CAUTION
BEFORE SERVICING THE CHASSIS,
READ THE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IN THIS MANUAL.
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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Many electrical and mechanical parts in this chassis have special safety-related characteristics. These parts are identified by △ in the Schematic Diagram and Replacement Parts List. It is essential that these special safety parts should be replaced with the same components as recommended in this manual to prevent Shock, Fire, or other Hazards. Do not modify the original design without permission of manufacturer.

General Guidance

An isolation Transformer should always be used during the servicing of a receiver whose chassis is not isolated from the AC power line. Use a transformer of adequate power rating as this protects the technician from accidents resulting in personal injury from electrical shocks.

It will also protect the receiver and its components from being damaged by accidental shorts of the circuitry that may be inadvertently introduced during the service operation.

If any fuse (or Fusible Resistor) in this TV receiver is blown, replace it with the specified.

When replacing a high wattage resistor (Oxide Metal Film Resistor, over 1W), keep the resistor 10mm away from PCB.

Keep wires away from high voltage or high temperature parts.

Before returning the receiver to the customer,

always perform an AC leakage current check on the exposed metallic parts of the cabinet, such as antennas, terminals, etc., to be sure the set is safe to operate without damage of electrical shock.

Leakage Current Cold Check (Antenna Cold Check)

With the instrument AC plug removed from AC source, connect an electrical jumper across the two AC plug prongs. Place the AC switch in the on position, connect one lead of ohm-meter to the AC plug prongs tied together and touch other ohm-meter lead in turn to each exposed metallic parts such as antenna terminals, phone jacks, etc.

If the exposed metallic part has a return path to the chassis, the measured resistance should be between 1MΩ and 5.2MΩ. When the exposed metal has no return path to the chassis the reading must be infinite.

An other abnormality exists that must be corrected before the receiver is returned to the customer.

Leakage Current Hot Check

Plug the AC cord directly into the AC outlet.

Do not use a line Isolation Transformer during this check. Connect 1.5K/10 watt resistor in parallel with a 0.15uF capacitor between a known good earth ground (Water Pipe, Conduit, etc.) and the exposed metallic parts.

Measure the AC voltage across the resistor using AC voltmeter with 1000 ohms/volt or more sensitivity. Reverse plug the AC cord into the AC outlet and repeat AC voltage measurements for each exposed metallic part. Any voltage measured must not exceed 0.75 volt RMS which is corresponds to 0.5mA.

In case any measurement is out of the limits specified, there is possibility of shock hazard and the set must be checked and repaired before it is returned to the customer.

Leakage Current Hot Check circuit

![Leakage Current Hot Check circuit](https://example.com/leakage_current_circuit.png)
SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION: Before servicing receivers covered by this service manual and its supplements and addenda, read and follow the SAFETY PRECAUTIONS on page 3 of this publication.

NOTE: If unforeseen circumstances create conflict between the following servicing precautions and any of the safety precautions on page 3 of this publication, always follow the safety precautions. Remember: Safety First.

General Servicing Precautions
1. Always unplug the receiver AC power cord from the AC power source before;
   a. Removing or reinstalling any component, circuit board module or any other receiver assembly.
   b. Disconnecting or reconnecting any receiver electrical plug or other electrical connection.
   c. Connecting a test substitute in parallel with an electrolytic capacitor in the receiver.
   CAUTION: A wrong part substitution or incorrect polarity installation of electrolytic capacitors may result in an explosion hazard.

2. Test high voltage only by measuring it with an appropriate high voltage meter or other voltage measuring device (DVM, FETVOM, etc) equipped with a suitable high voltage probe.
   Do not test high voltage by "drawing an arc".

3. Do not spray chemicals on or near this receiver or any of its assemblies.

4. Unless specified otherwise in this service manual, clean electrical contacts only by applying the following mixture to the contacts with a pipe cleaner, cotton-tipped stick or comparable non-abrasive 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 manual, lubrication of contacts is not required.

5. Do not defeat any plug/socket B+ voltage interlocks with which receivers covered by this service manual might be equipped.

