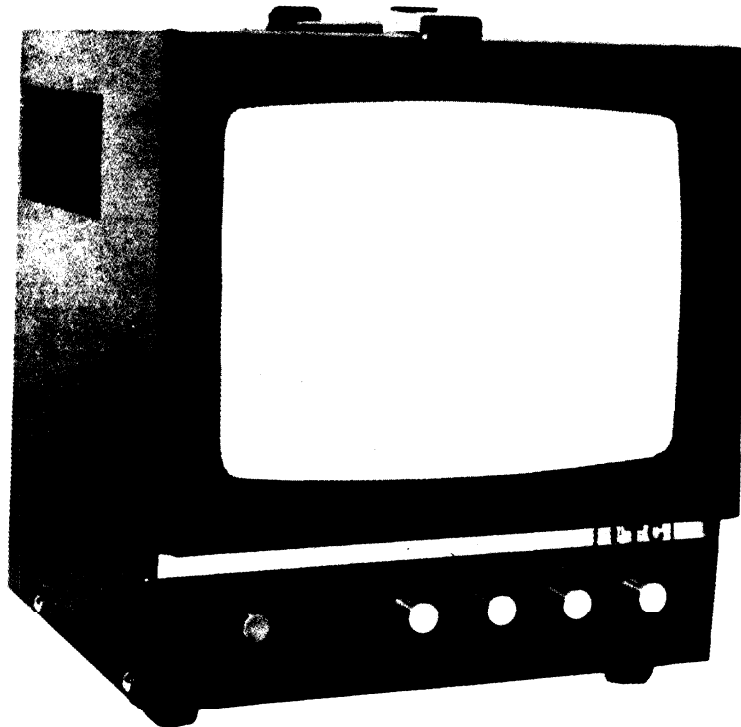


OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND SERVICE MANUAL

**MODEL PM-96 / PM-96T
CCTV PICTURE MONITOR**



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Part 1 Introduction

This 9-inch picture monitor is for closed circuit television systems in every phase and can be used both for general and high-standard professional applications in accordance with TV standards in use.

This monitor requires single phase 100/117VAC 60Hz or 220/240VAC 50Hz power source for full operation, and receives one video signal of nominal 1.4Vp-p composite.

There are two types, PM-96 and PM-96T , depending on sync signal to be applied.

PM-96 is for internal sync signal use only, and PM-96T is for both internal and external sync signal use.

This unit is highly engineered equipment for the best electrical and mechanical performances for long and trouble-free service.

1.1 Electrical Features:

- * Solid-state circuitry is used throughout except the picture tube.
- * Printed circuit is used for easy and minimum maintenance.
- * Transformer coupled power supply is utilized for good isolation from the power line.
- * A highly stabilized and well filtered current supply is furnished for the best stability.
- * High resolution is guaranteed.
- * DC restoration circuits is built in and is made by selecting the switch ON-OFF.

1.2 Mechanical Features :

- * Smallest size and rugged construction insure the ease of installation of the equipment.
- * Carrying handle is equipped for portability.
- * Picture tube is self-protective type with heavy front glass and metal frame.
- * Inside construction is designed so as to make easy and safe maintenance.
- * Cabinet is finished with deep blue and black tones for attractive equipment appearance.
- * Panel receptacles mate with type PL-259 or equivalent coaxial connectors.

Part 2 Installation

Installation of this monitor will be very easily and quickly performed by the following procedure.

2.1 Inspection:

After unpacking, inspect for any missing components, defective part, control knob looseness, power cord and front glass damage, etc.

2.2 Installation:

After checking the equipment, install it at any convenient place for full operation. The following notes should be observed for the best picture reproduction.

1. Make sure that no vibration exists near the equipment.
2. Do not face the monitor into direct sunlight or other bright light.

3. Create sufficient space for ventilation between this unit and other equipment by providing at least two-inch clearance around the monitor.
4. Make sure that environmental temperature and humidity are not excessive.

For monitoring, in general, several kinds of system configurations are available as follows. The monitor users can select any system from the basic ones below.

