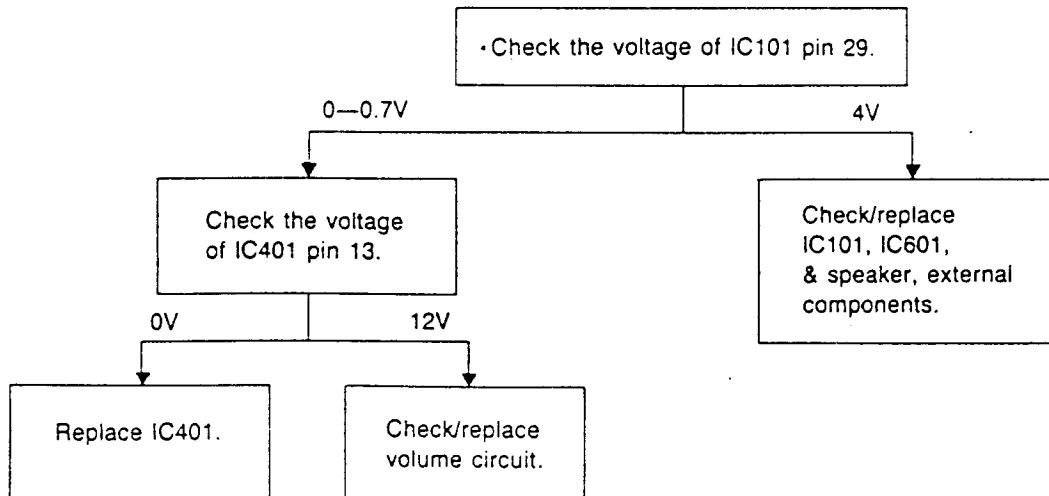
2. NO COLOUR, SOUND OK.



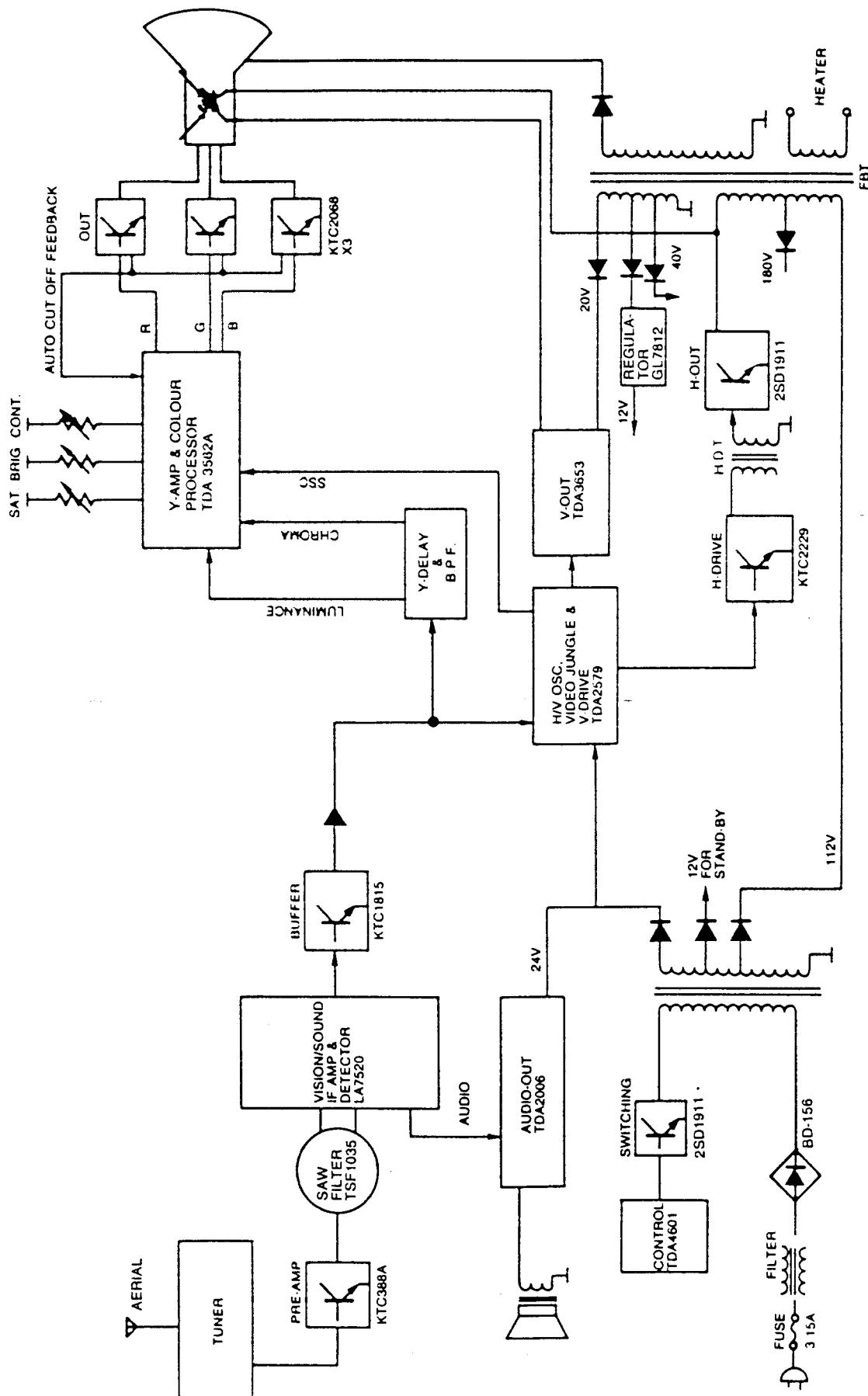
3. NO PICTURE, SOUND OK.



4. NO SOUND, PICTURE OK.



BLOCK DIAGRAM



CONTENTS

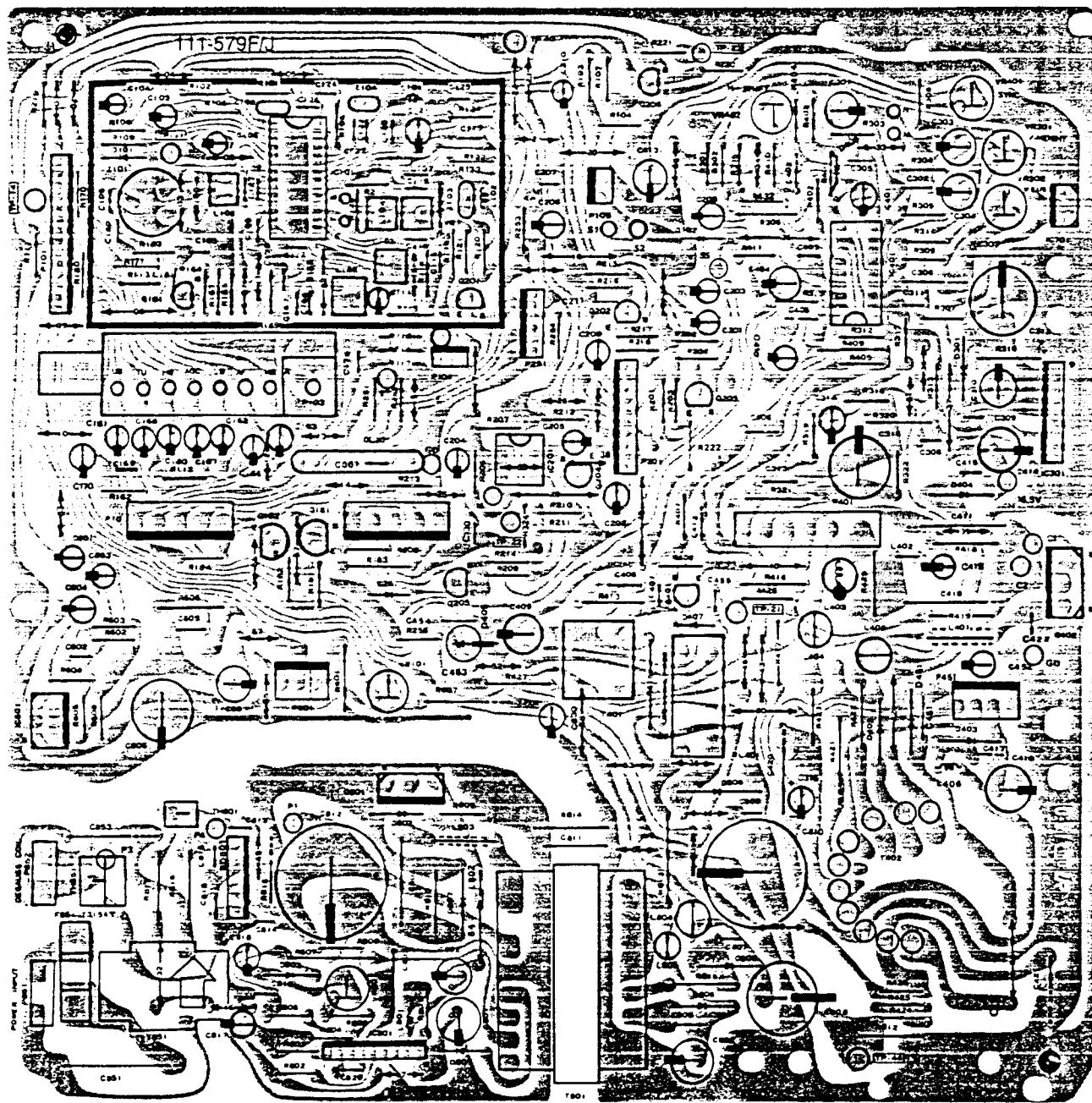
Contents and Specifications	2
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Adjustment Instructions	10
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SPECIFICATIONS

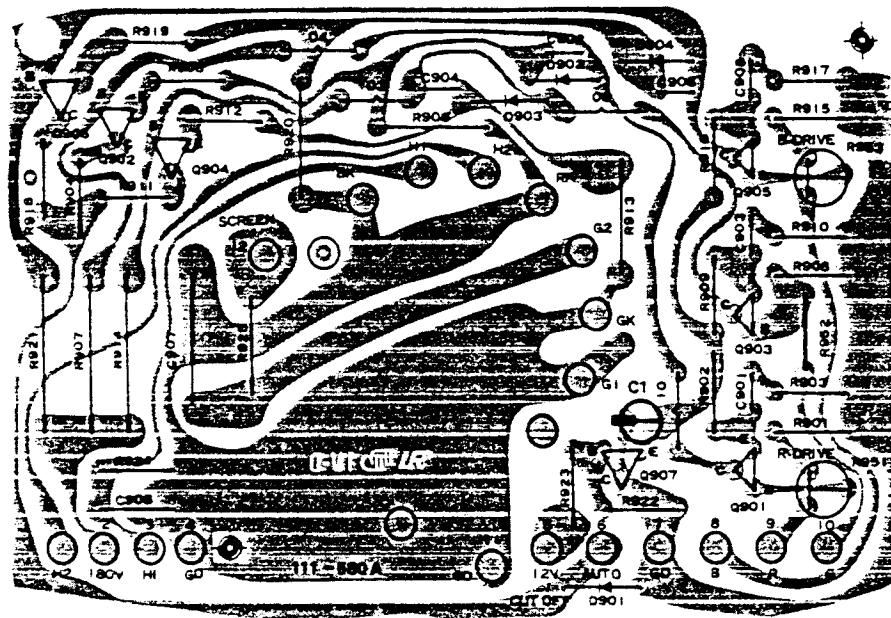
Power Source	AC 240V \pm 20%, 50/60Hz
Power Consumption	80W
Receiving TV System	CCIR STANDARD
Colour Receiving System	PAL-I
Receiving Channels	21—69
Intermediate Frequency	
Picture	39.5 MHz
Sound	33.5 MHz
Colour	34.07 MHz
Tuning	Potentio Meter Type with 12 Keys
Audio Output	2W
Aerial Input Impedance	75 ohm IEC Type
Picture Tube	510YUB22-TC03
Speaker	50 \times 90 mm
Dimension	490(W) \times 473(H) \times 479(D) mm
Weight	23.8 Kg

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

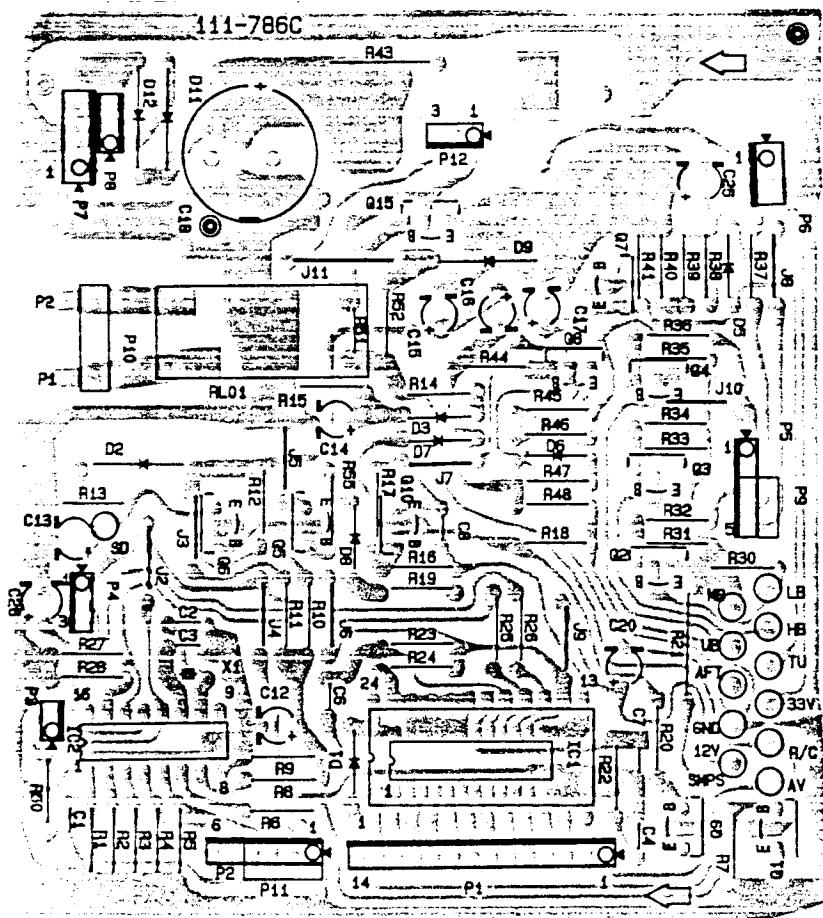
MAIN P.C.BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)



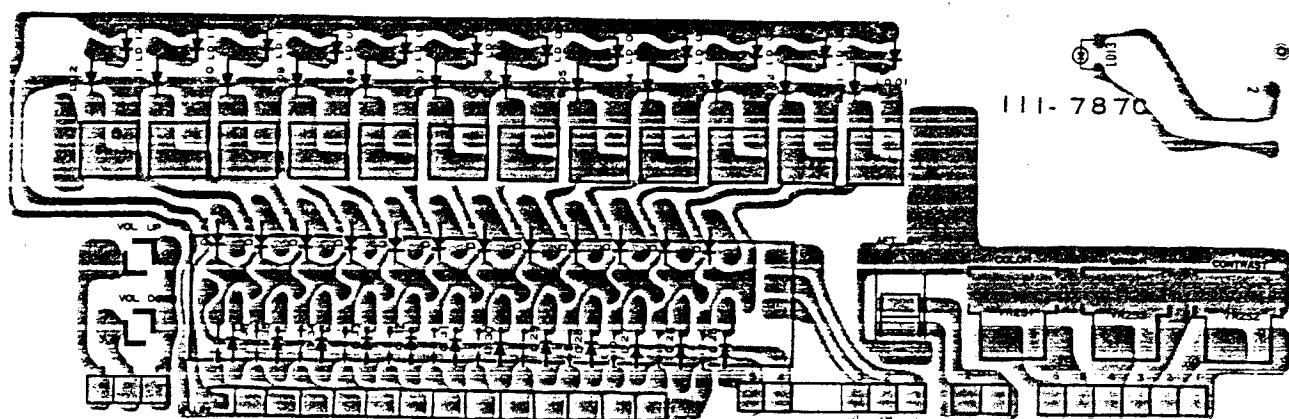
CPT P.C.BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)



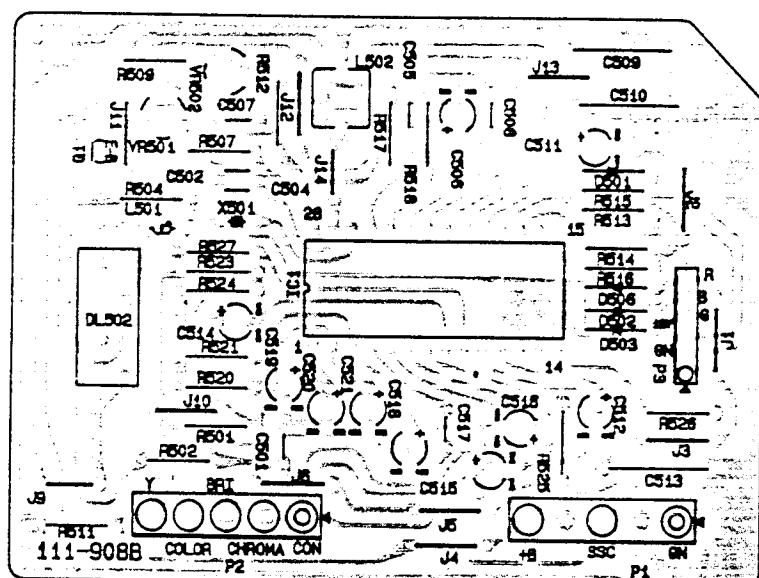
TUNING P.C.BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)

