

# SECTION1 SUMMARY

## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

A	AC	:Alternating Current
	ACC	:Automatic Color Control
	ACSS	:Automatic Channel Setting System
	ADJ	:Adjust
	A/E	:Audio Erase
	AFC	:Automatic Frequency Control
	AFT	:Automatic Fine Tuning
	AGC	:Automatic Gain Control
	A.H.SW	:Audio Head Switch
	ALC	:Automatic Level Control
	AM	:Amplitude Modulation
	AMP	:Amplifier
	ANT	:Antenna
	APC	:Automatic Phase Control
	ASS'Y	:Assembly
	AUX	:Auxiliary
B	B	:Base
	BGP	:Burst Gate Pulse
	BPF	:Bandpass Filter
	BS	:Broadcasting Satellite
	BW or B/W	:Black and White
C	C	:Capacitor, Chroma, Collector
	CAN	:Cancel
	CAP	:Capstan
	CAP.BRK	:Capstan Brake
	CAP.RVS	:Capstan Reverse
	CATV	:Cable Television
	CBA	:Circuit Board Assembly
	CCD	:Charge Coupled Device
	C.CTL	:Chro Control, Capstan Control
	CFG	:Capstan Frequency Generator
	CHROMA	:Chrominance
	CNR	:Chroma Noise Reduction
	COMB	:Combination
		Comb Filter
	COMP	:Comparator
		Composite
		Compensation
	CONV	:Converter
	C.ROT SW	:Color Rotary Switch
	CS	:Chip Selcet
	C.SYNC	:Composite Synchronization
	CTL DIV	:Control Divide
	CUR	:Current
	CYL	:Cylinder
D	D	:Drum, Digital, Diode, Drain
	D.ADJ	:Drum Adjust
	DC	:Direct Current
	D.CTL	:Drum Control
	DEMODO	:Demodulator
	DET	:Detector
	DEV	:Deviation
	DHP	:Double High Pass
	DIGITRON	:Digital Display Tube
	DL	:Delay line
	DOC	:Drop Out Compensator
	DUB	:Dubbing
	D.V SYNC	:Dummy Vertical Synchronization
E	E	:Emitter
	EE	:Electric to Electric
	EMPH	:Emphasis
	ENA	:Enable
	ENV	:Envelope
	EP	:Extended Play
	EQ	:Equalizer
	EXP	:Expander
F	F	:Fuse
	FB	:Feed Back
	FBC	:Feed Back Clamp
	FE	:Full Erase
	FG	:Frequency Generator
	FL	:Filter
	FM	:Frequency Modulation
	F/R	:Front/Rear
	FS	:Frequency Synthesizer
	FSC	:Subcarrier Frequency
	F/V	:Frequency Voltage
G	GEN	:Generator
H	H	:High, Horizontal
I	IC	:Integrated Circuit
	IF	:Intermediate Frequency
	INS	:Insert
L	L	:Low, Left, Coil
	LD	:LED
	LD VTG CTL	:Loading Voltage Control
	LECHA	:Letter Character
	L.M	:Level Meter
	LP	:Long Play

	LPF	:Low Pass Filter
M	MAX	:Maximum
	MD	:Modulator
	MECHA.CTL	:Mechanism Control
	MIC	:Microphone
	MIN	:Minimum
	MIX	:Mixer, Mixing
	M.M.	:Monostable, Multivibrator
	MMV	:Mono Multi Vibrator
	MOD	:Modulation, Modulator
	MODEM	:Modulator-Demodulator
	MPX	:Multiplex
N	NR	:Noise Reduction
O	OSC	:Oscillator
	OSD	:On Screen Display
P	PB	:Playback
	PCB	:Printed Circuit Board
	P.CTL	:Power Control
	PRE-AMP	:Preamplifier
	P.F	:Power Failure
	PG	:Pulse Generator
	PLL	:Phase Locked Loop
	PREM.DET	:Premire Detect
	P.P	:Peak-to-Peak
	PS	:Phase Shift
	PWM	:Pulse Width Modulation
	PWR CTL	:Power Control
Q	Q	:Transistor
	QH	:Quasi Horizontal
	QSR	:Quick Setting Record
	QTR	:Quick Timer Record
	QV	:Quasi Vertical
R	R	:Resistor, Right
	RE(or RC)	:Remocon, Receiver
	REC	:Recording
	REC S 'H'	:Record Start 'High'
	REF	:Reference
	REG	:Regulated, Regulator
	REMOCON	:Remote Control(unit)
	RF	:Radio Frequency
	R/P	:Record/Playback
	RTC	:Reel Time Counter
S	S	:Serial
	S.ACCEL	:Slow Accel
	SAOP	:Second Audio Program
	SC	:Scart, Simulcast
	S.DET	:Secam Detect
	SH	:Shift
	SHARP	:Sharpness
	SIF	:Sound Intermediate Frequency
	SLD	:Side Locking
	S/N	:Signal to Noise Ratio
	SP	:Standard Play
	ST	:Stereo
	SUB	:Subtract, Subcarrier
	SW or S/W	:Switch
	SYNC	:Synchronization
	SYSCON	:System Control
T	T	:Coil
	TP	:Test Point
	TR	:Transistor
	TRK	:Tracking
	TRANS	:Transformer
	TU	:Tuner, Take-up
U	UHF	:Ultra High Frequency
	UNREG	:Unregulated
V	V	:Volt, Vertical
	VA	:Always Voltage
	VCO	:Voltage Controlled Oscillator
	VGC	:Voltage Gain Control
	VHF	:Very High Frequency
	V.H.SW	:Video Head Switch
	VISS	:VHS Index Search
	VPS	:Video Program System
	VR	:Variable Resistor or Volume
	V-SYNC	:Vertical Synchronization
	VTG	:Voltage
	VV	:Voltage to Voltage
	VXO	:Voltage X-tal Oscillator
W	W	:Watt
	WHT	:White
	W/O	:With out
X	X-TAL	:Crystal
Y	Y/C	:Luminance/Chrominance
	YNR	:Luminance Noise Reduction
Z	ZD	:Zener Diode