6. 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.

7. Always connect the test receiver ground lead to the receiver chassis ground before connecting the test receiver positive lead.
   Always remove the test receiver ground lead last.

8. Use with this receiver only the test fixtures specified in this service manual.
   CAUTION: Do not connect the test fixture ground strap to any heat sink in this receiver.

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 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 to prevent 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 aluminum 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 you are ready to install it. (Most replacement ES devices are packaged with leads electrically shorted together by conductive foam, aluminum 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 of 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 mall wire-bristle (0.5 inch, or 1.25cm) 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.
   b. Heat the component lead until the solder melts.
   c. Quickly draw 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 a normal temperature (500°F to 600°F)
   b. Heat the component lead and solder the 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.
   d. Closely inspect the solder area and remove any excess or splashed solder with a small wire-bristle brush.
IC Remove/Replacement

Some chassis circuit boards have slotted holes (oblong) through which the IC leads are inserted and then bent flat against the circuit foil. When holes are the slotted type, the following technique should be used to remove and replace the IC. When working with boards using the familiar round hole, use the standard technique as outlined in paragraphs 5 and 6 above.

Removal
1. Desolder and straighten each IC lead in one operation by gently prying up on the lead with the soldering iron tip as the solder melts.
2. Draw away the melted solder with an anti-static suction-type solder removal device (or with solder braid) before removing the IC.

Replacement
1. Carefully insert the replacement IC in the circuit board.
2. Carefully bend each IC lead against the circuit foil pad and solder it.
3. Clean the soldered areas with a small wire-bristle brush. (It is not necessary to reapply acrylic coating to the areas).

"Small-Signal" Discrete Transistor
Removal/Replacement
1. Remove the defective transistor by clipping its leads as close as possible to the component body.
2. Bend into a "U" shape the end of each of three leads remaining on the circuit board.
3. Bend into a "U" shape the replacement transistor leads.
4. Connect the replacement transistor leads to the corresponding leads extending from the circuit board and crimp the "U" with long nose pliers to insure metal to metal contact then solder each connection.

Power Output, Transistor Device
Removal/Replacement
1. Heat and remove all solder from around the transistor leads.
2. Remove the heat sink mounting screw (if so equipped).
3. Carefully remove the transistor from the heat sink of the circuit board.
4. Insert new transistor in the circuit board.
5. Solder each transistor lead, and clip off excess lead.
6. Replace heat sink.

Diode Removal/Replacement
1. Remove defective diode by clipping its leads as close as possible to diode body.
2. Bend the two remaining leads perpendicular y to the circuit board.
3. Observing diode polarity, wrap each lead of the new diode around the corresponding lead on the circuit board.
4. Securely crimp each connection and solder it.
5. Inspect (on the circuit board copper side) the solder joints of the two "original" leads. If they are not shiny, reheat them and if necessary, apply additional solder.

Fuse and Conventional Resistor
Removal/Replacement
1. Clip each fuse or resistor lead at top of the circuit board hollow stake.
2. Securely crimp the leads of replacement component around notch at stake top.
3. Solder the connections. **CAUTION:** Maintain original spacing between the replaced component and adjacent components and the circuit board to prevent excessive component temperatures.

Circuit Board foil Repair
Excessive heat applied to the copper foil of any printed circuit board will weaken the adhesive that bonds the foil to the circuit board causing the foil to separate from or "lift-off" the board. The following guidelines and procedures should be followed whenever this condition is encountered.

At IC Connections
To repair a defective copper pattern at IC connections use the following procedure to install a jumper wire on the copper pattern side of the circuit board. (Use this technique only on IC connections).
1. Carefully remove the damaged copper pattern with a sharp knife. (Remove only as much copper as absolutely necessary).
2. Carefully scratch away the solder resist and acrylic coating (if used) from the end of the remaining copper pattern.
3. Bend a small "U" in one end of a small gauge jumper wire and carefully crimp it around the IC pin. Solder the IC connection.
4. Route the jumper wire along the path of the out-away copper pattern and let it overlap the previously scraped end of the good copper pattern. Solder the overlapped area and clip off any excess jumper wire.