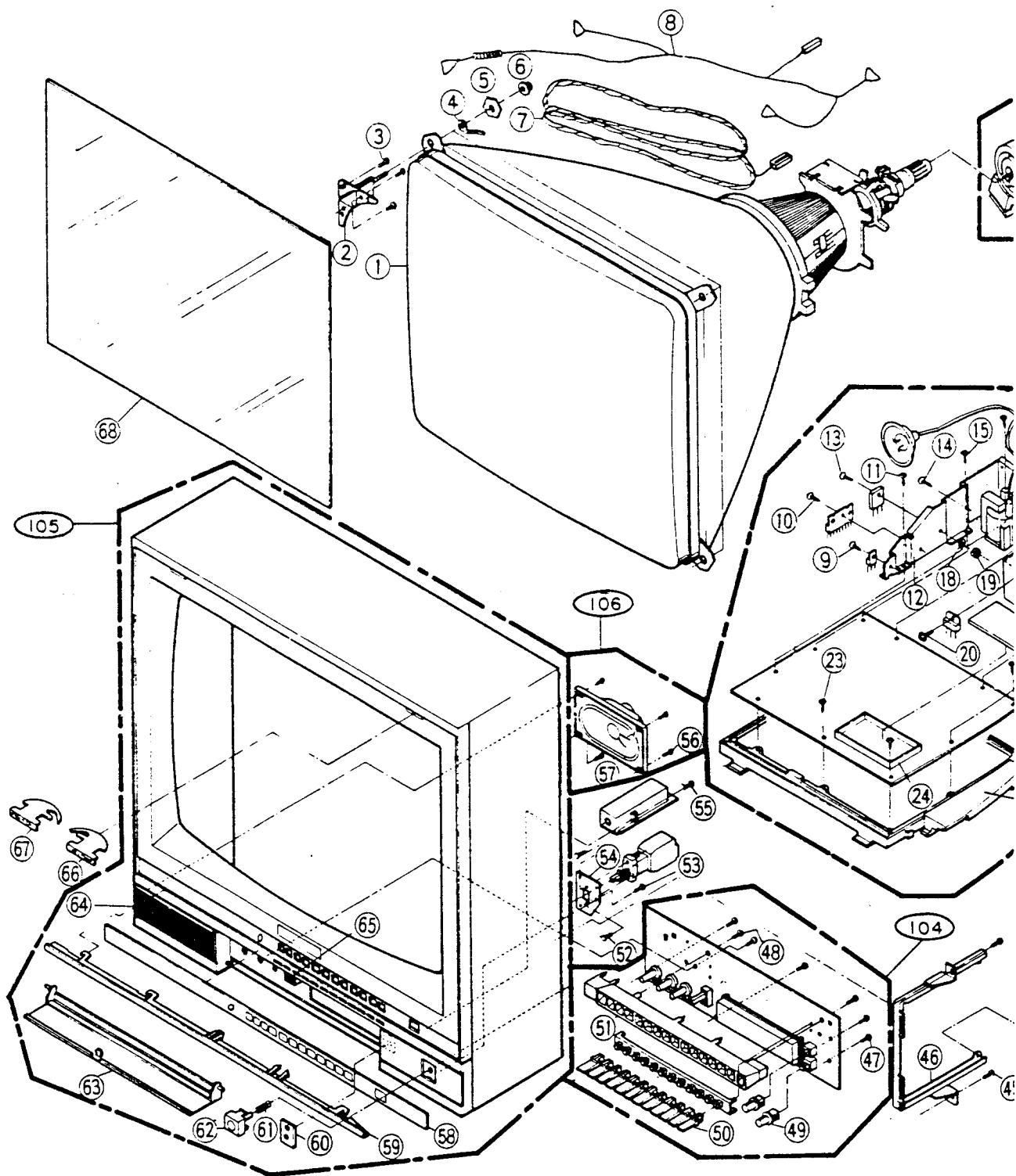


CONTROL P.C.BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)

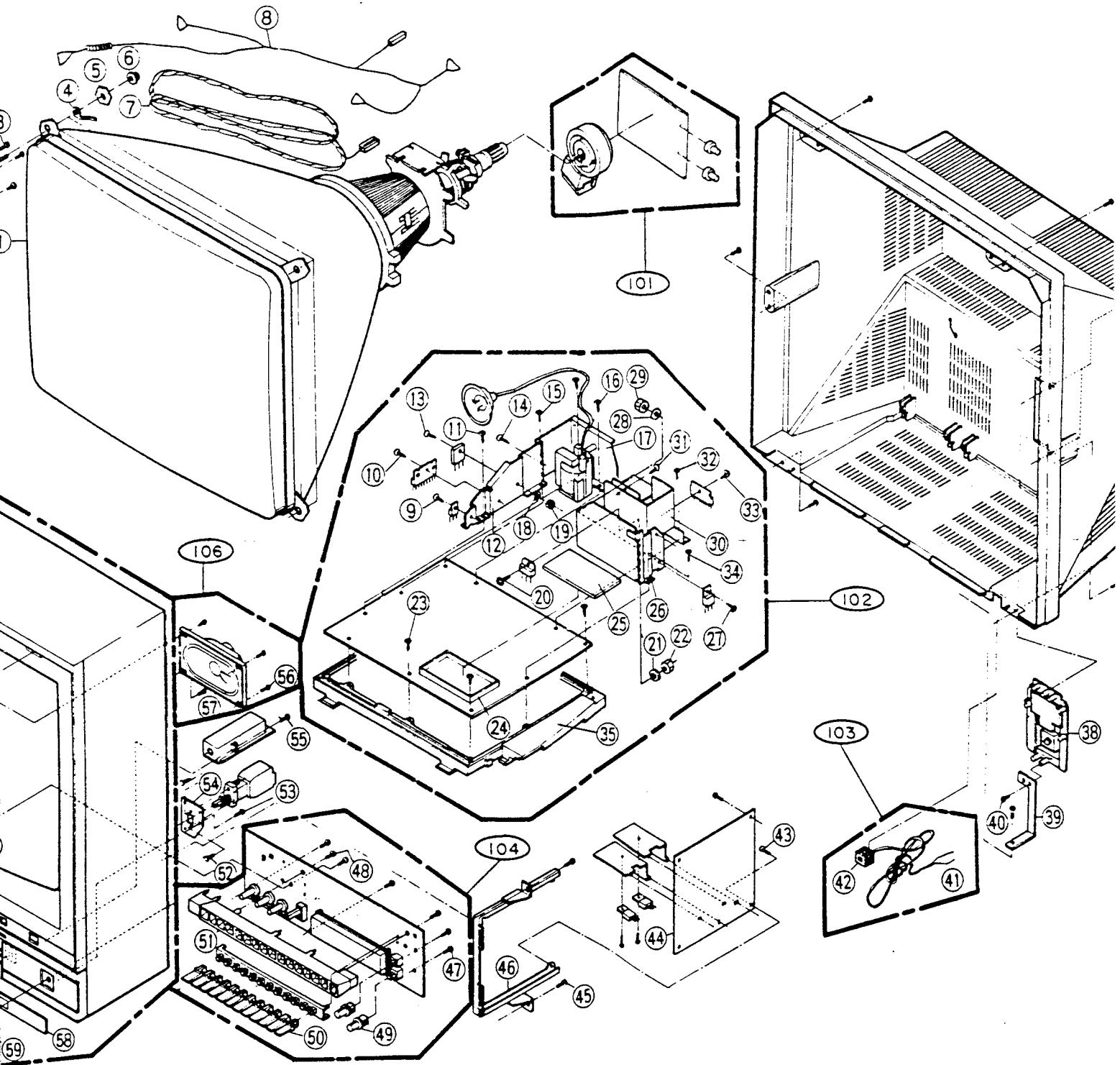


CHROMA P.C.BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)





EXPLODED VIEW



TERMINAL VIEW OF SEMICONDUCTOR

DIODE

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE NO.
	1N4003TA GU3C ERB24-06D RU-1AV	D301,D406,D501 D804,D902,D903 D904 D402,D403,D404 D451,D806
	1S2471TA 1N4148TA	D211 D102,D407,D502 D503,D506,D901 D01-12,D25-35
	RB-156	BD801
	KLR114	LD01-13
	KA33V	D405

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE NO.
	KTC2068	Q901,Q903 Q905

IC

	LA7520	IC101
	TDA2579	IC301
	TDA3653	IC401
	TDA3562A	IC501
	TDA2006	IC601
	GL7812	IC701
	IC801	TDA4601

TRANSISTOR

	KTC2229-O BF421	Q401,Q902 Q904,Q906
	KTC1959-Y KTA1015-O KTA1015-Y KTC388A KTC1815-O	Q01,Q05,Q06 Q07,Q08,Q09 Q10,Q15,Q161 Q201,Q501,Q907
	2SD1911	Q402,Q801

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

WARNING: BEFORE SERVICING THIS CHASSIS, READ THE "X-RAY RADIATION PRECAUTION", "SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS" AND "PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE" DESCRIBED BELOW.

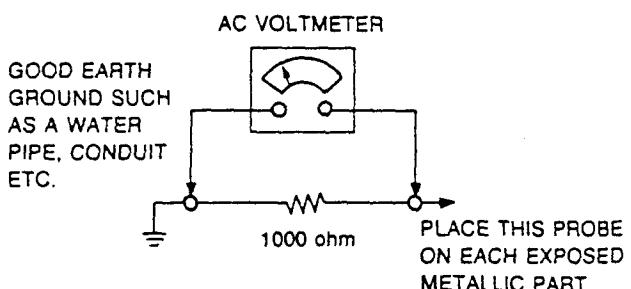
X-RAY RADIATION PRECAUTIONS

1. Excessive high voltage can produce potentially hazardous X-RAY RADIATION. To avoid such hazards, the high voltage must not be above the specified limit. The nominal value of the high voltage of this receiver is 25KV at zero beam current (minimum brightness) under specified power source. The high voltage must not under any circumstances, exceed 27.5KV. Each time a receiver requires servicing, the high voltage should be checked. It is recommended the reading of the high voltage be recorded as a part of the service record. It is important to use an accurate and reliable high voltage meter.
2. The only source of X-RAY RADIATION in this TV receiver is the picture tube. For continued X-RAY RADIATION protection, the replacement tube must be exactly the same type tube as specified in the parts list.
3. Some parts in this receiver have special safety-related characteristics for X-RAY RADIATION protection. For continued safety, parts replacement should be undertaken only after referring to the PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE below.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Potentials as high as 25,000—27,000 volts are present when this receiver is operating. Operation of the receiver outside the cabinet or with the back cover removed involves a shock hazard from the receiver.
 - (1) Servicing should not be attempted by anyone who is not thoroughly familiar with the precautions necessary when working on high-voltage equipment.
 - (2) Always discharge the picture tube anode to the CHASSIS GROUND to keep of the shock hazard before removing the anode cap.
 - (3) Perfectly discharge the high potential of the picture tube before handing the tube. The picture tube is highly evacuated and if broken, glass fragments will be violently expelled.
2. If any Fuse in this TV receiver is blown, replace it with the FUSE specified in the chassis parts list.
3. When replacing parts or circuit boards, wind the lead wires around terminals before soldering.
4. When replacing a high wattage resistor (oxide metal film resistor) in circuit board, keep the resistor 10 mm away from circuit board.
5. Keep wires away from high voltage or high temperature components.
6. This TV receiver should be connected to AC 240V.
7. Before returning the set to the customer, always perform an AC leakage current check on the exposed metallic parts

of the cabinet, such as antennas, terminals, screwheads, metal overlays, control shafts etc, to be sure the set is safe to operate without danger of electrical shock. Plug the AC line cord directly into a 240V AC outlet (do not use a line isolation transformer during this check. Use an AC voltmeter having 1000 ohms per volt or more sensitivity in the following manner. Connect a 1000 ohm resistor between a known good earth ground, (water pipe, conduit, etc.) and the exposed metallic parts, one at a time. Measure the AC voltage across the combination of 1000 ohm resistor. Reverse the AC plug at the AC outlet and repeat AC voltage measurements for each exposed metallic part. Voltage measured must not exceed 1 volt RMS. This corresponds to 1 milliamp AC. Any value exceeding this limit constitutes a potential shock hazard and must be corrected immediately.

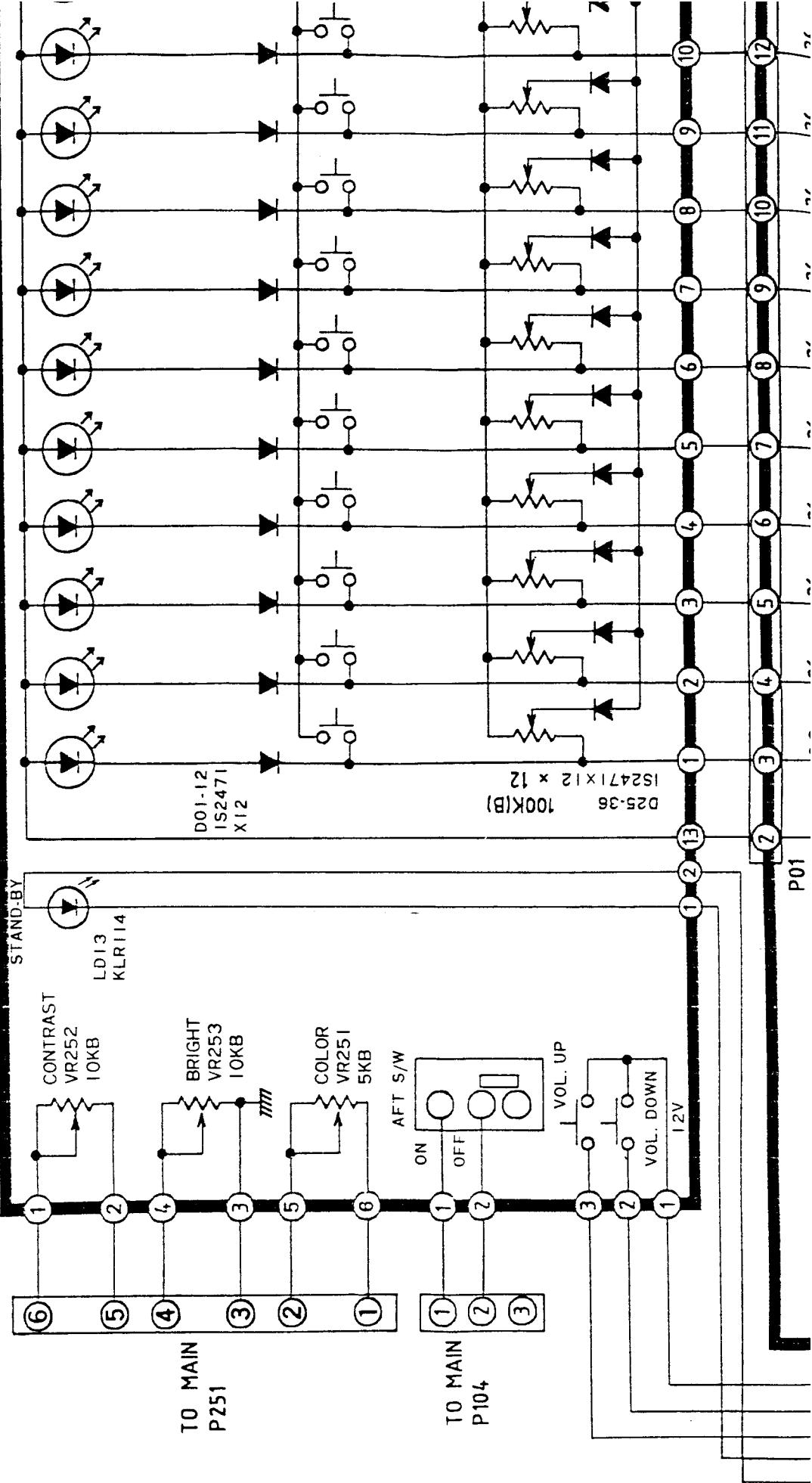


PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

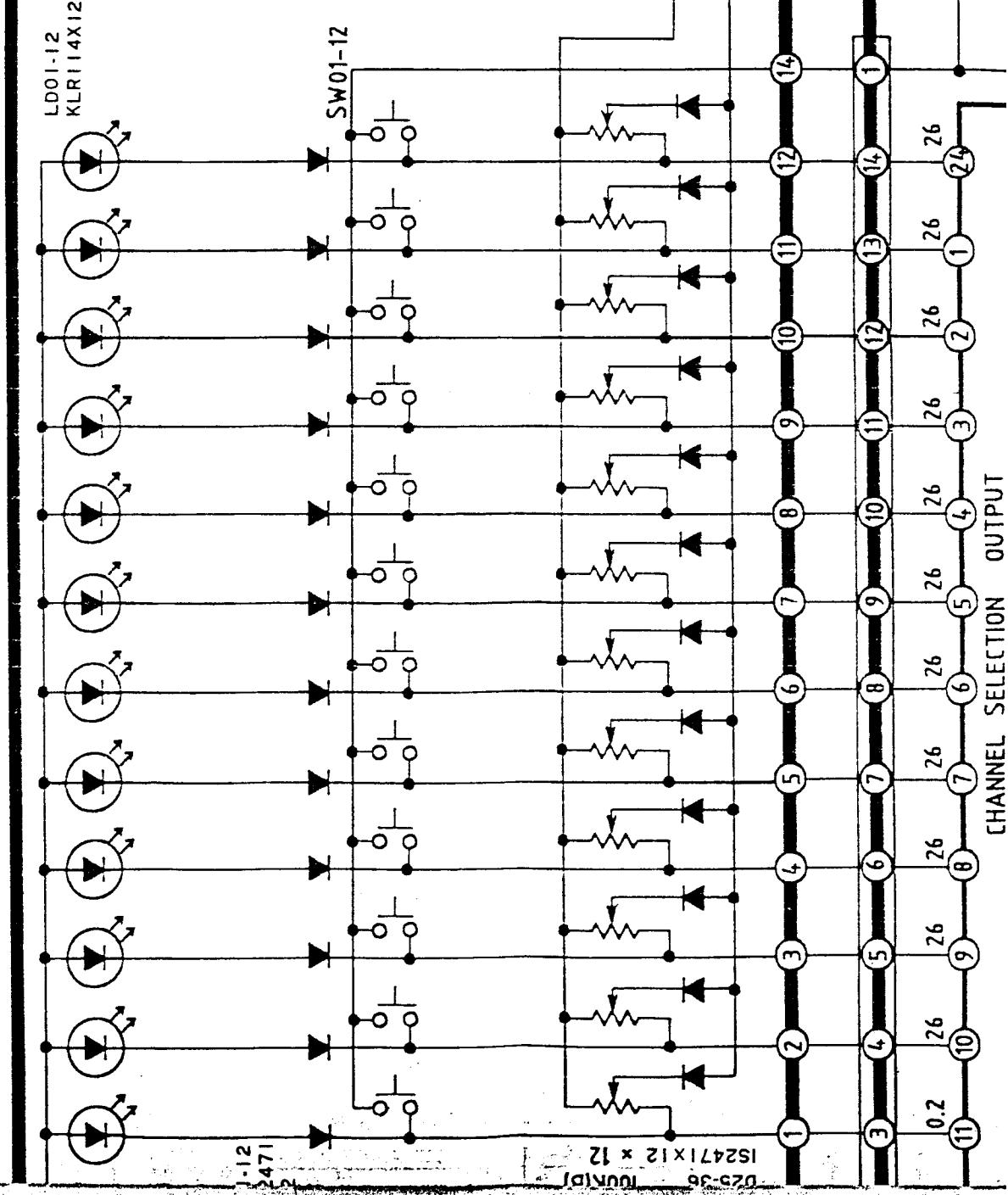
Many electrical and mechanical parts in this chassis have special safety-related characteristics. These characteristics are often passed unnoticed by a visual inspection and the X-RAY RADIATION protection afforded by them cannot necessarily be obtained by using replacement components rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc. Replacement parts which have these special safety characteristics are identified by marks on the schematic diagram and the replacement parts list. Before replacing any of these components, read the parts list in this manual carefully. The use of substitute replacement parts which do not have the same safety characteristics as specified in the parts list may create X-RAY RADIATION. And then use specified parts only when replacing.

