

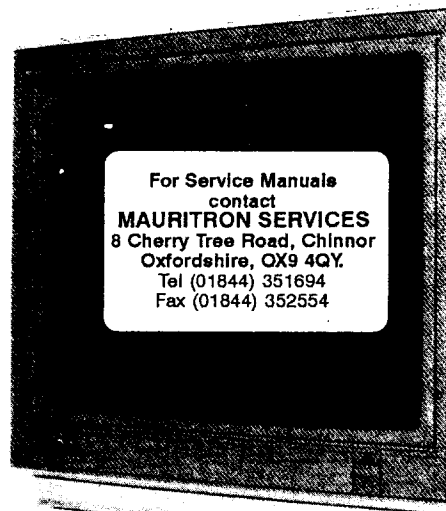
mitsubishi

Service Manual

1781

COLOR MONITOR

MODEL : RM 1404
XC 1404
XC 1404 CB



For Service Manuals
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 **mitsubishi electric**

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

NOTICE: Observe all cautions and safety related notes located inside the receiver cabinet and on the receiver chassis.

WARNING

1. Operation of the receiver, outside the cabinet or with the cover removed, involves a shock hazard from the receiver power supplies. Work on the receiver should not be attempted by anyone who is not thoroughly familiar with precautions necessary when working on high-voltage equipment.
2. Do not install, remove or handle the picture tube in any manner unless shatter-proof goggles are worn. People not so equipped should be kept away while the picture tube is being handled. Keep the picture tube away from the body while handling.

X-RADIATION WARNING

The surface of the picture tube may generate X-Radiation. Caution during service and, if possible, the use of a lead apron is recommended for shielding.

When replacing the picture tube, use only a designated replacement part since it is a critical component with regard to X-Radiation as noted above. (No high-voltage adjustments are provided.) The high-voltage specification is described on page 5.

LEAKAGE CURRENT CHECK

Before returning the receiver to the customer, it is recommended that the leakage current be measured according to the following methods.

1. Cold Check

With the AC plug removed from the power source, place a jumper across the two AC plug prongs. Turn the receiver AC switch on. Using an ohm meter, connect one lead to the jumpered AC plug and touch the other lead to each exposed metal part (antennas, handle bracket, metal cabinet, screwheads, metal overlays, control shafts, etc.), particularly any exposed metal part having a return path to the chassis. Exposed metal parts having a return path to the chassis should have a minimum resistance reading of 1 megohm. Any resistance below this value indicates an abnormality which requires corrective action. Exposed metal parts not having a return path to the chassis will indicate an open circuit.

2. Hot Check

The test sequence, with reference to the measuring circuit in Figure 1, is as follows:

- (1) With switch S1 open, the receiver is to be connected to the measuring circuit. Immediately after connection, the leakage current is measured using both positions of switch S2, and with the switching devices in the receiver in all of their operating positions.
- (2) Switch S1 is then to be closed, energizing the receiver, and immediately after closing the switch, the leakage current is to be measured using both positions of switch S2, and with the switching devices in the receiver in all of their operating positions.

Current measurements of items (1) and (2) are to be repeated after the receiver has reached thermal stabilization.

The leakage current shall not be more than 5 milliamperes for USA, but in Europe, the current is limited less than 7.5 milliamperes.

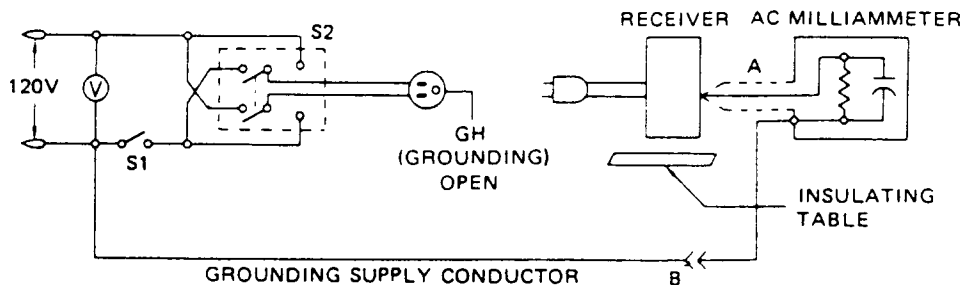


Figure 1

PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

Many electrical and mechanical parts in a display monitor have special safety-related characteristics.

These characteristics are often not evident from visual inspection, nor can the protection afforded by them necessarily be obtained by using replacement components rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc.

Replacement parts which have these special safety characteristics are identified in this service manual.

Electrical components having such features are identified by shading on the schematic diagram and the parts list of this service manual and by marking on the supplementary sheet for this chassis to be issued subsequently. Therefore replacements for any safety parts should be identical in value and characteristics.

WARNING

Cut silicone seal between black socket guide and white socket prior to removing CRT socket PCB assembly.

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SPECIFICATIONS

Description	Nominal	Limit
1 Power input	AC 100V ~240V-50/60Hz (AT-1332A-AC120V, 60Hz)	
2 Power consumption		70W Max.
3 Input signal		
a) R.G.B. Video	R.G.B. Separate T.T.L. Level, Positive	
b) Synchronous	T.T.L. Level Positive	
c) Intensity	T.T.L. Level, Positive	
4 Resolution		
a) Horizontal	640 dots	
b) Vertical	200 lines	
5 Display size	256(W) x 178(H) mm	
6 Retrace time		
a) Horizontal		12.0 μ s Max.
b) Vertical		1.0 ms Max.
7 Display color	16 colors	
8 High voltage	22.5 kV/0.5mA	22.5 \pm 1 kV/0.5mA
9 Picture linearity		
a) Horizontal		10% Max.
b) Vertical		10% Max.
10 Synchronous (Pull in range)		
a) Horizontal		15.70 \pm 0.2 kHz
b) Vertical		59.81 \pm 3 Hz

THEORY OF OPERATION

1. RGB Drive Circuit

The RGB input signal with positive polarity is applied to the inverter IC201 and output by IC201 in the negative polarity. The signal is inverted to the positive polarity by IC202 and applied to the base of RGB-Drive transistors Q6R1, Q6G1 and Q6B1.

The bias of RGB-Amp transistors are adjustable by BRIGHTNESS control (VR-291) and SUB-BRIGHT volume (VR201) connected to the base of BRIGHT control transistor Q203.

When the intensity signal is of negative polarity, the transistor Q201 is turned to OFF and the contrast can be adjusted by the CONTRAST control (VR-292).

2. RGB Beam Current Limiting Circuit

If the beam current increases, the cathode side of D505 will drop. So the base bias of Q204 will drop and the collector current will increase. As the result, the base voltages of Q203 decrease to limit the increase of the CRT current.

If the beam current reduces, the base voltage of Q203 increases to limit the reduction of beam current. In other words, the brightness of picture is maintained at a constant level.

3. RGB Output Circuit

The RGB signal is applied to the base of the RGB Output transistors Q6R2, Q6G2 and Q6B2 through the RGB Drive transistors Q6R1, Q6G1 and Q6B1. Since the circuit is connected to the CRT, the structure is so designed to accept adjustment of RGB-Cutoff volume VR6R2, VR6G2 and VR6B2.

Correct white balance is obtained by adjusting RB-Drive volume VR6R1 and VR6B1. Blanking pulse is applied to the emitter of Q6R2, Q6G2 and Q6B2 through Blanking-1, -2 and -3 transistors Q403, Q601 and Q602.

4. Vertical Deflection Circuit

The vertical sync. signal with positive polarity is applied to pin 11 of the vertical and horizontal IC (IC401).

Pin 10 of IC401 is connected to the vertical oscillator circuit and the frequency of the oscillator can be controlled by the voltage of pin 10 which can be varied by V.HOLD Volume (VR404).

The oscillator output is fed to the vertical drive circuit and its output derived from pin 7 is applied to the vertical output.

The vertical output employs a SRPP (Shunt Regulated Push-Pull) circuit consisting of two transistors Q401 and Q402.

The saw-tooth wave is applied to pin 8 of IC401 as an A.C. feed-back.

The emitter circuit of Q401 is controlled by HEIGHT Volume (VR403) to vary the vertical size of the raster.

Linearity adjustment is done by integrating the saw-tooth voltage.

V.LIN Volume (VR402) is a variable resistor for vertical linearity adjustment.

Vertical position is determined by the amount of D.C. component flowing through the vertical deflection coil.

The amount can be varied by changing the position of V-CENT (S491).

5. Horizontal Oscillator, AFC and Drive Circuit

The horizontal sync. signal with negative polarity is applied to pin 14 of IC401 through IC202.

The saw-tooth wave of horizontal frequency is produced by integrating the horizontal pulse from FBT (T503), and is fed to pin 1 of IC401 for AFC. The phase of horizontal saw-tooth wave is compared with that of horizontal sync. signal from pin 14 at AFC circuit inside the IC401.

H. PHASE control (VR501) determines the relative position of raster and picture.

The horizontal oscillation frequency can be controlled by H. HOLD Volume VR502 connected to pin 3.

The horizontal frequency oscillated is obtained from pin 4 of IC401, and is fed to the next horizontal drive circuit. The pulse switching mode of the driver and output stage is of reverse polarity type; that is, when the driver transistor is ON, the output transistor is OFF.

6. Horizontal Output Circuit

In the horizontal output circuit, deflection current is supplied to the horizontal deflection coil and, at the same time, pulses for blanking, for CRT heater voltage and for D.C. voltages, are generated in the flyback transformer (T503).

The Figure A below shows the basic circuit of a horizontal output circuit. In this circuit, the transistor goes on and off according to the base current and it functions as one switch together with the damper diode connected parallel to it. Thus, the equivalent circuit becomes like the one shown in Figure B. In the actual circuit, the damper diode D is not provided. The base-collector junction of H.OUT transistor plays the role of the damper diode.

The performance is explained hereafter with reference to Figure B and the waveforms at various parts of the circuit shown in Figure C. When switch S is closed at t_1 , the current I_Y which flows through the deflection yoke L_Y increases linearly with time. When I_Y reaches a certain value, switch S is opened at $t=t_2$, and switch current I_S becomes zero at once, but I_Y does not become zero instantly and flows into capacitor C, resulting in a ring. After a half cycle of ringing, yoke current I_Y reaches the negative maximum level at t_3 time. If at this time, the switch S is closed again, ringing stops and the current flowing through the deflection yoke decreases linearly to zero. Thus one cycle is completed. During $t_1 \sim t_2$, energy flows out of the power source but, at t_3 , energy returns to the power source. Thus the power loss in the circuit is extremely small. The time from $t_2 \sim t_3$ is the retrace period, which is determined by the resonant frequency of L_Y and C.

During the period of $t_2 \sim t_3$, the deflection yoke current I_Y changes from the positive peak to the negative peak and, during this period, the voltage of C becomes maximum as shown in figure C(f). When the retrace period is set at about $1/5$ the horizontal scanning period, the amplitude of this pulse voltage will become 7 to 8 times that of the power supply voltage. The said peak level of pulse voltage is expressed by the following formula;

$$V_{cp} \propto \frac{V_{cc}}{\sqrt{L_Y C}}$$

The output transistor used for switching should be able to withstand this pulse voltage.

H. WIDTH control (LS52) is variable inductance which enables adjustment of raster horizontal size.

Horizontal position of the raster can be adjusted by changing the position of H. CENT (S591) which can switch the direction of D.C. current flow in the deflection yoke.

Focus and Screen voltage for the CRT is produced by dividing the anode voltage.

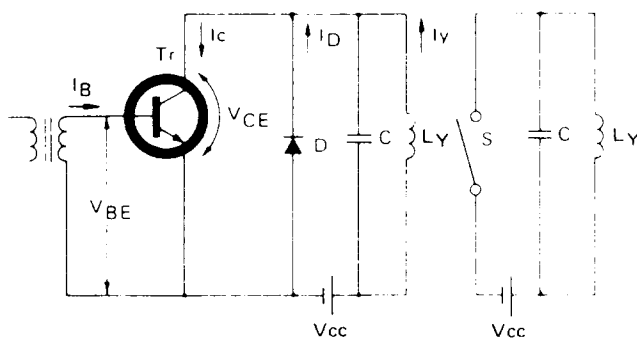


Figure A

Figure B

Horizontal Output Circuit

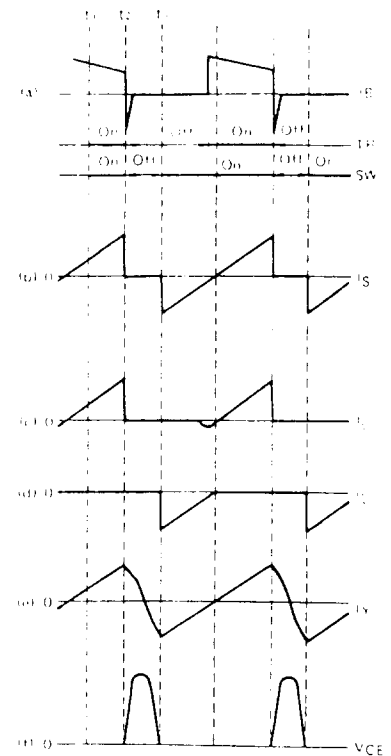


Figure C

Waveform in Horizontal Output Circuit

7. High Voltage Hold-Down Circuit

If a failure occurs which causes an increase in high voltage (such as an opened sweep capacitor or failed power regulator), then the pin ⑤ voltage of IC401 will increase through FBT (T503).

When this happens, the oscillator signal coming from IC401 through R508 can no longer drive Q501, turning off the high voltage. Therefore, to restart the oscillator and the high voltage, the television set must be turned off and then turned on again.

8. Power Source Circuit

The chassis (secondary side) is insulated from the power source (primary side) by the transformer T931 for switching power source. By the winding of the transformer T931 connected to the collector circuit and the other winding connected to the base circuit, the transistor in the control IC (IC991) is submitted to positive feed back and operates as a blocking oscillator.

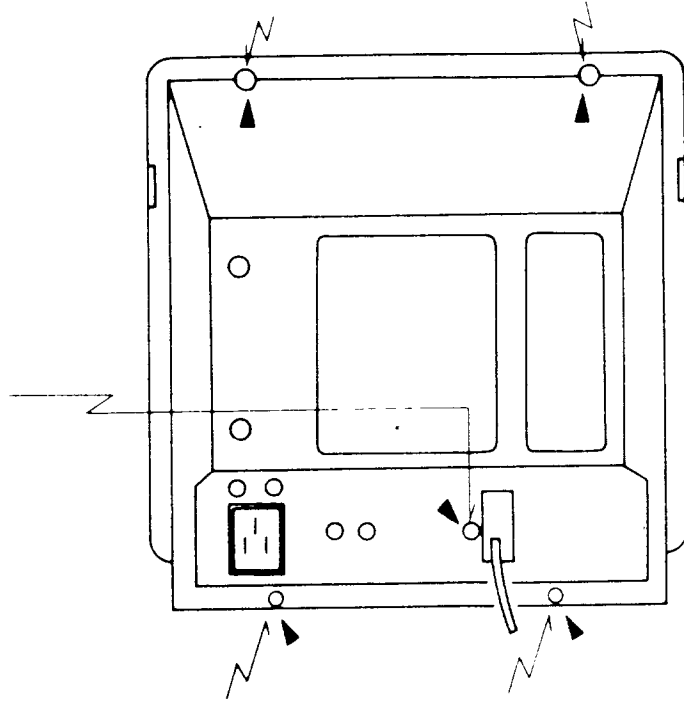
The operating frequency is determined in around 16 to 20 KHz by the primary winding of T931. Changes in the power source voltage and in the load current are detected by the winding and the voltage is applied to pin ④ of IC991.

When the voltage applied to pin ④ changes, the conducting time of the transistor in IC991 changes to compensate for the change in the secondary output voltage of T931 and to stabilize the output voltage.

9. Display Color

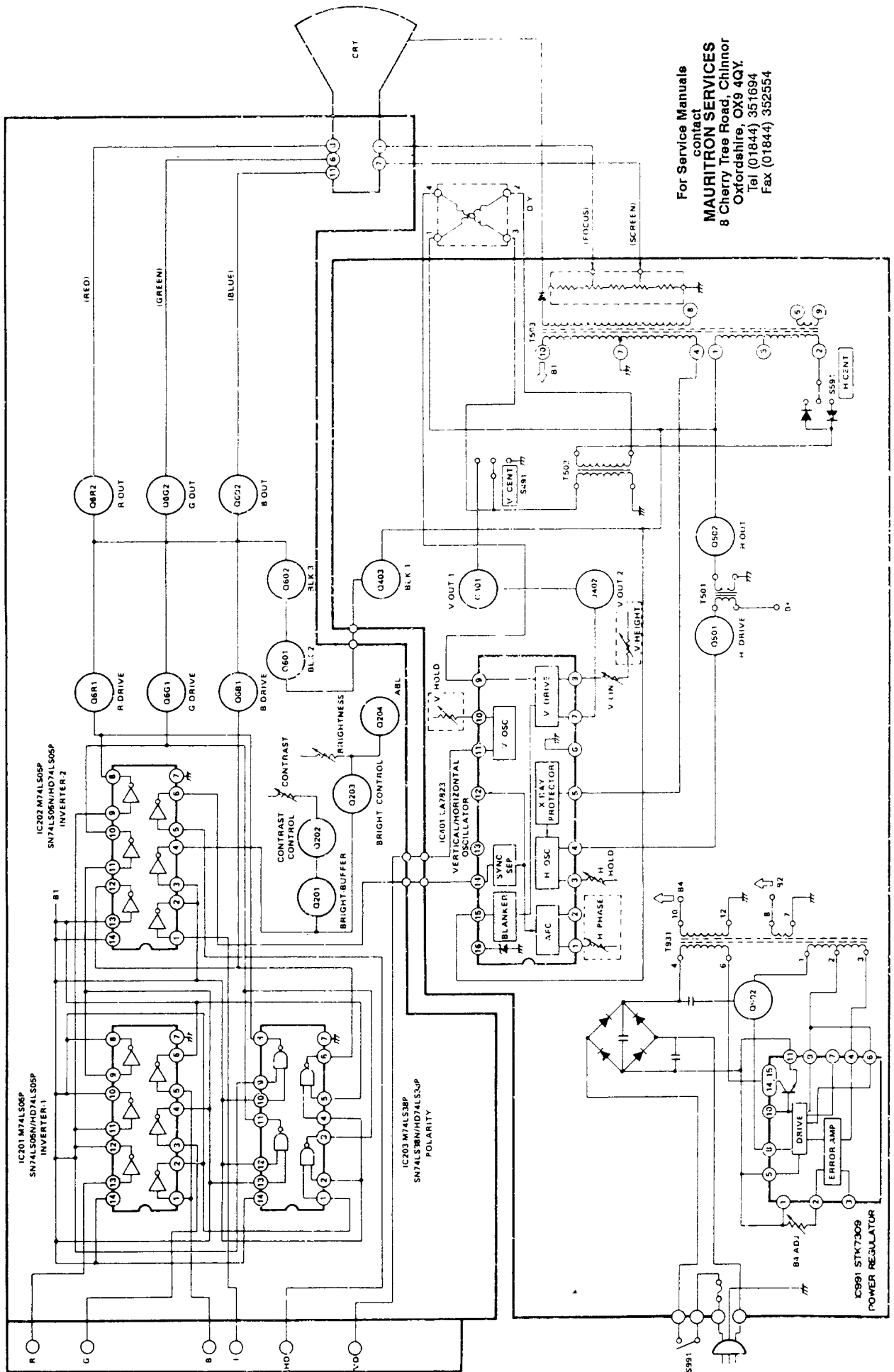
I	R	G	B	COLOR
0	0	0	0	BLACK
0	0	0	1	BLUE
0	0	1	0	GREEN
0	0	1	1	CYAN
0	1	0	0	RED
0	1	0	1	MAGENTA
0	1	1	0	BROWN
0	1	1	1	GRAY 1 (BRIGHT)
1	0	0	0	GRAY 2
1	0	0	1	LIGHT BLUE
1	0	1	0	LIGHT GREEN
1	0	1	1	LIGHT CYAN
1	1	0	0	LIGHT RED (PINK)
1	1	0	1	LIGHT MAGENTA
1	1	1	0	YELLOW
1	1	1	1	WHITE

DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



NOTE: Remove only the screws marked with an arrow.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



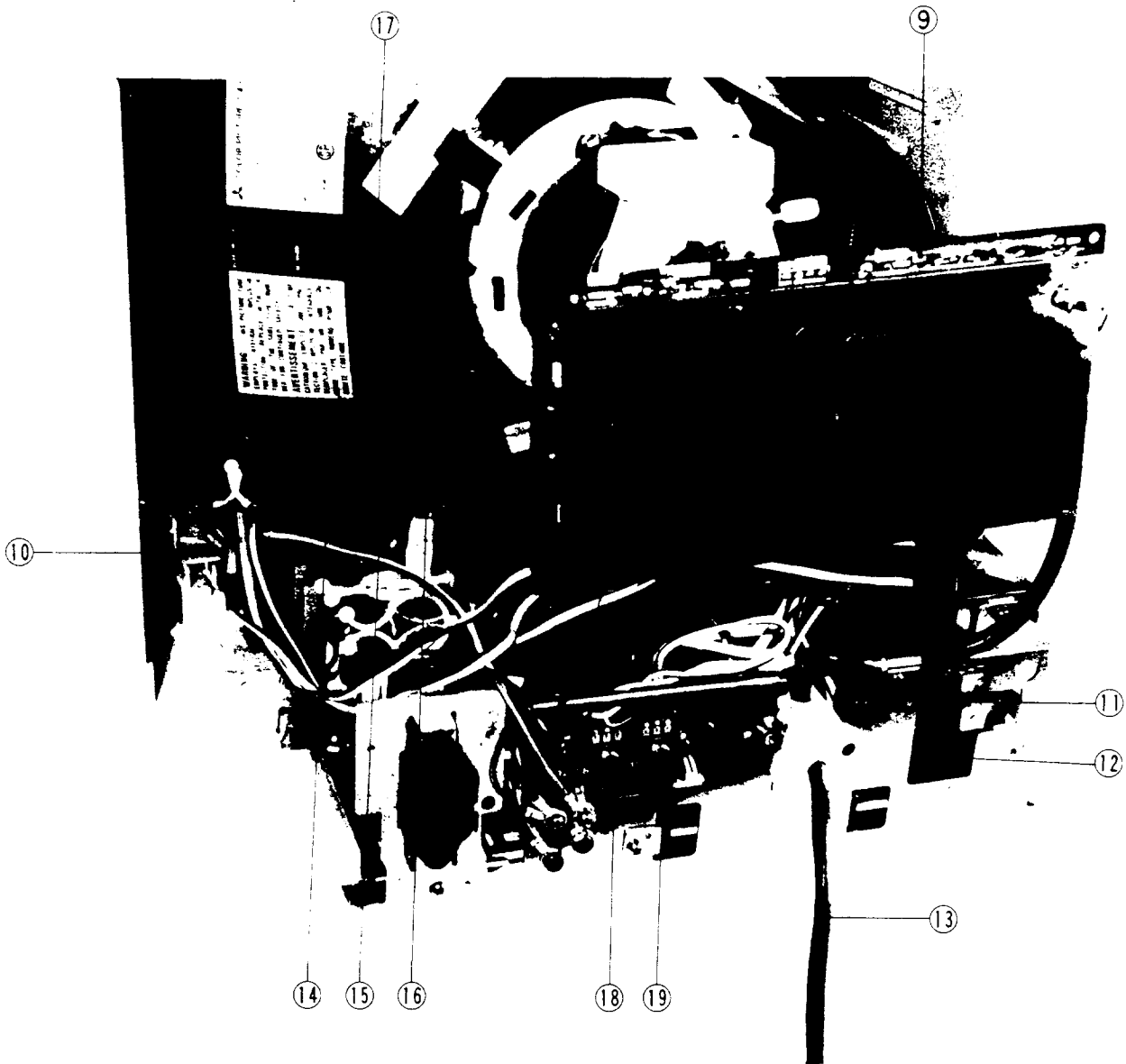
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PARTS LOCATION



- ① DISPLAY P.C. BOARD
- ② FLYBACK TRANSFORMER
- ③ POWER TRANSFORMER
- ④ V.CENTER SWITCH

- ⑤ H. CENTER SWITCH
- ⑥ FUSE, 3.15A
- ⑦ SERVICE SWITCH
- ⑧ DEFLECTION YOKE



- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|------------------|
| ⑨ | CRT P.C. BOARD | ⑮ | CONTRAST CONTROL |
| ⑩ | POWER SWITCH | ⑯ | H. PHASE CONTROL |
| ⑪ | FOCUS CONTROL | ⑰ | CRT |
| ⑫ | SCREEN CONTROL | ⑱ | V. HEIGHT |
| ⑬ | INPUT TERMINAL | ⑲ | V. HOLD |
| ⑭ | BRIGHTNESS CONTROL | | |

ALIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

1. General

- (1) Supply Voltage: Nominal voltage
- (2) Signal: R.G.B. (Positive, Default), HD, VD (Positive, Default), Intensity (Positive, Default)
fH = 15.70 KHz, fV = 59.81 Hz
Should comply with compatible computer.