At Other Connections
Use the following technique to repair the defective copper pattern at connections other than IC Pins. This technique involves the installation of a jumper wire on the component side of the circuit board.
1. Remove the defective copper pattern with a sharp knife. Remove at least 1/4 inch of copper, to ensure that a hazardous condition will not exist if the jumper wire opens.
2. Trace along the copper pattern from both sides of the pattern break and locate the nearest component that is directly connected to the affected copper pattern.
3. Connect insulated 20-gauge jumper wire from the lead of the nearest component on one side of the pattern break to the lead of the nearest component on the other side. Carefully crimp and solder the connections. **CAUTION:** Be sure the insulated jumper wire is dressed so that it does not touch components or sharp edges.
### SPECIFICATION

**NOTE:** Specifications and others are subject to change without notice for improvement.

1. **Application range**
   This specification is applied to the LCD TV used LB81A chassis.

2. **Requirement for Test**
   Each part is tested as below without special appointment.
   1) Temperature : 25±5°C (77±9°F), CST : 40±5°C
   2) Relative Humidity : 65±10%
   3) Power Voltage : Standard input voltage(100-240V~, 50/60Hz)
      * Standard Voltage of each products is marked by models.
   4) Specification and performance of each parts are followed each drawing and specification by part number in accordance with BOM.
   5) The receiver must be operated for about 5 minutes prior to the adjustment.

3. **Test method**
   1) Performance: LGE TV test method followed
   2) Demanded other specification
      - Safety: CE, IEC specification
      - EMC: CE, IEC

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<th>Market</th>
<th>Appliance</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Safety : IEC60065</td>
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<td></td>
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4. **General specification**

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<td>3) CATV : 02 ~ 44</td>
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<td>Tuner IF</td>
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<td>2) DVB-T : 36.125MHz</td>
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<td>Module</td>
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<td>2) Humidity : ~ 80 %</td>
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<td>Storage Environment</td>
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5. Component Video Input (Y, Pb, Pr)

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<th>V-freq(Hz)</th>
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6. RGB PC INPUT Mode

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<th>V-freq(Hz)</th>
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<th>Proposed</th>
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<td>HDCP</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>148.500</td>
<td>HDTV 1080P</td>
<td>HDCP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADJUSTMENT INSTRUCTION

1. Application Range
   This specification sheet is applied to all of the LCD TV with LB81A chassis.

2. Designation
   1) The adjustment is according to the order which is designated and which must be followed, according to the plan which can be changed only on agreeing.
   2) Power Adjustment: Free Voltage
   3) Magnetic Field Condition: Nil.
   4) Input signal Unit: Product Specification Standard
   5) Reserve after operation: Above 5 Minutes (Heat Run)
      Temperature: at 25±5°C
      Relative humidity: 65±10%
      Input voltage: 220V, 60Hz
   6) Adjustment equipments: Color Analyzer (CA-210 or CA-110), Pattern Generator (MSPG-925L or Equivalent), DDC Adjustment Jig equipment, SVC remote controller
   7) Don’t push The “IN STOP KEY” after completing the function inspection.

3. Main PCB check process
   * APC - After Manual-Insult, executing APC
   * Download
      1) Execute ISP program “Mstar ISP Utility” and then click “Config” tab.
      2) Set as below, and then click “Auto Detect” and check “OK” message. If display “Error”, Check connect computer, jig, and set.
      3) Click “Connect” tab.
      If display “Can’t”, Check connect computer, jig, and set.
      4) Click “Read” tab, and then load download file(XXXX.bin) by clicking “Read”.
      5. Click “Auto” tab and set as below
      6. Click “Run”.
      7. After downloading, check “OK” message.
   * USB DOWNLOAD
      1) Put the USB Stick to the USB socket
      2) Automatically detecting update file in USB Stick
      - If your downloaded program version in USB Stick is Low, it didn’t work. But your downloaded version is High, USB data is automatically detecting
      3) Show the message “Copying files from memory”
      4) Updating is staring.
      5) Fishing the version uploading, you have to put USB stick and “AC Power” off.
      6) After putting “AC Power” on and check updated version on your TV.
After downloading, have to adjust Tool Option again.
1) Push "IN-START" key in service remote controller
2) Select "MODEL SELECT" and Push "OK" button.
3) Go To “INCH” and choice proper inch.
4) TV power turn off and on.
5) Completed selecting Tool option