LOCATION NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	RE-MARKS	LOCATION NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	RE-MARKS
△ CPT	174-059A 150-143B 106-032A 140-134B 105-032Q 112-224A 132-030A 482-880A 450-018A 401-403C	CORD ASSY, POWER COIL, DEGAUSSING PRE-AMP ASSY, PM SWITCH, MAIN TRANSMITTER ASSY 510YUB22-TC03 ANT ASSY, LCCP OWNER'S MANUAL ADAPTER ANT BOARD ASSY, ANT	S S R R R S S R R R				

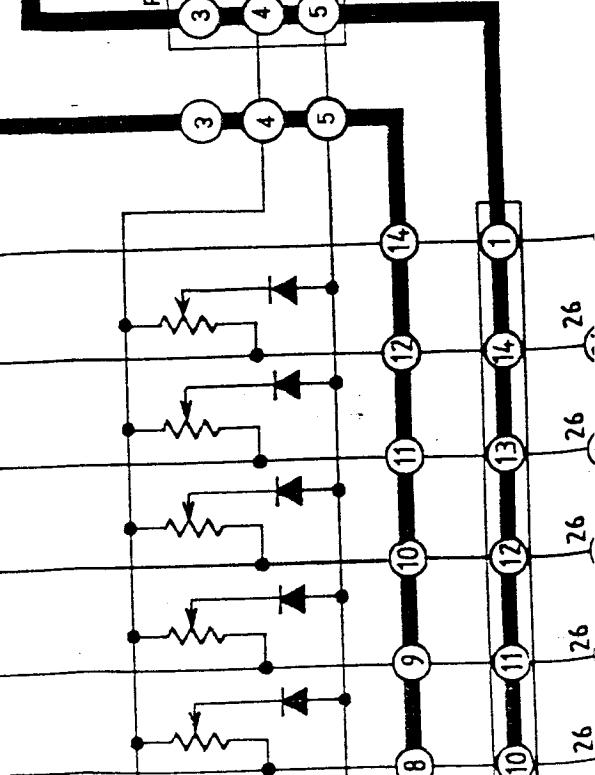
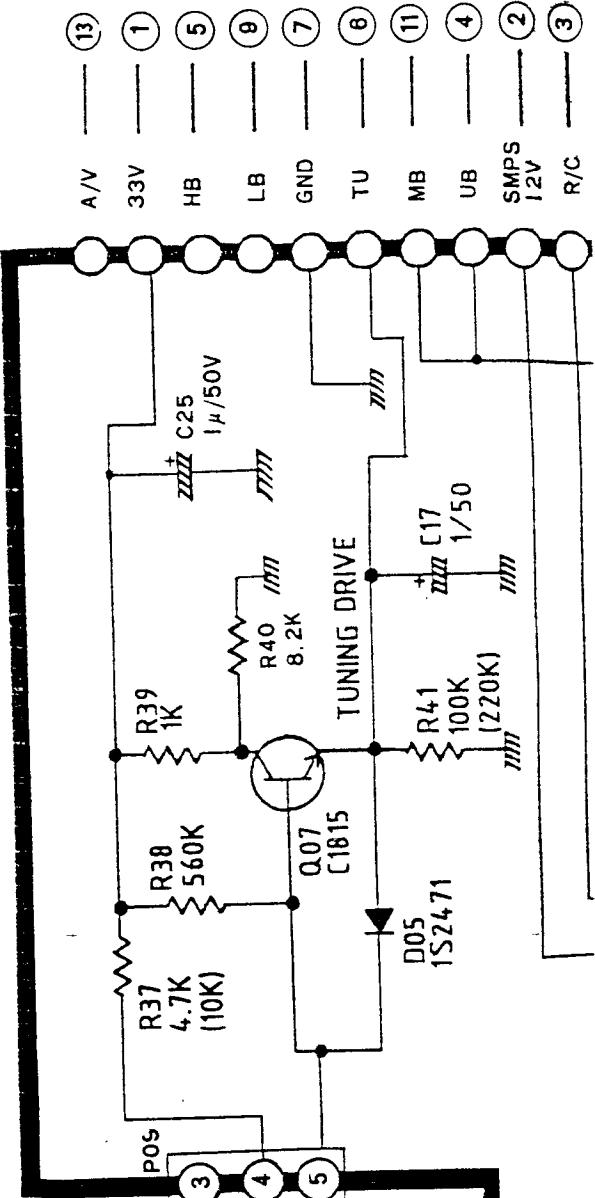
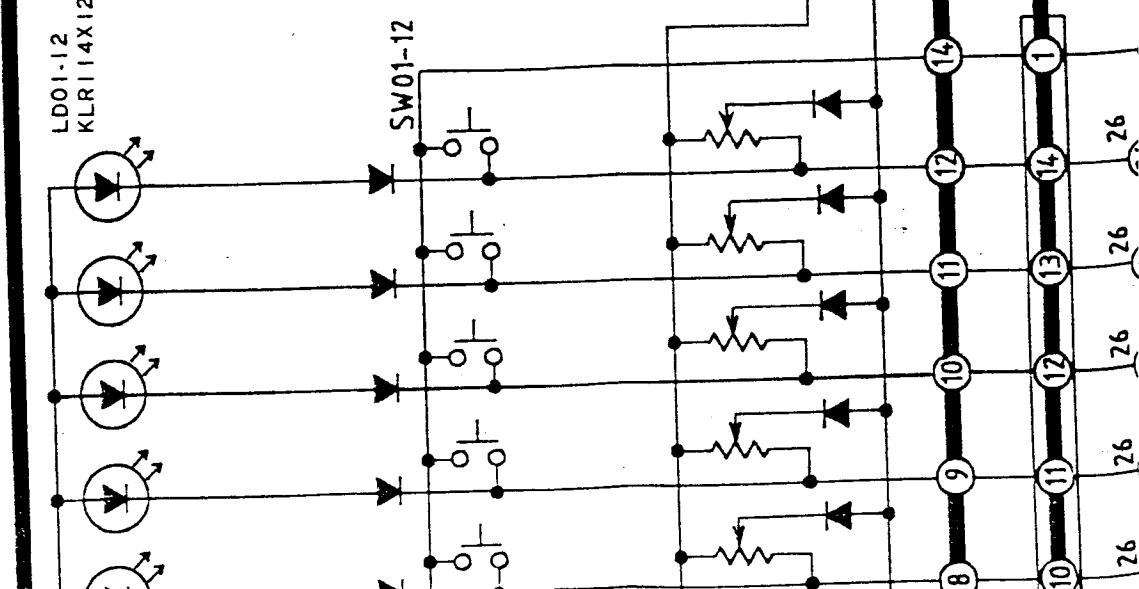
► PM SENSOR - REMOTE CONTROL



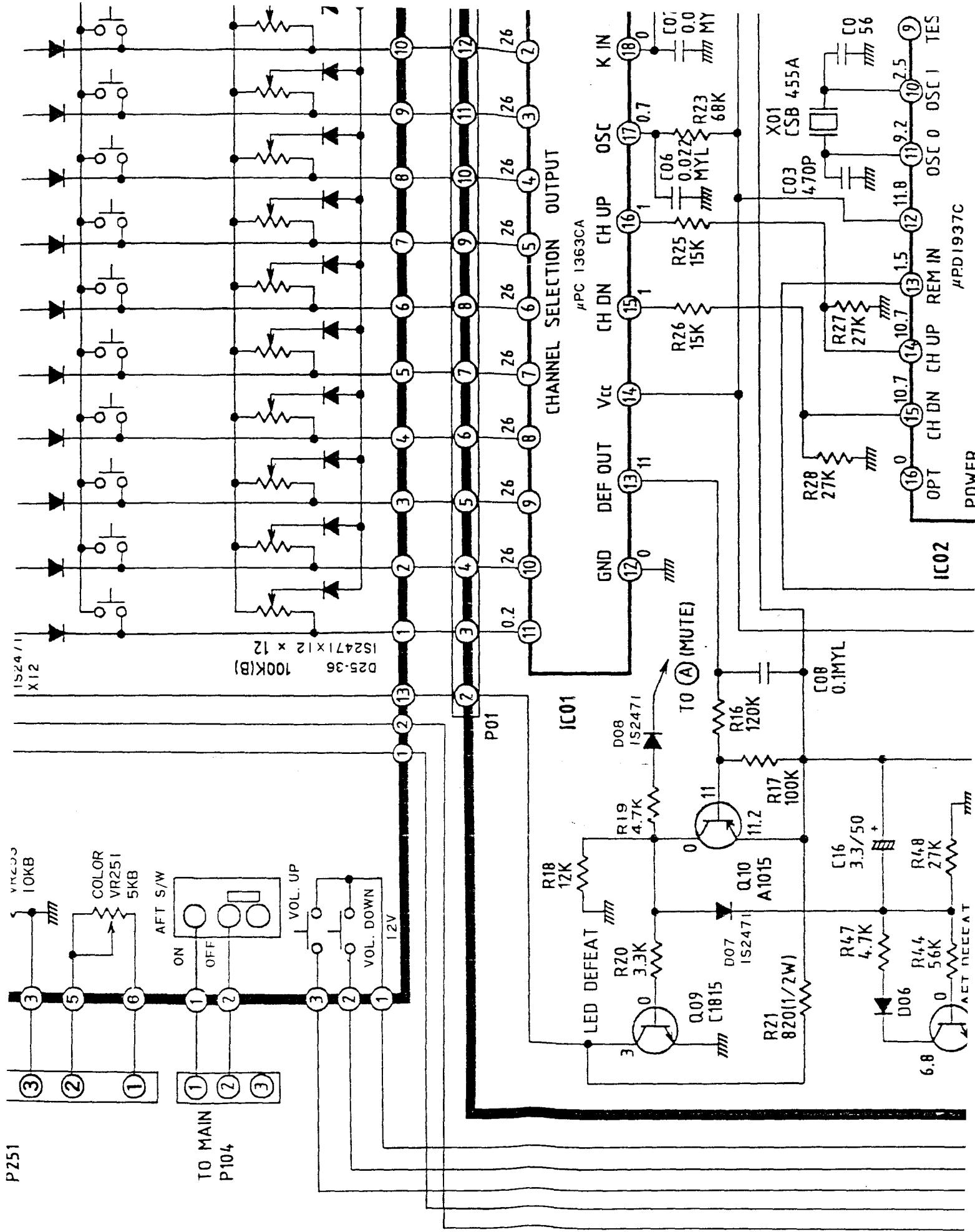
► PM SENSOR - REMOTE CONTROL ►

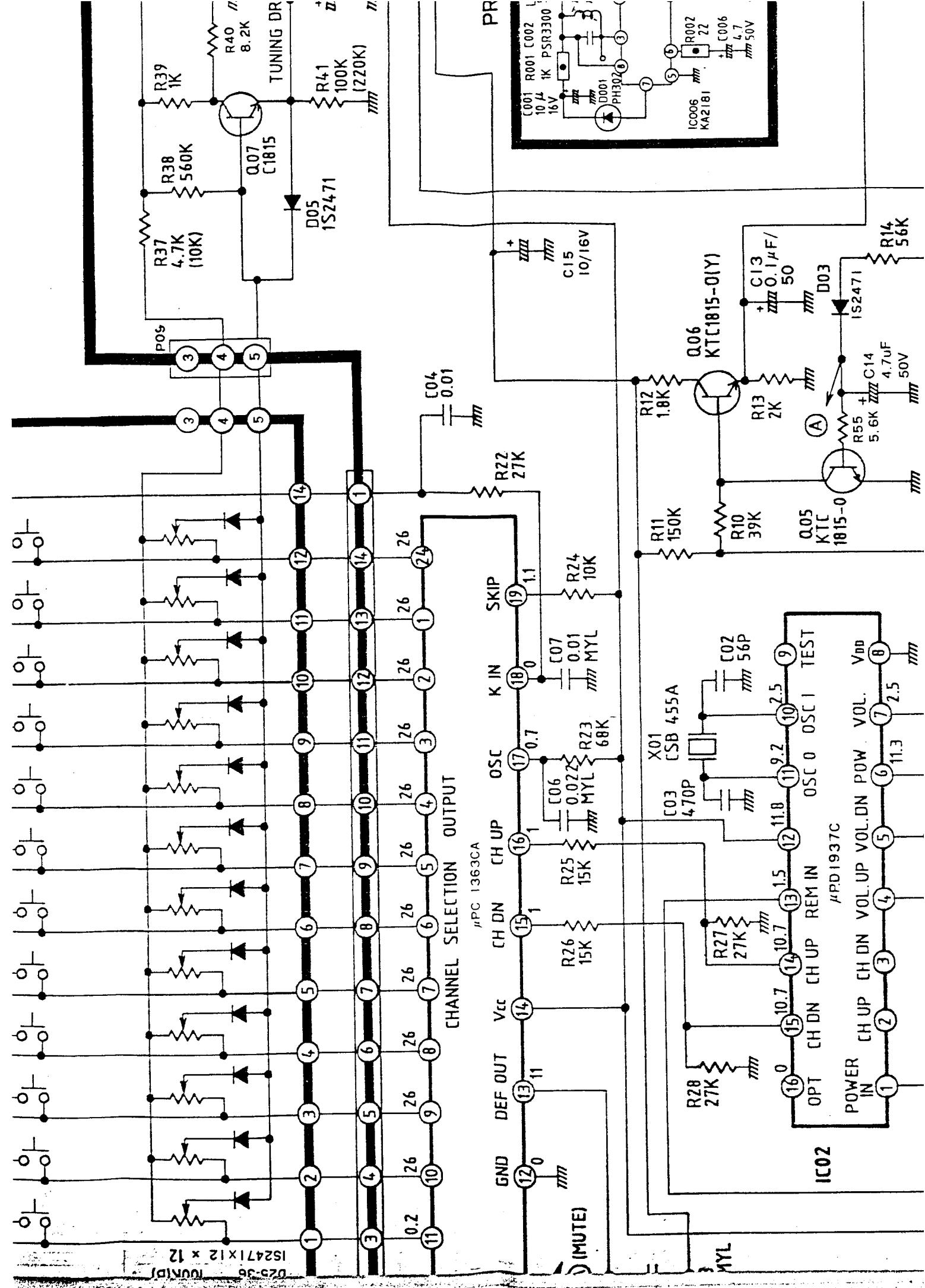


CONTROL ▲



A/V	—	13
33V	—	1
HB	—	5
LB	—	9
GND	—	7
TU	—	6
MB	—	11
UB	—	4
SMPS	—	2
12V	—	3
R/C	—	





SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION: Before servicing instruments covered by this service manual and its supplements and addendums, read and follow the **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS** on page 3 of this publication. **NOTE:** If unforeseen circumstances create conflict between the following servicing precautions and any of the safety precautions on page 3 of this publication, always follow the safety precautions. Remember: Safety First.

General Servicing Precautions

1. Always unplug the instrument AC power cord from the AC power source before:
 - a. Removing or reinstalling any component, circuit board module or any other instrument assembly.
 - b. Disconnecting or reconnecting any instrument electrical plug or other electrical connection.
 - c. Connecting a test substitute in parallel with an electrolytic capacitor in the instrument.
- CAUTION:** A wrong part substitution or incorrect polarity installation of electrolytic capacitors may result in an explosion hazard.
- d. Discharging the picture tube anode.
2. Test high voltage only by measuring it with an appropriate high voltage meter or other voltage measuring device (DVM, FETVOM, etc.) equipped with a suitable high voltage probe. *Do not test high voltage by "drawing an arc".*
3. Discharge the picture tube anode only by (a) first connecting one end of an insulated clip lead to the degaussing or kine aquadag grounding system shield at the point where the picture tube socket ground lead is connected, and then (b) touch the other end of the insulated clip lead to the picture tube anode button, using an insulating handle to avoid personal contact with high voltage.
4. Do not spray chemicals on or near this instrument or any of its assemblies.
5. Unless specified otherwise in this service manual, clean electrical contacts only by applying the following mixture to the contacts with a pipe cleaner, cotton-tipped stick or comparable nonabrasive applicator: 10% (by volume) Acetone and 90% (by volume) isopropyl alcohol (90%-99% strength).
- CAUTION:** *This is a flammable mixture.*
Unless specified otherwise in this service manual, lubrication of contacts is not required.
6. Do not defeat any plug/socket B+ voltage interlocks with which instruments covered by this service manual might be equipped.
7. Do not apply AC power to this instrument and/or any of its electrical assemblies unless all solid-state device heat sinks are correctly installed.
8. Always connect the test instrument ground lead to the instrument chassis ground *before* connecting the test instrument positive lead.
Always remove the test instrument ground lead last.
9. Use with this instrument only the test fixtures specified in this service manual.
CAUTION: Do not connect the test fixture ground strap to any heatsink in this instrument.