2. +B4 Voltage Adjustment

- (1) Receive a white pattern signal (Chroma-clear or white raster).
- (2) Set CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS controls (VR292, VR241) at maximum position.
- (3) Make sure the AC power supply voltage is at the specified value.
- (4) Connect a DC voltmeter of 150V full scale between the test points TP-9Z (+) on the DISPLAY PCB chassis ground (-).
- (5) Adjust B4-ADJ volume (VR901) on the DISPLAY PCB for a $115 \pm 1V$ reading on the meter.

3. Horizontal Deflection Circuit Adjustment

3.1 Horizontal Oscillation Circuit Adjustment

- (1) Receive a white pattern signal (Chroma-clear or white raster).
- (2) Short circuit TP-8A and TP-8B.
- (3) Turn the H. HOLD volume (VR502) slowly, starting from higher horizontal frequency (right side) until the picture almost becomes still (synchronized).
- (4) Release short circuit (2) above.

3.2 Horizontal Position Adjustment

- (1) Receive a border pattern signal.
- (2) Set the H. Cent switch (S591) so that the raster is positioned at almost the center of the CRT screen.

Notes: 1. This adjustment should be done after ITC adjustment.
2. During this adjustment, H. PHASE control (VR591) should be at the mid-position.

3.3 Horizontal Width Adjustment

- (1) Receive a gray-1 pattern signal (Chroma-clear or white raster).
- (2) Set CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS controls (VR292, VR291) at their maximum positions.
- (3) Adjust H.WIDTH control (L552) so that a white pattern width becomes 256 ± 8 mm.

4. Vertical Deflection Circuit Alignment

4.1 Vertical Oscillation Circuit Adjustment

- (1) Receive a white pattern signal. (Chroma-clear or white raster)
- (2) Turn V.HOLD volume (VR401) clockwise as far as it will go.
- (3) Then turn the V.HOLD volume (VR401) slowly counterclockwise so that the pattern becomes (synchronized) and continue to turn by 30 degrees at a time.

4.2 Vertical Linearity Adjustment

- (1) Receive a cross-hatch pattern signal.
- (2) Adjust HEIGHT volume (VR403) so that the height becomes 80% of the display area of the CRT.
- (3) Adjust V.LIN volume (VR402) to get optimum linearity.

4.3 Height Adjustment

- (1) Receive a gray-1 pattern signal.
- (2) Adjust HEIGHT volume (VR403) so that the height of the pattern becomes 178 ± 5 mm.

4.4 Vertical Position Adjustment

- (1) Receive a border pattern signal.
- (2) Set the V.CENT switch (S491) at the appropriate position so that the raster is positioned at almost the center of the CRT screen.

5. CRT Circuit Alignment

- (1) Receive a white pattern signal (Chroma-clear or white raster).
- (2) Turn CUTOFF volume (VR6R2, VR6G2, VR6B2) and SCREEN control counterclockwise as far as they will go.
- (3) Set DRIVE volume (VR6R1, VR6B1) at the mechanical center.
- (4) Set CONTRAST AND BRIGHTNESS controls (VR292, VR291) at their maximum positions.
- (5) Set the SERVICE switch (S691) to the service position.
- (6) Adjust the SCREEN control slowly so that either a red, green or blue horizontal line begins to shine.
- (7) Adjust CUTOFF volume (VR6R2, VR6G2, VR6B2) of not appearing R,G or B so that a white horizontal line shines slightly.
- (8) Set the SERVICE switch (S691) back to its normal position.
- (9) Adjust DRIVE volume (VR6R1, VR6B1) for standard white. If necessary, a color analyzer may be used.
- (10) Turn the CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS controls (VR292, VR291) to its maximum position.
- (11) Connect (+) terminal of 1 mA DC ammeter to the TP-9Z and (-) terminal to the TP-1Z.
- (12) Adjust SUB-BRIGHT volume (VR201) so that the ammeter reads $550 \pm 20\mu\text{A}$.

6. Focus Adjustment

- (1) Receive a characters pattern signal.
- (2) Set CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS controls (VR292, VR291) at their maximum positions.
- (3) Adjust the FOCUS control on the FBT BLOCK to get optimum focus.

Note: This adjustment should be done after the completion of SUB-BRIGHT volume (VR201) adjustment.

7. ITC Alignment

Receive a white pattern signal (Chroma-clear or white raster) and allow the regular beam current to flow through it for at least 30 minutes. Place the unit so that it faces east or west and degauss thoroughly the CRT face, chassis, etc. with a degaussing coil.

7.1 Purity and Convergence Adjustment

A) Procedure

- (1) Remove the deflection yoke and the rubber wedges from the picture tube cone, taking care not to strike or scratch the cone surface.
- (2) Clean the remaining cement off the deflection yoke and the surface of the picture tube cone.
- (3) Put the deflection yoke on the neck of the picture tube, fully forward against the cone of the CRT.
- (4) Put the Convergence-Purity Assembly on the neck of the picture tube so that the distance between the 6-pole magnet and the base of the tube is 36 mm (1-7/16 inches), as shown in Figure 1, and hand-tighten the screw.
- (5) Demagnetize the front and sides of the picture tube with a degaussing coil.

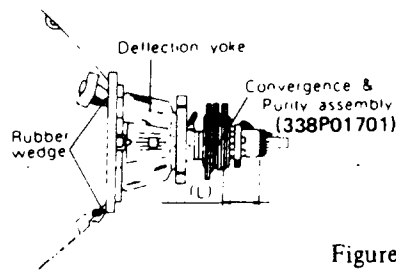


Figure 1

	(L)
370MLB22E	36mm(1-7/16inches)
370MLB22-1E	

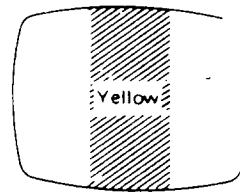


Figure 2

B) Preliminary Adjustment

1. Purity

- (1) Produce a yellow raster by short-circuiting the base and emitter of Q6B2 (B-OUT) with a short lead. (Another method; Primary color pattern signal can be generated by compatible computer)
- (2) With the deflection yoke positioned fully forward, adjust the purity magnet so that the yellow bar is at the center of the screen with normal vertical centering.
- (3) Slide the deflection yoke slowly backwards to produce a uniform yellow raster (Figure 2).
- (4) Produce the primary color rasters – red, green and blue – and make sure no contamination is observed for each color.

To produce a red raster, short-circuit the base and emitter Q6G2 (G-OUT) and Q6B2 (B-OUT) with two short leads. To produce green and blue primary colors, short-circuit the base and emitter of Q6R2 (R-OUT) and Q6B2, or Q6R2 and Q6G2, with two short leads. Temporarily fasten the deflection yoke.

2. Static Convergence

- (1) Set the CONTRAST control (VR292) to its minimum position (fully counterclockwise). If necessary, adjust the BRIGHTNESS control (VR291).
- (2) Adjust the two 4-pole magnets to converge red and blue vertical and horizontal lines at the center of the screen.
- (3) Adjust the two 6-pole magnets to converge the red and blue lines on green (Figure 3).

3. Focus

If necessary, adjust focus. Be certain focus is optimum throughout the entire screen.

C) Regular Adjustment

1. Purity

- (1) Produce a yellow raster by short-circuiting the base and the emitter of Q6B2 (B-OUT) with a short lead.
- (2) Loosen the deflection yoke screw and move it forward. Make certain that the yellow bar is at the horizontal center. If necessary, adjust purity magnets to center it.
- (3) Slide the yoke backwards to produce a uniform yellow raster (Figure 4).
- (4) Using the same procedure as for Preliminary Adjustment, produce a red, blue, and green primary color raster and make sure no contamination is observed for each color.
- (5) If necessary, repeat the above steps.
- (6) Tighten the yoke in position.

2. Static Convergence

- (1) Tune receiver to a cross-hatch signal.
- (2) Set the CONTRAST control (VR292) to minimum. If necessary, adjust the BRIGHTNESS control (VR291).
- (3) Adjust the 4-pole magnets to converge red and blue vertical and horizontal lines at the center of the screen (Figure 5).
- (4) Adjust the 6-pole magnets to place the red and blue converged lines on the green line.
- (5) If necessary, repeat steps (3) and (4) above.

Note:

- Adjustment of the 4-pole magnets affects red and blue beams, moving them an equal distance in opposite directions.



- Adjustments of the 6-pole magnets affects red and blue beams, moving them an equal distance in the same direction.



- The degree of the angle between the tab on the 4-pole magnet and that on the 6-pole magnet controls the amount of beam movement.



- Rotation of the 4 and 6-pole magnets together controls the direction of beam movement.



Figure 3

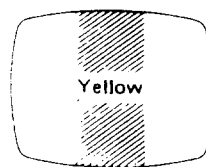


Figure 4

Note:

When adjusting the deflection yoke position, never touch any portion of the yoke other than the screw. Do not touch the purity ring magnets unless absolutely necessary, in which case carry out preliminary purity adjustment procedures again. Then remove the shorting lead across the base and emitter of Q6R2, Q6G2 and Q6B2. Otherwise, abnormal tint will occur on color programs.

3. Periphery of Convergence

- (1) Observe the horizontal lines at the center of the screen. If the red and blue horizontal lines have shifted when crossing the green horizontal lines, as shown in Figure 6, converge by vertically swinging the yoke. Then confirm that the vertical lines at the center of the screen are also converged.
- (2) Observe the vertical lines at the left and right center of the screen, as shown in Figure 7. If red or blue has shifted against green, converge it by swinging the yoke horizontally. Then confirm that the horizontal lines both at the top and bottom centers of the screen are also converged.
- (3) Insert three rubber wedges between the picture tube cone surface and the deflection yoke, as indicated in Figure 8, so that no space remains.
- (4) Observe the entire screen and make sure convergence adjustment is completed. If necessary, change the positions of the wedges and repeat steps (1) and (2) above.
- (5) After positioning the wedges, gently turn each wedge over and strip the tape from the rear to expose the adhesive material, then replace each wedge so that they adhere to the picture tube cone.

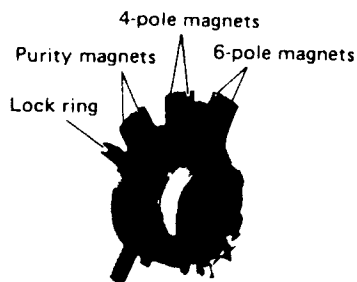


Figure 5

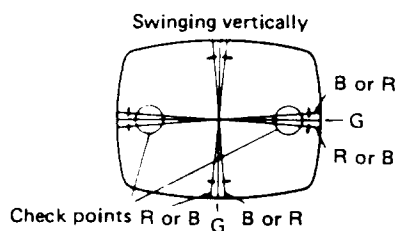


Figure 6

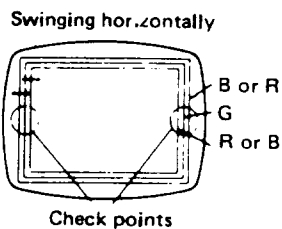


Figure 7

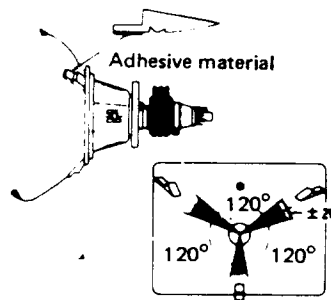
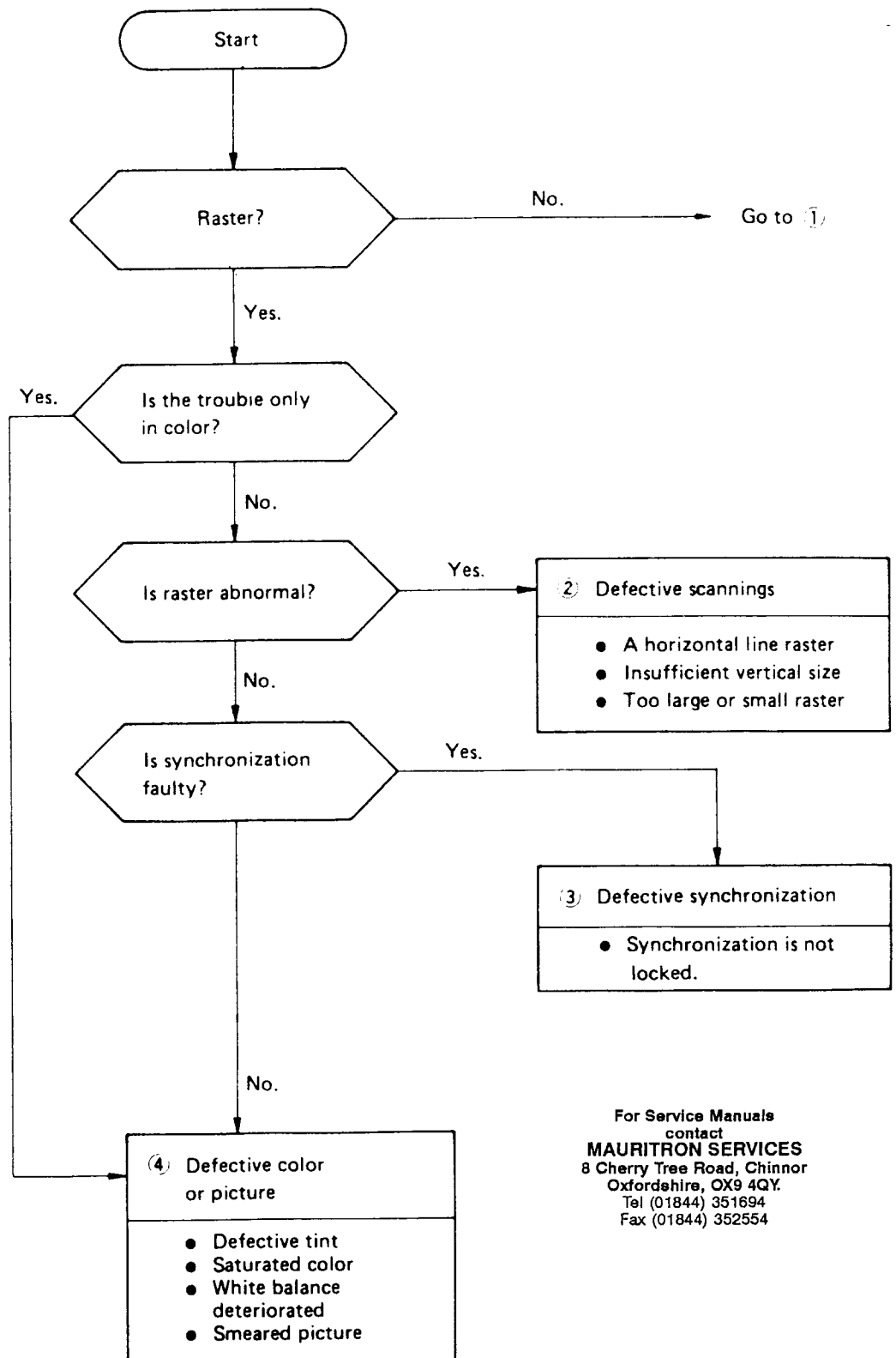
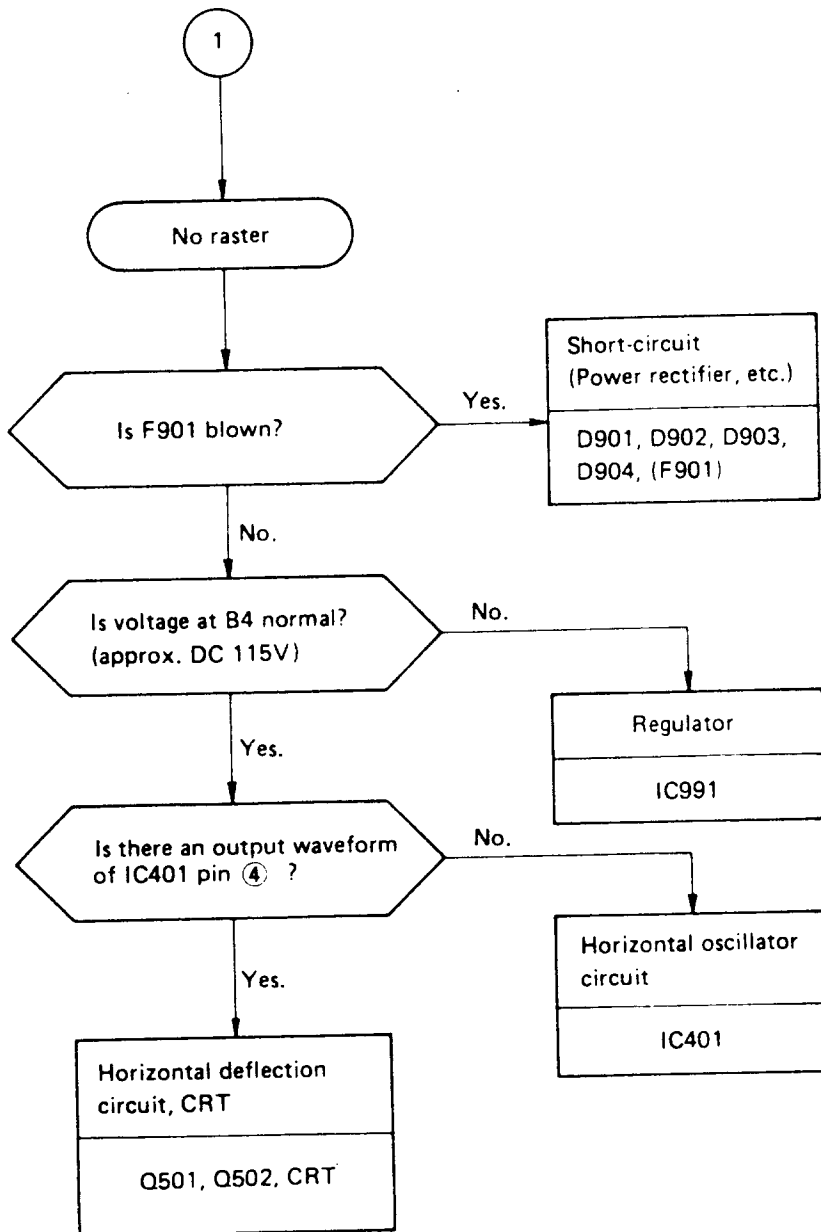