3.1. ADC Process

(1) PC input ADC
1) Auto RGB Gain/Offset Adjustment
   - Convert to PC in Input-source
   - Signal equipment displays
   - Output Voltage : 700 mVp-p
   - Impress Resolution XGA (1024 x 768 @ 60Hz)
   - Model : 60 in Pattern Generator
   - Pattern : 65 in Pattern Generator (MSPG-925 Series, MSPG-1025D) - 7 color bar.
   - [gray pattern that left & right is black and center is white signal(Refer below picture)]

2) Confirmation
   - We confirm whether “0xAA (RGB)” address of EEPROM “0xA2” is “0xAA” or not.
   - If “0xB3 (480i)/0xBC (1080i)” address of EEPROM “0xA2” isn’t “0xAA”, we adjust once more.
   - We can confirm the ADC values from “0xAD~0xA9 (RGB)” addresses in a page “0xA2”.

* Manual ADC process using Service Remocon. After enter Service Mode by pushing "ADJ" key, execute “ADC Adjust” by pushing “G” key at “ADC CALIBRATION: RGB-PC”.

(2) COMPONENT input ADC
1) Component Gain/Offset Adjustment
   - Convert to Component in Input-source
   - Signal equipment displays
   - Impress Resolution 480i
   - Model : 209 in Pattern Generator(480i Mode)
   - Pattern : 65 in Pattern Generator (MSPG-925 Series, MSPG-1025D) - 7 color bar.

2) Confirmation
   - We confirm whether “0xB3 (480i)/0xBC (1080i)” address of EEPROM “0xA2” is “0xAA” or not.
   - If “0xB3 (480i)/0xBC(1080i)” address of EEPROM “0xA2” isn’t “0xAA”, we adjust once more.
   - We can confirm the ADC values from “0xAD~0xB2 (480i)/0xB6~BB (1080i)” addresses in a page “0xA2”.

* Manual ADC process using Service Remocon. After enter Service Mode by pushing “ADJ” key, execute “ADC Adjust” by pushing “G” key at “ADC CALIBRATION: COMPONENT”.

3.2. Function Check

(1) Check display and sound
   - Check Input and Signal items. (cf. work instructions)
   1) TV
   2) AV (SCART1/SCART2/S-VHS/CVBS)
   3) COMPONENT (480i)
   4) RGB (PC : 1024 x 768 @ 60hz)
   5) HDMI
   6) PC Audio In
   * Display and Sound check is executed by Remote controller.
4. Total Assembly line process

4.1. Adjustment Preparation

(1) W/B Equipment condition
- CA210: CH 9, Test signal: Inner pattern (85IRE)
(2) Above 5 minutes H/run in the inner pattern. ("power on" key of adjust remote control)
(3) 15 Pin D-Sub Jack is connected to the AUTO W/B EQUIPMENT.
(4) Adjust Process will start by execute I2C Command (Inner pattern (0xF3, 0xFF).
(5) Adjust Process will finish by execute I2C Command (Inner pattern (0xF3, 0x00)).

** Caution **
Color Temperature: COOL, Medium, Warm
One of R Gain/G Gain/ B Gain should be kept on 0xC0, and adjust other two lower than C0.
when R/G/B Gain are all C0, it is the FULL Dynamic Range of Module

  - After enter Service Mode by pushing "ADJ" key,
  - Enter White Pattern off of service mode, and change off --> on.
  - Enter “W/B ADJUST” by pushing "G" key at “3.W/B ADJUST”.
  - The default value of RGB GAIN is 192 at Cool, Medium, Warm. (There is a difference between picture image and set)

After done all adjustments, Press “In-start” button and compare Tool option and Area option value with its BOM, if it is correctly same then unplug the AC cable.
If it is not same, then correct it same with BOM and unplug AC cable.
For correct it to the model's module from factory JIG model.
* Don’t push The “IN STOP KEY” after completing the function inspection.