Electrostatically Sensitive (ES) Devices

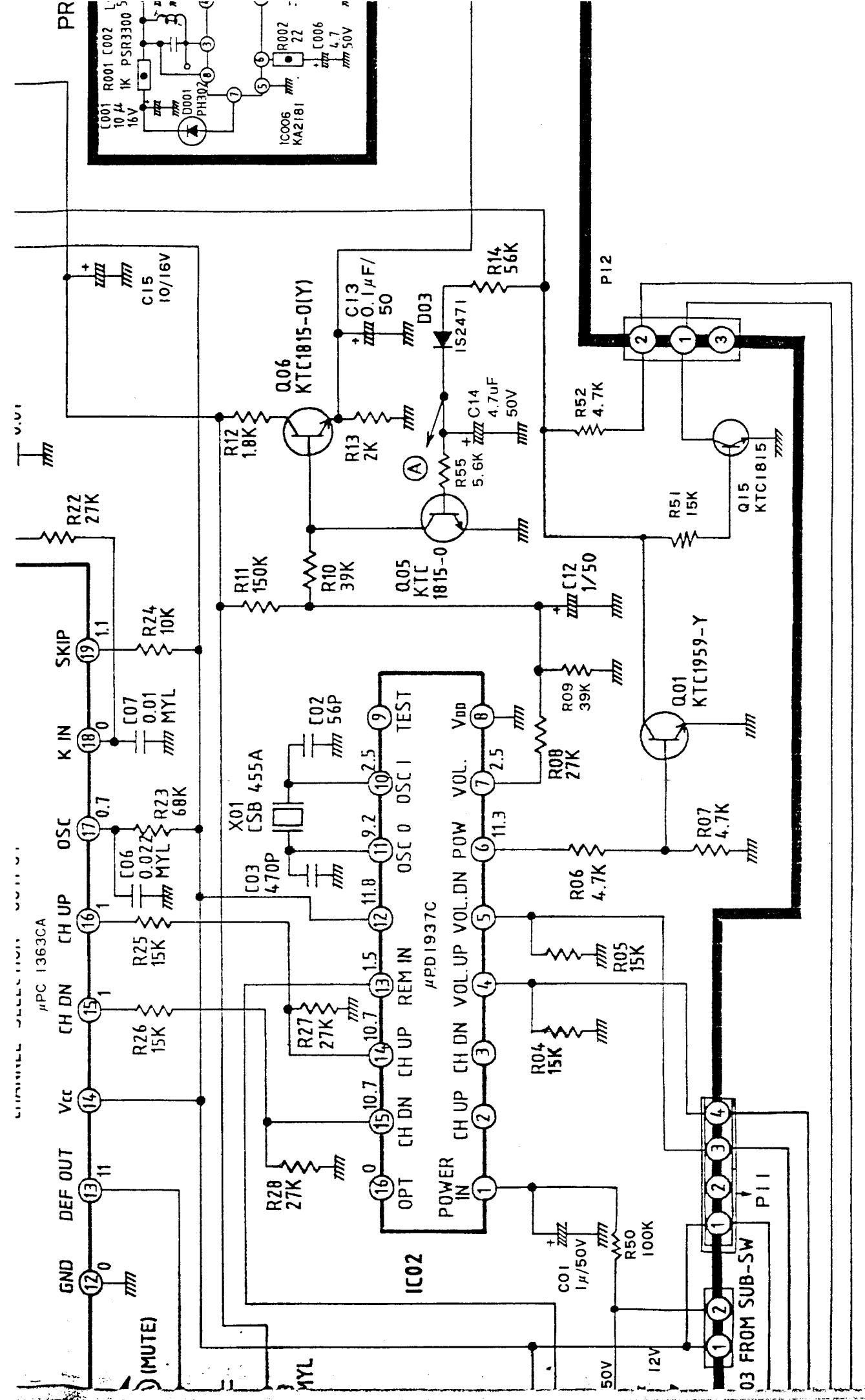
Some semiconductor (solid state) devices can be damaged easily by static electricity. Such components commonly are called *Electrostatically Sensitive (ES) Devices*. Examples of typical ES devices are integrated circuits and some field-effect tran-

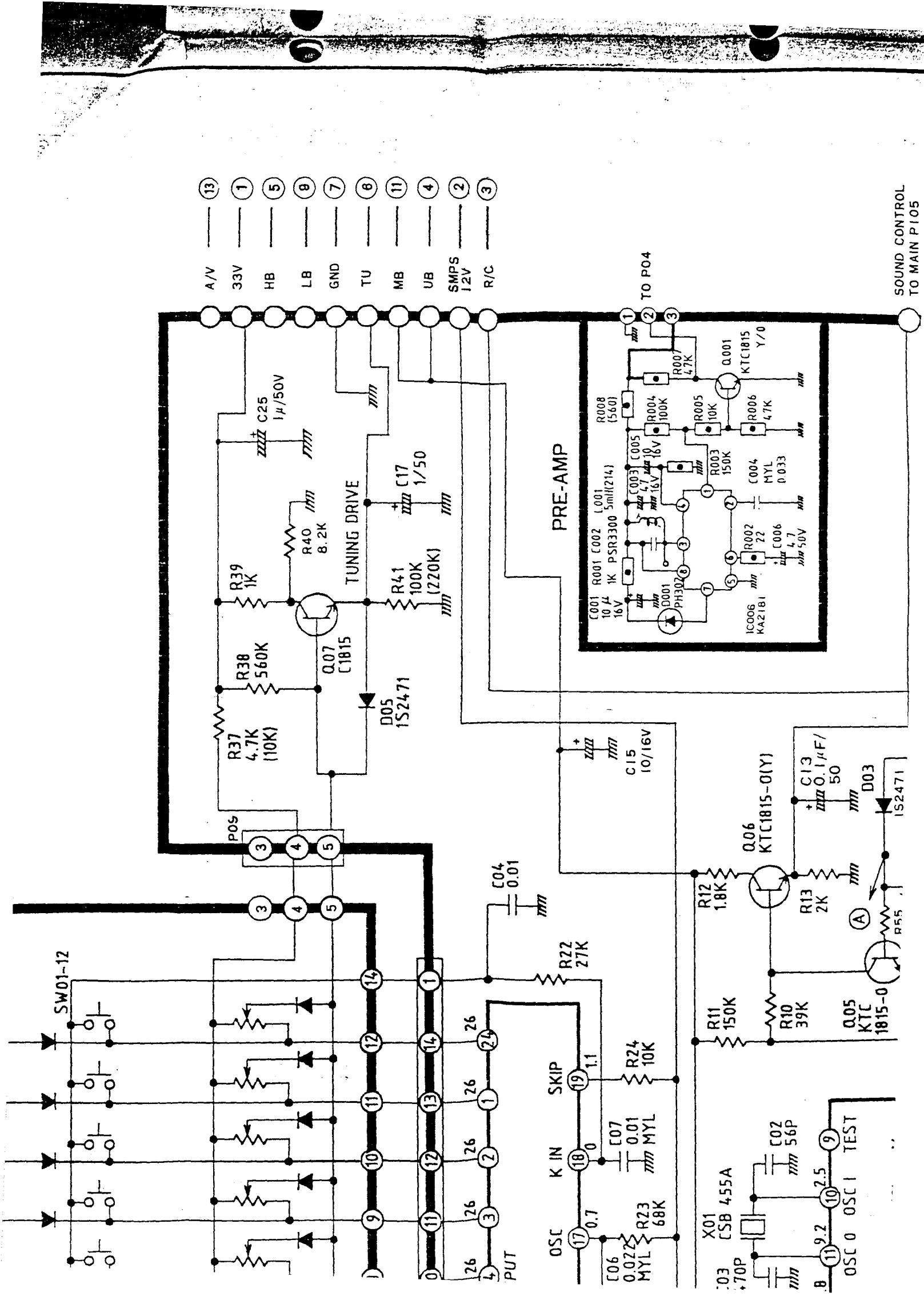
sistors and semiconductor "chip" components. The following techniques should be used to help reduce the incidence of component damage caused by static electricity.

1. Immediately before handling any semiconductor component or semiconductor-equipped assembly, drain off any electrostatic charge on your body by touching a known earth ground. Alternatively, obtain and wear a commercially available discharging wrist strap device, which should be removed for potential shock reasons prior to applying power to the unit under test.
2. After removing an electrical assembly equipped with ES devices, place the assembly on a conductive surface such as aluminum foil, to prevent electrostatic charge buildup or exposure of the assembly.
3. Use only a *grounded-tip* soldering iron to solder or unsolder ES devices.
4. Use only an *anti-static* type solder removal device. Some solder removal devices not classified as "anti-static" can generate electrical charges sufficient to damage ES devices.
5. Do not use freon-propelled chemicals. These can generate electrical charges sufficient to damage ES devices.
6. Do not remove a replacement ES device from its protective package until immediately before you are ready to install it. (Most replacement ES devices are packaged with leads electrically shorted together by conductive foam, aluminum foil or comparable conductive material.)
7. Immediately before removing the protective material from the leads of a replacement ES device, touch the protective material to the chassis or circuit assembly into which the device will be installed. **CAUTION:** Be sure no power is applied to the chassis or circuit, and observe all other safety precautions.
8. Minimize bodily motions when handling unpackaged replacement ES devices. (Otherwise harmless motion such as the brushing together of your clothes fabric or the lifting of your foot from a carpeted floor can generate static electricity sufficient to damage an ES device.)

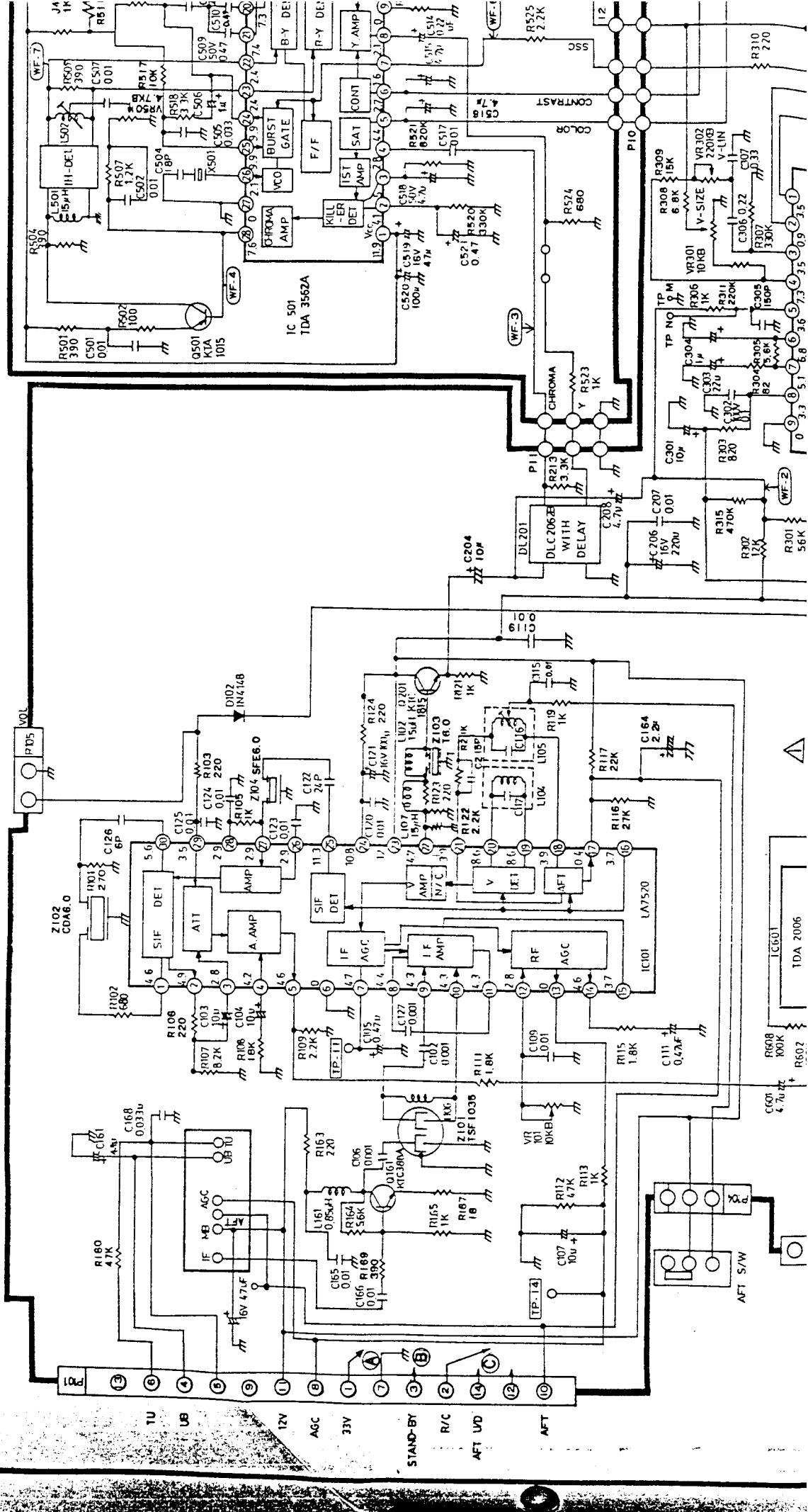
General Soldering Guidelines

1. Use a grounded-tip, low-wattage soldering iron and appropriate tip size and shape that will maintain tip temperature within the range 500°F to 600°F.
2. Use an appropriate gauge of RMA resin-core solder composed of 60 parts tin/40 parts lead.
3. Keep the soldering iron tip clean and well tinned.
4. Thoroughly clean the surfaces to be soldered. Use a small wire-bristle (0.5 inch, or 1.25 cm) brush with a metal handle. Do not use freon-propelled spray-on cleaners.
5. Use the following unsoldering technique
 - a. Allow the soldering iron tip to reach normal temperature (500°F to 600°F).
 - b. Heat the component lead until the solder melts.
 - c. Quickly draw the melted solder with an anti-static, suction-type solder removal device or with solder braid.
- CAUTION:** Work quickly to avoid overheating the circuit board printed foil.
6. Use the following soldering technique
 - a. Allow the soldering iron tip to reach normal temperature (500°F to 600°F).
 - b. First, hold the soldering iron tip and solder strand against the component lead until the solder melts.