Figure 8

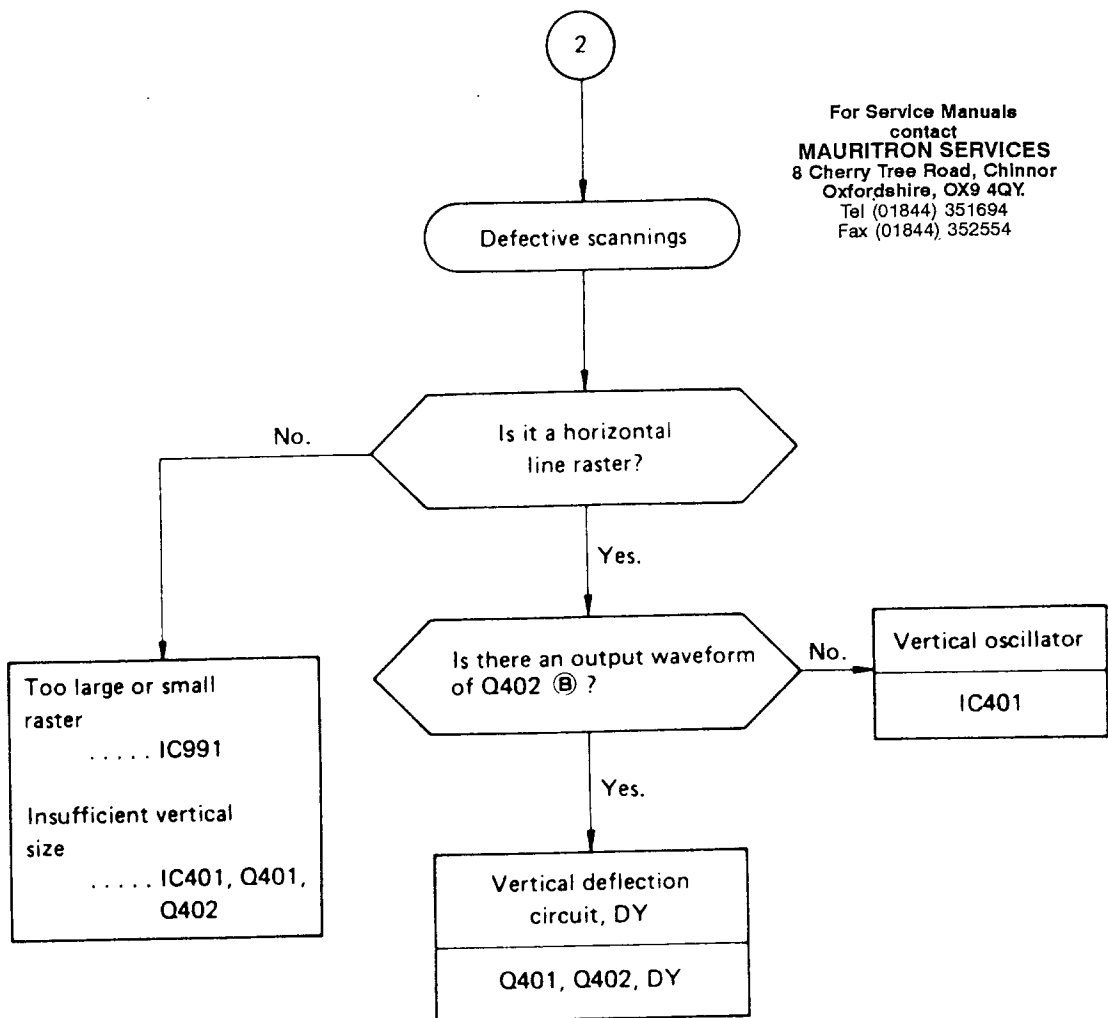
TROUBLESHOOTING

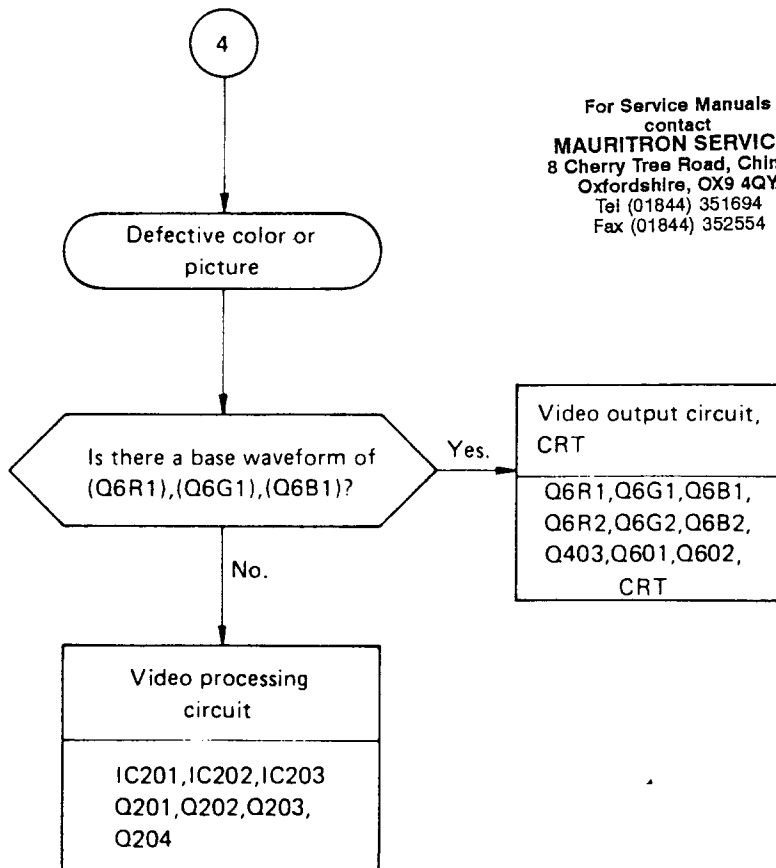
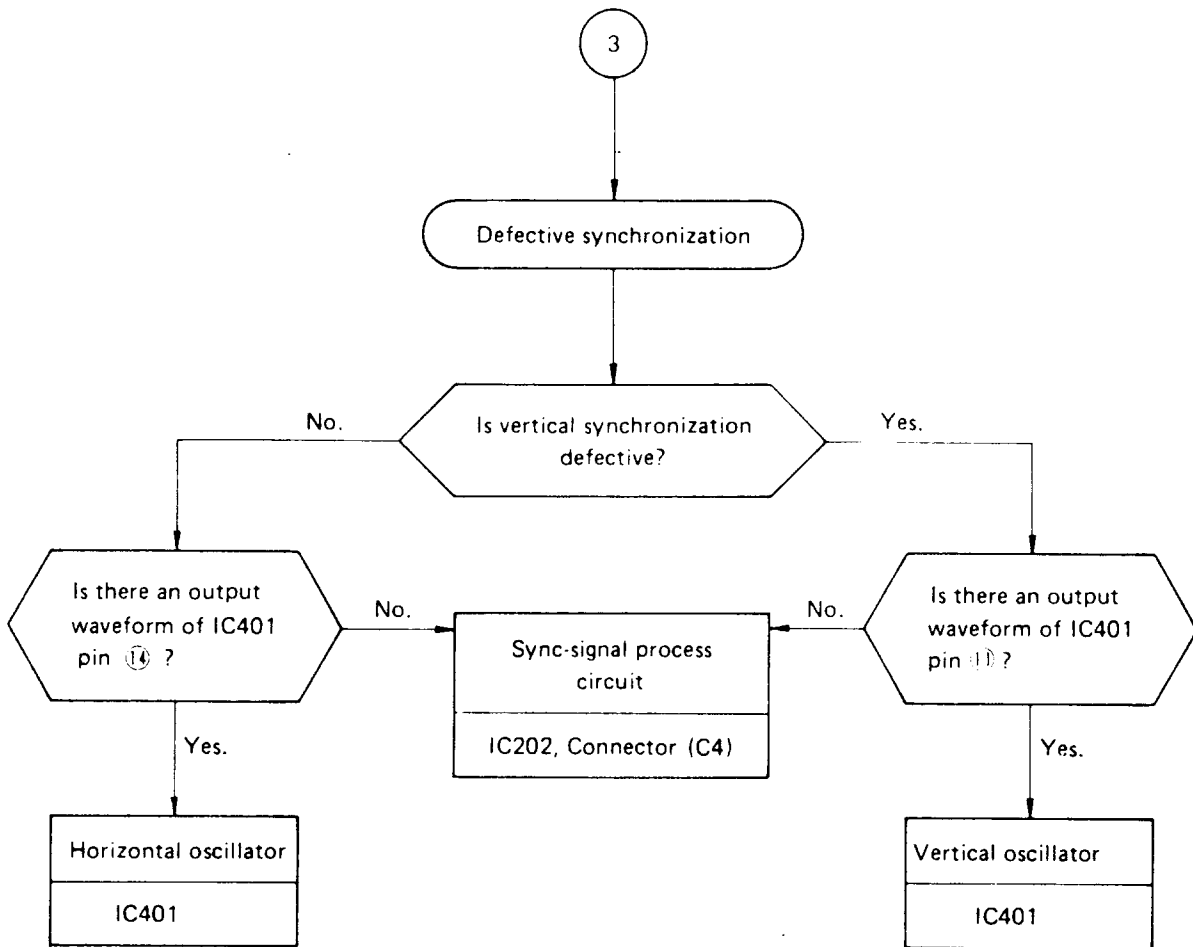


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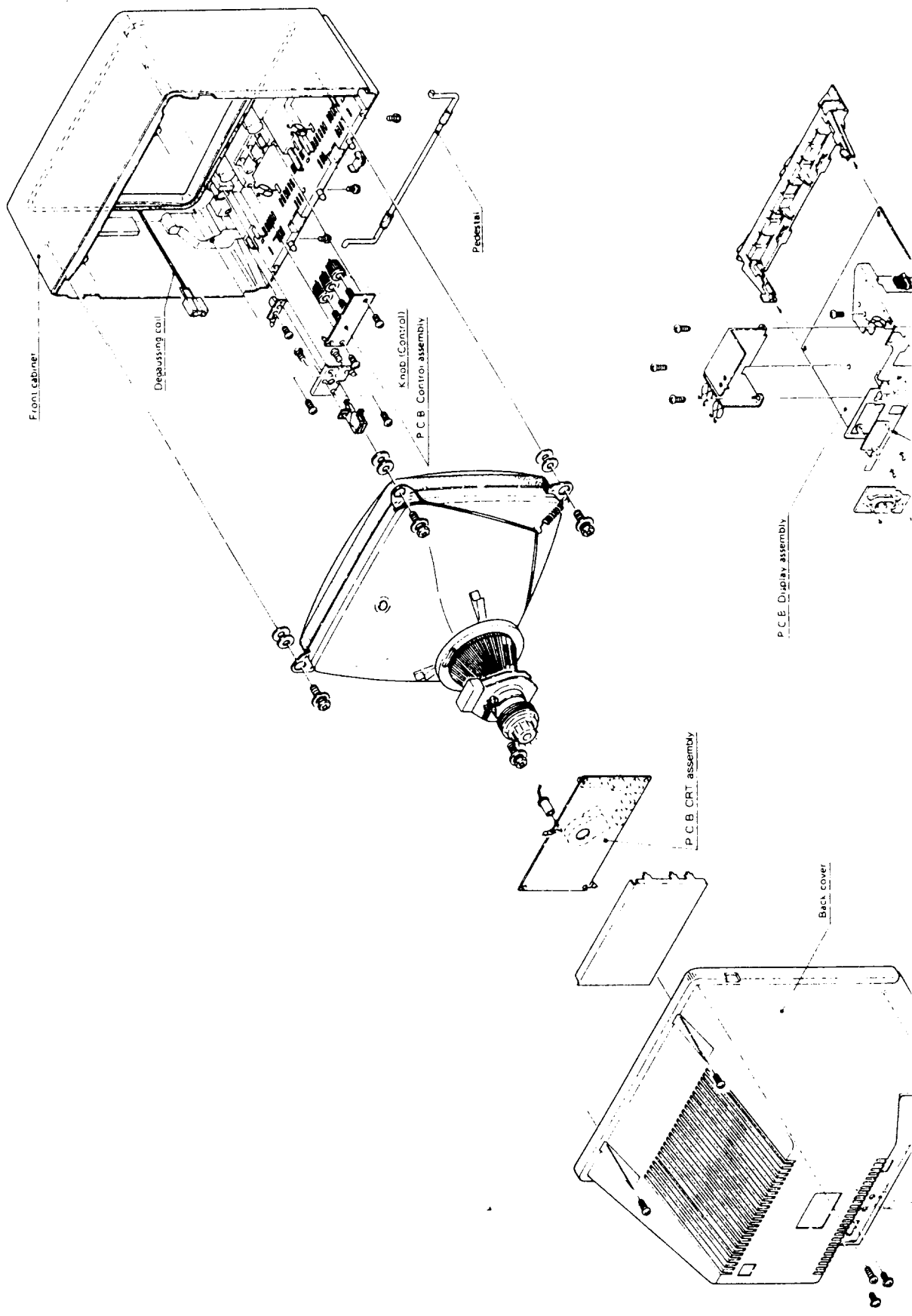
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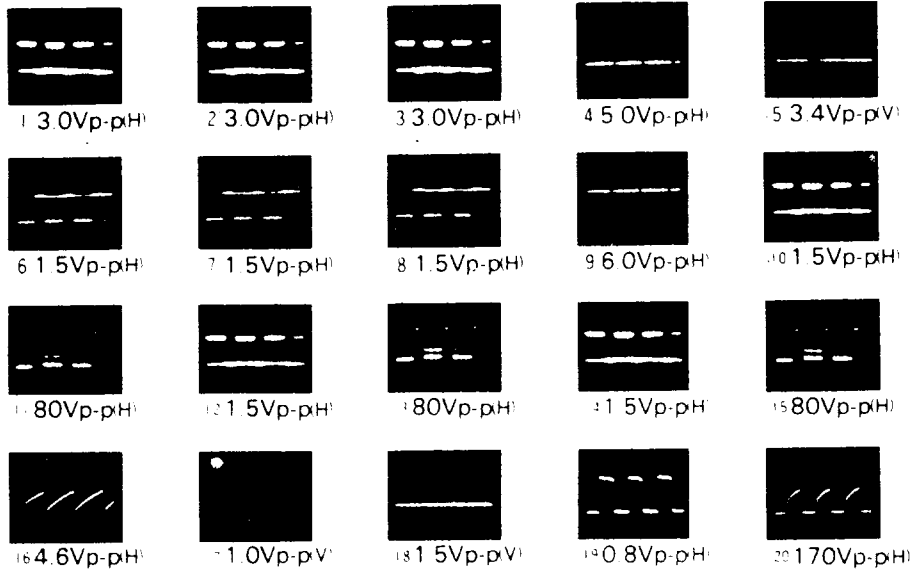


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CABINET EXPLODED VIEW



CHASSIS WAVEFORMS



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Note:
Waveforms were taken with character signal

SEMICONDUCTOR LEAD IDENTIFICATION

Shape of Transistors

Q502		2SD1426	Q204 Q403 Q601		2SC2021 2SA937
Q401 Q402		2SC2073 2SD1459 2SD401	Q6R2 Q6G2 Q6B2		2SC1507
Q201 Q202 Q203 Q204 Q501 Q601 Q602 Q6B1 Q6G1 Q6R1 Q901		2SC2230 2SC2274 2SC2482 2SA564 2SA673 2SC2236 2SC1213	IC201 IC202 IC203		M74LS05P M74LS38P
Q204 Q403 Q601		2SC2603 2SC1685 2SA1115	IC401		LA7823
Q401 Q403		2SC2168 2SD386	IC991		STK7308 STK7309

SERVICE PARTS LIST

RM 1404

IN order to expedite delivery of replacement part orders.

- Specify 1 Model number
 2 Part number and Description
 3 Quantity

Unless full information is supplied, delay in execution of orders will result.

RESISTOR

MARK	TOLERANCE
J	± 5%
K	± 10%
M	± 20%

CAPACITOR

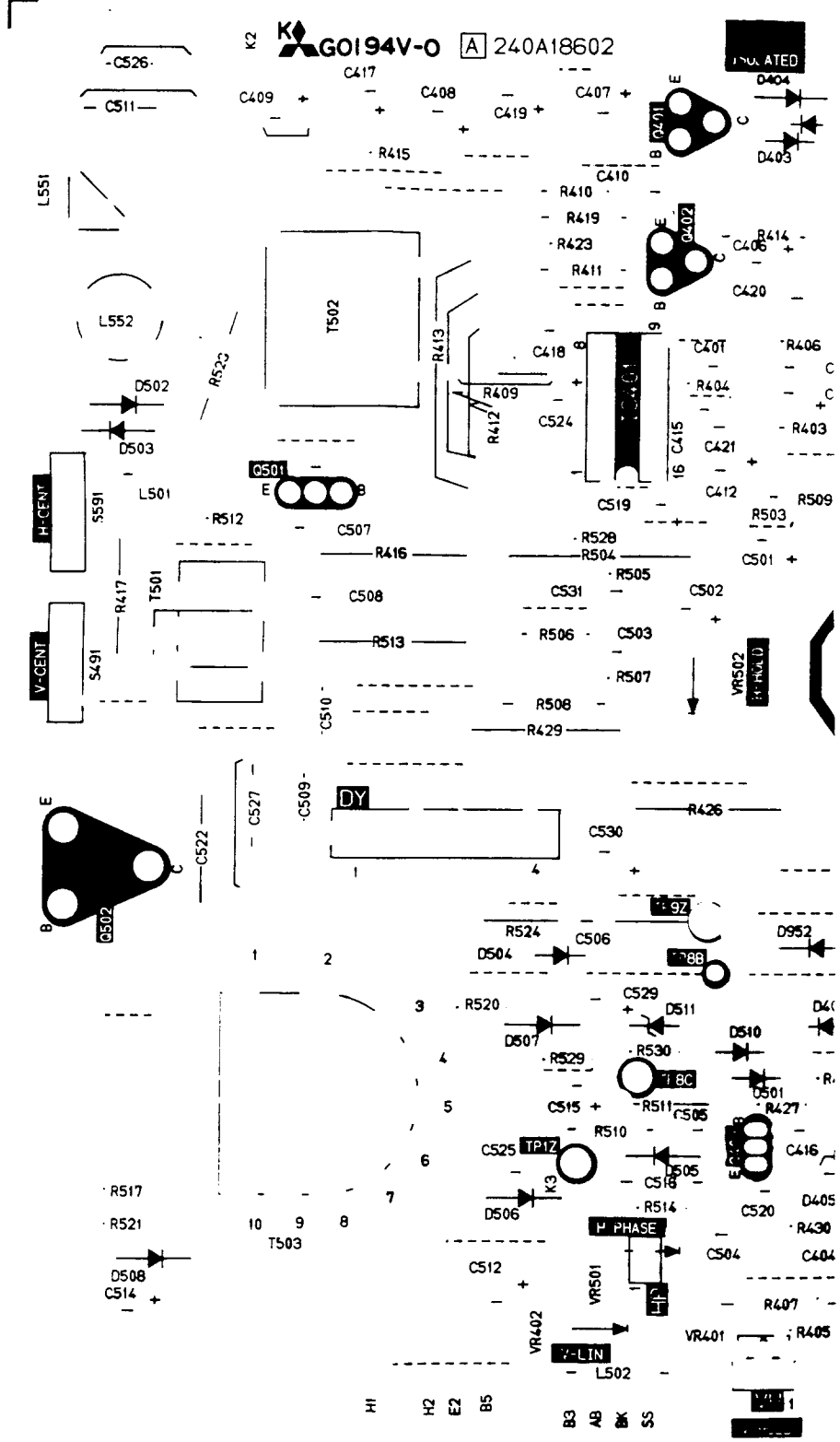
MARK	TOLERANCE	MARK	TOLERA
J	± 5%	Z	+80% -20%
K	± 10%	C	± 0.25
M	± 20%	D	± 0.5p
P	+100% - 0%	F	± 1pF

SYMBOL NO	PARTS NO	DESCRIPTION
PICTURE TUBE		
	OX251P20701	Picture tube 370MLB22E (AT-1332A)
	"	" (XC-1404C)
	"	" (XC-1404CA)
	OX251P20704	" 370MLB22-DE (XC-1404CB)
	"	" (XC-1404CC)
	"	" (XC-1404CD)
TRANSISTORS		
Q201	OX260P41603	2SC2274-F
Q202	"	"
Q203	OX260P38701	2SC2236-O.Y
Q204	OX260P25601	2SA1115-E.F
Q401	OX260P42002	2SC2073-B.C
Q402	"	"
Q403	OX260P33804	2SC2603-E.F
Q501	OX260P42201	2SC2482
Q502	OX260P44701	2SD1428
Q6B1	OX260P16607	2SA673-C/D
Q6B2	OX260P35401	2SC1507-(1)
Q6G1	OX260P16607	2SA673-C/D
Q6G2	OX260P35401	2SC1507-(1)
Q6R1	OX260P16607	2SA673-C/D
Q6R2	OX260P35401	2SC1507-(1)
Q601	OX260P25601	2SA1115-E.F
Q602	OX260P41603	2SC2274-F
Q901	OX260P38603	2SC2230-Y.GR
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS		
IC201	OX266P45208	M74LS05P/SN74LS05N/HD74LS05P
IC202	"	MB74LS05M/DN74LS05
IC203	OX266P45708	M74LS38P/SN74LS38N/HD74LS38P
		MB74LS38M/DN74LS38
IC401	OX266P50701	LA7823
IC991	OX267P90701	STK7308 (AT-1332A)
	OX267P90702	STK7309 (XC-1404C)
	"	" (XC-1404CA)
	"	" (XC-1404CB)
	"	" (XC-1404CC)
	"	" (XC-1404CD)
DIODES AND OTHERS		
D2B1	OX264P22001	MZ307B or EOA02-07CDA
D2G1	"	"
D2H1	"	"
D2R1	"	"