Basic Systems:

- A. One monitor and one CCTV camera.
- B. One monitor and multiple CCTV cameras.
- C. Multiple monitors and one CCTV camera.

A. One monitor and one CCTV camera:

Install a monitor and a camera as shown in Fig. 1 and connect the power plugs to wall-outlets, etc. Power switches should be at OFF position.

Connect the one of two VIDEO IN connectors of the monitor and the camera output by using RG-59/U or RG-11/U 75-ohm coaxial cable with PL-259 or equivalent coaxial plugs.

Set the VIDEO IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch on the rear to ON position, and the SYNC IN INT-EXT switch to INT position. Internal synchronization is generally used in this configuration.

The system is now normally terminated and preparation is finished. For operation, read Part 3.

When external sync signal is used to synchronize an external-drive type camera, set the SYNC IN INT-EXT switch to EXT and terminate the sync signal at the monitor when the sync chain is ending at the monitor by setting the SYNC IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch to ON position. When the sync chain is ending at the camera, set the SYNC IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch to OFF position at the monitor and make a termination at the camera.

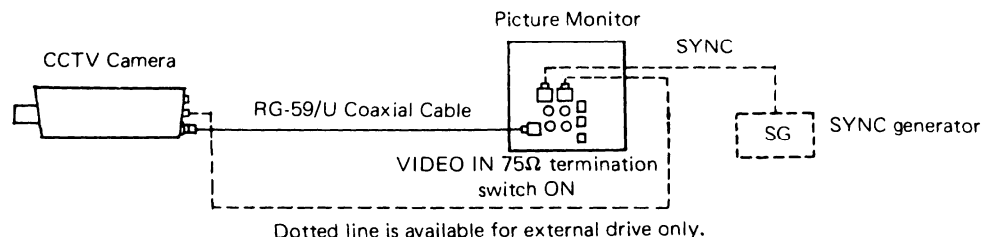


Fig. 1 One monitor and one CCTV camera

B. One monitor and multiple CCTV cameras:

Install a monitor and cameras as described in Fig. 2.

Install a suitable "video switcher".

Connect the cameras and the switcher inputs by using RG-59/U or RG-11/U coaxial cables.

Connect the switcher output and one of the VIDEO IN connectors of the monitor by the same type coaxial cable.

Set the VIDEO IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch of the monitor to ON position and the SYNC IN INT-EXT switch to INT position.

When external sync signal is used to synchronize external drive cameras, set the SYNC IN INT-EXT switch to EXT side and terminate the sync signal chain by setting the SYNC IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch to ON when the chain is ending at the monitor side. When the sync chain is ending at a camera like CCTV Camera (1) in Fig. 2, set the SYNC IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch to OFF position and terminate it at the camera. Configuration for B. is completed, and see Part 3.

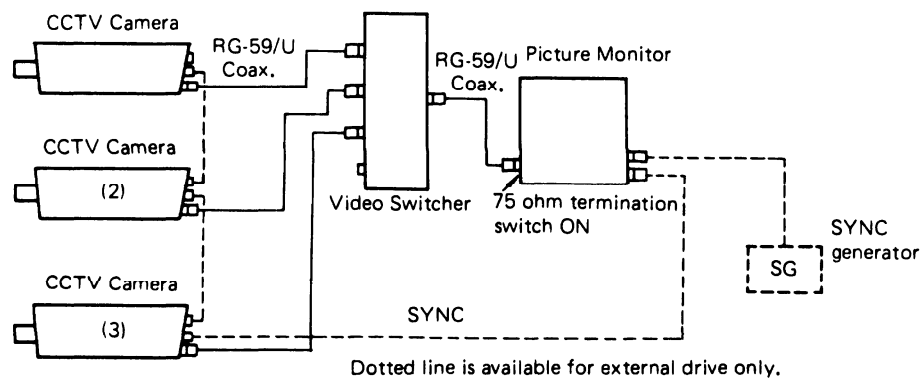


Fig. 2 One monitor and multiple CCTV cameras

C. Multiple monitors and one CCTV camera:

C-1 Series monitor (Bridge) connection:

Install monitors and a camera as described in Fig. 3.