# IMPORTANT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Prior to shipment from the factory, the products are strictly inspected to conform with the recognized product safety and electrical codes of the countries in which they are to be sold. However, in order to maintain such compliance, it is equally important to implement the following precautions when a set is being serviced.

## • Precautions during Servicing

1. Locations requiring special caution are denoted by labels and inscriptions on the cabinet, chassis and certain parts of the product. When performing service, be sure to read and comply with these and other cautionary notices appearing in the operation and service manuals.
2. Parts identified by the  $\triangle$  symbol and shaded (  $\nabla$  ) parts are critical for safety.  
Replace only with specified part numbers.  
Note : Parts in this category also include those specified to comply with X-ray emission standards for products using cathode ray tubes and those specified for compliance with various regulations regarding spurious radiation emission.
3. Use Specified internal wiring. Note especially:
  - 1) Double insulated wires
  - 2) High voltage leads
4. Use specified insulating materials for hazardous live parts. Note especially:
  - 1) Insulation Tape
  - 2) PVC tubing
  - 3) Spacers
  - 4) Insulation sheets for transistor
5. Observe that wires do not contact heat producing parts (heatsinks, oxide metal film resistors, fusible resistors, etc.)
6. Check that replaced wires do not contact sharp edged or pointed parts.
7.
  - 1) When a power cord has been replaced, check that A mark is made on the cord, under strain, near the aperture, and the flexible cord is subjected 100 times to a pull of 40N for a duration of 1 second each.
  - 2) During the test, the cord shall not be displaced by more than 2mm
8. Also check areas surrounding repaired locations.

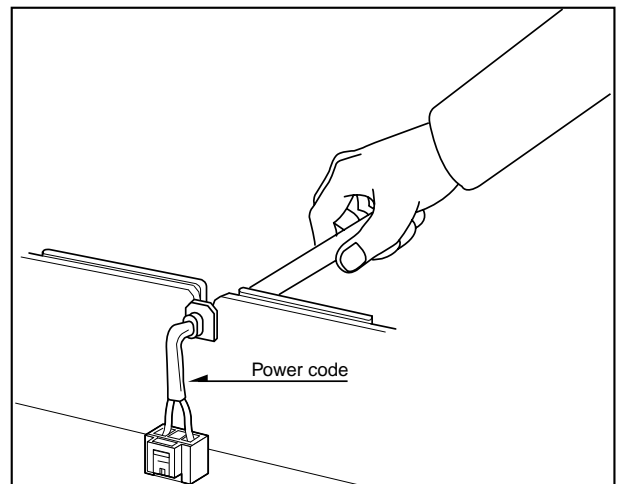


Fig. 1

# SAFETY CHECK AFTER SERVICING

Examine the area surrounding the repaired location for damage or deterioration. Observe that screws, parts and wires have been returned to original positions. Afterwards, perform the following tests and confirm the specified values in order to verify compliance with safety standards.

## • Insulation resistance test

confirm the specified insulation resistance or greater between power cord plug prongs and externally exposed parts of the set (RF terminals, antenna terminals, video and audio input and output terminals, incrophone jacks, earphone jacks, etc.) See table below.

## • Dielectric strength test

Confirm specified dielectric strength or greater between power cord prongs and exposed accessible parts of the set (RF terminals, antenna terminals, video and audio input and output terminals, incrophone jacks, earphone jacks, etc.) See table below.