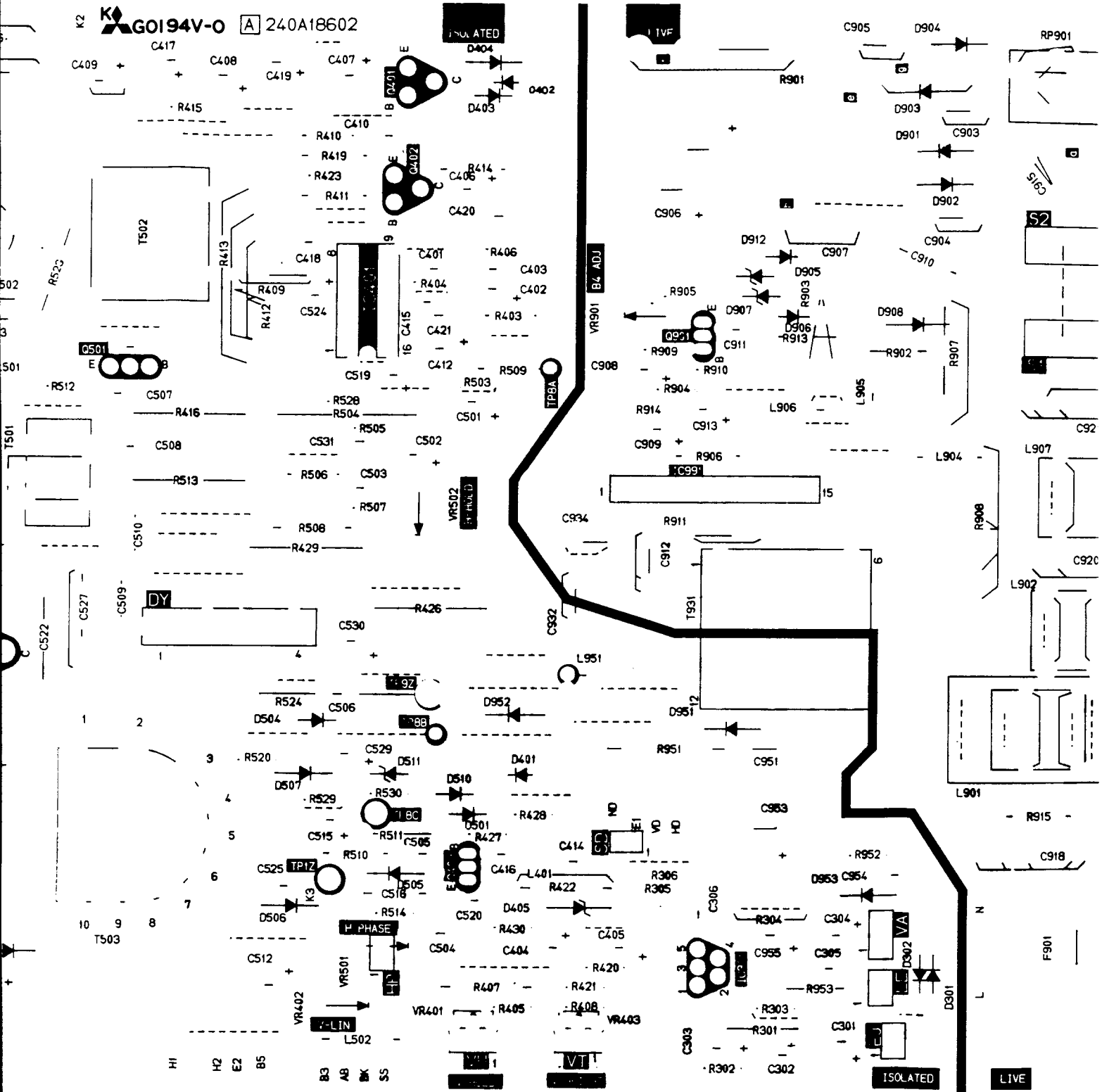
SYMBOL NO	PARTS NO	DESCRIPTION
D201	OX264P19303	MZ305B or EOA02-05CDB
D202	OX264P22001	MZ307B or EOA02-07CDA
D401	OX264P04508	1S2076A
D402	"	"
D403	"	"
D404	OX264P28501	S5500-D
D501	OX264P04508	1S2471
D502	OX264P23101	TVRIG
D503	"	"
D504	OX264P04504	1S2471
D505	OX264P28501	S5500-D
D506	OX264P23101	TVRIG
D507	OX264P28501	S5500-D
D508	OX264P23101	TVRIG
D510	OX264P04508	1S2076A/1S2471
D511	OX264P24401	HZT33-01
D6B1	OX264P22203	MZ306-B2/HZ6C21
D6G1	"	"
D6R1	"	"
D601	OX264P04508	1S2471
D602	"	"
D901	OX264P10106	RM-1C
D902	"	"
D903	"	"
D904	"	"
D905	OX264P35101	HZ3.6BP
D906	OX264P23101	TVRIG
D907	OX264P35101	HZ3.6BP
D912	OX264P23101	TVRIG
D951	OX264P10202	RU-3B
D952	OX264P30601	R2KY
D953	OX264P23101	TVRIG
D991	OX264P20101	GL-9PR2
TRANSFORMERS		
T501	OX336D00301	Horizontal drive
T502	OX349P14201	Side-PCC
T503	OX334P12101	Flyback (AT-1332A)
"	OX334P12102	" (XC-1404C)
"	"	" (XC-1404CA)
"	"	" (XC-1404CB)
"	"	" (XC-1404CC)
"	"	" (XC-1404CD)
T931	OX350P24702	Power

SYMBOL NO.	PARTS NO.	DESCRIPTION	
COILS			
L201	QX411D00901	Core-ferrite	
L204	"	"	
L205	"	"	
L208	QX351P02201	Line-filter	
L209	"	"	
L210	QX411D00901	Core-ferrite	
L401	QX321C03109	RF	33 μ H-K
L491	QX330P08506	Deflection Yoke	
L501	QX321C01105	RF	8200 μ H-J
L502	QX321C03109	"	33 μ H-K
L551	QX333D00801	Horizontal linearity	
L552	QX335P00401	Horizontal width	(AT-1332A)
	QX335P00601	"	(XC-1404C)
	"	"	(XC-1404CA)
	"	"	(XC-1404CB)
	"	"	(XC-1404CC)
	"	"	(XC-1404CD)
L601	QX411P00104	Lead-ferrite	
L603	QX321C03009	RF	4.7 μ H-K
L901	QX351P01701	Line-filter	
L902	QX351D02501	"	
L904	QX411P00101	Lead-ferrite	
L905	QX409P23201	COil	6 μ H
L951	QX409P06501	Filter	
	QX409B02007	Degaussing	(AT-1332A)
	QX409B04301	"	(XC-1404C)
	"	"	(XC-1404CA)
	"	"	(XC-1404CB)
	"	"	(XC-1404CC)
	"	"	(XC-1404CD)
CAPACITORS AND RESISTORS			
C906	QX185D05409	H250V 150M-M (AT-1332A)	
	QX185D05408	H450V 150M-M (XC-1404C~XC-1404CD)	
C953	QX185D05404	H180V 330M-M	
R413	QX109D05105	R-Cement wire	10W 390 Ω -K
R520	QX103P37804	R-Fuse	1/4W 2.2 Ω -J
R521	QX109P05204	"	1/4W 1.2 Ω -J
R524	QX109D06701	R-Cement wire	10W 10 Ω -K
R901	QX102P08704	"	10W 4.7 Ω -K
R952	QX103P37707	R-Fuse	1/4W 0.56 Ω -K
VARIABLE RESISTORS			
VR201	QX127C03100	Semifixed	1/5W B30K Ω ±25%
VR291	QX129D09801	PCB	0.15W B5K Ω -25S
VR292	QX129D10503	PCB	0.15W B200 Ω -25S
VR402	QX127C02008	Semifixed	1/5W B10K Ω ±25%
VR403	QX129D09209	PCB	0.15W B500 Ω -15S
VR404	QX129D09205	"	0.15W B200K Ω -15S
VR502	QX127C02007	Semifixed	1/5W B5K Ω ±25%
VR591	QX129D09801	PCB	0.15W B5K Ω -25S
VR6B1	QX127C03002	Semifixed	1/5W B300 Ω ±25%
VR6B2	QX127C03006	"	1/5W B3K Ω ±25%
VR6G2	"	"	"
VR6R1	QX127C03002	"	1/5W B300 Ω ±25%
VR6R2	QX127C03006	"	1/5W B3K Ω ±25%

SYMBOL NO.	PARTS NO.	DESCRIPTION	
VR901	QX127C02101	"	1/5W B50K Ω ±25%
PRINTED CIRCUITS BOARD			
	QT920A20701	PCB-DISPLAY (AT-1332A)	
	QT920A20704	PCB-DISPLAY (XC-1404C~CD)	
	QT920C89901	PCB-CONTROL-2	
	QT920C90001	PCB-CONTROL	
	QT920D06605	PCB-CRT (AT-1332A)	
	CT920D90101	"	(XC-1404C)
	"	"	(XC-1404CA)
	"	"	(XC-1404CD)
	"	"	(XC-1404CC)
	"	"	(XC-1404CD)
MISCELLANEOUS			
F901	QX283D03805	Fuse	3.15A (AT-1332A)
	QX283D02406	Fuse	3.15A (XC-1404~XC-1404CD)
S491	QX129P00709	Band SW (V-CENT)	
S591	"	" (H-CENT)	
S691	"	" (SERVICE)	
S991	QX432P05301	SW-Push (Power on/Off)	
	QX242C79304	AC-Power cond (AT-1332A)	
		(XC-1404CD)	
	QX242C84902	Cable	
	QX338P01701	Convergence purity ring assembly	
	QX449C03102	Socket-CRT	
	QX641D36501	Wedge	(AT-1332A)
	QX641D75801	Wedge	(XC-1404C~XC-1404CD)
	QX669D22106	Screw-TB	
	QX871C18101	IB-Display	(AT-1332A)
	QX871C18201	IB-Display	(XC-1404C~XC-1404CD)
RP901	QX260P07101	Posistor	(AT-1332A)
	QX265P04703	Posistor	(XC-1404C~XC-1404CD)
RT201	QX265P07201	Thermistor	
CABINET PARTS			
	QX700A14107	Back cover	(AT-1332A)
	QX700B09603	"	(XC-1404C)
	"	"	(XC-1404CA)
	"	"	(XC-1404CB)
	"	"	(XC-1404CC)
	"	"	(XC-1404CD)
	QX700B08805	Front cabinet	
	QX702C47100	Door	
	QX734D01001	Knob-VR	
	QX802C53501	Packing case	(AT-1332A)
	QX802C61101	"	(XC-1404C)
	QX802C61102	"	(XC-1404CA)
	QX802C61103	"	(XC-1404CB)
	QX802C61104	"	(XC-1404CC)
	QX802C61105	"	(XC-1404CD)
	QX803B35502	Cushion	
	QX803D14503	"	
	QX829C04401	Packing sheet	
	QX829D11501	"	
	QX831B02103	Packing bag	

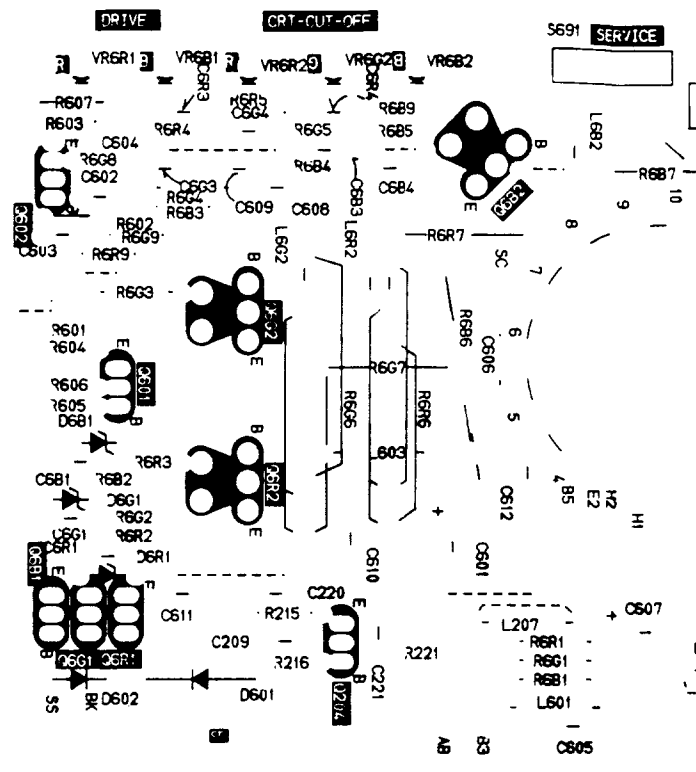
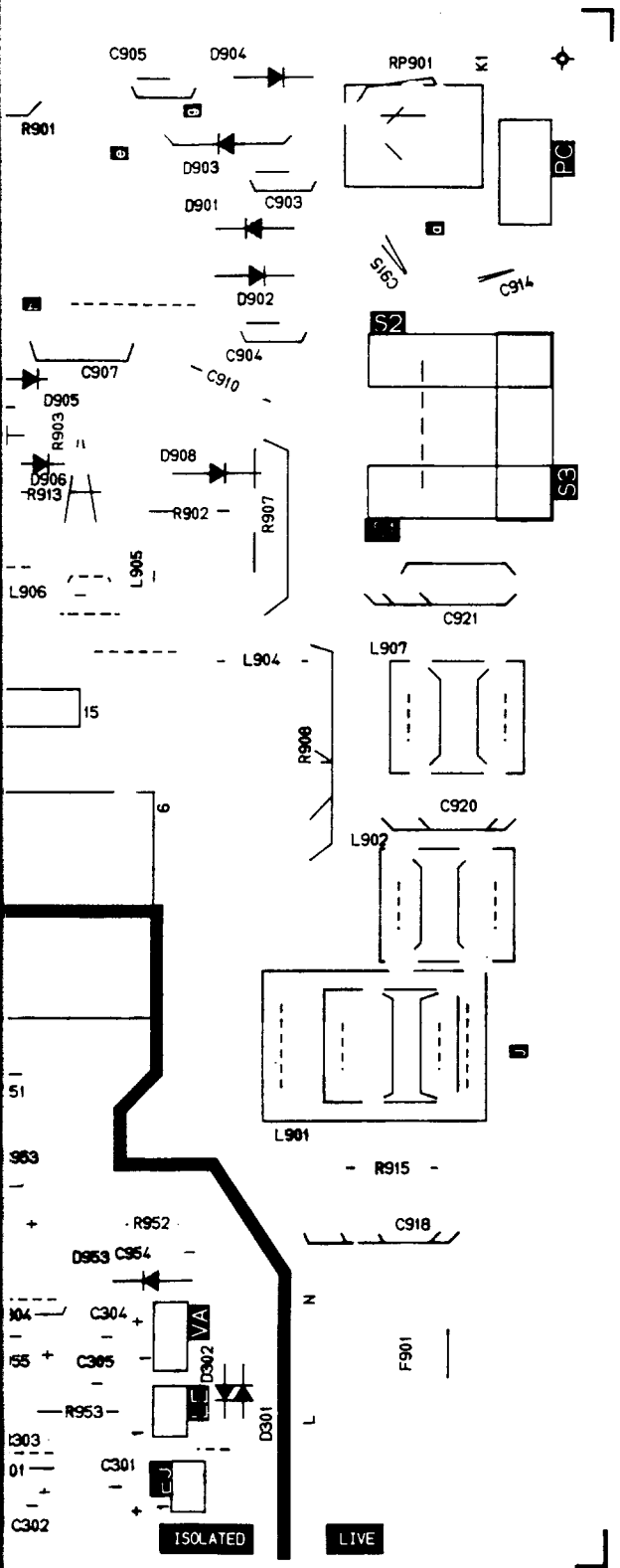


PCB-DISPLAY

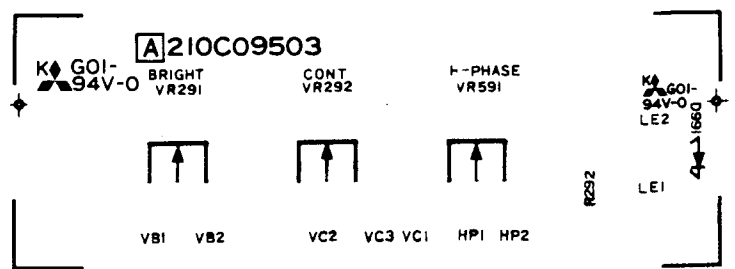


P.C. BOARD (BOTTOM VIEWS)

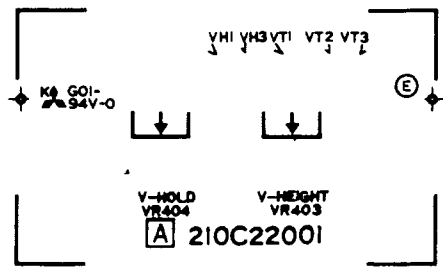
PCB-C



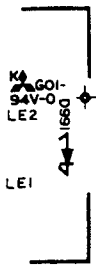
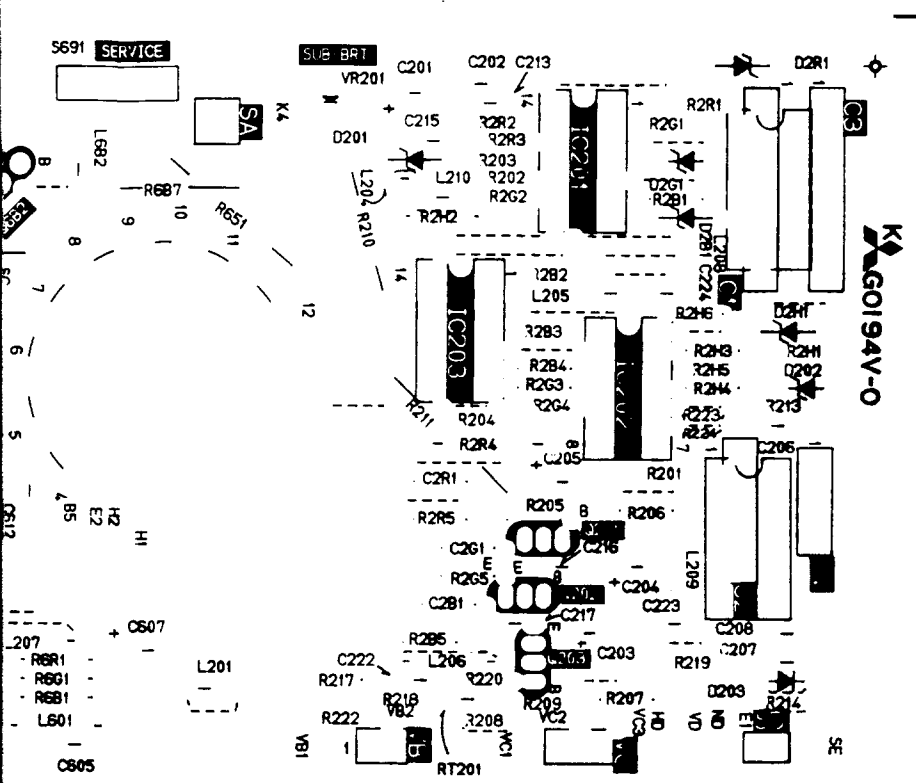
PCB-CONTROL



PCB-CONTROL-2



PCB-CRT

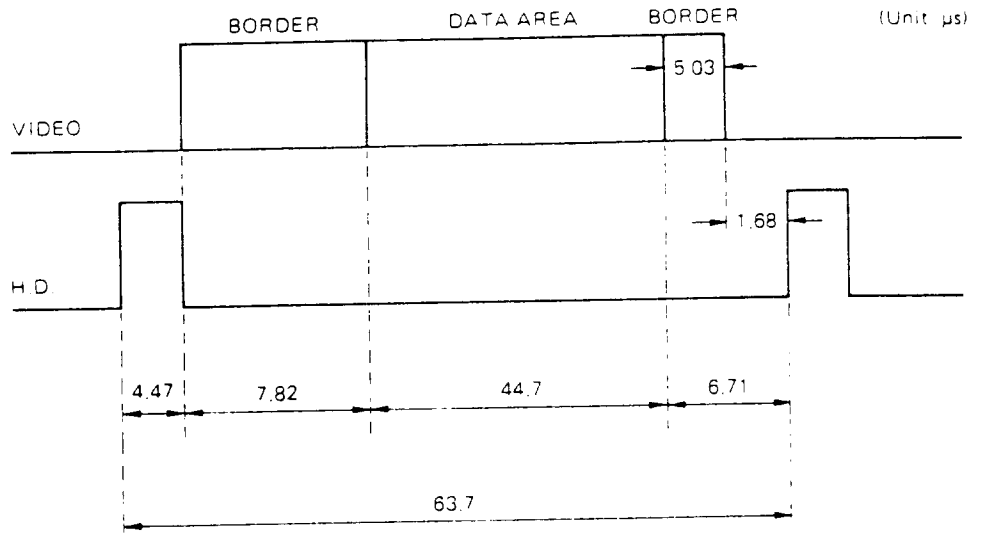


R292

TIMING CHART

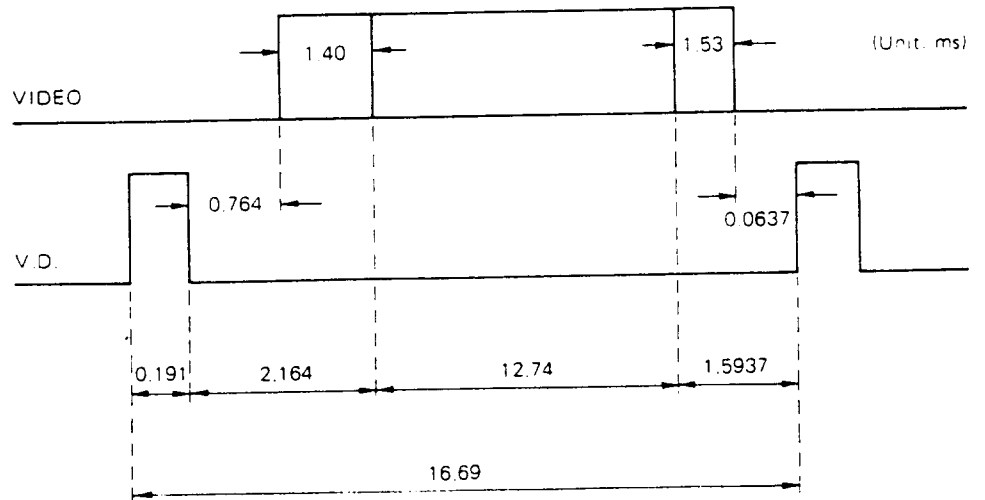
1) HORIZONTAL

$f_H = 15.70 \text{ KHz}$



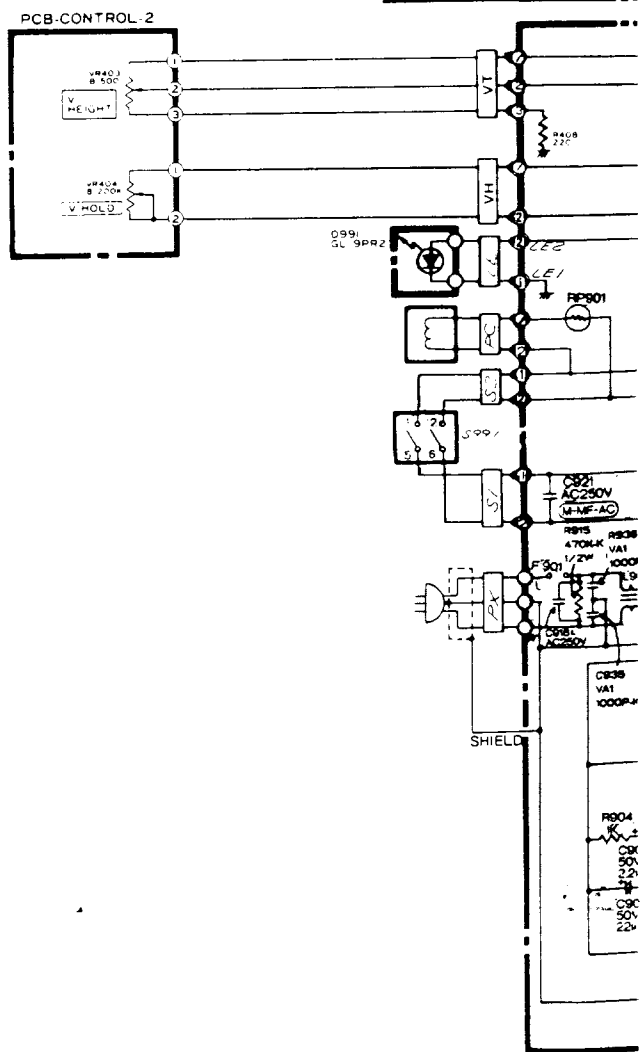
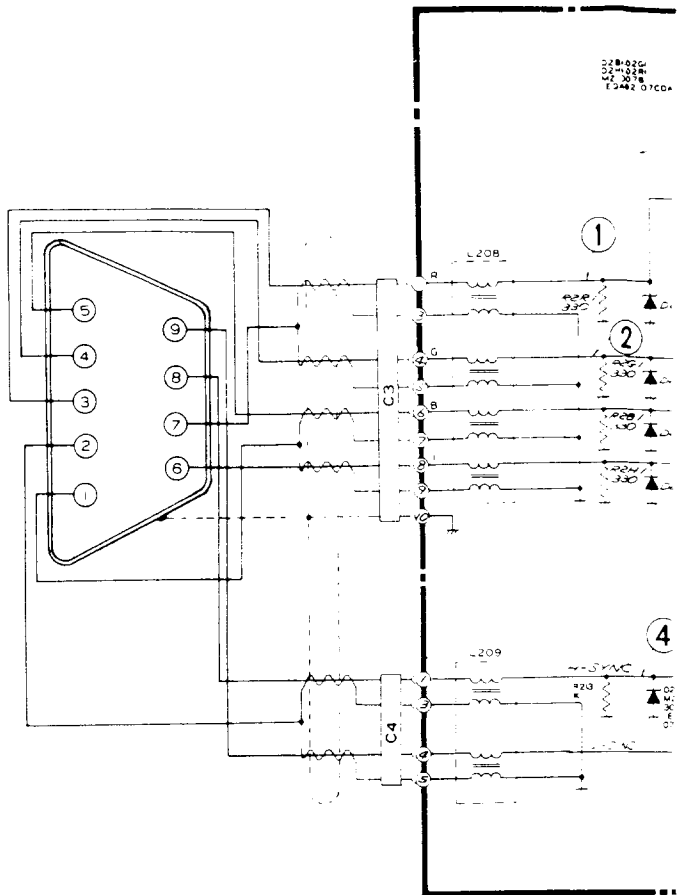
2) VERTICAL