4.2. DPM operation confirmation
(Only Apply for MNT Model)
Check if Power LED Color and Power Consumption operate as standard.
- Set Input to RGB and connect D-sub cable to set
- Measurement Condition: (100-240V@ 50/60Hz)
- Confirm DPM operation at the state of screen without Signal
### (3) DIGITAL DATA(HDMI-2) 256Byte - Not use

**EDID Block 0, Byte 0-127[00H-7FH]**

**Block Type : EDID 1.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
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<th>9</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
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<td>FF</td>
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### (4) DIGITAL DATA(HDMI-3) 256Byte - Not Use

**EDID Block 0, Byte 0-127[00H-7FH]**

**Block Type : EDID 1.3**

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<tr>
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<th>6</th>
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<th>C</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 4.7. HDCP (High-Bandwidth Digital Contents Protection)

**SETTING (Scaler : Mstar)**

- **Connect D-sub Signal Cable to D-Sub Jack**
- **Input HDCP key with HDCP-key-in-program**
- **HDCP Key value is stored on EEPROM (AT24C512) which is 0x80 addresses of 0xA0 page**
- **AC off/ on and on HDCP button of MSPG925 and confirm whether picture is displayed or not of using MSPG925**
- **HDCP Key value is different among the sets.**

**HDCP-KEY**

0x80

89 38 4E 0D 0D 40 4E BB FA 4E DE 51 FB 8E D9 A9 3A 5C C4 EA 80 6C DC C6 DC 91 9C B1 05 13 2B BB F7 46 CC 1C 88 B3 27 0E E1 28 B4 89 39 A3 E2 36 86 CE 67 EB A0 F2 35 6B 86 F5 21 71 95 8A 77 A1 28 77 97 D3 7B EC 5C 15 48 AA 9E 97 39 CD 98 40 5E 68 56 66 EF C1 3C EC 8A 2B DE 8F 52 CC A8 1F 37 D9 C4 26 16 7E 42 FF 57 CD 6B E0 86 00 1A F1 19 5A AF 37 9B 86 BA 23 9F 41 A8 D5

4.8. Outgoing condition Configuration

- **ffiff and make ship condition**
- **When pressing IN-STOP key by Service remote control, Red LED are blinker alternately. And then Automatically turn off. (Must not power OFF during blinking)***
4.9. Internal pressure
Confirm whether is normal or not when between power board’s ac block and GND is impacted on 1.5kV(dc) or 2.2kV(dc) for one second.

5. Adjustment Command
5.1. I2C(100K BPS)

5.2. COMMUNICATION START

5.3. Command form
Command form use DDC2AB standard communication protocol.

5.5. EEPROM DATA READ
(1) Signal TABLE

(2) Command Set
* Purpose : To read(84h) the appointment Address of EEPROM by 128(80h)-byte

5.4. Adjustment Commands(LENGTH=84)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjustment Contents</th>
<th>CMD(hex)</th>
<th>ADR</th>
<th>VAL[HEX]</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACTORY ON</td>
<td>E0</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>Factory mode on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACTORY OFF</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>Factory mode off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEPROM ALL INIT.</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>EEPROM All clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEPROM Read</td>
<td>E7</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>EEPROM Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEPROM Write</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>EEPROM Write by some values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOR SAVE</td>
<td>EB</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>Color Save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H POSITION</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00 – 64</td>
<td>They have different range each mode,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V POSITION</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00 – 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>90</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00 – 64</td>
<td>FOS Adjustment</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00 – 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R DRIVE</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>cool 01:medium 02:warm</td>
<td>00 – 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G DRIVE</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>cool 01:medium 02:warm</td>
<td>00 – 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B DRIVE</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>cool 01:medium 02:warm</td>
<td>00 – 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>80</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00 – 7F</td>
<td>Offset adjustment</td>
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<td>00 – 7F</td>
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<td>Luminance adjustment</td>
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<td>Auto COLOR Adjustment</td>
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<td>CHANGE_COLOR_TEMP</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0,1,2,3</td>
<td>0: Cool 1: Medium 2: Warm 3: User</td>
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<td>WHITE_PATTERN</td>
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<td>00,FF</td>
<td>00: White pattern off FF: White pattern on</td>
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<td>AUTO_INPUTCHANGE</td>
<td>F4</td>
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<td>0,10,20,30, 40,60,90</td>
<td>0 : TV 10 : DTV 20 : SCART1 30 : SCART2 40 : Component 60 : RGB 90 : HDMI</td>
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</table>
5.6. E²PROM Data Write