Connect the camera and the first monitor by a RG-59/U or RG-11/U coaxial cables, and set the VIDEO IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch to OFF position.

Connect the other VIDEO IN receptacle of the first monitor and one of the VIDEO IN receptacles of the second monitor by the same type coaxial cable. If only two monitors are used, set the VIDEO IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch of the second monitor to ON position. If more than two monitors are used, VIDEO IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch of the second monitor is to be set to OFF position, and connect the remaining receptacle of the second monitor to one of receptacles of the third monitor.

Termination should now be made at the third monitor by placing the VIDEO IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch to ON position when only three monitors are used.

Systems utilizing more than three monitors can also be made following the above procedure and the termination should always be made at the last monitor.

When external sync signals are to be used, connect the sync generator, camera and monitors also in the bridge configuration. Terminate the sync chain at the last monitor when the chain is ending at the last monitor by setting the SYNC IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch to ON position. The remaining switches should be set to OFF positions just like in the video chain. All the SYNC IN INT-EXT switches should be placed at EXT positions. When the sync line is ending at the camera, termination should be made at the camera end. System connection and preparation are completed, and refer to Part 3 for operation.

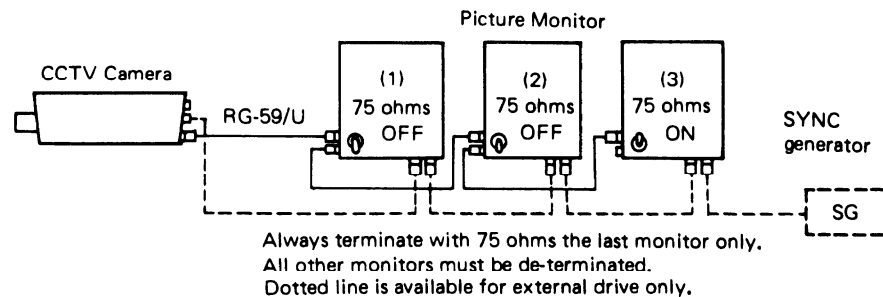


Fig. 3 Multiple monitors and one CCTV camera (1)

C-2 Parallel connection (Use of a distribution amplifier):

Install monitors and a camera as described in Fig. 4.

Install a suitable "video distribution amplifier" that has one input and multiple outputs.

Connect the camera output and the distributor input by RG-59/U or RG-11/U coaxial cable.

Connect the distributor outputs and the each VIDEO IN receptacle of monitors using the same type cables.

Set the all VIDEO IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switches of monitors to ON positions.

When external sync is to be used, terminate it by placing the SYNC IN 75 Ω ON-OFF switch at ON position at the last monitor or the last camera in the bridge connection of external sync signal as in the other system connections described above.

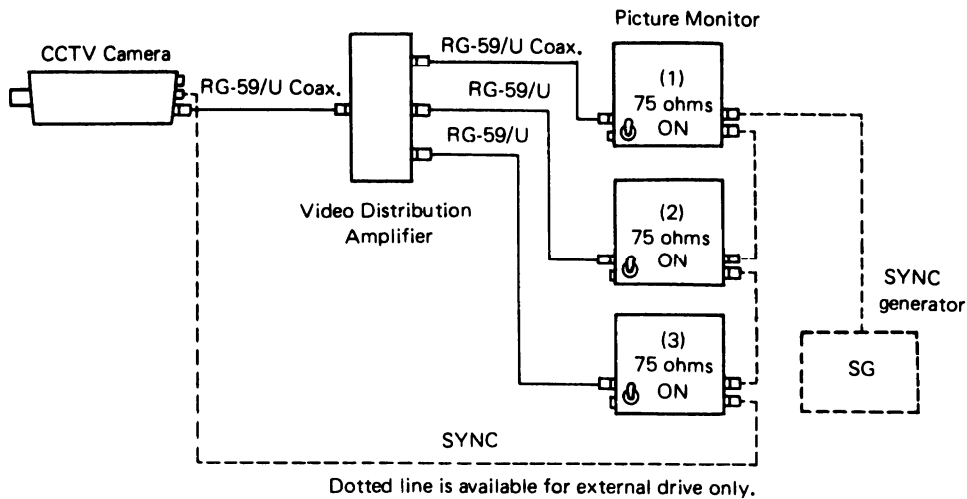


Fig. 4 Multiple Monitors and one CCTV camera (2)