$f_V = 59.81 \text{ Hz}$



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SERVICE MAN WARNING
 X-RADIATION PRECAUTION
 THIS PRODUCT INCLUDES CRITICAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL PARTS ESSENTIAL FOR X-RADIATION PROTECTION
 TO AVOID POSSIBLE EXPOSURE TO X-RADIATION TAKE X-RADIATION PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR PERSONNEL DURING SERVICING.
 SEE SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIED REPLACEMENT PARTS AND SERVICE ADJUSTMENTS

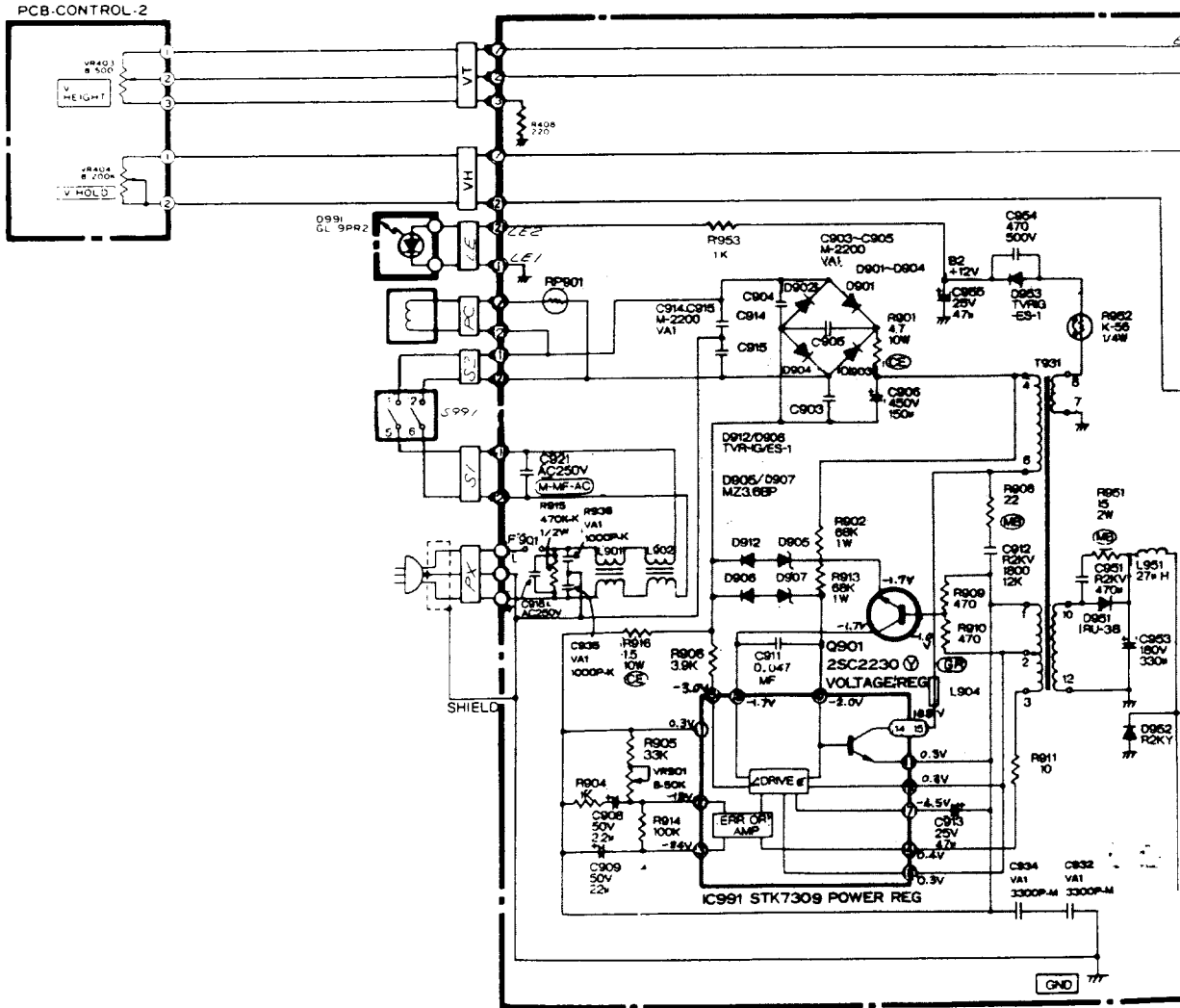
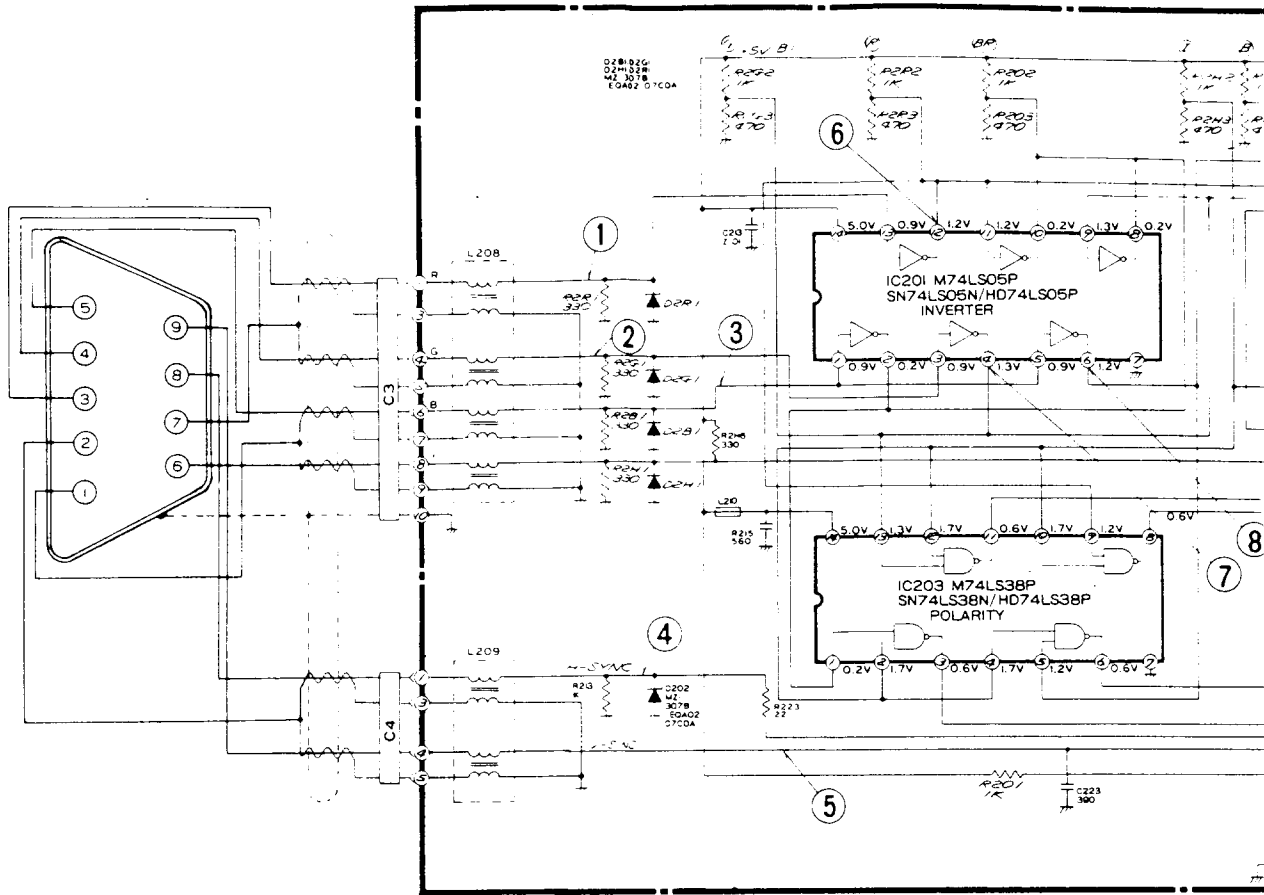


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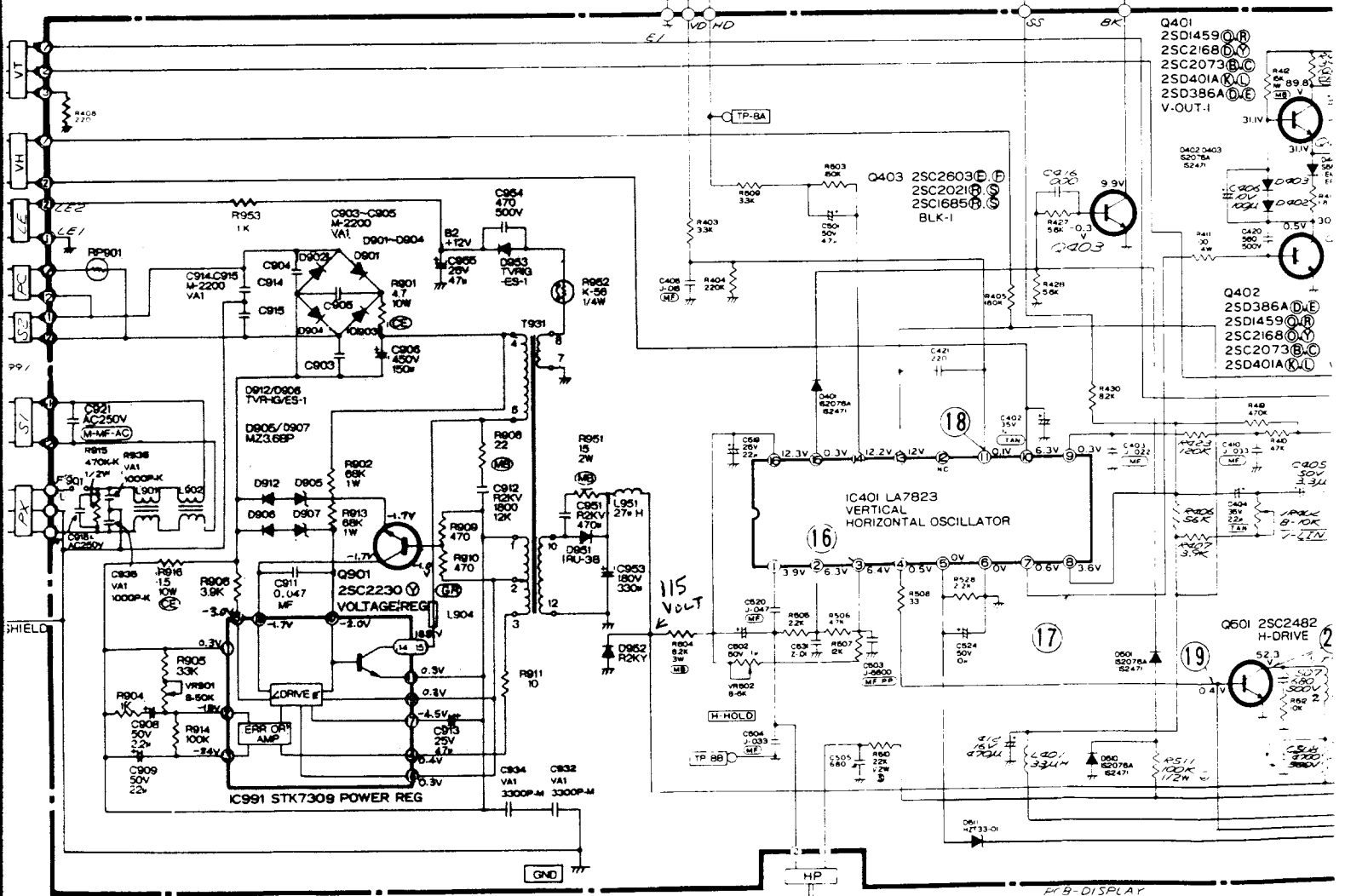
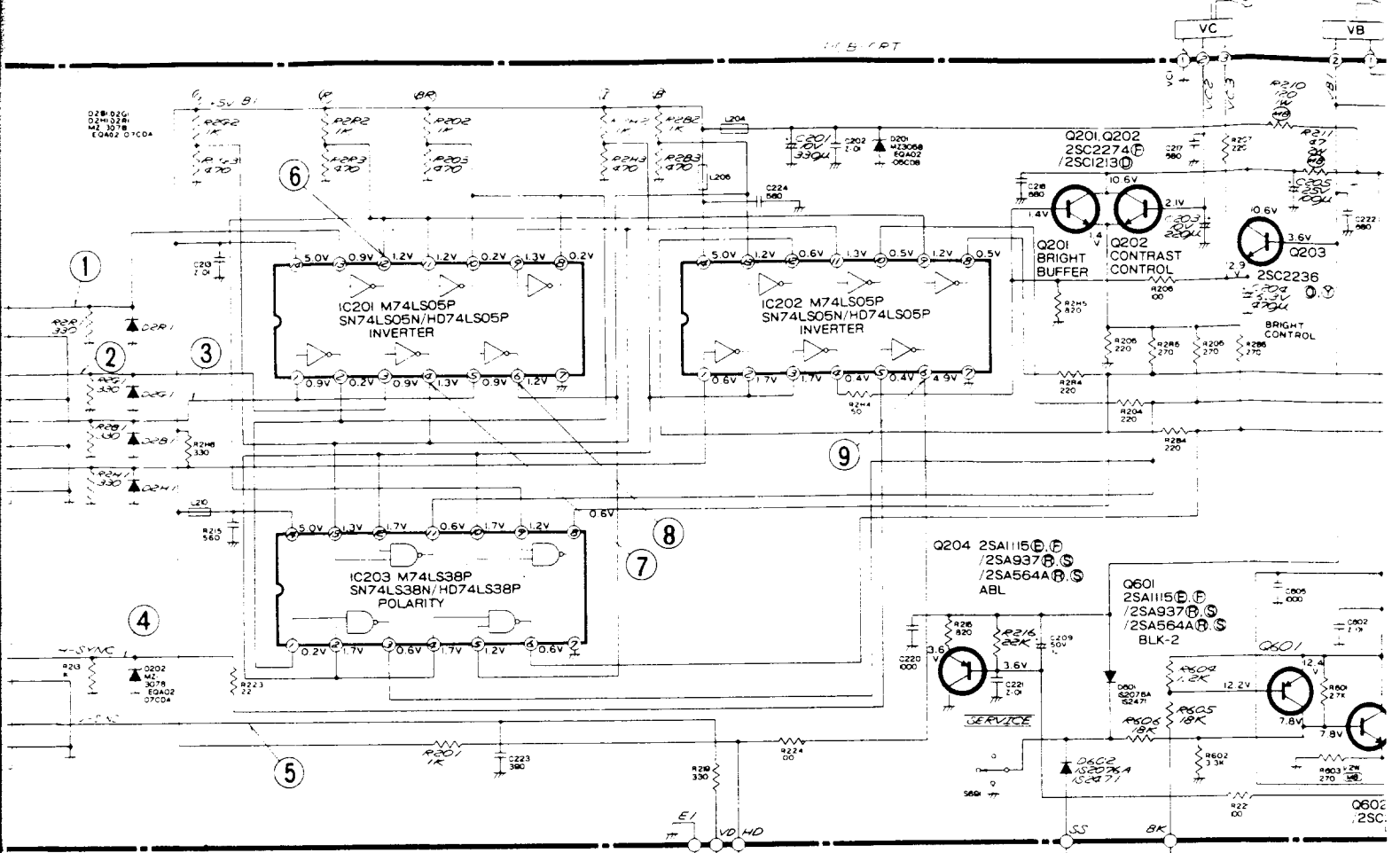
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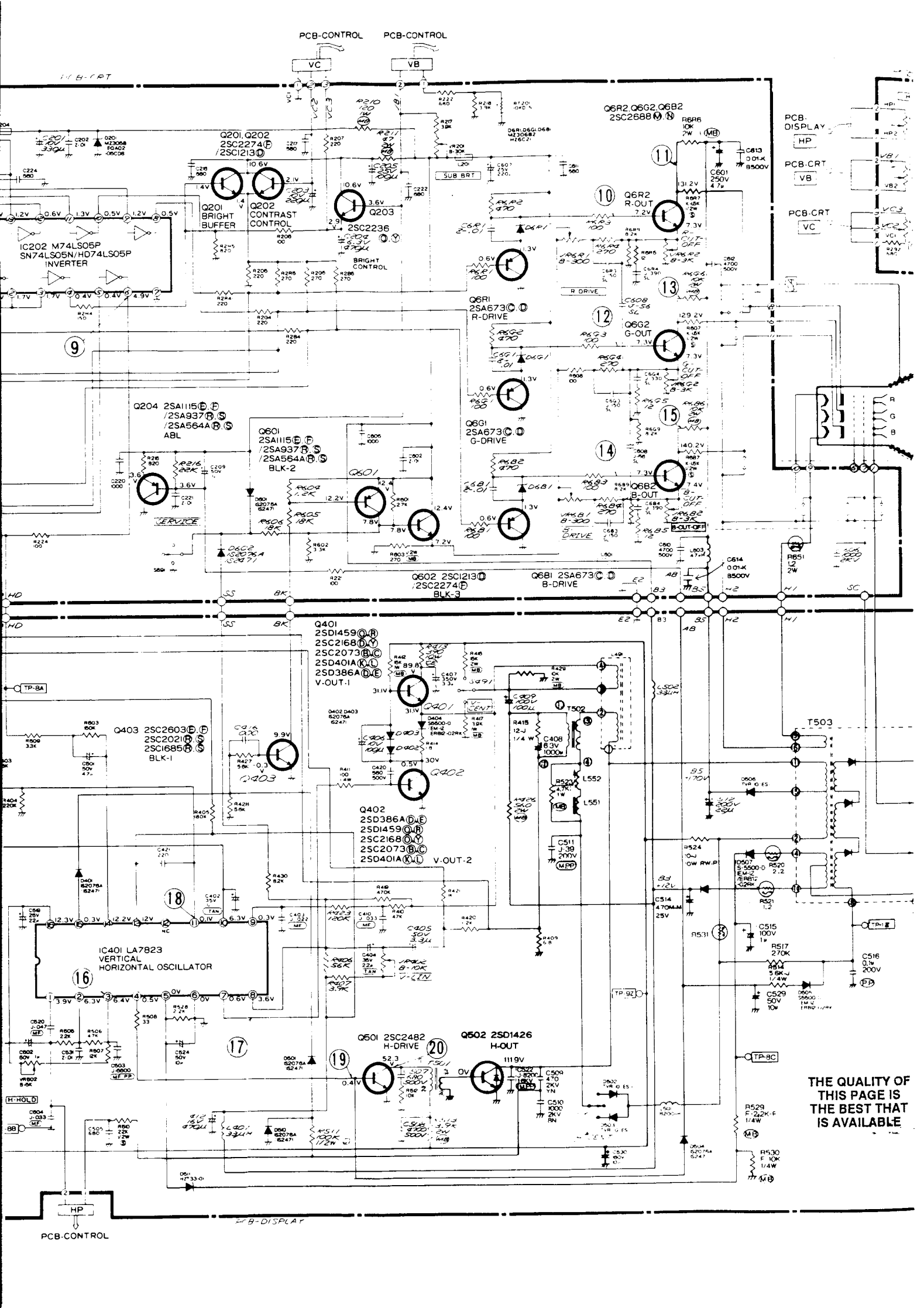
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115 VOLT



PCB-CONTROL

PCB-DISPLAY

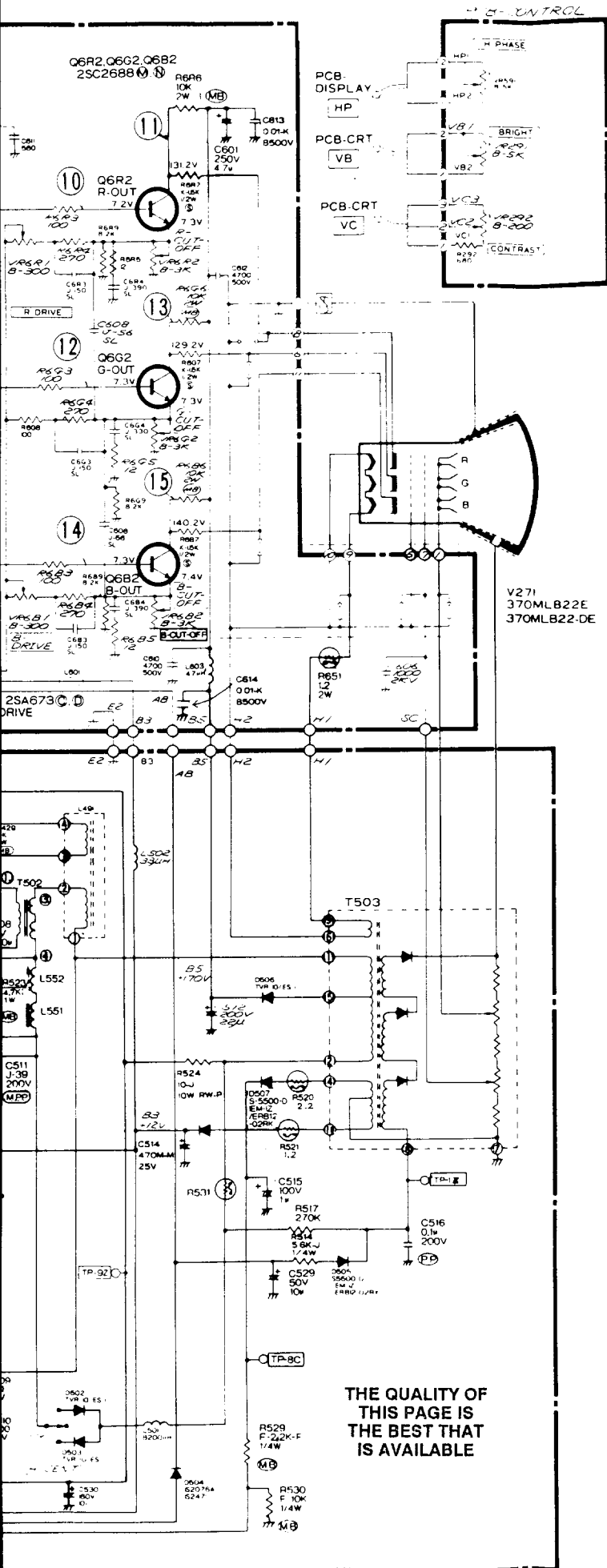


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SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