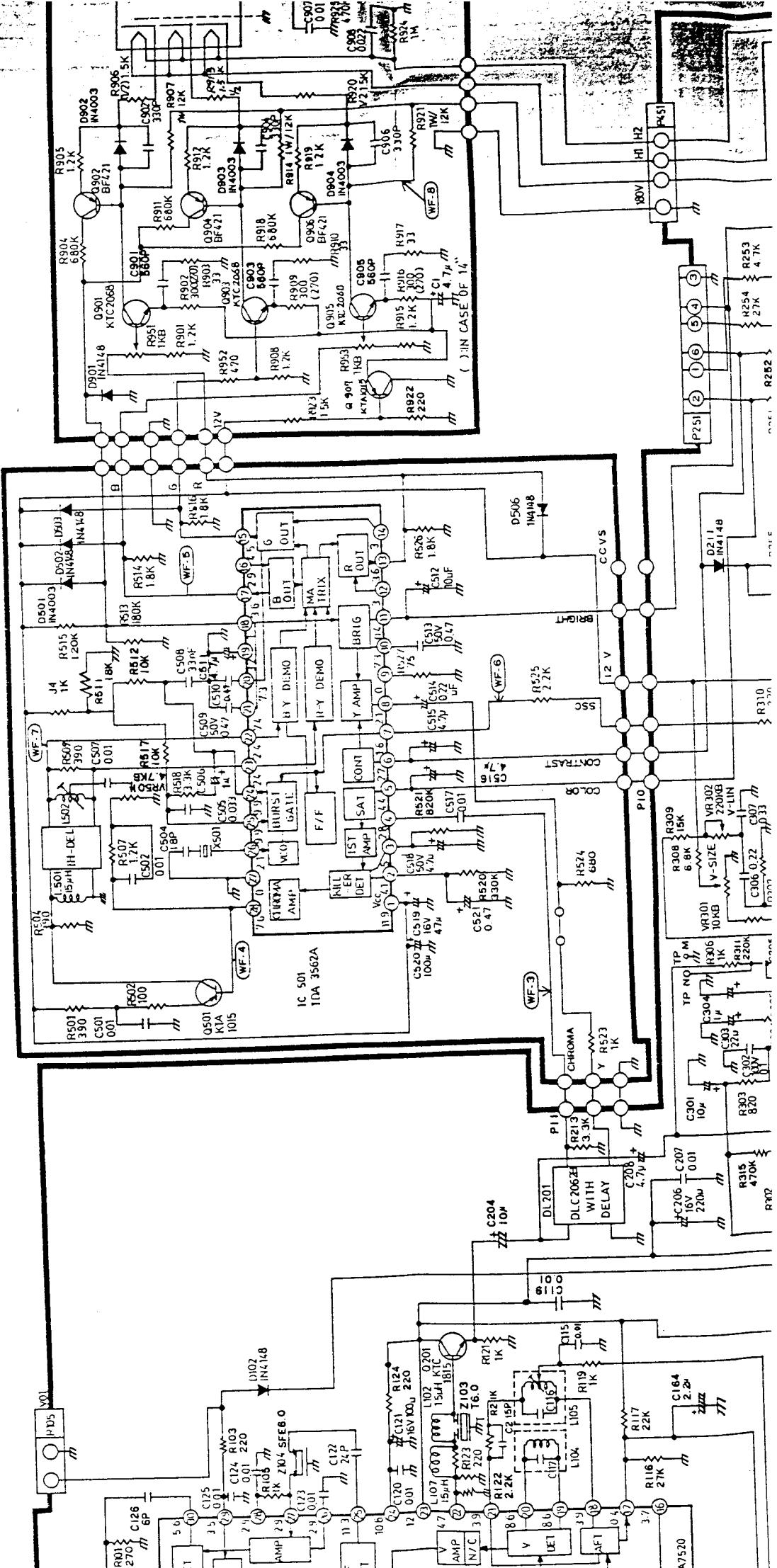




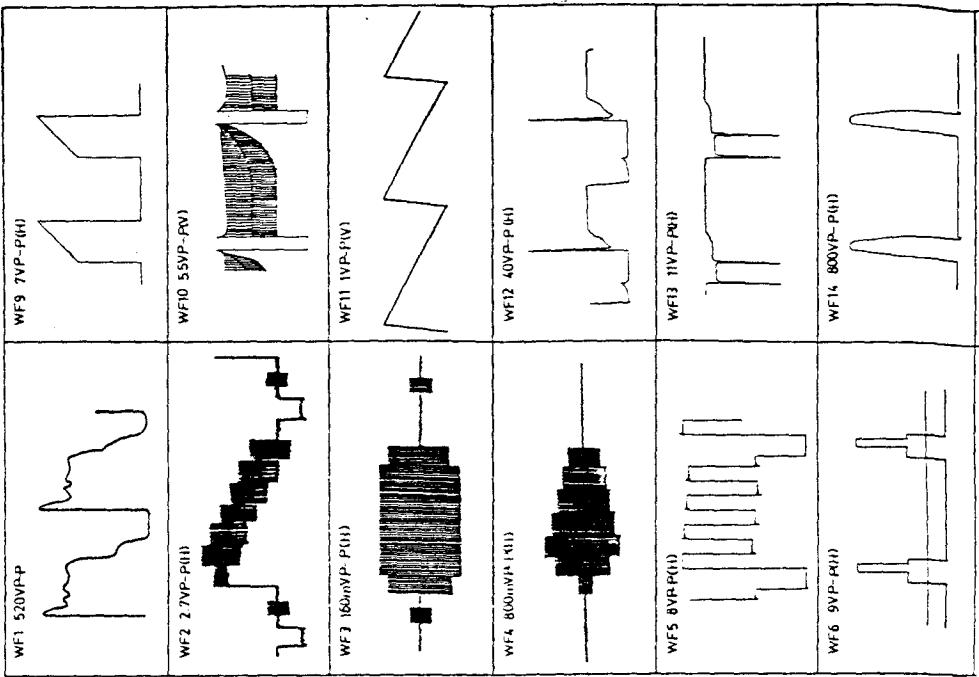
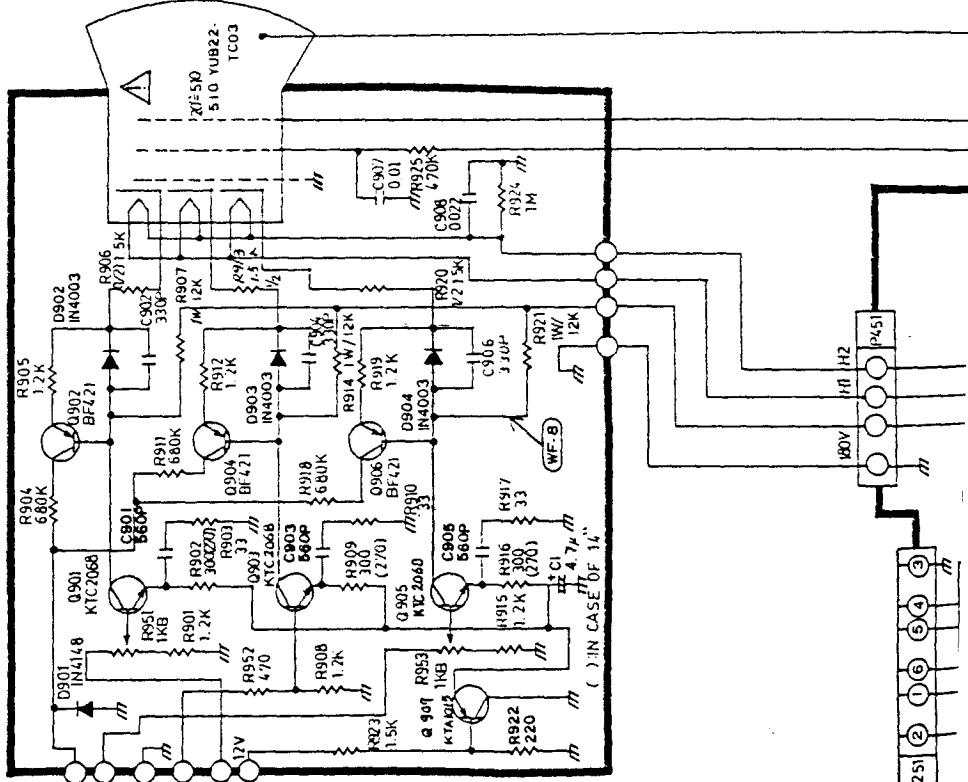
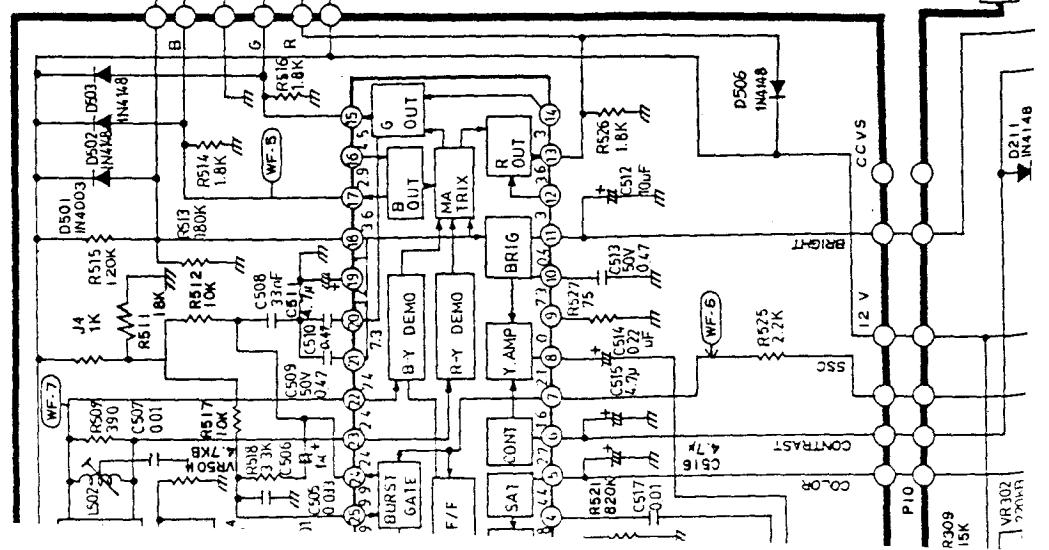
CIRCUIT D

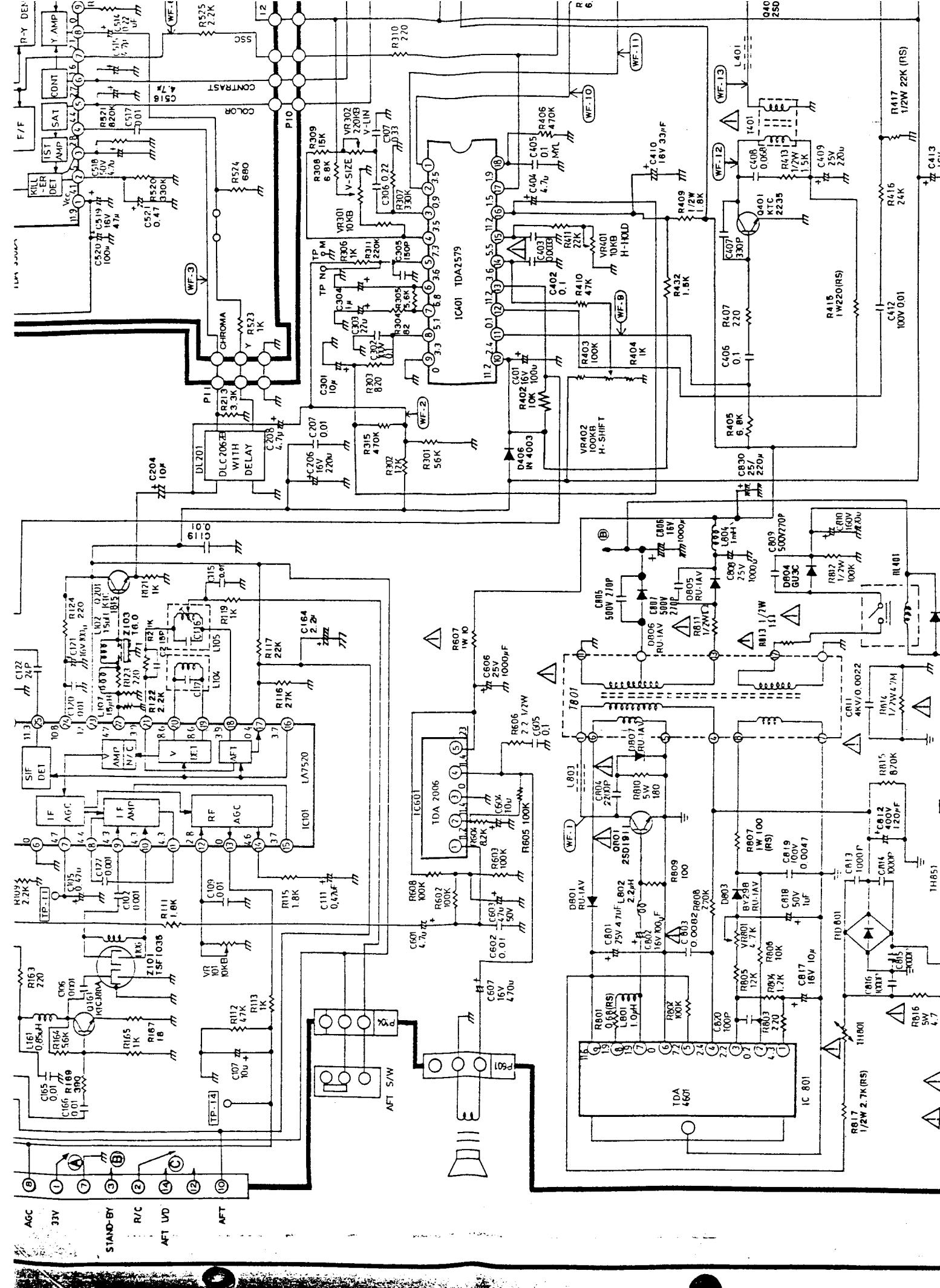


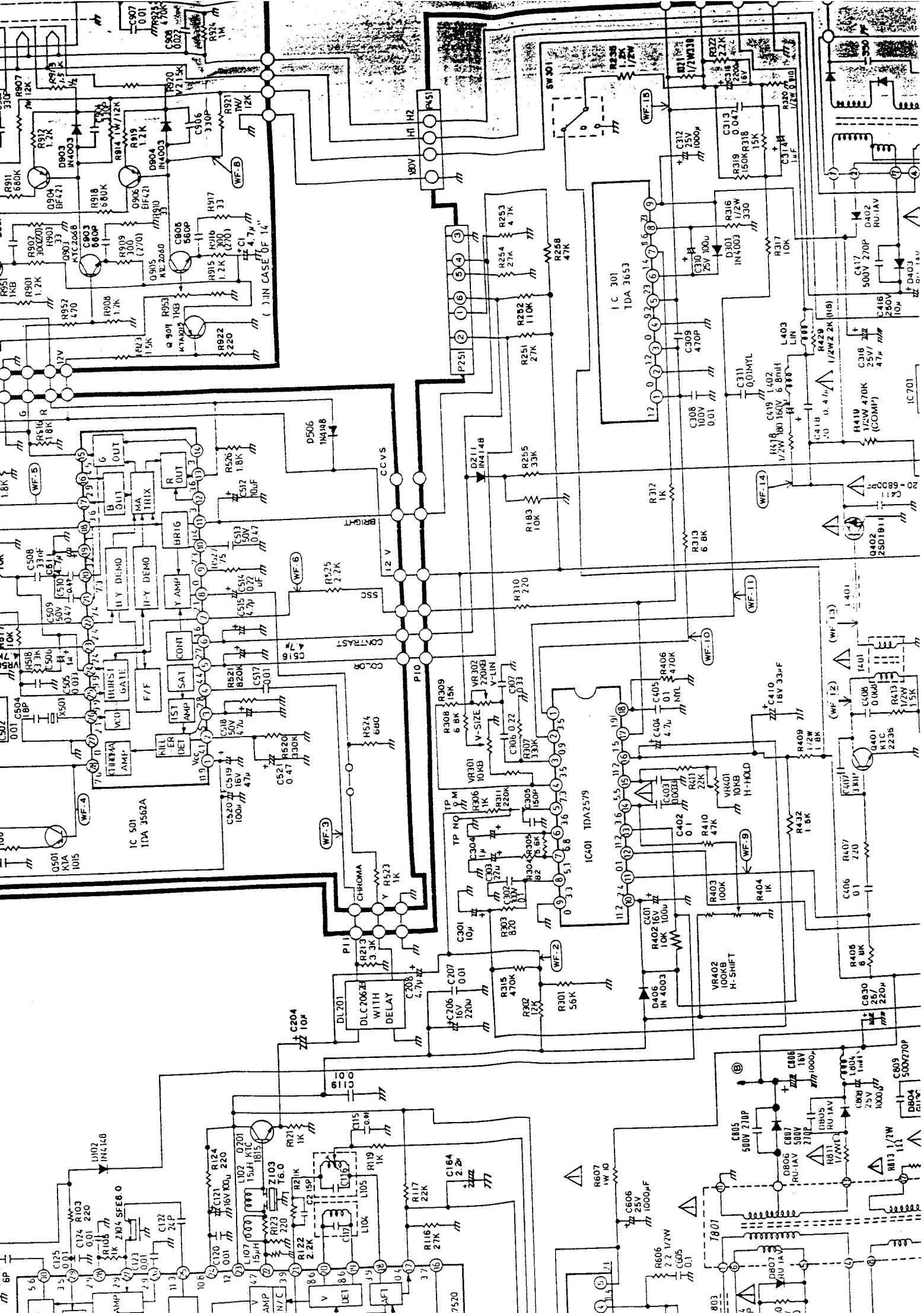
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



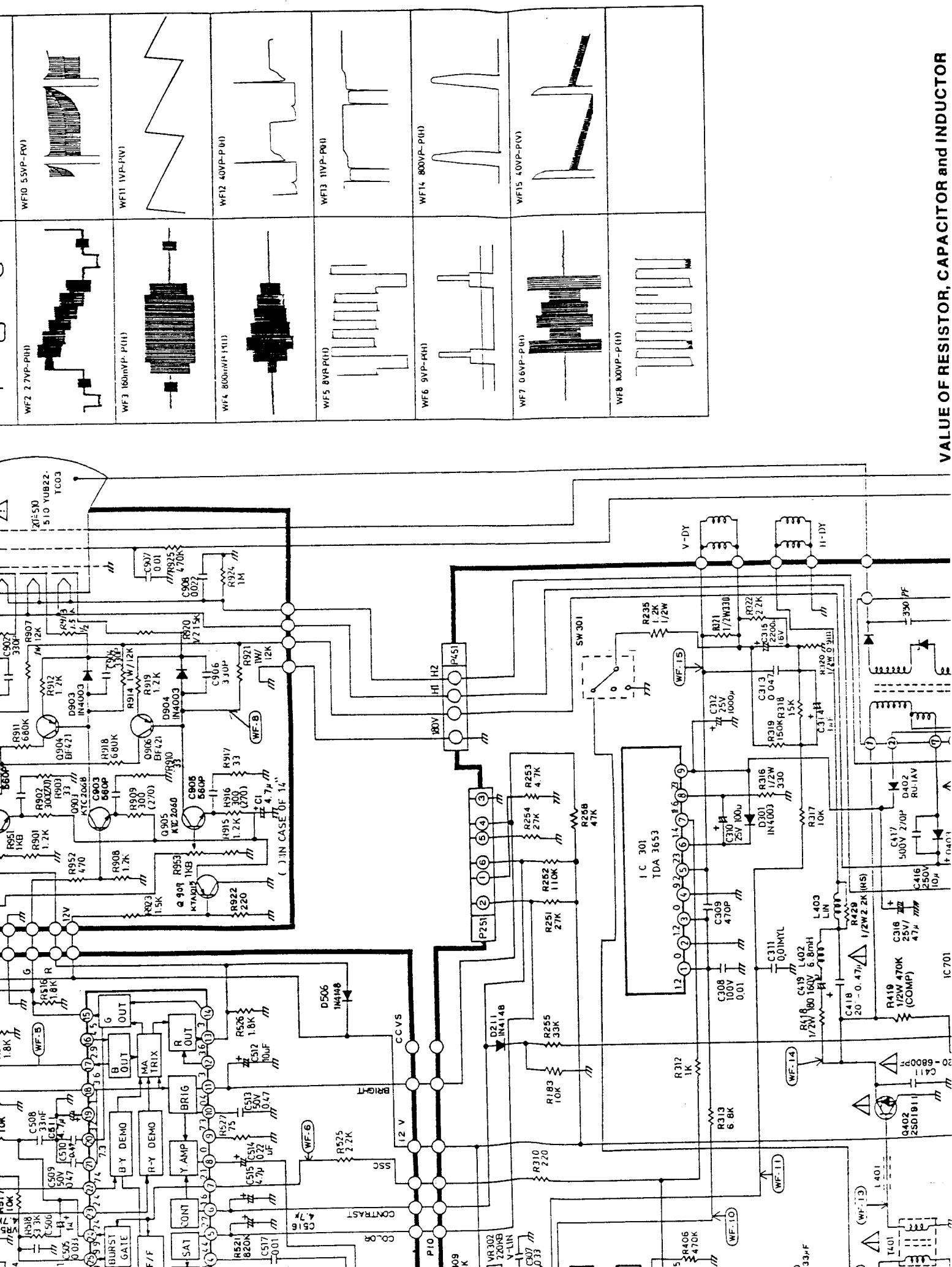
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM







VALUE OF RESISTOR, CAPACITOR and INDUCTOR



c. Quickly move the soldering iron tip to the junction of the component lead and the printed circuit foil, and hold it there only until the solder flows onto and around both the component lead and the foil.