NOTE: FOR EXTERNAL SYNC SYSTEMS

For external sync configurations described above, a sync generator which has two or more sync outputs can be used most rationally to facilitate driving monitor or monitors and camera or cameras separately. When only a single output sync generator is available, make cable connections described in Fig. 1 to 4 or use a sync distribution amplifier between the sync generator and the camera and monitor chains as shown below. Line terminations should be made at both ends separately in both cases.

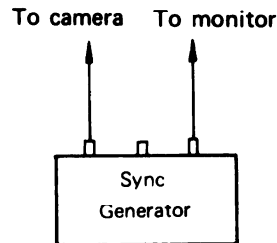


Fig. 5 Multiple output sync generator system

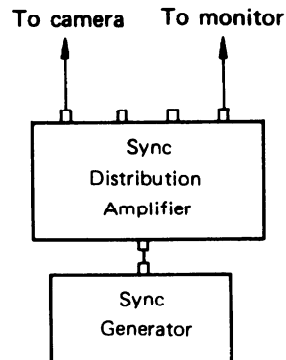


Fig. 6 Single output sync generator system

Part 3 Operation and Adjustment

- * Switch on the camera or cameras and monitor or monitors (and sync generator).
- * Allow about 30 seconds for warm-up.
- * Adjust the CONT. and BRIGHT controls to get the best picture on the screen.
- * Adjust the H. HOLD and V. HOLD controls back and forth for picture locking if necessary.
- * Inside controls are preset and require no adjustment.

3.1 Power Supply:

This monitor is equipped with a high-grade regulated DC power supply and requires no adjustment. This power supply provides + 12VDC for ten transistors.

3.2 Location of Controls:

A. Panel Controls

1. POWER

Push the POWER button, and the pilot lamp will light.

2. H. HOLD

When the picture shifts, or slanting horizontal stripes and bars appear, adjust the horizontal hold control.

3. V. HOLD

When the picture is overlapped or rolls up or down, adjust the vertical hold control.

4. CONT.

When the picture contrast is too weak or strong, adjust the contrast control.

5. BRIGHT

When the picture is too bright or dark, adjust the brightness control.

6. 75Ω ON-OFF (VIDEO IN)

Set the switch to ON when the video signal is required to be terminated.

7. 75Ω ON-OFF (SYNC IN) (available for PM-96T only)

Set the switch to ON when the external sync is required to be terminated.

8. INT-EXT (SYNC IN) (available for PM-96T only)

Set the switch to EXT when external sync is to be used, otherwise set it to INT position.

9. DC REST ON-OFF

DC restoration works when the switch is set to ON position.

B. Controls on Printed Circuit Board

Six screw driver controls are furnished on the printed circuit board. These controls should be used by authorized technicians or engineers only with the aid of a standard TV test pattern and a light box.

1. H. FREQ

When the pattern is offset, or stripes and bars appear and cannot be corrected with the horizontal hold control on the front panel, adjust the horizontal frequency control.

2. FOCUS

When the pattern is blurred (the raster is out of focus), adjust the focus control.

3. V. BIAS

When the vertical driver Q6 or output transistor Q7 is replaced, adjust the vertical bias control to provide proper base bias voltage for normal picture linearity.

4. V. LIN

When the pattern is distorted at the top or bottom, adjust the vertical linearity control for best picture.

5. HEIGHT

When the center circle of the pattern is vertically or horizontally distorted, adjust the height control.

6. 12V ADJ.

When the B + voltage is higher or lower than the rated voltage, adjust the 12V setting control.

NOTE:

The H. FREQ, V. LIN and HEIGHT controls are accessible from the associated holes on the rear panel. When all the controls on the board are to be readjusted, it is advisable to remove the equipment cover. Be careful not to touch the high voltage section during adjustment.