(1) Signal TABLE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LEN</th>
<th>84h+Bytes</th>
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<tr>
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<td>8Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADH</td>
<td>E²PROM Slave Address(A0,A2,A4,A6,A8), Not 00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADL</td>
<td>E²PROM Sub Address(00~FF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Write data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Command Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjustment item</th>
<th>CMD(hex)</th>
<th>LEN</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EEPROM WRITE</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>16-Byte Write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Purpose
1) EDID write : 16-byte by 16-byte, 8 order (128-byte) write(TO “00 – 7F” of “EEPROM Page A4”).
2) FOS Default write : 16-mode data (HFh, HFl, VF, STD, HP, VP, Clk, ClkPh, PhFine) write
3) Random Data write : write the appointment Address of E²PROM.

5.7. VRAM Read

- Send CMD(70h) to read Video RAM value from MICOM And save its value to 128-Bytes Buffer(Common Buffer for the use of EDID)

| START   | 6F A A Data 1 ... Data 128 A CS NA STOP |

- Delay 500ms (Time to Wait and Read Video RAM from MICOM)
- Be transmitted the contents of MICOM’s 128-bytes Buffer to PC. (128th Data is the CheckSum of 127-bytes data : That’s OK if the value of adding 128-bytes Data is Zero)
TROUBLESHOOTING

1. TV/CATV doesn’t display

- Check TU401 Pin15 (Video output), Pin16 (Sound output)
  - Can you see the normal signal?

  - Yes
    - Check the output of TR(Q503)
      - Can you see the normal waveform?

      - Yes
      - Check the output of Main IC(IC100)
        - Especially you should check
          - The H,V sync and clock
        - Can you see the normal waveform?

        - Yes
          - This board has big problem because Main IC(IC100) have some troubles.
          - After checking thoroughly all path once again, You should decide to replace Main Board or not.

        - No
          - You should check power line & IIC lines.

    - No
      - Could you measure voltage of TU800 & IIC lines?
        - Are they all normal?

        - Yes
          - You should replace TUNER.

        - No
          - You should decide to replace TR(Q503) or not.

- After checking the Power of Main IC(IC100) you should decide to replace Main IC or not.

This board has big problem because Main IC(IC100) have some troubles.
After checking thoroughly all path once again, You should decide to replace Main Board or not.

2. DTV doesn’t display

- Check the output data of TU401 Pin 24~34
  - Can you see the normal signal?

  - Yes
    - Check the output of Main IC(IC100)
      - Especially you should check
        - The H,V sync and clock
      - Can you see the normal waveform?

      - Yes
        - This board has big problem because Main IC(IC100) have some troubles.
        - After checking thoroughly all path once again, You should decide to replace Main Board or not.

      - No
        - After checking the Power of Main IC(IC100) you should decide to replace Main IC or not.
3. AV 1/2/3 doesn’t display

Check J600, J601, JK607, JK618
Can you see the normal waveform?

YES

Check the input of Video switch(IC700).
Can you see the normal waveform?

NO

NO

After checking the Power of AV switch you should decide to replace AV switch or not.

YES

Check the output of Main IC(IC100).
Especially you should check The H,V sync and clock.
Can you see the normal waveform?

YES

This board has big problem because Main IC(IC100) have some troubles.
After checking thoroughly all path once again, You should decide to replace Main Board or not.