CAUTION: Work quickly to avoid overheating the circuit board printed foil.

d. Closely inspect the solder area and remove any excess or splashed solder with a small wire-bristle brush.

IC Removal/Replacement

Some chassis circuit boards have slotted holes (oblong) through which the IC leads are inserted and then bent flat against the circuit foil. When holes are the slotted type, the following technique should be used to remove and replace the IC. When working with boards using the familiar round hole, use the standard technique as outlined in paragraphs 5 and 6 above.

Removal

1. Desolder and straighten each IC lead in one operation by gently prying up on the lead with the soldering iron tip as the solder melts.
2. Draw away the melted solder with an anti-static suction-type solder removal device (or with solder braid) before removing the IC.

Replacement

1. Carefully insert the replacement IC in the circuit board.
2. Carefully bend each IC lead against the circuit foil pad and solder it.
3. Clean the soldered areas with a small wire-bristle brush. (It is not necessary to reapply acrylic coating to the areas).

"Small-Signal" Discrete Transistor Removal/Replacement

1. Remove the defective transistor by clipping its leads as close as possible to the component body.
2. Bend into "U" shape the end of each of three leads remaining on the circuit board.
3. Bend into a "U" shape the replacement transistor leads.
4. Connect the replacement transistor leads to the corresponding leads extending from the circuit board and crimp the "U" with long nose pliers to insure metal to metal contact then solder each connection.

Power Output Transistor Devices Removal/Replacement

1. Heat and remove all solder from around the transistor leads.
2. Remove the heatsink mounting screw (if so equipped).
3. Carefully remove the transistor and heat sink from the circuit board.
4. Insert new transistor in circuit board.
5. Solder each transistor lead, and clip off excess lead.
6. Replace heatsink.

Diode Removal/Replacement

1. Remove defective diode by clipping its leads as close as possible to diode body.
2. Bend the two remaining leads perpendicularly to the circuit board.
3. Observing diode polarity, wrap each lead of the new diode around the corresponding lead on the circuit board.
4. Securely crimp each connection and solder it.
5. Inspect (on the circuit board copper side) the solder joints of the two "original" leads. If they are not shiny, reheat them and. If necessary, apply additional solder.

Fuse and Conventional Resistor Removal/Replacement

1. Clip each fuse or resistor lead at top of circuit board hollow stake.
2. Securely crimp leads of replacement component around notch at stake top.
3. Solder the connections.

CAUTION: Maintain original spacing between the replaced component and adjacent components and the circuit board, to prevent excessive component temperatures.

Circuit Board Foil Repair

Excessive heat applied to the copper foil of any printed circuit board will weaken the adhesive that bonds the foil to the circuit board, causing the foil to separate from, or "lift-off", the board. The following guidelines and procedures should be followed whenever this condition is encountered.

At IC Connections

To repair defective copper pattern at IC connections, use the following procedure to install a jumper wire on the copper pattern side of the circuit board. (Use this technique only on IC connections).

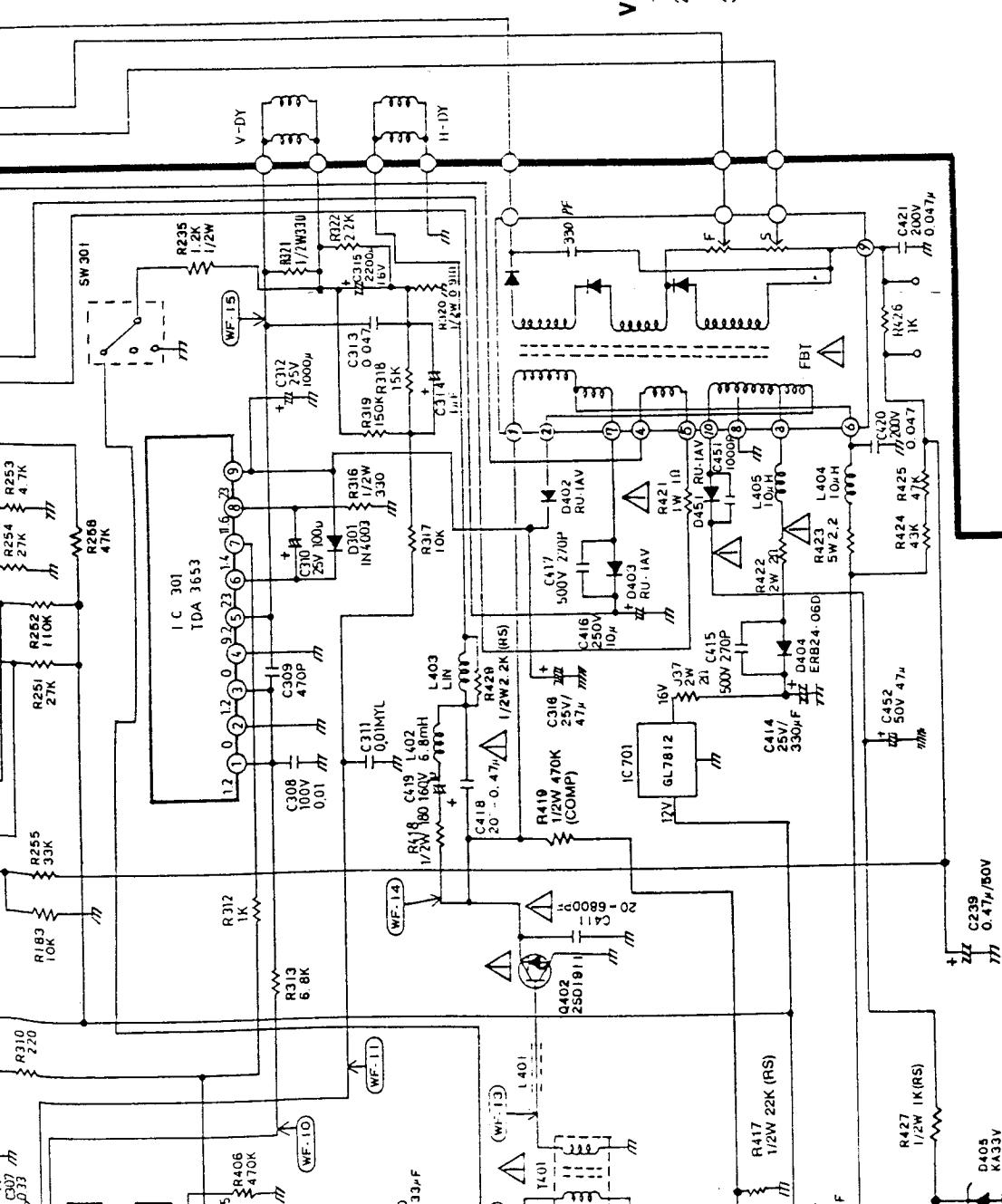
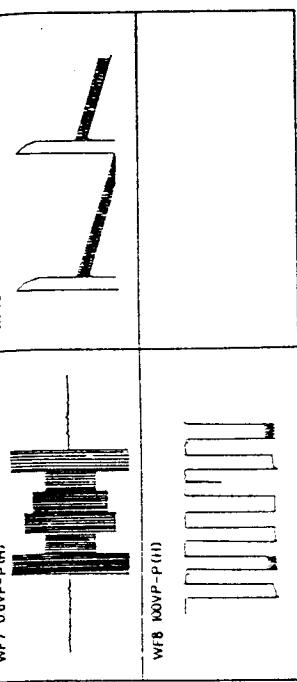
1. Carefully remove the damaged copper pattern with a sharp knife. (Remove only as much copper as absolutely necessary.)
2. Carefully scratch away the solder resist and acrylic coating (if used) from the end of the remaining copper pattern.
3. Bend a small "U" in one end of a small gauge jumper wire and carefully crimp it around the IC pin. Solder the IC connection.
4. Route the jumper wire along the path of the cut-away copper pattern and let it overlap the previously scraped end of the good copper pattern. Solder the overlapped area, and clip off any excess jumper wire.

At Other Connections

Use the following technique to repair defective copper pattern at connections other than IC Pins. This technique involves the installation of a jumper wire on the component side of the circuit board.

1. Remove the defective copper pattern with a sharp knife. Remove at least 1/4 inch of copper, to ensure that a hazardous condition will not exist if the jumper wire opens.
2. Trace along the copper pattern from both sides of the pattern break and locate the nearest component that is directly connected to the affected copper pattern.
3. Connect insulated 20-gauge jumper wire from the lead of the nearest component on one side of the pattern break to the lead of the nearest component on the other side. Carefully crimp and solder the connections.

CAUTION: Be sure the insulated jumper wire is dressed so that it does not touch components or sharp edges.



VALUE OF RESISTOR, CAPACITOR and INDUCTOR

1. Resistance is shown in ohm, $k = 1,000$, $M = 1,000,000$.
2. Unless otherwise noted in schematic, all capacitor values less than 1 are expressed in microfarad and the values more than 1 in pF.
3. Unless otherwise noted in schematic, all inductor values more than 1 are expressed in μH , and the values less than 1 in H.

OBSERVATION OF VOLTAGES AND WAVEFORMS

1. Voltages read with VTVM from point shown to chassis ground, line voltage $180 \sim 270V$ volts, colour bar signal.
2. Voltages reading may vary $\pm 20\%$.
3. The schematic shown is representative only.
4. All waveforms are taken using a wide band oscilloscope and a low capacity probe.
5. Check FINE TUNING, AGC, BRIGHTNESS, CONTRAST and COLOUR controls for best picture, make sure that CONTRAST and COLOUR controls are in mid position and BRIGHTNESS control is almost in maximum position.
6. Waveforms are taken using a standard colour bar signal.

NOTICE

Since this is a basic circuit diagram.
The value of components and some partial connection
are subject to be changed for improvement.

CONTROLS LOCATION

FRONT

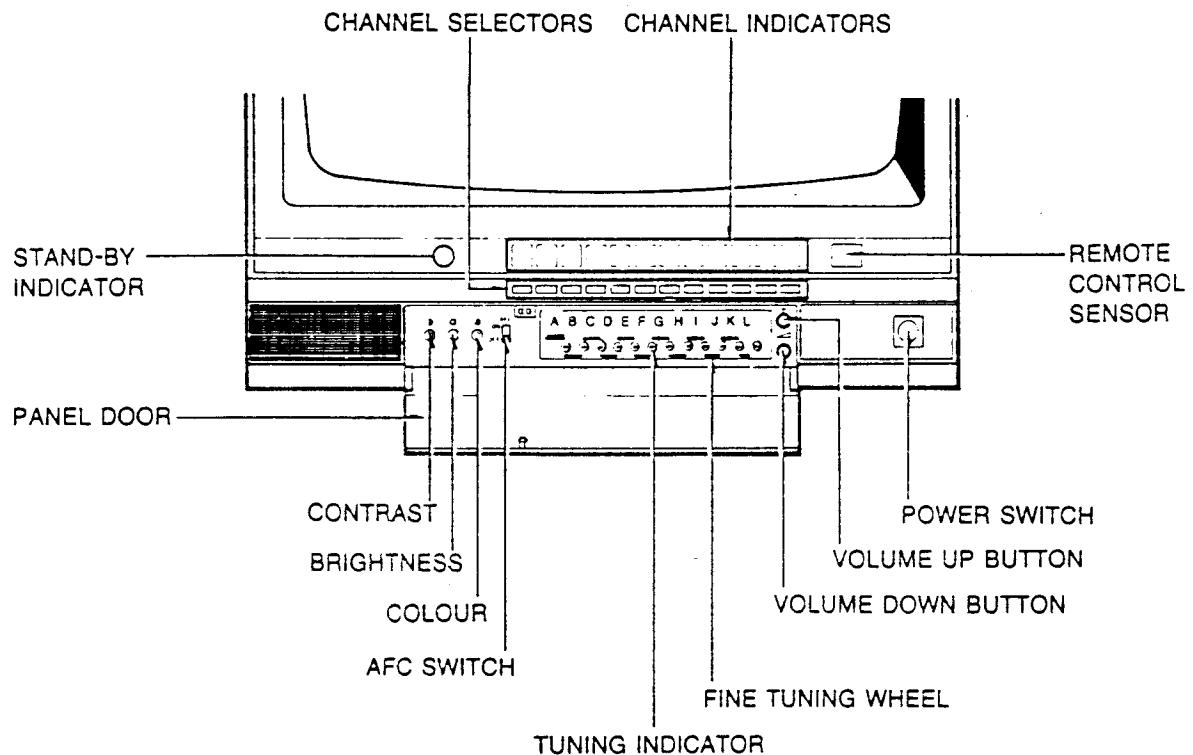


Figure 1

BACK

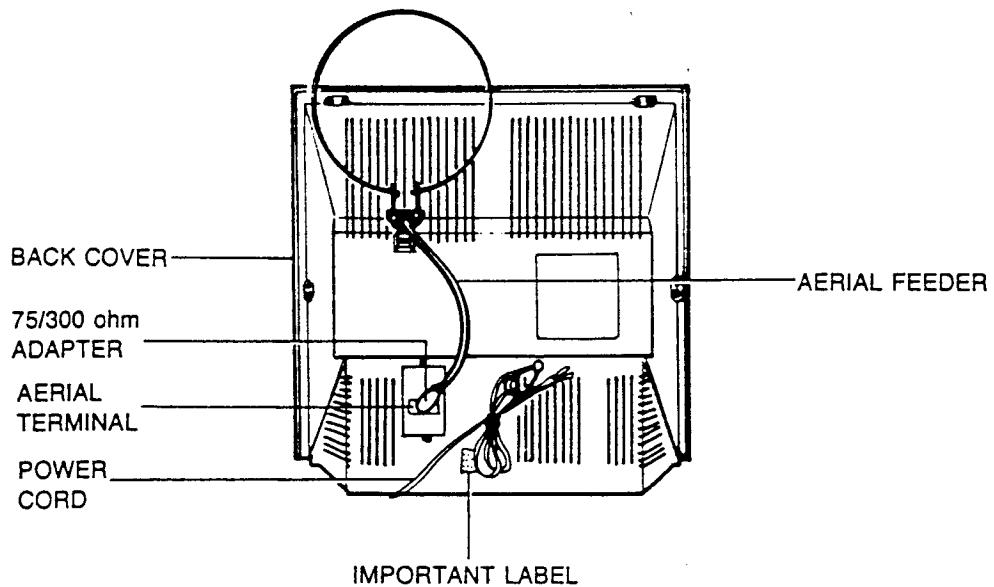


Figure 2

AERIAL

INDOOR AERIAL

This television set is equipped indoor aerial. To obtain the best possible picture, adjust the aerial in any way possible, length, direction or angle. Generally, the lower channels require the maximum length of the telescopic aerial.

OUTDOOR AERIAL

If it is difficult to get good reception with the indoor aerial, use the outdoor aerial for better results.

Optimum colour reception requires a good outdoor aerial.

When using previously installed outdoor aerial, check the aerial and its leads for the effects of weathering.

When using an outdoor aerial, disconnect the leads of the indoor aerial from the aerial terminal socket.

COAXIAL CABLE

- In case of using the coaxial cable (75 ohm) for UHF aerial, connect the plug (refer to figure 4) into the 75 ohm socket as shown in figure 3.

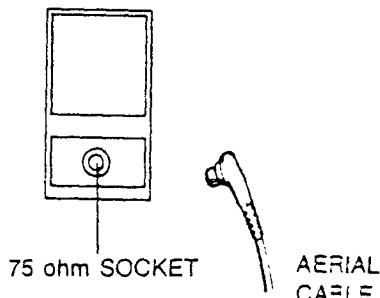


Figure 3



COAXIAL CABLE (75 ohm)

Figure 4

TWIN LEAD TYPE FEEDER

- In case of using the twin-lead type feeder (300 ohm) for UHF aerial, trim the lead as shown in figure 6 and connect the lead to the 300 ohm connector on the adaptor.

Then, connect the adaptor to the 75 ohm socket as shown in figure 5.

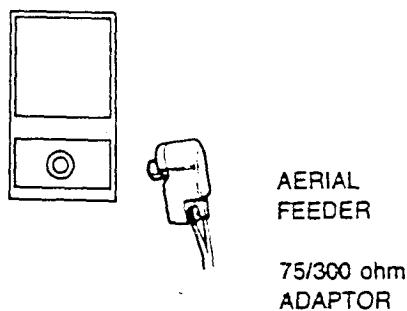
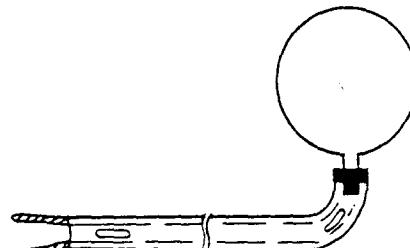


Figure 5



TWIN-LEAD TYPE FEEDER (300 ohm)

Figure 6

DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

BACK CABINET REMOVAL

1. Remove 8 screws residing on back cabinet and carefully separate the back cabinet from the front cabinet.

MAIN CHASSIS REMOVAL

1. Grasp both sides of main chassis, pull it backward approximately 1/2".
2. Lift main chassis up and it may be removed.

SPEAKER ASSY REMOVAL

1. Remove P601 connector between speaker and main chassis.
2. Remove 4 screws.

TUNING PCB REMOVAL

1. Remove 2 screws fixing assy.
2. Pull it backwards.
3. Remove 2 screws fixing tuning board.

CONTROL PCB REMOVAL

1. Remove 5 screws from the front cabinet.

CPT REMOVAL

1. Pull out the CPT board from CPT neck.
2. Loosen the clamping screws on the deflection yoke, purity and static convergence magnet and remove them.
3. Place cabinet front on soft material so as not to mar the front surface or damage control knobs.
4. Remove 4 screws securing the picture tube mounting brackets to the front cabinet.
5. Carefully separate CPT from front cabinet.