Part 4 Maintenance

4.1 General

This equipment is designed for continuous and trouble-free service. It requires minimum maintenance consisting of occasional cleanings of the picture tube face and periodical checks of controls, connectors, etc.

1. The picture tube face and the front protective acryl should be cleaned occasionally. The front acryl is removable by taking off the acryl plate removing the two side screws. The picture tube face is accessible in this condition. Clean the face and acryl with deer skin or lens tissue.
2. Check that controls are securely fastened and work perfectly.
3. Check that all coaxial connectors are securely locked and indicate no looseness.

4.2 Transistors

1. Although transistors are very durable against mechanical shocks, they may easily be damaged by electrical shocks. When this equipment's circuits are to be checked in operation, it should be done very carefully, and circuits should never be shorted out by multimeter probes and so on.
2. Install or remove parts of circuits only after power has been turned off.
3. Be careful not to heat components excessively when soldering.
4. Never use any soldering iron which leaks AC current.
5. Always use high impedance probe when the oscilloscope is used for checking wave-forms and voltages.
6. It is much advisable to use a VTVM rather than a conventional multimeter when checking transistor circuits.
7. In case of suspicion of faulty transistors, it is advisable to determine general cause by checking forward and reverse resistances or measure Ico with a transistor checker.

Part 5 Specifications

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Picture Tube: | CT-531 (9-inch) or equivalent |
| 2. Video Input: | 1.4Vp-p composite or 1.0Vp-p non-composite.
Black negative |
| 3. External Sync Input: | 4Vp-p, negative (available for PM-96T only) |
| 4. Input Impedance: | 75 ohms nominal or high impedance bridging switchable |

- 5. Scanning Rate:
 - Horizontal: 15.75kHz or 15.625kHz
 - Vertical: 60Hz or 50Hz
- 6. Horizontal Resolution (Center): More than 500 lines
- 7. Signal-to-Noise Ratio:
 - Synchronous: More than 35dB
 - Hum: More than 55dB
- 8. Geometric Distortion : Less than 5%
- 9. Power Requirements: 100/117VAC, 60Hz or 220/240VAC, 50Hz, single phase
- 10. Power Consumption: 25VA approximately
- 11. Ambient Temperature: 0°C – 40°C
- 12. Dimensions:
 - 8.58"(W) x 9.25"(H) x 8.85"(D)
 - 218(W) x 235(H) x 225(D) mm
- 13. Weight: 14 lbs. (6.3kg) approximately
- 14. Type of Panel Receptacles: UHF bulkhead coaxial connector, UG-266/U or equivalent