NO

J600, J601 or SIDE AV may have problem.
Replace this Jack or SIDE AV.

Check the output of Main IC(IC100).
Especially you should check The H,V sync and clock.
Can you see the normal waveform?

NO

After checking the Power of Main IC(IC100) you should decide to replace Main IC or not.

YES

Check the output of Main IC(IC100).
Especially you should check The H,V sync and clock.
Can you see the normal waveform?

NO

After checking the Power of Main IC(IC100) you should decide to replace Main IC or not.

4. Component doesn’t display

Check J701.
Can you see the normal waveform?

NO

J701 may have problem. Replace this Jack.

YES

Check the input of Component Audio switch(IC1001),
Can you see the normal waveform?

NO

After checking the Power of component Audio switch, you should decide to replace component Audio switch or not.

YES

Check the output of Component Audio switch(IC1001),
Can you see the normal waveform?

NO

After checking the Power of component Audio switch, you should decide to replace component Audio switch or not.

YES

Check the output of Main IC(IC100).
Especially you should check The H,V sync and clock.
Can you see the normal waveform?

NO

After checking the Power of Main IC(IC100) you should decide to replace Main IC or not.

YES

This board has big problem because Main IC(IC100) have some troubles.
After checking thoroughly all path once again, You should decide to replace Main Board or not.

Check the output of Component Audio switch(IC1001),
Can you see the normal waveform?
5. RGB PC doesn’t display

- Check J703, Can you see the normal waveform?
  - Yes
  - No
    - J703 may have problem. Replace this Jack.

- Check the input of RGB Video switch (IC700), Can you see the normal waveform?
  - Yes
  - No
    - After checking the Power of RGB Video switch, you should decide to replace RGB Video switch or not.

- Check the input of RGB Audio switch (IC1001), Can you see the normal waveform?
  - Yes
  - No
    - After checking the Power of RGB Audio switch, you should decide to replace RGB Audio switch or not.

- Check the output of RGB Audio switch (IC1001), Can you see the normal waveform?
  - Yes
  - No
    - After checking the Power of RGB Audio switch you should decide to replace RGB Audio switch or not.

- Check the output of Main IC (IC100). Especially you should check the H,V sync and clock, Can you see the normal waveform?
  - Yes
  - No
    - After checking the Power of Main IC (IC100) you should decide to replace Main IC or not.

- This board has big problem because Main IC (IC100) have some troubles. After checking thoroughly all path once again, You should decide to replace Main Board or not.
6. HDMI doesn’t display

Check input connect J900, J901, J902. Can you see the normal waveform?

YES → Check DDC communication lines(IC900, IC901, IC903 Pin5,6)

YES → Check HDCP communication lines(IC902)

YES → Check the input of HDMI Switch(IC902). This signal is TMDS. Can you see the normal waveform?

YES → Check the output of HDMI Switch(IC902). Can you see the normal waveform?

YES → Check the output of Main IC(IC100). Especially you should check the H,V sync and clock. Can you see the normal waveform?

YES → After checking the Power of Main IC(IC100) you should decide to replace Main IC or not.

NO → After checking the Power of HDMI Switch you should decide to replace MST3361 or not.

NO → After checking the trace of TMDS lines and power of HDMI Switch, you should decide to replace HDMI Switch or not.

NO → After checking the Power of this chip, you should decide to replace this or not.

NO → J900, J901, J902 may have problem. Replace this Jack.

NO → After checking the Power of this chip, you should decide to replace this or not.

NO → After checking the Power of this chip, you should decide to replace this or not.

After checking thoroughly all path once again, You should decide to replace Main Board or not.
EXPLODED VIEW

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

Many electrical and mechanical parts in this chassis have special safety-related characteristics. These parts are identified by \( \Delta \) in the Schematic Diagram and EXPLODED VIEW. It is essential that these special safety parts should be replaced with the same components as recommended in this manual to prevent X-RADIATION, Shock, Fire, or other Hazards. Do not modify the original design without permission of manufacturer.