MODEL : RM 1404

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NOTE 1:

- The unit of resistance "ohm" no symbol. Accordingly, K = 1000 ohms, M = 1000K ohms.
- The wattage of resistor, if not specifically designated, is less than 1/4 watt.
- Resistors, if not specifically designated, are carbon resistors.
- The marks of resistors are as follows:
 - CE : Cemented resistor
 - MB : Metal oxide film resistor (type B)
 - MPC : Metal-plate cement resistor
 - S : Fixed composition resistor
 - W : Wire wound resistor
 - M : Metal film resistor
- The tolerance of resistor value, if not specifically designated, is: J = $\pm 5\%$, K = $\pm 10\%$, M = $\pm 20\%$.
- The unit of capacitance, if not specifically designated, is:
a) μF , for numbers less than 1
b) PF, for numbers more than 1
- Capacitors, if not specifically designated are Ceramic capacitors except electrolytic capacitors
- The marks of capacitors are as follows:
 - ALM : Aluminum electrolytic capacitor
 - MF : Polyester capacitor
 - PP : Polypropylene film capacitor
 - TAN : Tantalum capacitor
 - TF : Twin film capacitor
 - MF PP : Polyester polypropylene film capacitor
 - MPP : Metallized plastic film capacitor
 - NP : Non polarized electrolytic capacitor
 - Electrolytic capacitor
- The DC working voltage of capacitor, if not specifically designated, is: 50V
- The tolerance of capacitor value, if not specifically designated is: $\pm 10\%$ for polyester capacitor, $\pm 5\%$ for ceramic capacitor
and J = $\pm 5\%$, K = $\pm 10\%$, M = $\pm 20\%$, P = $\pm 100\%$, Z = $\pm 80\%$, $\pm 20\%$
C = $\pm 0.25PF$, D = $\pm 0.5PF$, F = $\pm 1PF$, Z = $\pm 80\%$, $\pm 20\%$

SPECIFIC SYMBOL

	Zener Diode		Varistor
	Varicap		Crystal unit
	Posistor		Air Gap
	Thermistor		Part (resistor) attached on the copper foil side of PCB
	Fusible Resistor		Ceramic filter

NOTE 2:

- DC voltages were measured from points indicated to the circuit ground with a VTVM.
- Number in circle indicates waveform number.
- This is a basic schematic diagram. Some sets may be subject to modification according to engineering improvement.

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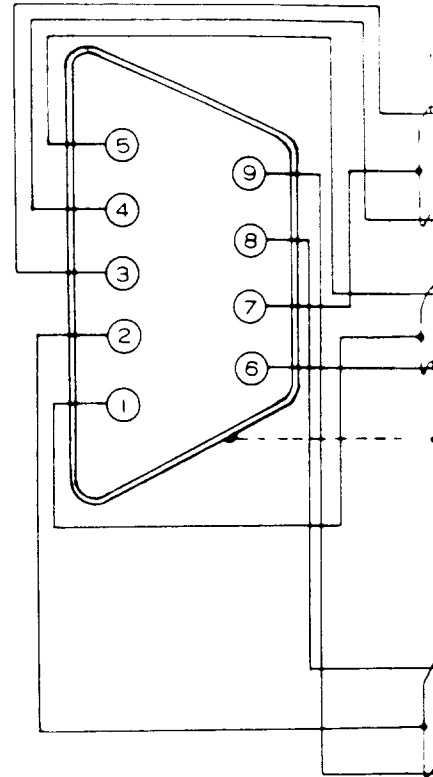
SERVICE MAN WARNING

X-RADIATION PRECAUTION

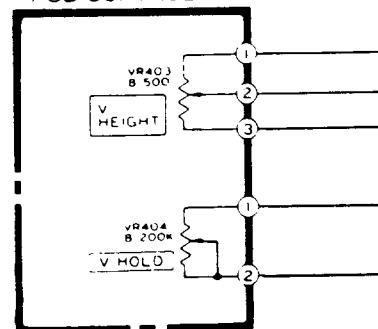
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PCB-CONTROL-2



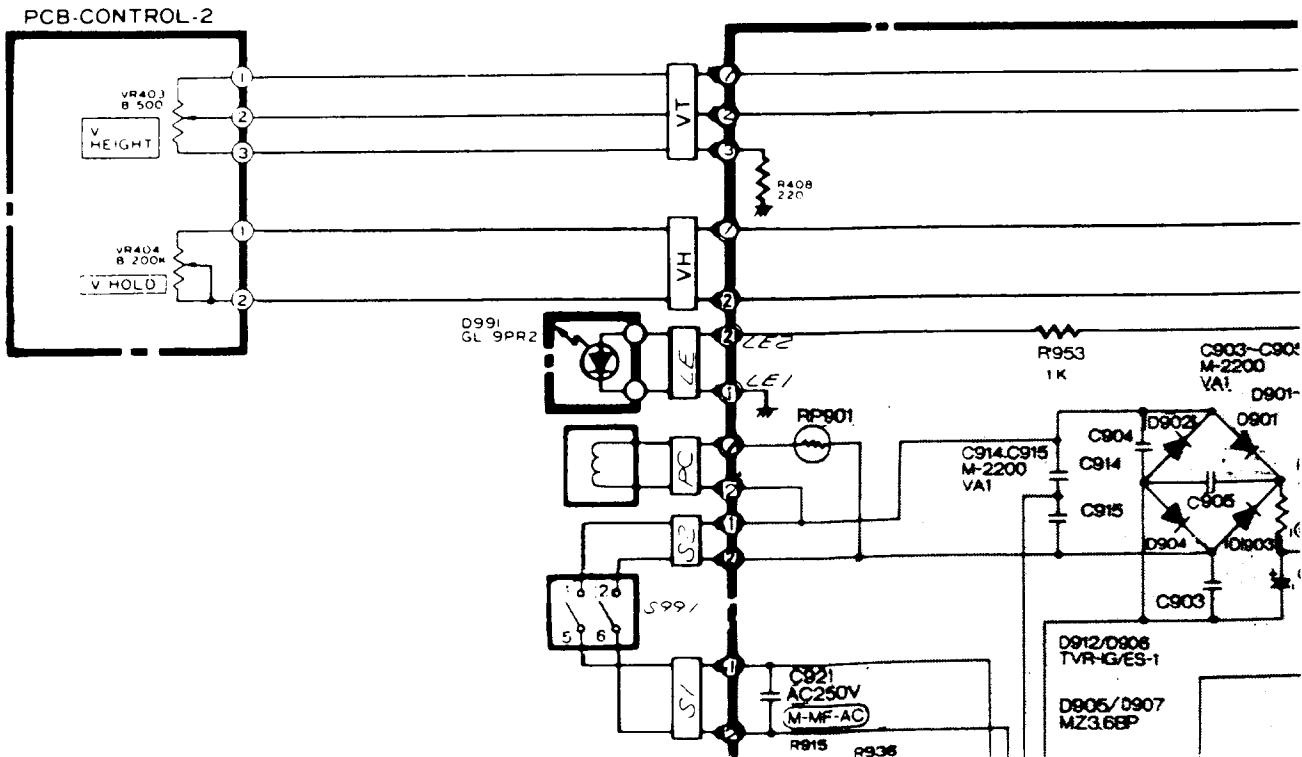
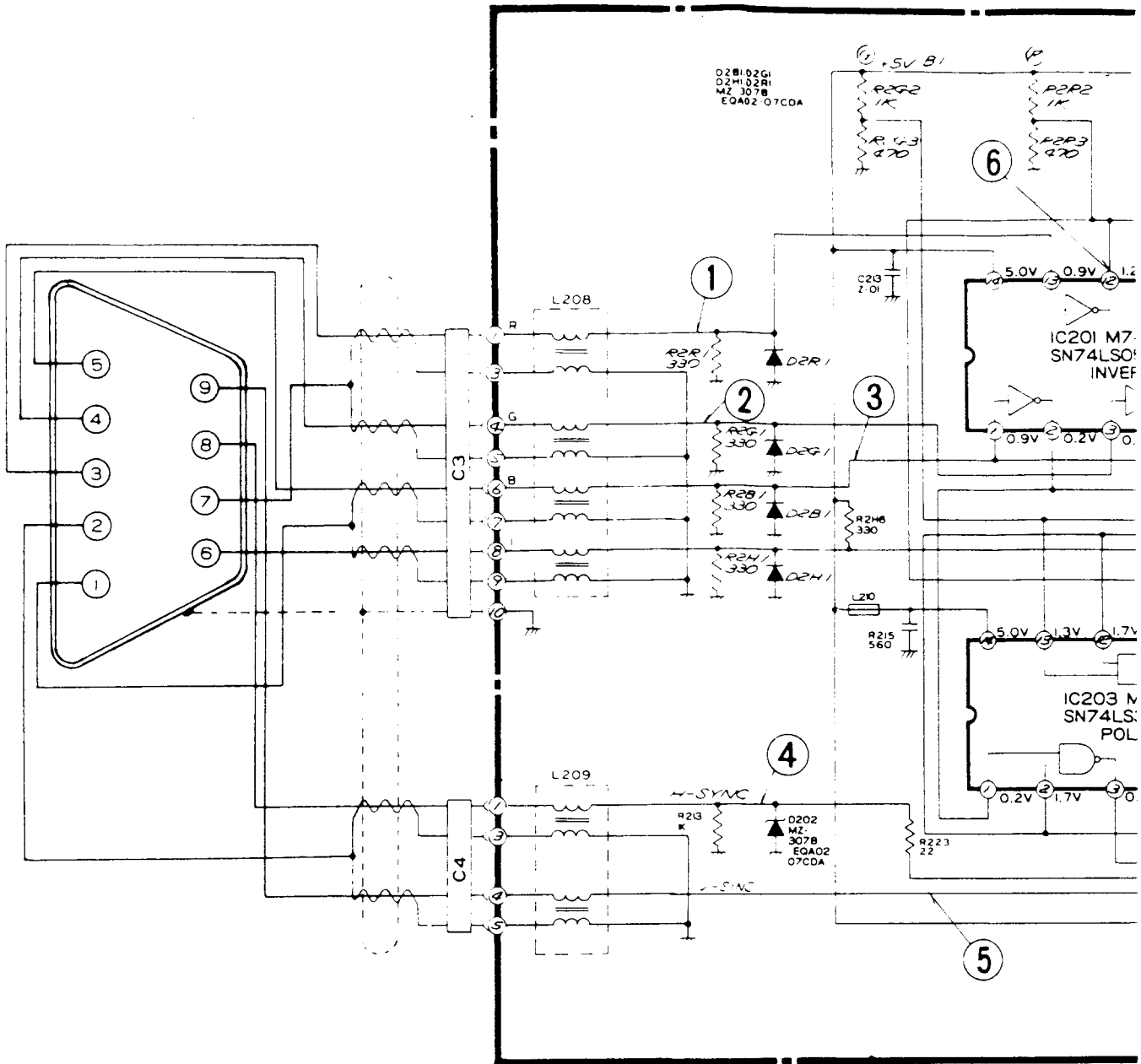
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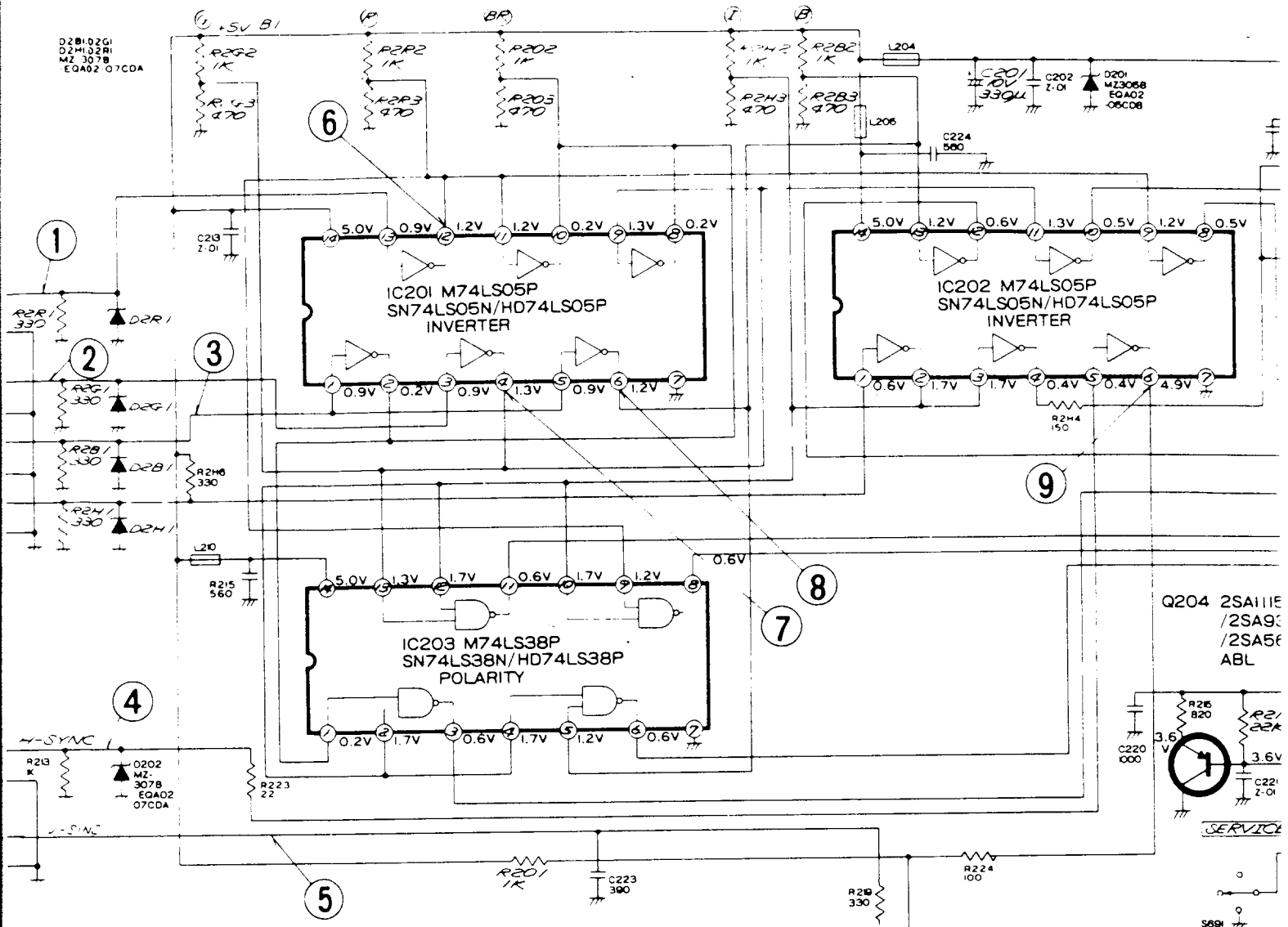
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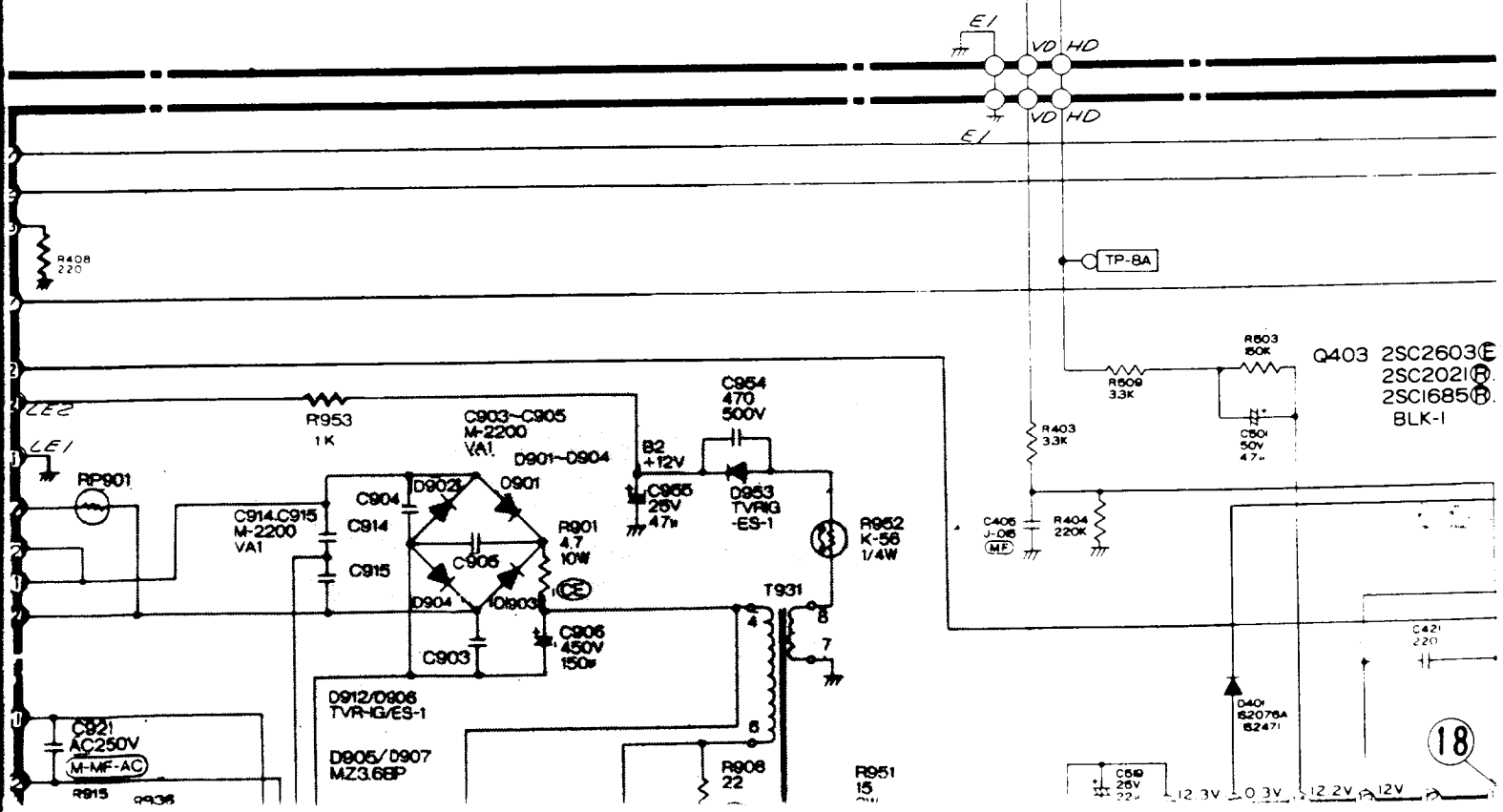