Part 6 Parts List

1. Printed Circuit Board (Model PM-96/96T)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
C1	Capacitor, Electrolytic	47 μ F, 16V	R1 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C2	Capacitor, Electrolytic	220 μ F, 10V	5.6K ohms, 1/4W
C3	Capacitor, Electrolytic	220 μ F, 10V	R2 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C4	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.001 μ F, 50V	4.7K ohms, 1/4W
C5	Capacitor, MF Tubular	0.22 μ F, 200V	R3 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C6	Capacitor, Electrolytic	10 μ F, 160V	680 ohms, 1/4W
C7	Capacitor, MF Tubular	0.047 μ F, 200V	R4 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C8	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.033 μ F, 50V	150 ohms, 1/4W
C9	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.022 μ F, 50V	R5 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C10	Capacitor, Electrolytic	1 μ F, 25V	150 ohms, 1/4W
C11	Capacitor, Electrolytic	100 μ F, 16V	R6 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C12	Capacitor, Electrolytic	10 μ F, 16V	2.7K ohms, 1/4W
C13	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.001 μ F, 50V	R7 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C14	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.022 μ F, 50V	150K ohms, 1/4W
C15	Capacitor, Electrolytic	10 μ F, 16V	R8 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C16	Capacitor, Mylar Film	• 0.1 μ F, 50V	82 ohms, 1/4W
C17	Capacitor, Mylar Film	• 0.1 μ F, 50V	R9 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C18	Capacitor, Electrolytic	47 μ F, 16V	• 6.8K ohms, 1/4W
C19	Capacitor, Electrolytic	1000 μ F, 10V	R10 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C20	Capacitor, Tantalum	33 μ F, 10V	5.6K ohms, 1/4W
C21	Capacitor, Electrolytic	47 μ F, 16V	R11 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C22	Capacitor, Tantalum	4.7 μ F, 16V	390K ohms, 1/4W
C23	Capacitor, Electrolytic	100 μ F, 16V	R12 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C24	Capacitor, MF Tubular	0.22 μ F, 200V	56K ohms, 1/4W
C25	Capacitor, Electrolytic	220 μ F, 16V	R13 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C26	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.001 μ F, 50V	1.5Megohms, 1/4W
C27	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.022 μ F, 50V	R14 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C28	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.022 μ F, 50	1K ohms, 1/4W
C29	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.033 μ F, 50V	R15 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C30	Capacitor, Tantalum	3.3 μ F, 25V	22K ohms, 1/4W
C31	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.047 μ F, 50V	R16 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C32	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.022 μ F, 50V	220K ohms, 1/4W
C33	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.047 μ F, 50V	R17 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C34	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.039 μ F, 50V	330 ohms, 1/4W
C35	Capacitor, Electrolytic	1 μ F, 25V	R18 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C36	Capacitor, Ceramic	470pF, 500V	2.2K ohms, 1/4W
C37	Capacitor, MF Tubular	0.047 μ F, 200V	R19 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C38	Capacitor, Electrolytic	10 μ F, 160V	15K ohms, 1/4W
C39	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.047 μ F, 400V	R20 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C40	Capacitor, Electrolytic	10 μ F, 16V	2.2K ohms, 1/4W
C41	Capacitor, Electrolytic	47 μ F, 25V	R21 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
C42	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0.1 μ F, 50V	6.6K ohms, 1/4W
C43	Capacitor, Electrolytic	470 μ F, 16V	R22 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
D1	Diode, Germanium	SD46 or FM-1	1K ohms, 1/4W
D2	Diode, Germanium	SD46 or FM-1	R23 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
D3	Diode, Germanium	SD46 or FM-1	470 ohms, 1/4W
D4	Diode, Germanium	SD46 or FM-1	R24 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
D5	Diode, Germanium	SD46 or FM-1	1.2K ohms, 1/4W
D6	Diode, Silicon, 800V rms	SD-1B (HF) or UF-1	R25 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
D7	Diode, Zener, 6V \pm 0.6V	RD-6A or KZ-6A	R26 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
D8	Diode, Silicon	1S2091	R27 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
L1	Coil, Choke, Peaking	82 μ H	R28 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
L2	Coil, Choke, Peaking	150 μ H	• 2.2K ohms, 1/4W
L3	Coil, Stabilizing	ST-500267	R29 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
L4	Coil, Filter	20 μ H	3 ohms, 1/4W
Q1	Transistor, Silicon	2SC458	R30 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
Q2	Transistor, Silicon	2SC154C or 2SC1012	330 ohms, 1/4W
Q3	Transistor, Silicon	2SA564	R31 Not used
Q4	Transistor, Silicon	2SC458	R32 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
Q5	Transistor, Silicon	2SC458	7.5K ohms, 1/4W
Q6	Transistor, Silicon	2SA564	R33 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
Q7	Transistor, Silicon	2SC487 or 2SC680	3 ohms, 1/4W
Q8	Transistor, Silicon	2SC458	R34 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
Q9	Transistor, Silicon	2SA564	33K ohms, 1/4W
Q10	Transistor, Silicon	2SA495	R35 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
Q11	Transistor, Germanium	2SB472	1K ohms, 1/4W
Q12	Transistor, Silicon	2SC458 or 2SC828	R36 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
Q13	Transistor, Silicon	2SC1384 or 2SD400	4.7K ohms, 1/4W
			R37 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			10K ohms, 1/4W
			R38 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			470 ohms, 1/4W
			R39 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			470 ohms, 1/4W
			R40 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			1.2K ohms, 1/4W
			R41 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			1.2K ohms, 1/4W
			R42 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			22 ohms, 1/4W
			R43 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			33 ohms, 1/4W
			R44 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			470 ohms, 1/4W
			R45 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			3.3K ohms, 1/4W
			R46 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			680 ohms, 1/4W
			R47 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			1K ohms, 1/4W
			R48 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			470 ohms, 1/4W
			R49 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			330 ohms, 1/4W
			R50 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			• 270 ~ 330 ohms, 1/4W
			R51 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			10 ohms, 1/4W
			R52 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			3.3K ohms, 1/2W
			R53 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			470 ohms, 1/2W
			R54 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			10K ohms, 1/4W
			R55 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			220K ohms, 1/4W
			R56 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			100K ohms, 1/4W
			R57 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			• 2.7Kohms, 1/4W
			R58 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			• 3.3Kohms, 1/4W
			R59 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			1K ohms, 1/4W
			R60 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			2.2K ohms, 1/4W
			R61 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			2.2K ohms, 1/4W
			R62 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			• 4.7K ohms, 1/4W
			R63 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			330 ohms, 1/4W
			R64 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			• 1K ohms, 1/2W
			R65 Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
			• 82 K ohms, 1/4W
			T1 Transformer, V. OSC.
			ST-500268
			T2 Transformer, H. OSC.
			ST-500265
			T3 Transformer, H. Drive
			ST-602024-1