PICTURE TUBE HANDLING CAUTION

Due to high vacuum and large surface area of picture tube, great care must be exercised when handling picture tube. Always lift picture tube by grasping it firmly around faceplate. NEVER LIFT TUBE BY ITS NECK. The picture tube must not be scratched or subjected to excessive pressure as fracture of glass may result in an implosion of considerable violence which can cause personal injury or property damage.

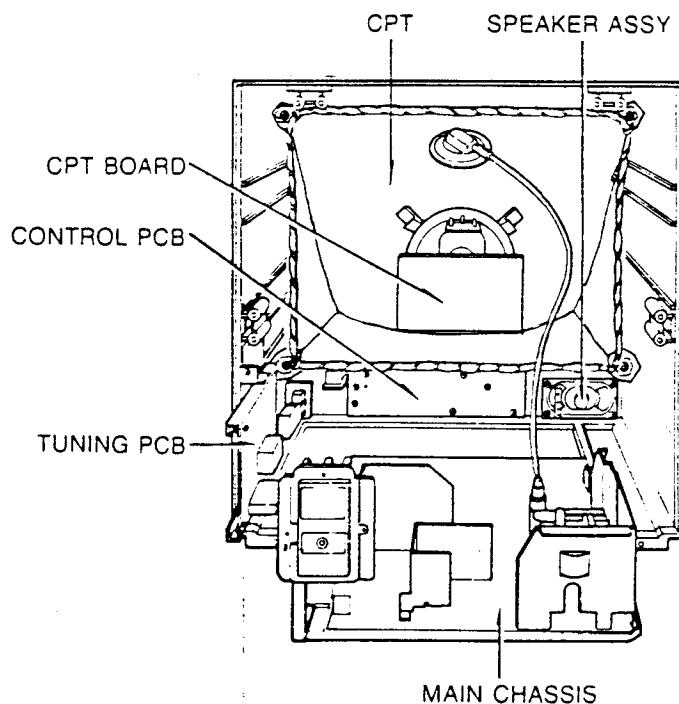
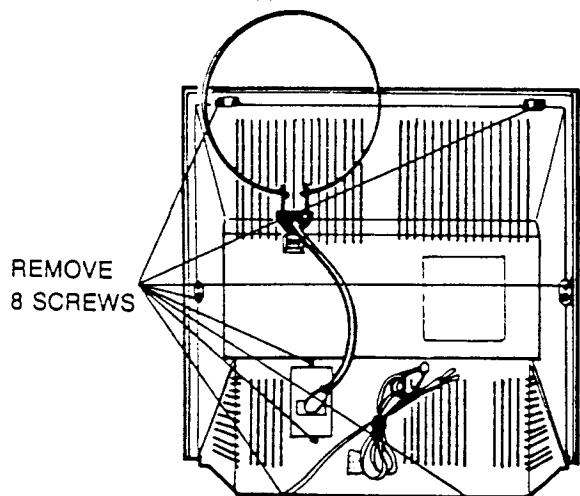
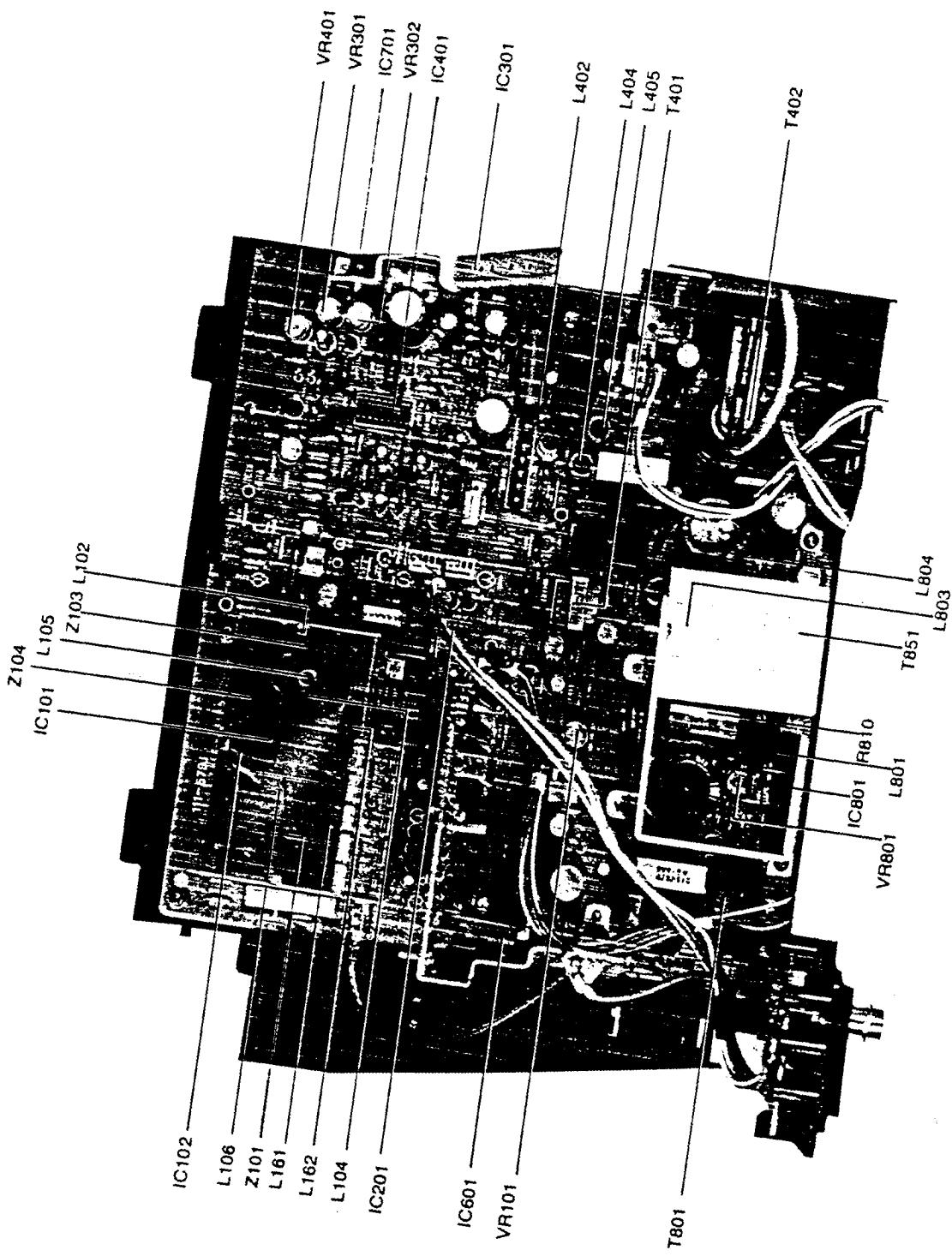