Q204 2SA1115
/2SA93
/2SA56
ABL

SERVICE

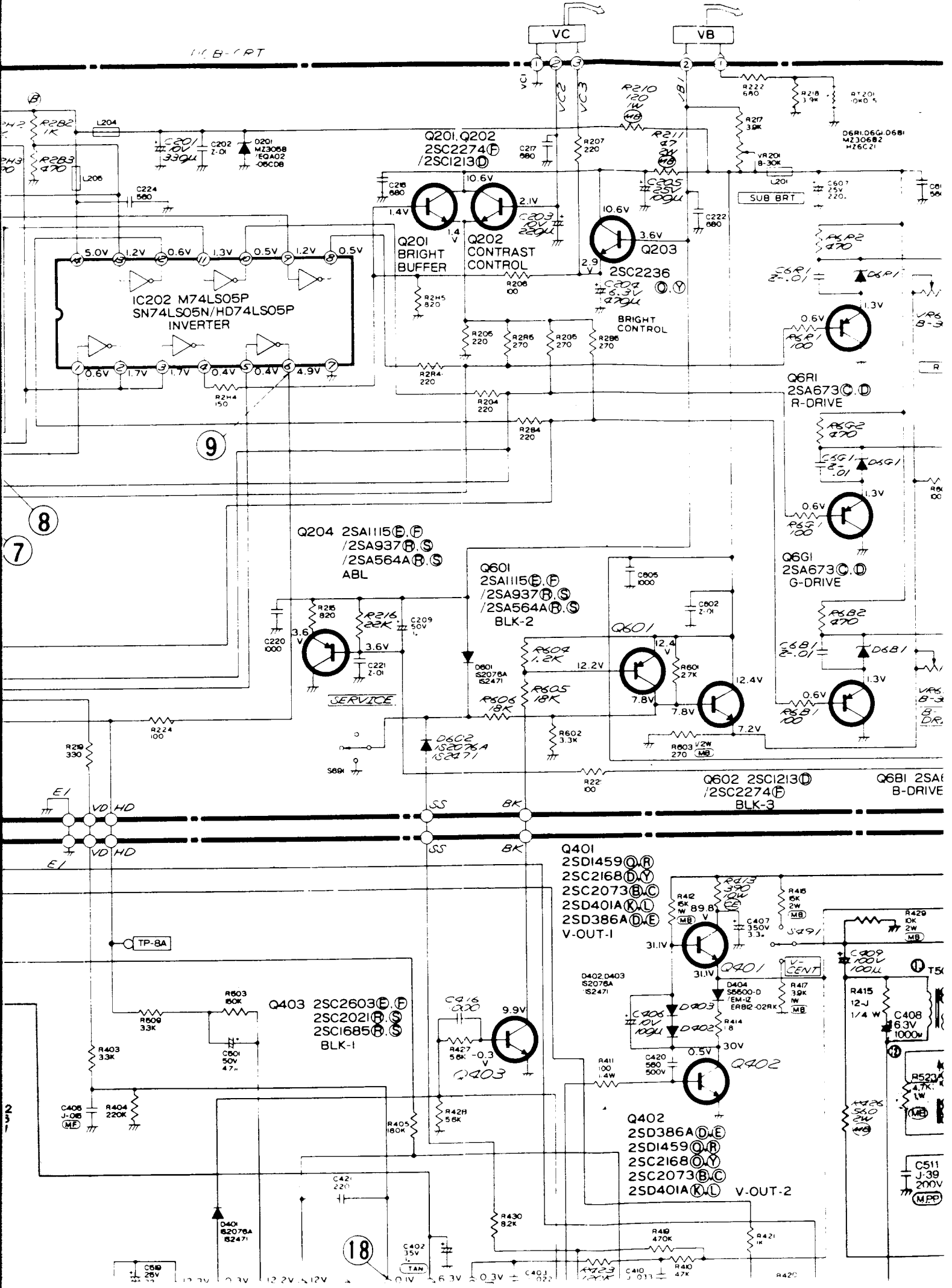
S691

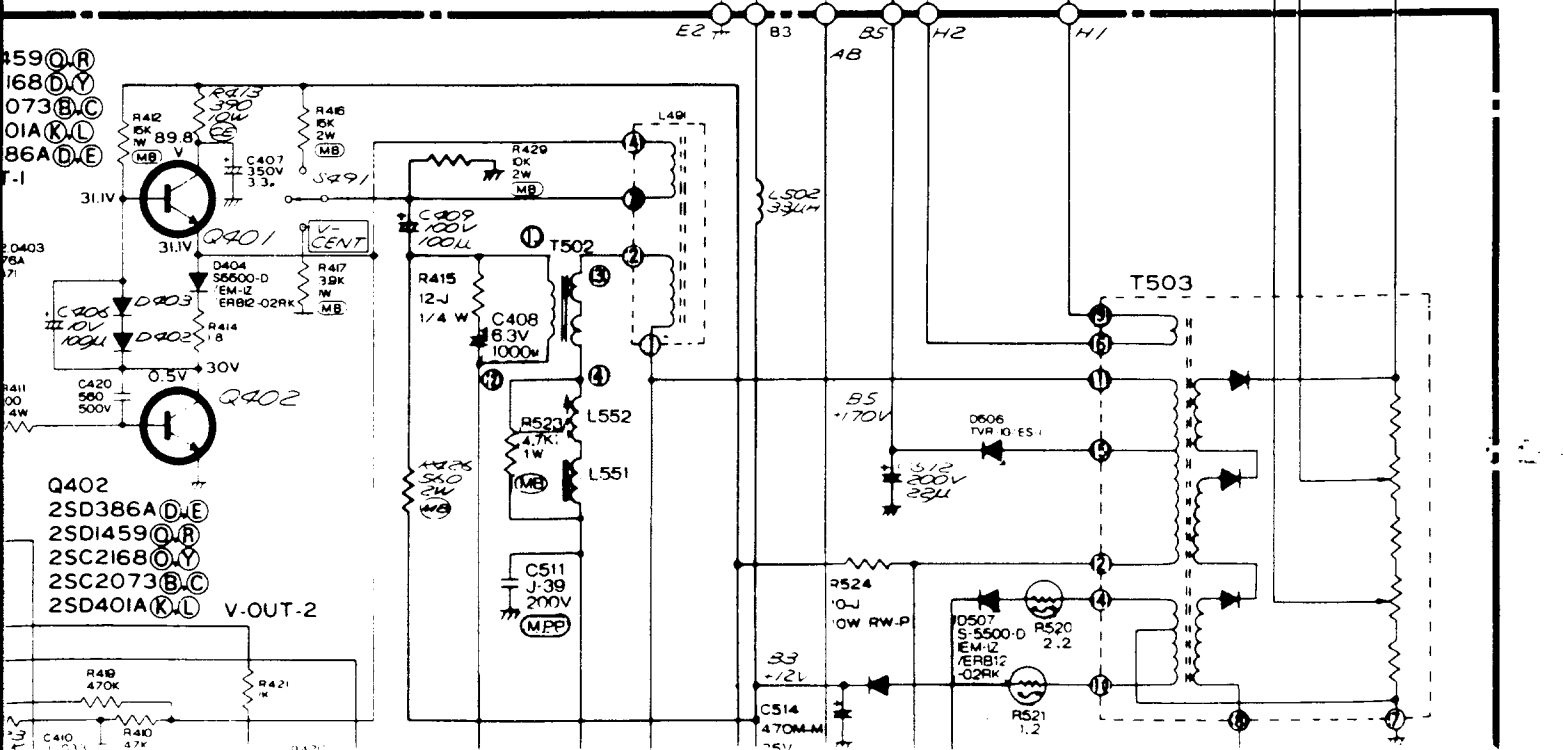
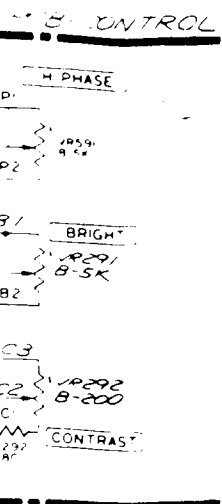
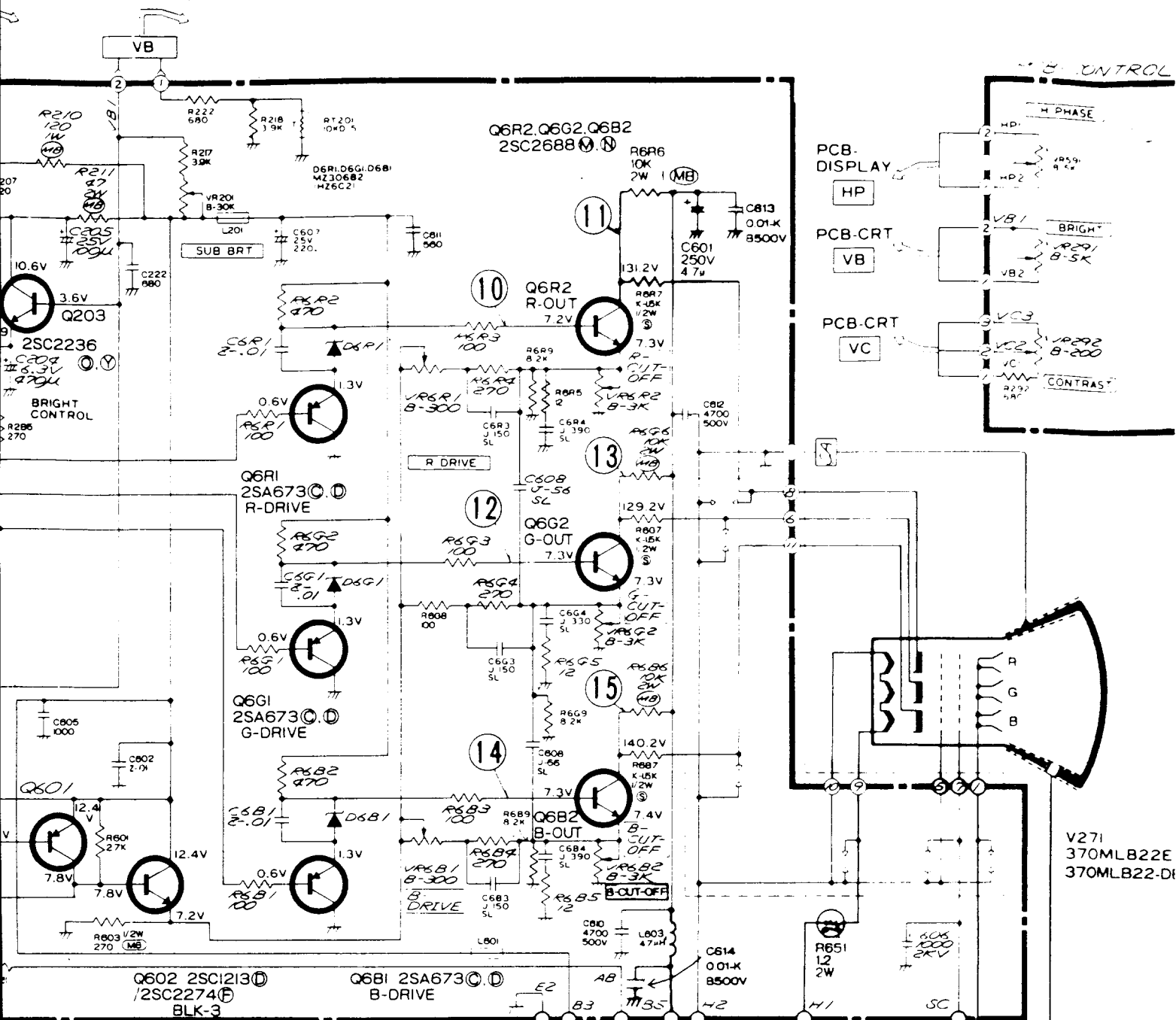


18

PCB-CONTROL PCB-CONTROL

VCB-CRT

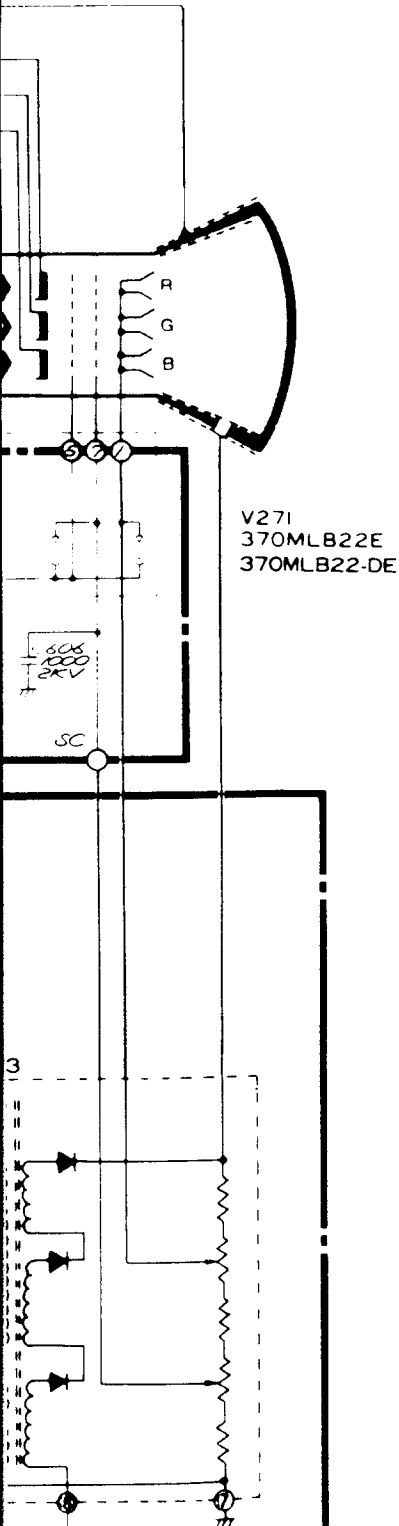
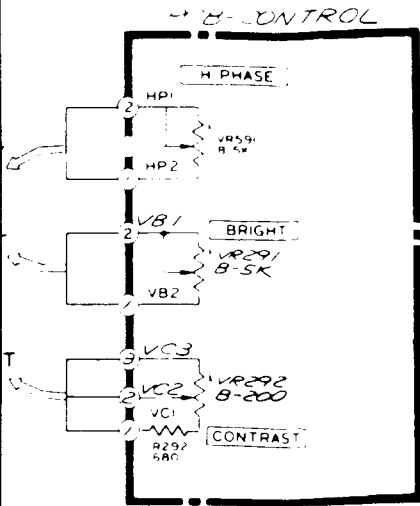




SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

MODEL : RM 1404

For Service Manuals
contact
MAURITRON SERVICES
8 Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor
Oxfordshire, OX9 4QY.
Tel (01844) 351694
Fax (01844) 352554



NOTE 1:

- The unit of resistance "ohm" no symbol.
Accordingly, K = 1000 ohms
M = 1000K ohms.

- The wattage of resistor, if not specifically designated, is less than 1/4 watt.

- Resistors, if not specifically designated are carbon resistors.

- The marks of resistors are as follows:

	Cemented resistor
	Metal oxide film resistor (type B)
	Metal plate cement resistor.
	Fixed composition resistor
	Wire wound resistor
	Metal film resistor

- The tolerance of resistor value, if not specifically designated, is: J = ±5%, K = ±10%, M = ±20%.

- The unit of capacitance, if not specifically designated, is
a) μF, for numbers less than 1
b) PF, for numbers more than 1

- Capacitors, if not specifically designated are Ceramic capacitors except electrolytic capacitors

- The marks of capacitors are as follows

	Aluminum electrolytic capacitor
	Polyester capacitor
	Polypropylene film capacitor
	Tantalum capacitor
	Twin film capacitor
	Polyester polypropylene film capacitor.
	Metallize plastic film capacitor.
	Non polarized electrolytic capacitor.
	Electrolytic capacitor

- The DC working voltage of capacitor, if not specifically designated is: 50V

- The tolerance of capacitor value, if not specifically designated is: ±10% for polyester capacitor
±5% for ceramic capacitor

and J = ±5% K = ±10% M = ±20% P = +100%
- 0%
C = +0.25PF D = +0.5PF F = +1PF Z = +80%
- 20%

SPECIFIC SYMBOL

THROUGH IMPROPER SERVICING.

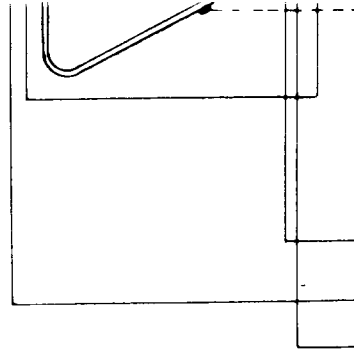
SERVICE MAN WARNING

X-RADIATION PRECAUTION

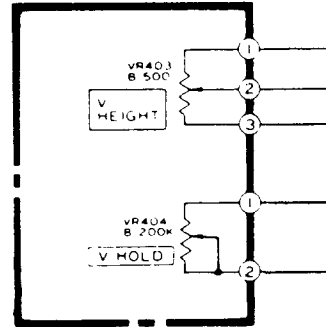
THIS PRODUCT INCLUDES CRITICAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL PARTS ESSENTIAL FOR X-RADIATION PROTECTION.

TO AVOID POSSIBLE EXPOSURE TO X-RADIATION TAKE X-RADIATION PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR PERSONNEL DURING SERVICING.

SEE SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIED REPLACEMENT PARTS AND SERVICE ADJUSTMENTS.