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
TH1	Thermistor	3000-5 or TD5-A130	P1 Connector, GT
VR1	Resistor, Variable	5K ohms, lin. taper	P2 Connector, GT
VR2	Resistor, Variable	5K ohms, lin. taper	P3 Connector, GT
VR3	Resistor, Variable	5K ohms, lin. taper	P4 Connector, GT
VR4	Resistor, Variable	5K ohms, lin. taper	
VR5	Resistor, Variable	500K ohms, lin. taper	52-102 Printed Circuit Board
VR6	Resistor, Variable	1K ohms, lin. taper	
VS1	Varistor	VB227 or VN227B or TVS- 1/2D227M	

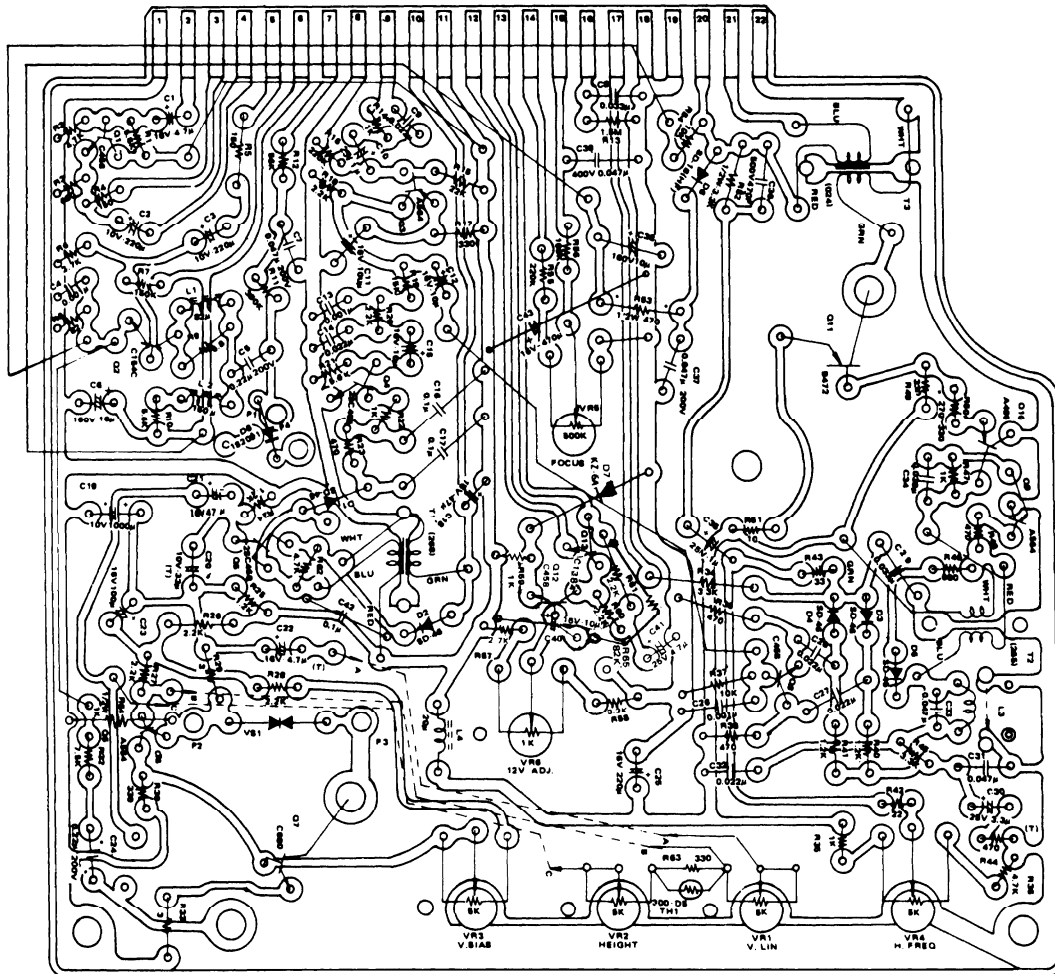
2. Main Chassis (Model PM-96/96T)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
C101	Capacitor, MF Tubular	0,047 μ F, 200V	V101 Tube, Picture
C102	Capacitor, Electrolytic(Non-polar)	6.8 μ F, 25V	CT-531(9-inch) or equivalent
C103	Capacitor, Electrolytic	470 μ F, 16V	VR101 Resistor, Variable
C104	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0,047 μ F, 400V	VR102 Resistor, Variable
C105	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0,01 μ F, 400V	VR103 Resistor, Variable
C106	Capacitor, Electrolytic	1 μ F, 500V	VR104 Resistor, Variable
C107	Capacitor, Electrolytic	470 μ F, 16V	
C108	Capacitor, Electrolytic	4700 μ F, 25V	XV101 Socket, Picture Tube
C109	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0,022 μ F, 400V	S7502B
C110	Capacitor, Mylar Film	0,001 μ F, 600V	
CN101	Receptacle, Coaxial, Panel	UHF bulkhead(UG-266/U) or equivalent	
CN102	Receptacle, Coaxial, Panel	UHF bulkhead (UG-266/U) or equivalent	
D101	Diode, Silicon	SF-1	
D102	Diode, Germanium	1S689 or 1S689A	
D103	Diode, Silicon	10DC-1 or DS-131B	
D104	Diode, Silicon	10DC-1R or DS-132B	