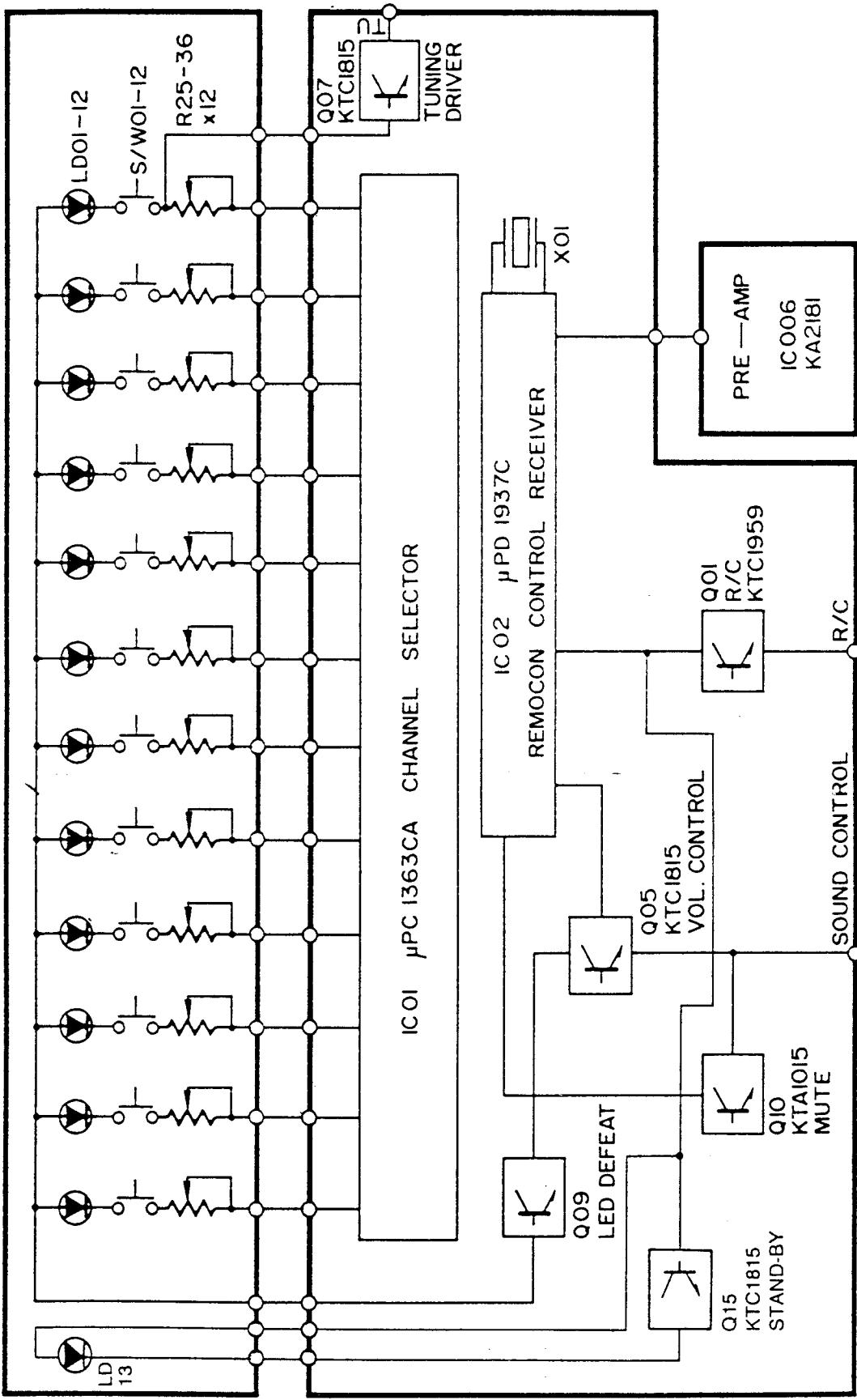
Figure 7

Figure 8

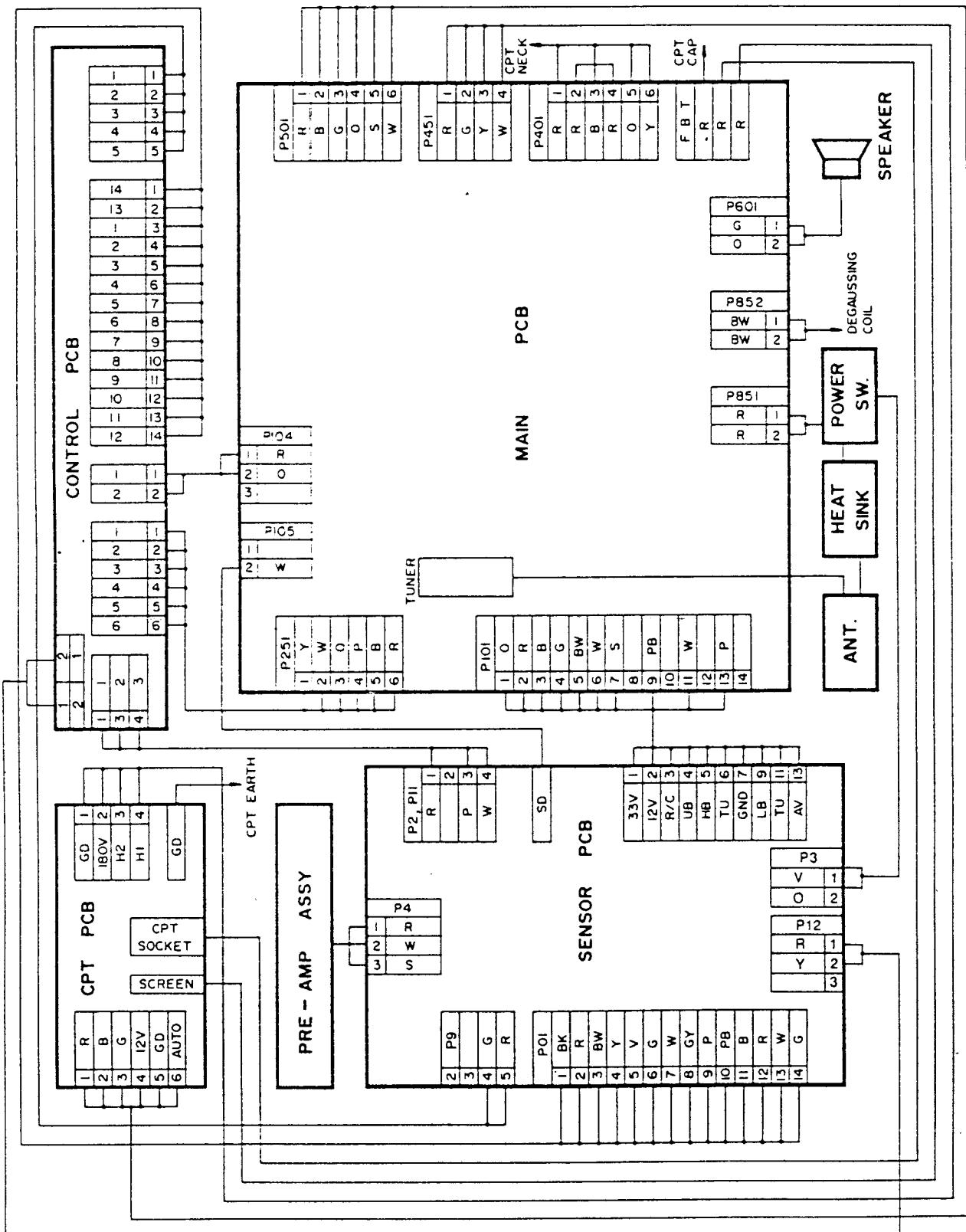
PARTS LOCATION OF MAIN CHASSIS



PM SENSOR - TUNING BOARD



WIRING DIAGRAM

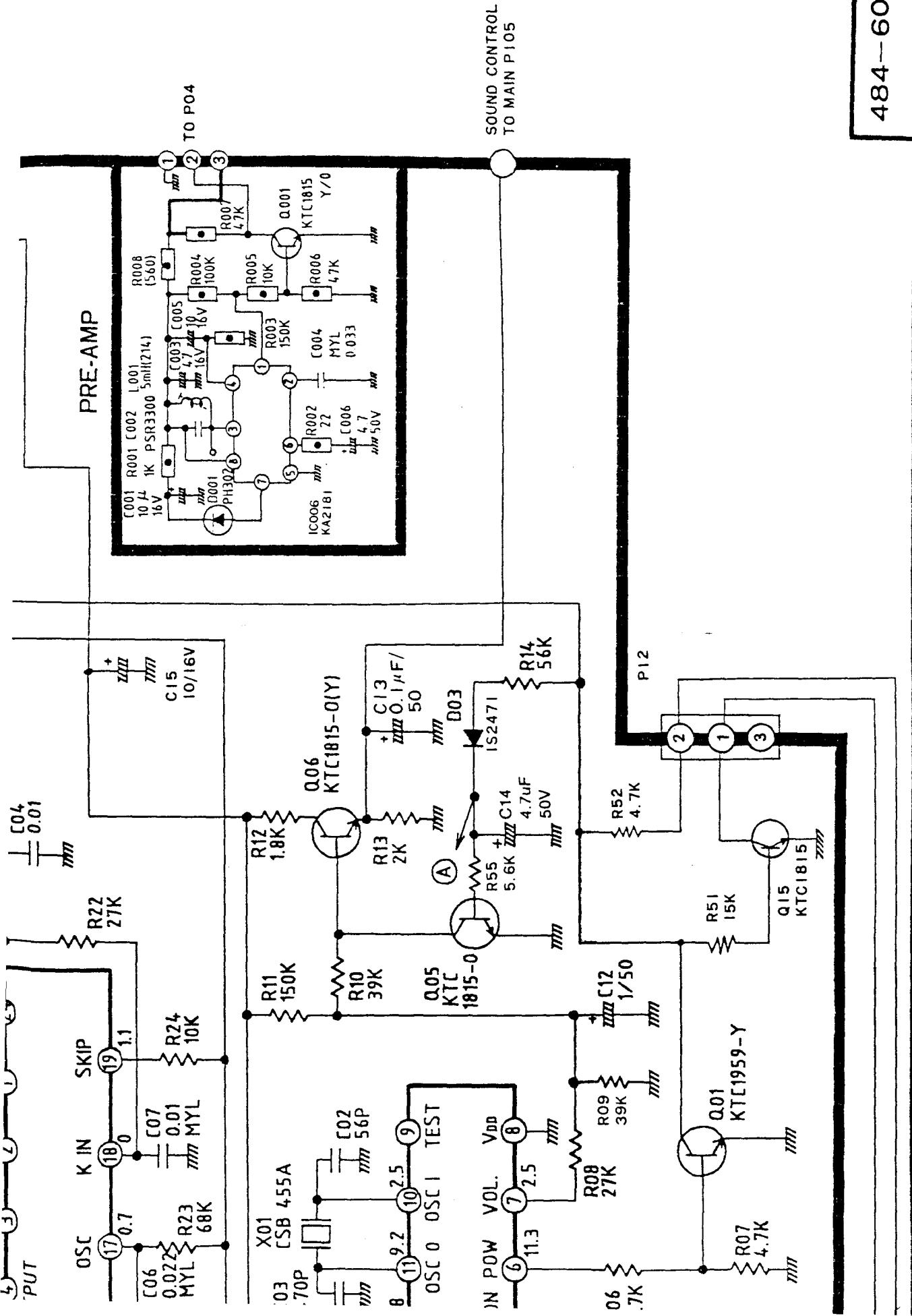


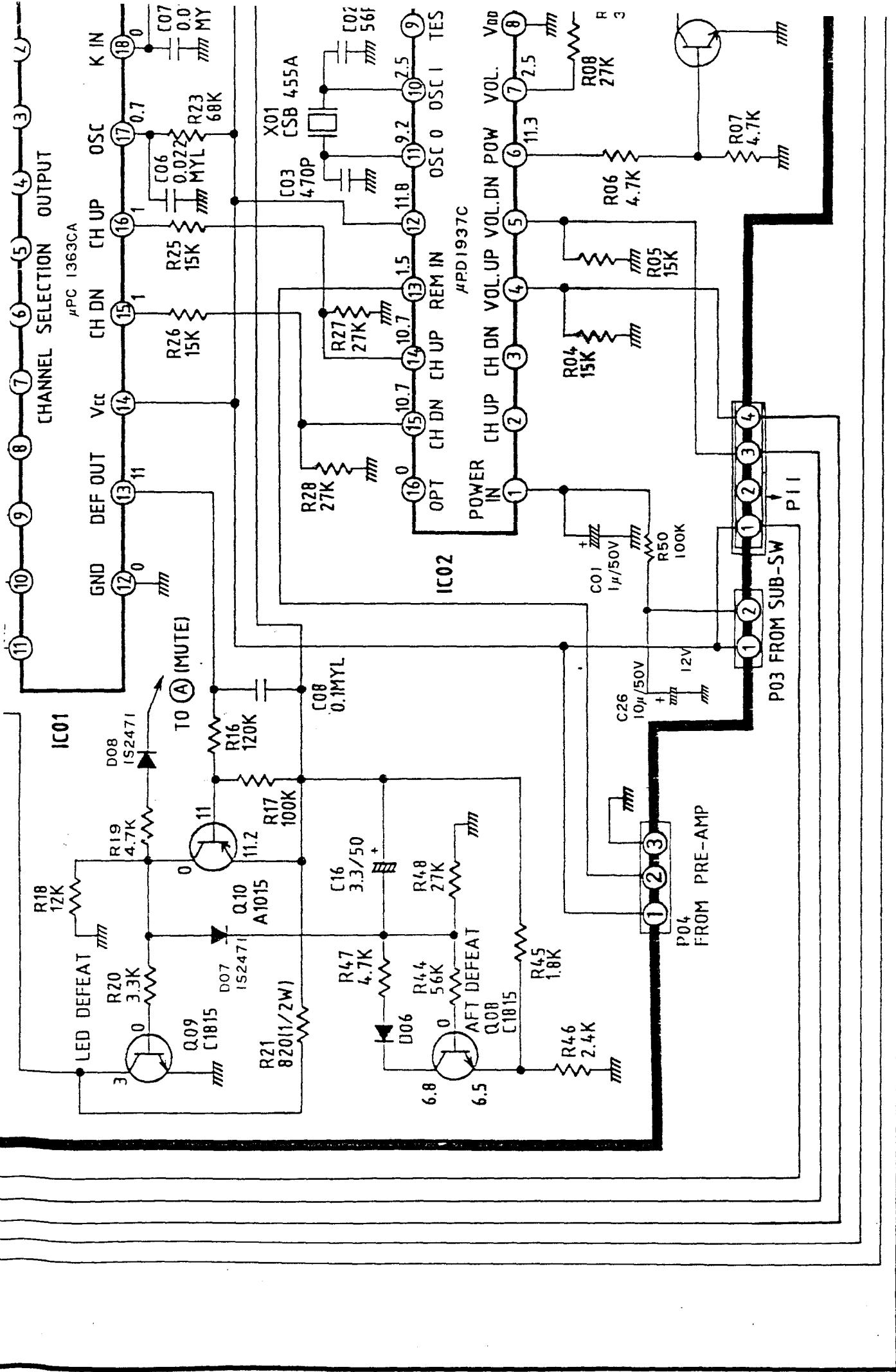
LOCATION NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	RE-MARKS
△ C804	181-131E	MPP, 0.0022uF/2KV	S
C805	08201046	CK, 270pF/500V ± 10%	R
C806	181-222D	CE, 1000uF/16V	R
C807	08201046	CK, 270pF/500V ± 10%	R
C808	02140425	CE, 1000uF/25V	R
C809	08201046	CK, 270pF/500V ± 10%	R
C810	02140721	CE, 220uF/160V	R
△ C811	181-157A	CK, 0.0022uF	S
C812	181-124A	CE, 120uF/400V	S
C813	08201060	CK, 0.001uF/500V ± 10%	R
C814	08201060	CK, 0.001uF/500V ± 10%	R
C815	08201060	CK, 0.001uF/500V ± 10%	R
C816	08201060	CK, 0.001uF/500V ± 10%	R
C817	08110313	CE, 10uF/16V	R
C818	08110507	CE, 1uF	R
C819	181-057Q	PE, 0.0082uF/100V	S
C820	08310136	CC, 100pF ± 10%	R
C830	02140421	CE, 220uF/25V	R
△ C851	181-092A	MPP, 0.1uF AC250V	S
△ C853	181-092A	MPP, 0.1uF AC250V	S
COIL AND TRANSFORMER			
L102	150-069A	COIL, PEAKING 15uH	S
L104	150-327M	COIL, VIF (PC04X)	S
L105	150-327Q	COIL, AFT (PC04X)	S
L106	150-327P	COIL, SAW MATCHING	S
L107	150-069A	COIL, PEAKING 15uH	S
L161	150-167J	COIL, CHOKE 0.65uH	S
L162	150-381A	COIL, ASC TRAP (PC04X)	S
L401	125-022B	CORE, FERRITE SM-2CRHW 3.5 × 12 × 18	
L402	150-1096	COIL, PEAKING SPL 6800uH	S
L403	150-224C	COIL, LINEARITY	S
L404	150-166G	COIL, CHOKE 10uH	S
L405	150-166G	COIL, CHOKE 10uH	S
L801	150-109A	COIL, PEAKING 1uH	S
L802	04040025	COIL, PEAKING SPL 2.2uH	S
L803	125-022B	CORE, FERRITE SM-2CRHW 3.5 × 12 × 18	
L804	150-235E	HOR. CHOKE COIL 1MH (1A)	S
L805	150-109U	COIL, PEAKING 330uH	S
△ T401	151-116B	TRANS. H. DRIVE (PC04X)	S
△ T402	154-125A	FBT	S
△ T801	151-237B	TRANS. SMPS	S
T851	150-123A	COIL, LINE B82723-G2-C82(27MH)	S
DIODE			
D102	06200226	1N4148TA	S
D211	06200226	1N4148TA	S
D301	06220070	1N4003TA	S
D402	06200203	RU-1AV	S
D403	06200203	RU-1AV	S
D404	06200287	ERB24-06D	S
D405	167-006B	IC, KA33V	S
D406	06220070	1N4003TA	S
D407	06200226	1N4148TA	S
D451	06200203	RU-1AV	S
D801	06200203	RU-1AV	S
D803	06200203	RU-1AV	S

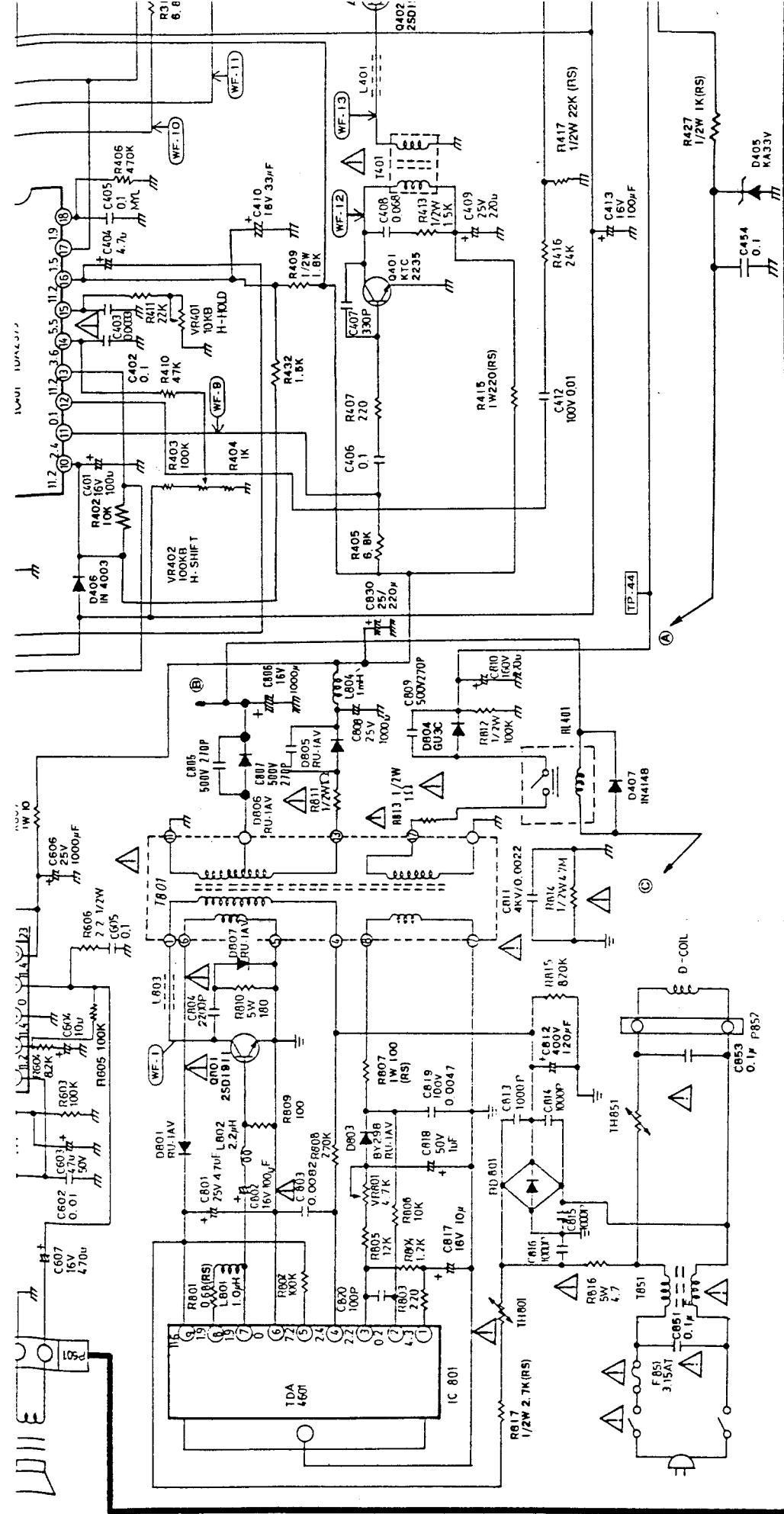
LOCATION NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	RE-MARKS
△ D804	06200255	GU3C	S
D805	06200203	RU-1AV	S
D806	06200203	RU-1AV	S
D807	06200203	RU-1AV	S
BD801	162-045A	DIODE BRIDGE, RB-156	S
TRANSISTOR			
Q161	06120025	KTC388A	S
Q201	06120168	KTC1815-O	S
Q401	06120161	KTC2229-O	S
△ Q402	06170030	TR, 2SD1911	S
△ Q801	06170030	TR, 2SD1911	S
IC			
IC101	06300357	IC, LA7520	S
IC301	06300383	IC, TDA3653	S
IC401	06300381	IC, TDA2579	S
IC601	06300386	IC, TDA2006	S
IC701	06300218	IC, GL7812	S
IC801	06300323	IC, TDA4601	S
MISCELLANEOUS			
Z101	166-017B	FILTER, SAW F-1035	R
Z102	166-032E	FILTER, CERAMIC CDA6.0MD	R
Z103	166-031C	TRAP, CERAMIC TPS6.0MB	R
Z104	166-002E	FILTER, CERAMIC SFE6.0MB	R
P101	366-039N	PIN, MOLEX 5045-14A	R
P104	366-039B	PIN, MOLEX 5045-03A	R
P105	366-034D	PIN, MOLEX 5273-02A	R
P251	366-039E	PIN, MOLEX 5045-06A	R
P401	366-033A	PIN, FLAT WAFER 6P	R
P451	366-034B	PIN, MOLEX 5273-04A	R
P601	366-034D	PIN, MOLEX 5273-02A	R
P851	366-043B	PIN, ASSY PLUG (2P)	R
P852	366-043B	PIN, ASSY PLUG (2P)	R
P10	366-067C	PIN, MOLEX 5281-05A	R
P11	366-067C	PIN, MOLEX 5281-05A	R
RL1	141-005B	RELAY, VS12MB	R
DL201	150-424A	COIL, DELAY LINE DLC-2062	S
△ TH801	163-020A	PTC, Q63100-P2462-J29	S
TH851	163-012A	THERMISTOR, PTH451A02	S
BG180M290		BG180M290	
△ F851	131-085A	FUSE, 3.15A/250V	S
TUNER	113-184A	TUNER	S
SW301	146-111A	SWITCH, SVC P12T21	R
RESISTOR			
R901	01157099	RD, 1.2K ohm	R
R902	01157084	RD, 300 ohm	R
R903	01157061	RD, 33 ohm	R
R904	01154165	RD, 680K ohm 1/2W	R
R905	01157099	RD, 1.2K ohm	R
R906	01154101	RD, 1.5K ohm 1/2W	R
R907	01332123	RS, 12K ohm 1W	R
R908	01157099	RD, 1.2K ohm	R
R909	01157084	RD, 300 ohm	R
R910	01157061	RD, 33 ohm	R

3. CPT P.C.BOARD (110-675B)

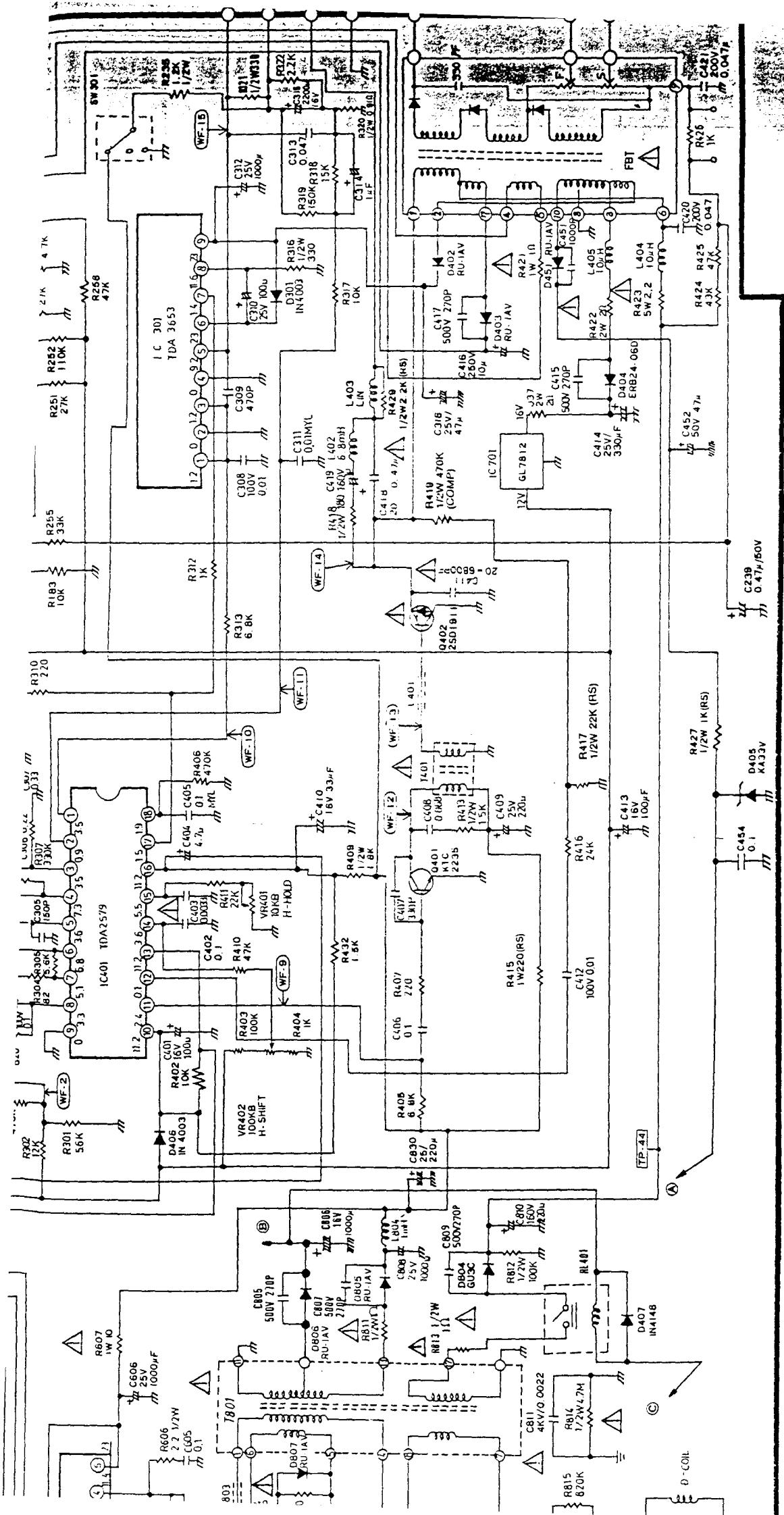
484-600B (2/2)







The components marked Δ conform to VDE or IEC guidelines
and are essential for safe operation of the set while those marked
 \triangle are required for correct operation. Use specified parts only
when replacing.



NOTICE

Since this is a basic circuit diagram.
The value of components and some partial connection
are subject to be changed for improvement.