

Fig. 1: The standby power supply arrangement in the Toshiba C8SS projection chassis.

by

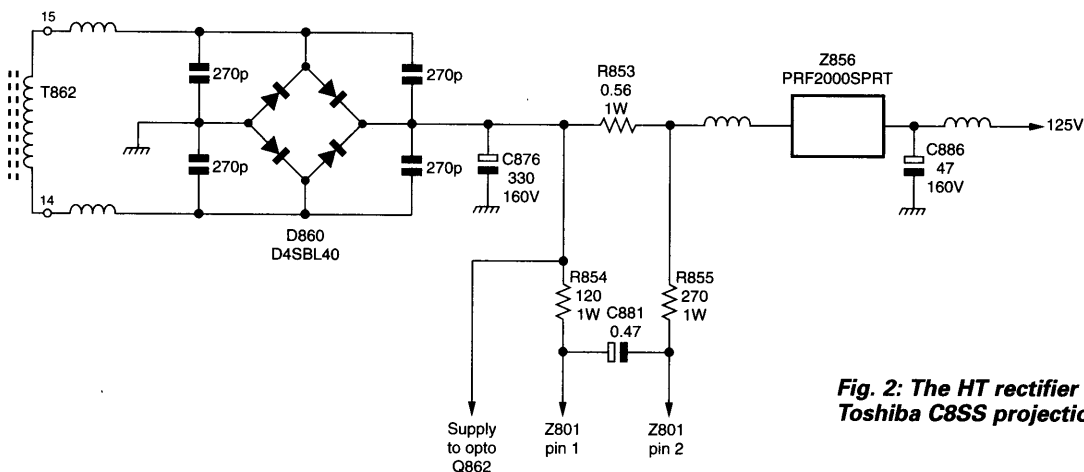


Fig. 2: The HT rectifier circuit in the Toshiba C8SS projection chassis.

Z801. Table 1 shows the voltages that should be present at the pins of Z801.

The convergence board should have 7V, 5V, 36V, +18V and -18V supplies at socket P803. This board also has a socket (P702) that's convenient for monitoring FC bus data activity.

If there is an intermittent crackle from the loudspeaker, especially when cold, replace the Dolby Digital unit with the new improved version (U2).

Models 48PJ6DB and 55PJ6DB (C5SS chassis)

This chassis employs a somewhat different power supply arrangement. There are two

chopper power supplies. The main one (power supply 1) is on the deflection/power PCB and is switched in by a relay. The other one (power supply 2) is on the convergence output/power 2/audio amplifier board. This one produces the +5V-1 standby supply for the microcontroller IC and the front LED. It should be present at pin 5 of the L78MR05FA regulator chip Q852.

If the picture is completely out of convergence and the LED at the front of the set is flashing green/red, the digital convergence circuitry is not operating. For this to function +18V, -18V and +30V supplies are required. These are provided

power supply 2 and are protected by 2AT fuses, F802, F803 and F804 respectively. A quick check on the fuses will usually reveal that F803 is open-circuit. If a replacement fails, check the convergence module. The flashing LED indicates that the power protection circuit has operated.

The main 125V HT rail, for the line output stage, is produced by power supply 1. It will not be switched on if the +18V and +5V-1 supplies from power supply 2 are missing. As mentioned above, the +18V supply is protected by fuse F802. Q852, which produces the +5V-1 standby supply, receives an 18-6V input at pin 1. This is obtained from D863 (EU2A)/C869