

TELEVISION/MONITOR SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICE TECHNICIAN

Safety Checks

After the original service problem has been corrected, a complete safety check should be made. Be sure to check over the entire set, not just the areas where you have worked. Some previous service may have left an unsafe condition, which could be unknowingly passed on to your customer. Be sure to check all of the following:

Fire and Shock Hazard

1. Be sure all components are positioned in such a way as to avoid the possibility of adjacent component shorts. This is especially important on those chassis which are transported to and from the service shop.
2. Never release a repaired unit unless all protective devices such as insulators, barriers, covers, strain reliefs, and other hardware have been installed in accordance with the original design.
3. Soldering and wiring must be inspected to locate possible cold solder joints, solder splashes, sharp solder points, frayed leads, pinched leads, or damaged insulation (including the ac cord). Be certain to remove loose solder balls and all other loose foreign particles.
4. Check across-the-line components and other components for physical evidence of damage or deterioration and replace if necessary. Follow original layout, lead length, and dress.
5. No lead or component should touch a receiving tube or a resistor rated at 1 watt or more. Lead tension around protruding metal surfaces or edges must be avoided.
6. Critical components having special safety characteristics are identified with an asterisk in the Ref. No. in the parts list and enclosed within a broken line * (where several critical components are grouped in one area) along with the safety symbols on the schematic diagrams and/or exploded views.
7. When servicing any unit, always use a separate isolation transformer for the chassis. Failure to use a separate isolation transformer may expose you to possible shock hazard, and may cause damage to servicing instruments.
8. Many electronic products use a polarized ac line cord (one wide pin on the plug.) Defeating this safety feature may create a potential hazard to the service and the user. Extension cords which do not incorporate the polarizing feature should never be used.
9. After reassembly of the unit, always perform a leakage test or resistance test from the line cord to all exposed metal parts of the cabinet. Also check all metal control shafts (with knobs removed), antenna terminals, handles, screws, etc. to be sure the unit may be safely operated without danger of electrical shock.

* Broken line

Implosion

1. All picture tubes used in current model receivers are equipped with an integral implosion system. Care should always be used, and safety glasses worn, whenever handling any picture tube. Avoid scratching or otherwise damaging the picture tube during installation.
2. Use only replacement tubes specified by the manufacturer.

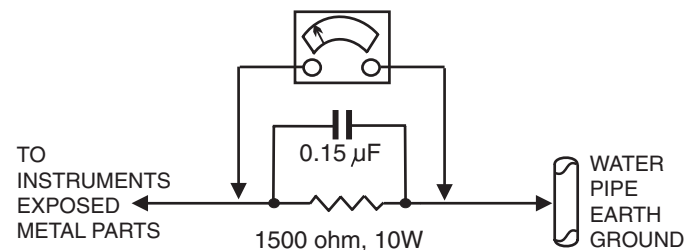
X-radiation

1. Be sure procedures and instructions to all your service personnel cover the subject of X-radiation. Potential sources of X-rays in TV receivers are the picture tube and the high voltage circuits. The basic precaution which must be exercised is to keep the high voltage at the factory recommended level.
2. To avoid possible exposure to X-radiation and electrical shock, only the manufacturer's specified anode connectors must be used.
3. It is essential that the service technician has an accurate HV meter available at all times. The calibration of this meter should be checked periodically against a reference standard.
4. When the HV circuitry is operating properly there is no possibility of an X-radiation problem. High voltage should always be kept at the manufacturer's rated value - no higher - for optimum performance. Every time a color set is serviced, the brightness should be run up and down while monitoring the HV with a meter to be certain that the HV is regulated correctly and does not exceed the specified value. We suggest that you and your technicians review test procedures so that HV regulation are always checked as a standard servicing procedure, and the reason for this prudent routine is clearly understood by everyone. It is important to use an accurate and reliable HV meter. It is recommended that the HV recorded on each customer's invoice, which will demonstrate a proper concern for the customer's safety.
5. When troubleshooting and making test measurements in a receiver with a problem of excessive high voltage, reduce the line voltage by means of a Variac to bring the HV into acceptable limits while troubleshooting. Do not operate the chassis longer than necessary to locate the cause of the excessive HV.

6. New picture tubes are specifically designed to withstand higher operating voltages without creating undesirable X-radiation. It is strongly recommended that any shop test fixture which is to be used with the new higher voltage chassis be equipped with one of the new type tubes designed for this service. Addition of a permanently connected HV meter to the shop test fixture is advisable. The CRT types used in these new sets should never be replaced with any other types, as this may result in excessive X-radiation.
7. It is essential to use the specified picture tube to avoid a possible X-radiation problem.
8. Most TV receivers contain some type of emergency "Hold Down" circuit to prevent HV from rising to excessive levels in the presence of a failure mode. These various circuits should be understood by all technicians servicing them, especially since many hold down circuits are inoperative as long as the receiver performs normally.

Leakage Current Cold Check

1. Unplug the ac line cord and connect a jumper between the two prongs of the plug.
2. Turn on the power switch.
3. Measure the resistance value between the jumpered ac plug and all exposed cabinet parts of the receiver, such as screw heads, antennas, and control shafts. When the exposed metallic part has a return path to the chassis, the reading should be between 1 megohm and 5.2 megohms. When the exposed metal does not have a return path to the chassis, the reading must be infinity. Remove the jumper from the ac line cord.



Leakage Current Hot Check

1. Do not use an isolation transformer for this test. Plug the completely reassembled receiver directly into the ac outlet.
2. Connect a 1.5k, 10w resistor paralleled by a 0.15uf. capacitor between each exposed metallic cabinet part and a good earth ground such as a water pipe, as shown above.
3. Use an ac voltmeter with at least 5000 ohmsy volt sensitivity to measure the potential across the resistor.
4. The potential at any point should not exceed 0.75 volts. A leakage current tester may be used to make this test; leakage current must not exceed 0.5 milliamps. If a measurement is outside of the specified limits, there is a possibility of shock hazard. The receiver should be repaired and rechecked before returning it to the customer.
5. Repeat the above procedure with the ac plug reversed. (Note: An ac adapter is necessary when a polarized plug is used. Do not defeat the polarizing feature of the plug.)

Picture Tube Replacement

The primary source of X-radiation in this television receiver is the picture tube. The picture tube utilized in this chassis is specially constructed to limit X-radiation emissions. For continued X-radiation protection, the replacement tube must be the same type as the original, including suffix letter, or a Philips approved tube.

Parts Replacement

Many electrical and mechanical parts in Philips television sets 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. The use of a substitute part which does not have the same safety characteristics as the Philips recommended replacement part shown in this service manual may create shock, fire, or other hazards.

WARNING: Before removing the CRT anode cap, turn the unit **OFF** and short the HIGH VOLTAGE to the CRT DAG ground.
SERVICE NOTE: The CRT DAG is not at chassis ground.