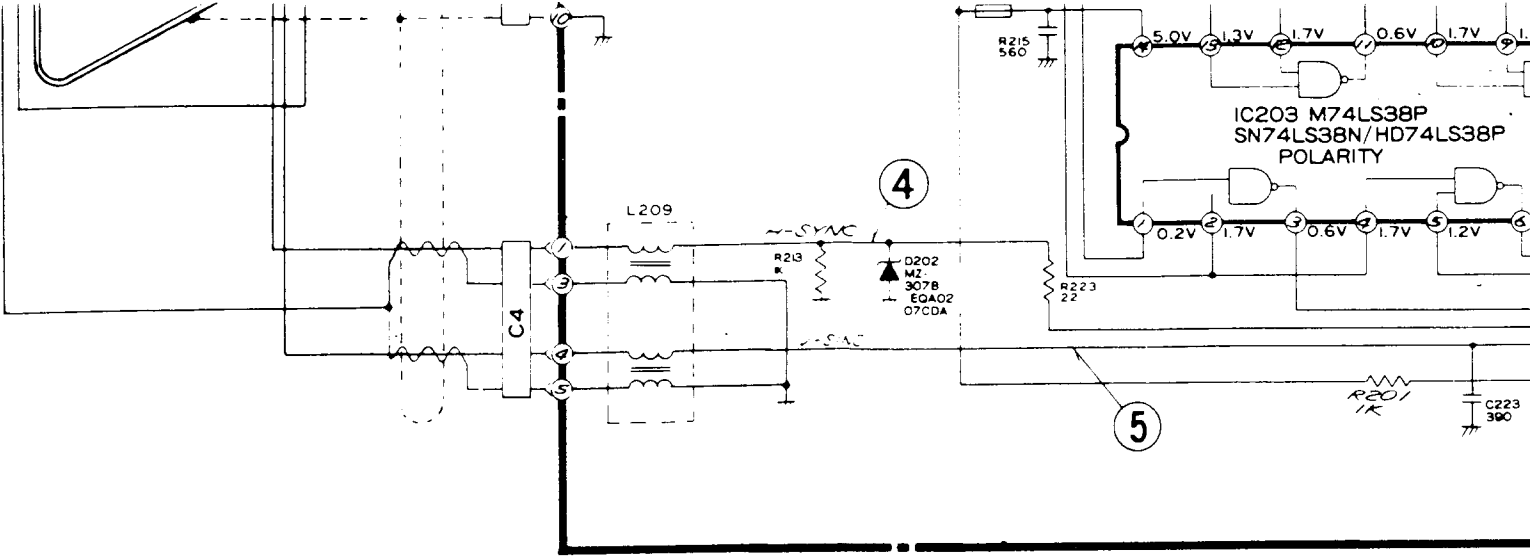


PCB-CONTROL-2

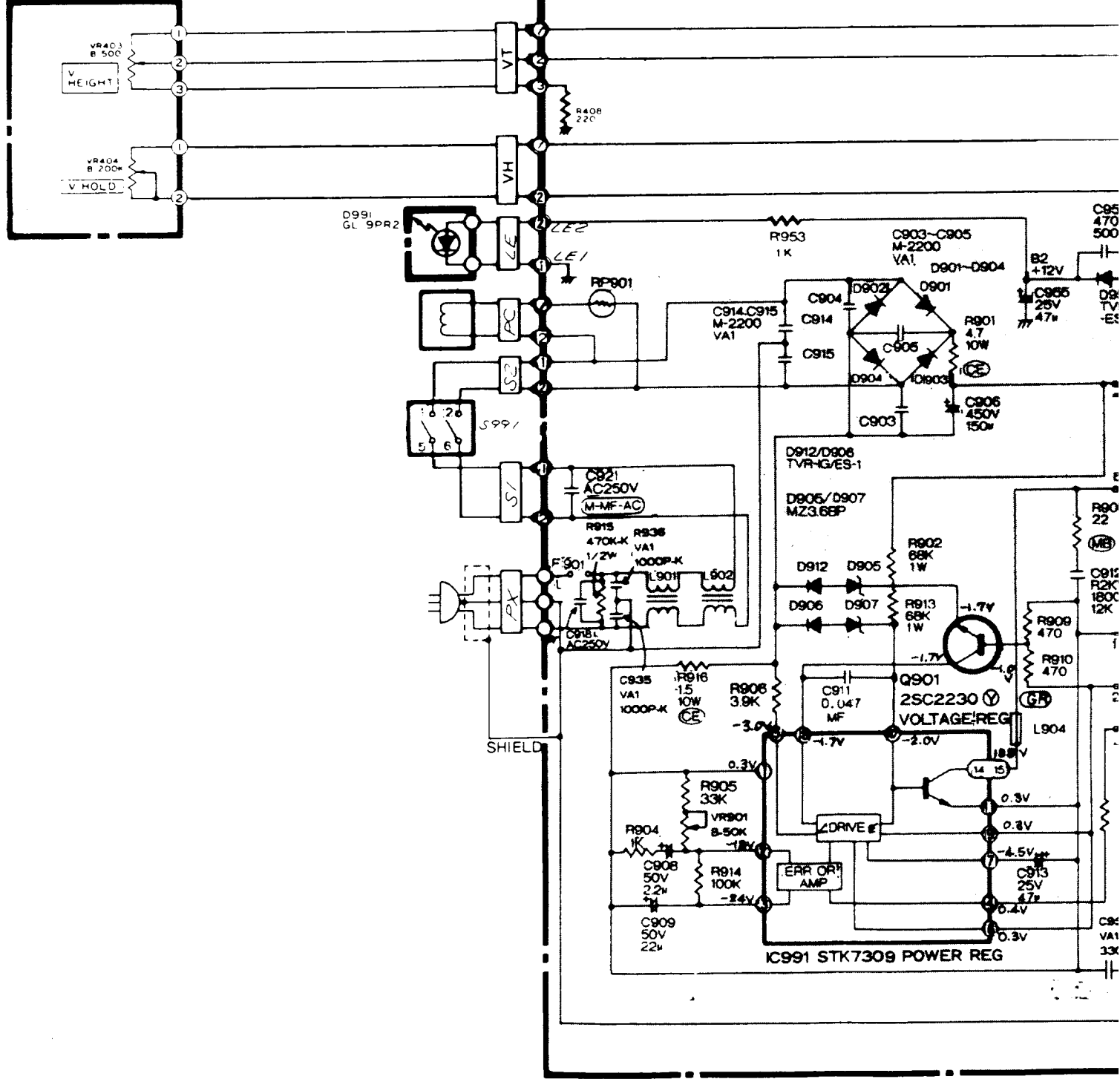


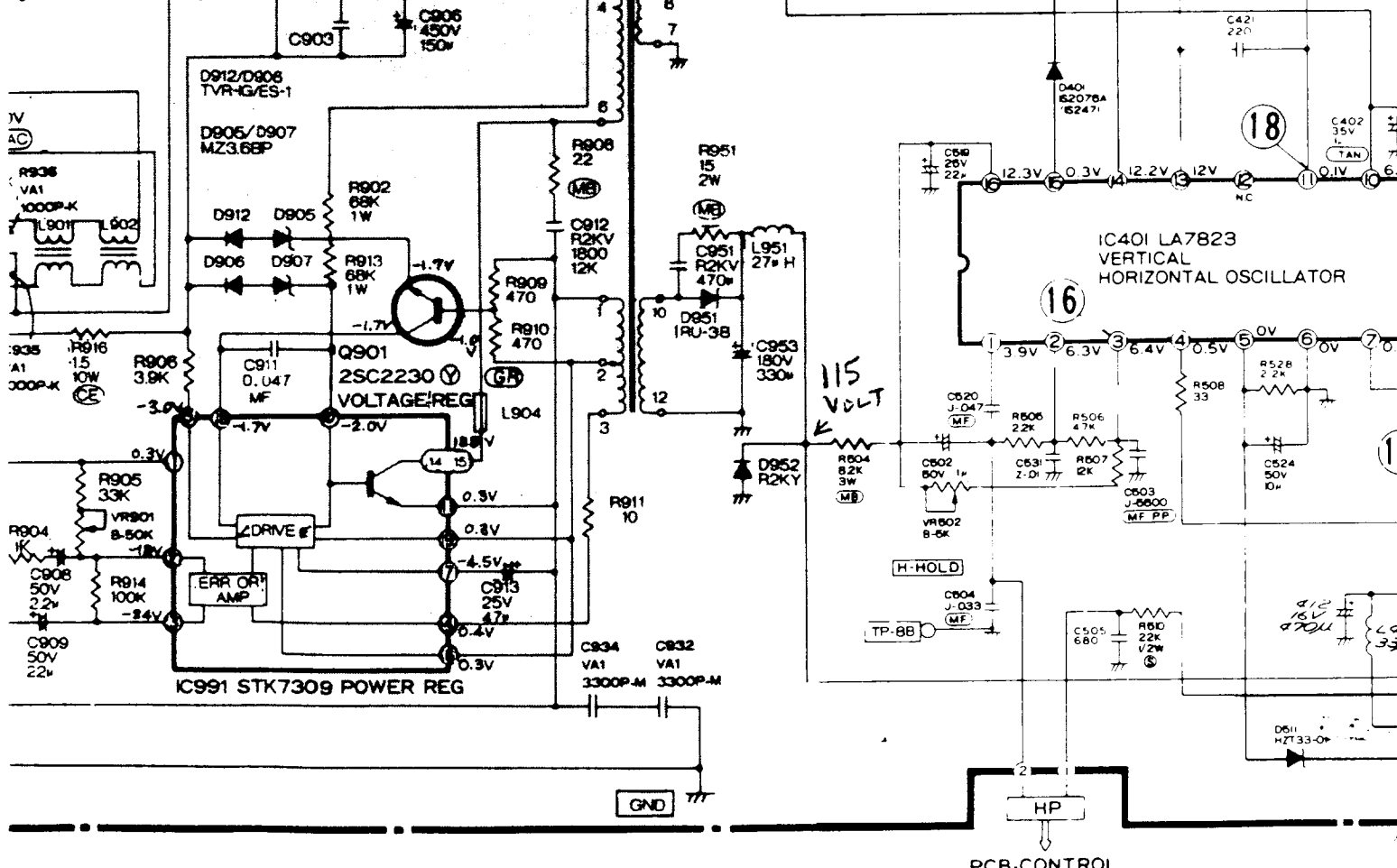
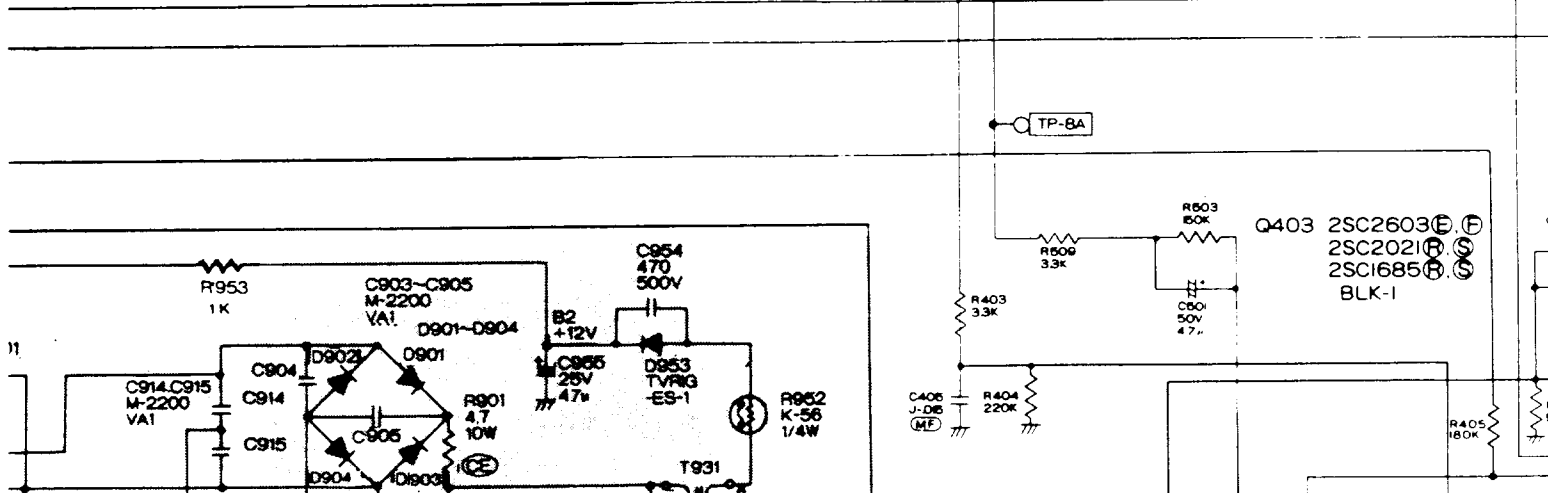
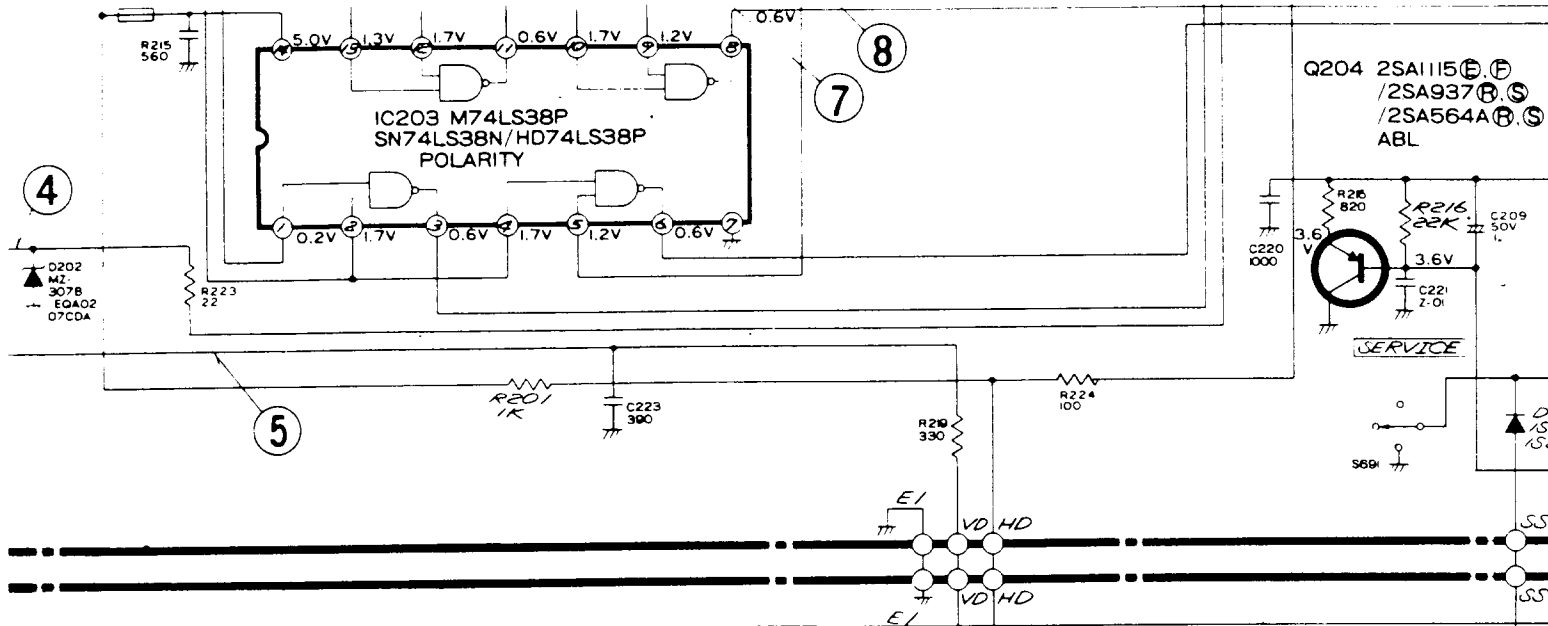
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IS AVAILABLE**

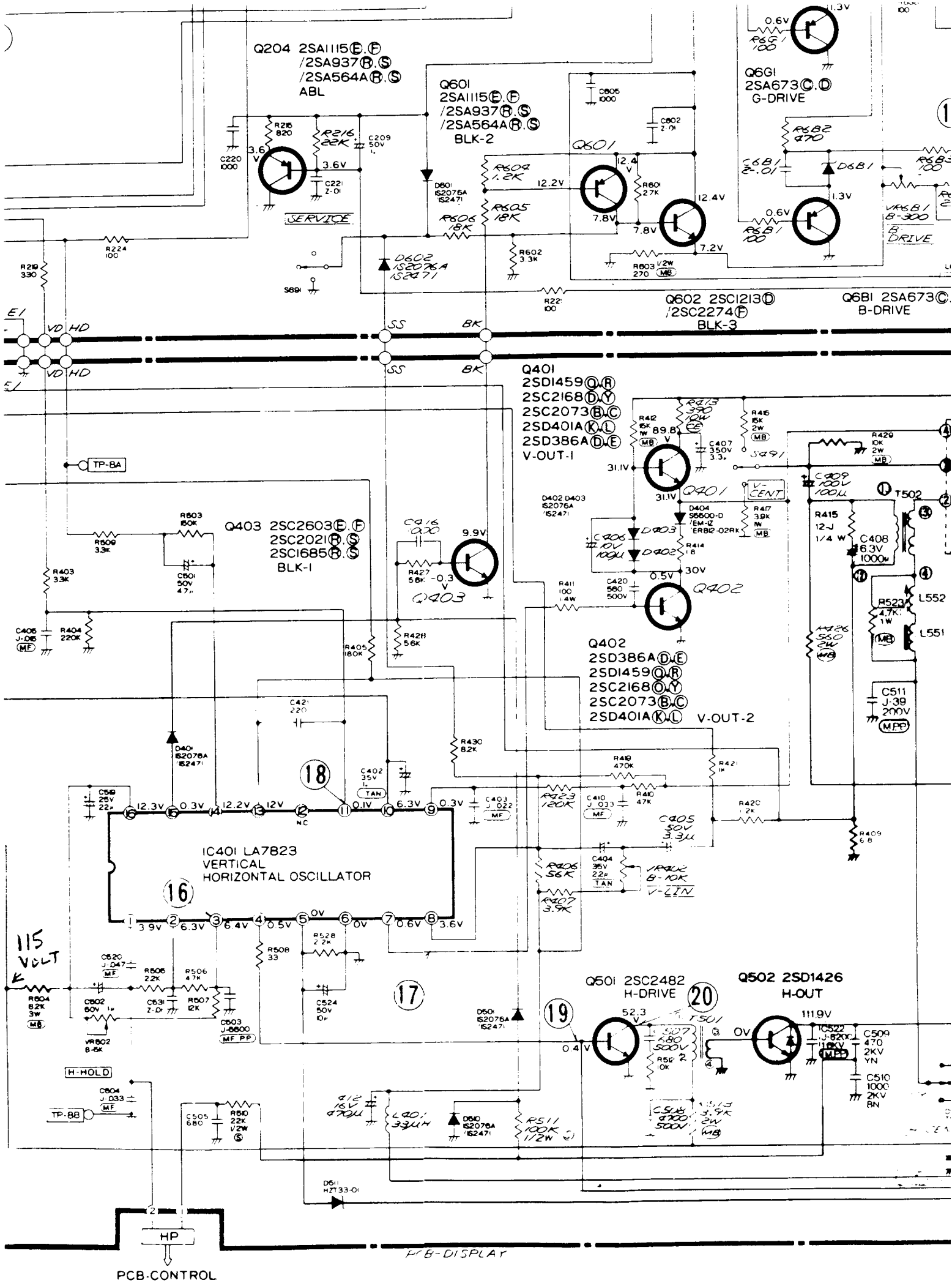
For Service Manuals
contact
MAURITRON SERVICES
8 Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor
Oxfordshire, OX9 4QY.
Tel (01844) 351694
Fax (01844) 352554



PCB-CONTROL-2







Q204 2SA1115(E,F)
/2SA937(B,S)
/2SA564A(B,S)
ABL

Q601 2SA1115(E,F)
/2SA937(B,S)
/2SA564A(B,S)
BLK-2

Q601 2SA673(C,D)
G-DRIVE

Q602 2SC1213(D)
/2SC2274(F)
BLK-3

Q601 2SA673(C,D)
B-DRIVE

Q401 2SD1459(O,R)
2SC2168(D,Y)
2SC2073(B,C)
2SD401A(K,L)
2SD386A(D,E)
V-OUT-1

Q402 2SD386A(D,E)
2SD1459(O,R)
2SC2168(D,Y)
2SC2073(B,C)
2SD401A(K,L)
V-OUT-2

Q403 2SC2603(E,F)
2SC2021(B,S)
2SC1685(B,S)
BLK-1

Q501 2SC2482
H-DRIVE

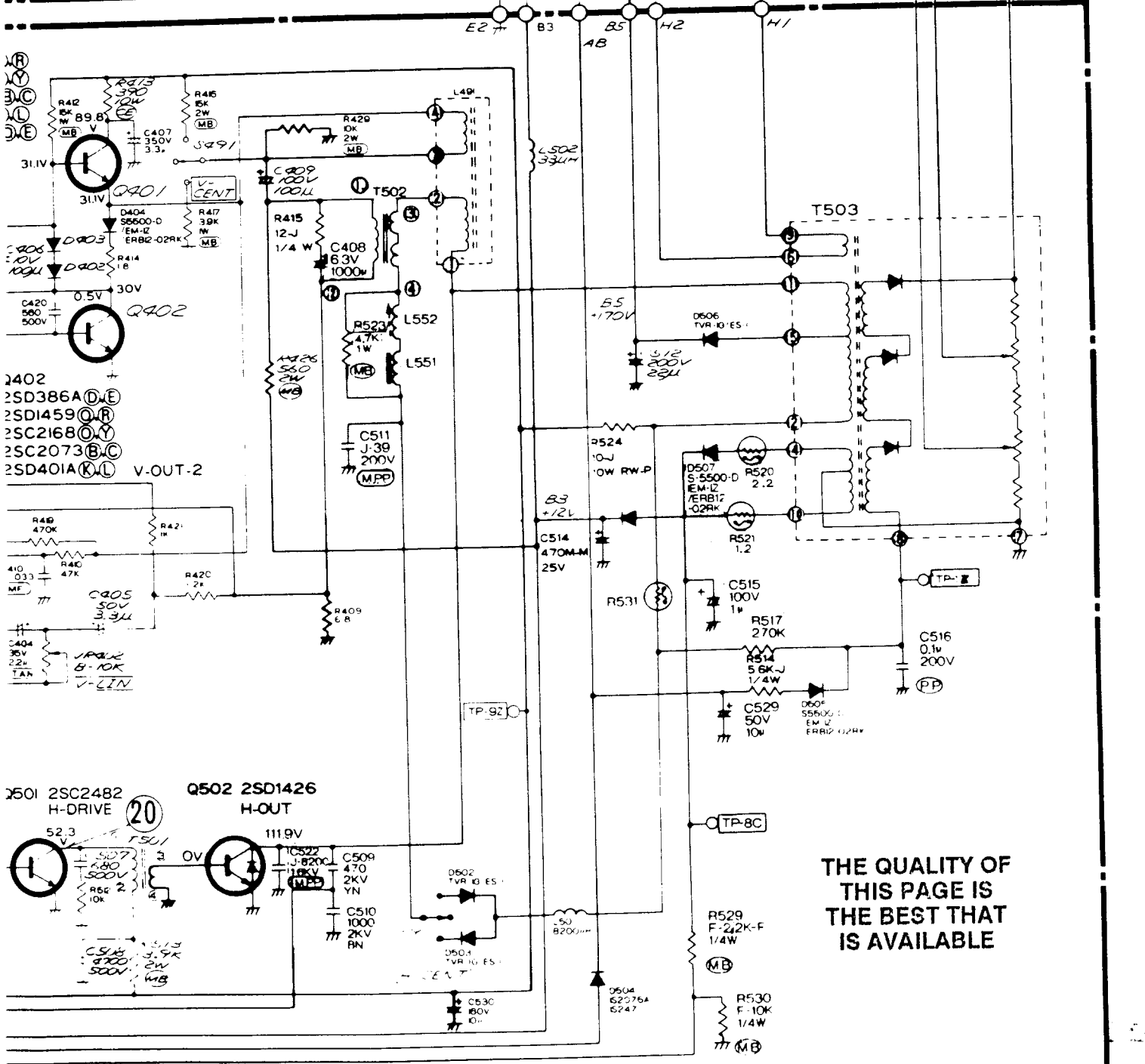
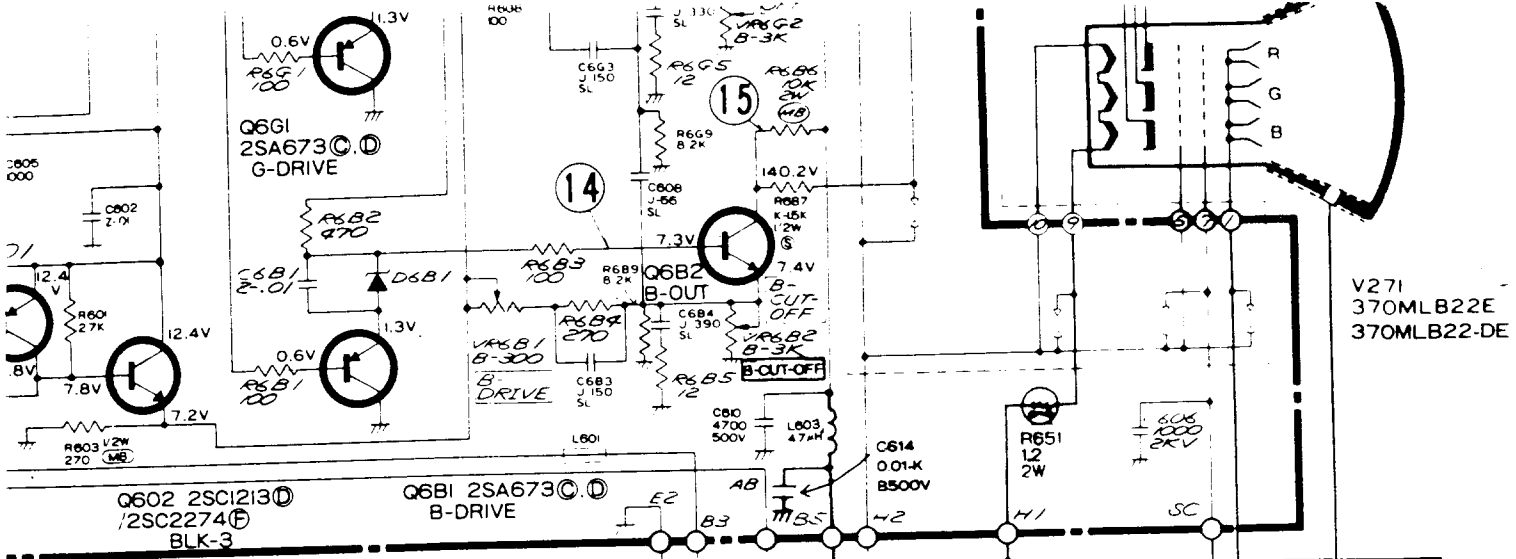
Q502 2SD1426
H-OUT

IC401 LA7823
VERTICAL
HORIZONTAL OSCILLATOR

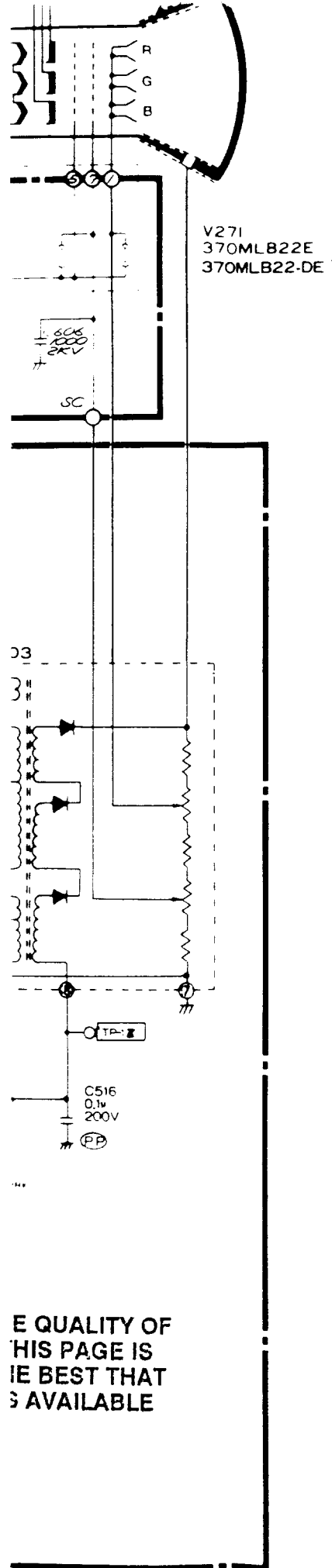
115 VOLT

PCB-CONTROL

HP-B-DISPLAY



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- (MB) Metal oxide film resistor (type B)
- (MPC) Metal plate cement resistor
- (S) Fixed composition resistor
- (W) Wire wound resistor
- (M) Metal film resistor

5. The tolerance of resistor value, if not specifically designated, is: J = ±5%, K = ±10%, M = ±20%
6. The unit of capacitance, if not specifically designated, is:
 - a) μF, for numbers less than 1
 - b) PF, for numbers more than 1
7. Capacitors, if not specifically designated are Ceramic capacitors except electrolytic capacitors.
8. The marks of capacitors are as follows
 - (ALM) Aluminum electrolytic capacitor
 - (MF) Polyester capacitor
 - (PP) Polypropylene film capacitor
 - (TAN) Tantalum capacitor
 - (TF) Twin film capacitor
 - (MF,PP) Polyester polypropylene film capacitor
 - (MPP) Metallized plastic film capacitor
 - (NP) Non polarized electrolytic capacitor
 - (E) Electrolytic capacitor
9. The DC working voltage of capacitor, if not specifically designated is: 50V
10. The tolerance of capacitor value, if not specifically designated is:
 - ±10% for polyester capacitor
 - ±5% for ceramic capacitor
 and J = ±5% K = ±10% M = ±20% P = $\begin{matrix} +100\% \\ -0\% \end{matrix}$
 C = ±0.25PF D = ±0.5PF F = ±1PF Z = $\begin{matrix} +80\% \\ -20\% \end{matrix}$

SPECIFIC SYMBOL	
	Zener Diode
	Varicap
	Posistor
	Thermistor
	Fusible Resistor
	Varistor
	Crystal unit
	Air Gap
	Part (resistor) attached on the copper foil side of PCB
	Ceramic filter

NOTE 2:

1. DC voltages were measured from points indicated to the circuit ground with a VTVM.
2. Number in circle indicates waveform number.
3. This is a basic schematic diagram. Some sets may be subject to modification according to engineering improvement.

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