



BARCO Projection Systems

SECTION A

service sheet

BARCO PROJECTION SYSTEMS




BARCO DATA
701

R9000719 - HD6 (120 VAC)


SAFETY NOTICE

PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

Components identified by  or * have SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS IMPORTANT TO SAFETY. Before replacing any of these components, read carefully the service safety precautions.

DO NOT DEGRADE THE SAFETY OF THIS SET THROUGH IMPROPER SERVICING.

SAFETY NOTICE

Components having special safety characteristics are identified by  on schematics and on the parts list in this SERVICE MANUAL and its supplements and bulletins. Before servicing this apparatus, it is important that the service technician read and follow the "**SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**" and "**PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICES**" in this Service Manual.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

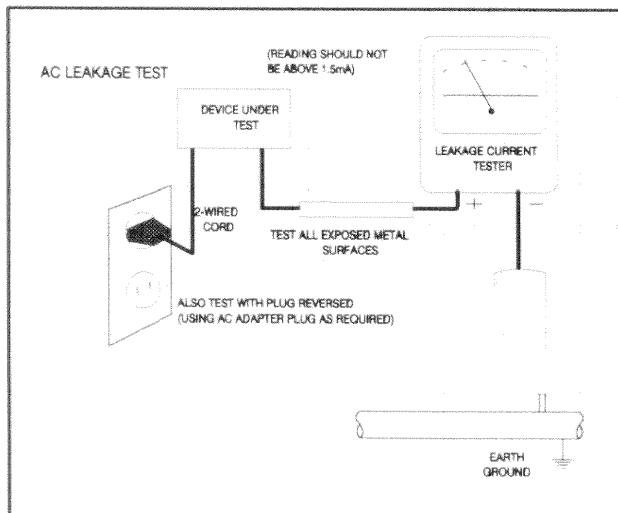
1. **Before returning an instrument to the customer**, always make a safety check of the entire instrument, including, but not limited to, the following items :

a. Be sure that no built-in protective devices are defective and/or have been defeated during servicing. (1) Protective shields are provided on this chassis to protect both the technician and the customer. Correctly replace all missing protective shields, including any removed for servicing convenience. (2) When reinstalling the chassis and/or other assembly in the cabinet, be sure to put back in place all protective devices, including, but not limited to, nonmetallic control knobs, insulating fishpapers, adjustment and compartment covers/shields, and isolation resistor/capacitor networks. **Do not operate this instrument or permit it to be operated without all protective devices correctly installed and functioning. Servicers who defeat safety features or fail to perform safety checks may be liable for any resulting damage.**

b. Be sure that there are no cabinet openings through which an adult or child might be able to insert their fingers and contact a hazardous voltage. Such openings include, but are not limited to, (1) excessively wide cabinet ventilation slots, and (2) an improperly fitted and/or incorrectly secured cabinet back cover.

c. **Leakage Current Hot Check** - With the instrument completely reassembled, plug the AC line cord directly into a 220 V AC outlet. (Do not use an isolation transformer during this test.) Use a leakage current tester or a metering system that complies with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C101.0 Leakage Current for Appliances and Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 1410, (50.7). With the instrument AC switch first in the on position and then in the off position, measure from a known earth ground (metal waterpipe, conduit, etc.) to all exposed metal parts of the instrument (antennas, handle bracket, metal cabinet, screwheads, metallic overlays, control shafts, etc.), especially any exposed metal parts that offer an electrical return path to the chassis. Any current measured must not exceed 1.5 milliamp. Reverse the instrument power cord plug in the outlet and repeat test.

ANY MEASUREMENTS NOT WITHIN THE LIMITS SPECIFIED HEREIN INDICATE A POTENTIAL SHOCK HAZARD THAT MUST BE ELIMINATED BEFORE RETURNING THE INSTRUMENT TO THE CUSTOMER OR BEFORE CONNECTING ACCESSORIES.



d. **X-Radiation and High Voltage** - Because the picture tubes are the primary potential source of X-radiation in solid-state projectors, they are specially constructed to prohibit X-radiation emissions. For continued X-radiation protection, the replacement picture tube must be the same type as the original. Also, because the picture tube shields and mounting hardware perform an X-radiation protection function, they must be correctly in place.