## • Clearance distance

When replacing primary circuit components, confirm specified clearance distance (d), (d') between soldered terminals, and between terminals and surrounding metallic parts. See table below.

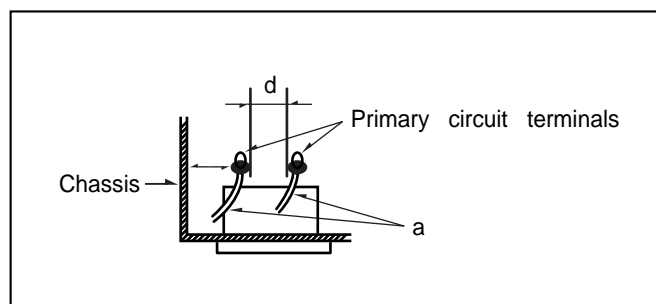


Fig. 2

Table 1 : Ratings for selected areas

AC Line Voltage	Region	Insulation Resistance	Dielectric Strength	Clearance Distance(d),(d')
*100 to 130 V 200 to 240 V	Europe Australia	≥ 10 MΩ/500 V DC	4kV 1 minute	≥ 6mm(d) ≥ 8mm(d) (a Power cord)

\* Class II model only.

Note. This table is unofficial and for reference only. Be sure to confirm the precise values for your particular country and locality.

## • Leakage Current test

Confirm specified or lower leakage current between B(earth ground, power cord plug prongs) and externally exposed accessible parts (RF terminals, antenna terminals, video and audio input and output terminals, microphone jacks, earphone jacks, etc.)

Measuring Method: (Power ON)

Insert load Z between B(earth ground, power cord plug prongs) and exposed accessible parts. Use an AC voltmeter to measure across both terminals of load Z. See figure and following table.

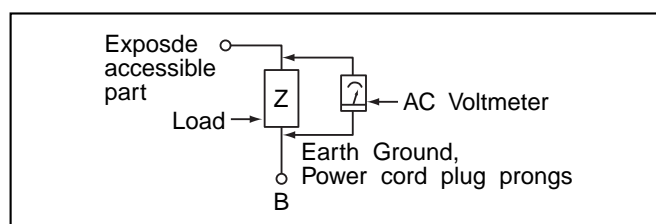


Fig. 3

Table 2: Leakage current ratings for selected areas.

AC Line Voltage	Region	Load Z	Leakage Current(i)	Earth Ground (B) to :
100 to 130 V	Europe	2kΩ	i ≤ 0.7m A peak i ≤ 2m A DC	Antenna earth terminals
200 to 240 V	Australia	50kΩ	i ≤ 0.7m A peak i ≤ 2m A DC	Other terminals

Note. This table is for IEC member only. Be sure to confirm the precise values for your particular country and locality.

# SERVICE NOTICE ON REPLACING EEPROM

In case that defective EEPROM of PAL models is replaced, to operate these sets from the initial state MP KEY must be repaired as well before delivering to the customer.

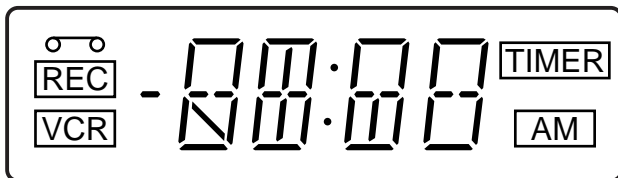
If MP KEY isn't repaired the setting of RF OUT channel or LANGUAGE might be different from that for customer's country.

- **MP KEY** : In case of PAL VCR if holding the REC button on the front panel and the CLEAR button on the remote control handset for 5 ~ 7 seconds with power being switch all and no tapes, OK is displayed at FLD for FLD models and LED becomes on for LED CLOCK models. This is the state that initializing EEPROM is finished.  
(In case of PAL VCP if holding the REC button on the front panel and the MENU button on the remote control handset for 5 ~ 7 seconds with power being off and no tapes, All the LED DOTs become on. This is the state that initializing EEPROM is finished.)

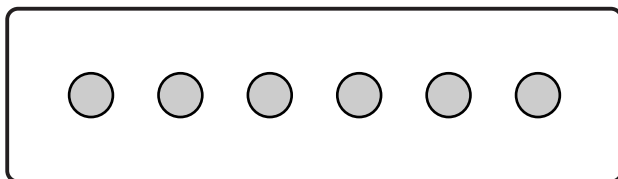
- **MP KEY's function** : MP KEY sets EEPROM's data up to the initial state.



- **FLD MODEL:**  
MP KEY "OK"



- **LED CLOCK MODEL:**  
MP KEY Switch all on a Light



- **LED DOT MODEL:**  
MP KEY Switch all on a Light