F101	Fuse, Standard	0.3A	
L101	Coil, V. Output	ST-500269 1	
L102	Yoke, V. Deflection	ST4-B1065	
L103	Yoke, H. Deflection	ST4-B1065	
L104	Coil, Width	ST-602255	
L105	Coil, Choke	20 μ H	
L106	Coil, Choke	10 μ H	
PL101	Lamp, Pilot, Neon	BNF-3	
Q101	Transistor, Germanium	2SB411 or 2SB468	
Q102	Transistor, Silicon	2SD313 or 2SD80	
R101	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	75 ohms, 1/4W	
R102	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	5.6K ohms, 1/4W	
R103	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	220 ohms, 1/4W	
R104	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	1K ohms, 1/2W	
R105	Not used		
R106	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	5.6K ohms, 1/2W	
R107	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	750K ohms, 1/2W	
R108	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	2.2K ohms, 1/4W	
R109	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	1 Megohms, 1/2W	
R112	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film	220K ohms, 1/4W	
SW101	Switch, Slide, DPDT	SW-76B	
SW102	Switch, Pushbutton		
SW105	Switch, Slide	8A2011	
T101	Transformer, Flyback	ST4-B1059	
T102	Transformer, Power	ST4-B0111 A or B	

3. Main Chassis (Model PM-96T only)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
C111	Capacitor, Ceramic
CN103	Receptacle, Coaxial, Panel
CN104	Receptacle, Coaxial, Panel
R110	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
R111	Resistor, Fixed, Carbon Film
SW103	Switch, Slide, DPDT
SW104	Switch, Slide, DPDT

NOTE: Parts and values are subject to change without notice.





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