After replacement of any X-ray radiation related safety components (marked in this manual with an *), the EHT voltage board must be checked.

2. Read and comply with all caution and safety-related notes on or inside the projector cabinet or on the projector chassis, or on the picture tube.

3. **Design Alteration Warning** - Do not alter or add to the mechanical or electrical design of this apparatus. Design alterations and additions, including, but not limited to, circuit modifications and the addition of items such as auxiliary audio and/or video output connections, might alter the safety characteristics of this receiver and create a hazard to the user. Any design alterations or additions may void the manufacturer's warranty and may make you, the servicer responsible for personal injury or property damage resulting therefrom.

4. **Picture Tube Implosion Protection Warning** - The picture tube in this projector encloses a high vacuum. Do not remove, install, or otherwise handle the picture tube in any manner without first putting on shatterproof goggles equipped with side shields. People not so equipped must be kept safely away while picture tubes are handled. Keep the picture tube away from your body. Do not handle the picture tube by its neck. For continued implosion protection, replace the picture tube only with one of the same type number.

5. **Hot Chassis Warning** - This projector chassis has two ground systems: the primary ground system is formed by the negative voltage of the rectified mains (power) and is only used as a reference in primary circuits; the secondary ground system is connected to earth ground via the earth conductor in the mains (power) lead. Separation between primary and secondary circuits is performed by the safety isolation transformer. Components bridging this transformer are also safety components and must never be defeated or altered.

All user-accessible conductive parts must be connected to earth ground, or are kept at SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage).

6. Observe original lead dress. Take extra care to assure correct lead dress in the following areas:

- near sharp edges,
- near thermally hot parts - be sure that leads and components do not touch thermally hot parts,
- the AC supply,
- high voltage.

Always inspect in all areas for pinched, out-of-face, or frayed wiring. Do not change spacing between components, and between components and the printed-circuit board. Check AC power cord for damage.

7. Components, parts, and/or wiring that appear to have overheated or are otherwise damaged should be replaced with components, parts, or wiring that meet original specifications. Additionally, determine the cause of overheating and/or damage and, if necessary, take corrective action to remove any potential safety hazard.

8. PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE - Many TV electrical and mechanical parts have special safety-related characteristics some of which are often not evident from visual inspection, nor can the protection they give necessarily be obtained by replacing them with components rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc. Parts that have special safety characteristics are identified in BARCO service data by Δ on schematics and in the parts list. Use of a

substitute replacement that does not have the same safety characteristics as the recommended replacement part in BARCO service data parts list might create shock, fire, and/or other hazards. Product Safety is under review continuously and new instructions are issued whenever appropriate. For the latest information, always consult the appropriate current BARCO service literature.

SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION: Before servicing instruments covered by this service data and its supplements and addendums, read and follow the SAFETY PRECAUTIONS of this publication.

NOTE: If unforeseen circumstances create conflict between the following servicing precautions and any of the safety precautions on page 2 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:

- Removing or reinstalling any component, circuit board, module, or any other instrument assembly.
- Disconnecting or reconnecting any instrument electrical plug or other electrical connection.
- 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.

2. Do not spray chemical on or near this instrument or any of its assemblies.

3. Unless specified otherwise in this service data, clean electrical contacts 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 data, lubrication of contacts is not required.

4. Do not defeat any plug/socket B+ voltage interlocks with which instruments covered by this service data might be equipped.

5. 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.

6. Always connect the test instrument ground lead to the appropriate instrument chassis ground before connecting the test instrument positive lead. Always remove the test instrument ground lead last.

7. Use with this instrument only the test fixtures specified in this service data.

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 transistors 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 aluminium 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, aluminium 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 away 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.

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 or components.

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

