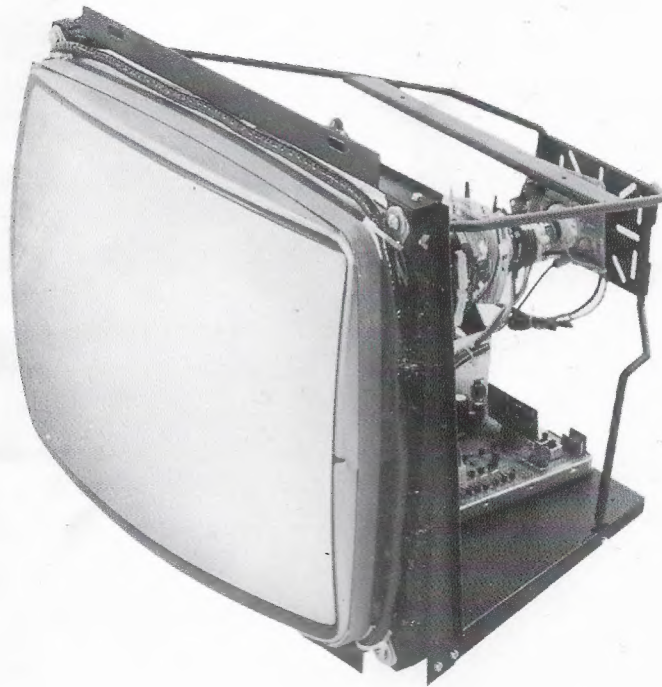


COLOR RASTER DISPLAY MONITOR

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



KORTEK[®] **SEJOO CORPORATION**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COLOR SPECIFICATIONS	2
WARNINGS	3
USER ADJUSTMENTS	4
INSTRUCTIONS AND SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS	5
TROUBLESHOOTING CHART	11
HIGH VOLTAGE HOLD-DOWN CIRCUIT	12
AUTOMATIC DEGAUSSING ADG	13
CRT PC BOARD LAYOUT	13
MAIN PC BOARD LAYOUT	14
I.C BLOCK DIAGRAM	15
OSCILLOSCOPE WAVE FORM PATTERNS	16
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	17
PARTS LIST	19

*COPY RIGHT © 1988

SEJOO CORPORATION ALL RIGHT RESERVED

COLOR SPECIFICATIONS

CRT

—10" 2708B22	14" 37GGA85X-TC	20" 51GGB95X-TL
—Dot pitch : 0.68mm	0.68mm	0.82mm

INPUT SIGNALS

- Video : RGB Analog 1V-5V p-p
(adjustable with gain control)
- Sync : TTL positive or negative going, separate or composite.
Input impedance : 4.7K ohms for positive going sync : 4.7K ohms for negative going sync.

HORIZONTAL SCAN

- Width : Adjustable with just one coil to accommodate active video from 40 usec to 50 usec
- Frequency : 15.625k Hz $\pm$ 500Hz standard : higher scan frequencies available
- Linearity : $\pm$ 5%

PICTURE SIZE REGULATION

- 3%

VERTICAL SCAN

- frequency : 45Hz to 65Hz
- Linearity : $\pm$ 5%

GEOMETRIC DISTORTION

- $\pm$ 3%

VIDEO CHARACTERISTICS

- bandwidth(—3dB) : 16MHz typical
- Rise Time : Less Than 50 nanoseconds

USER ADJUSTABLE CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- Brightness, Gain, Horizontal Hold, Horizontal Size, Horizontal Raster Position, Horizontal Videl Position, Vertical Hold, Vertical Size, Vertical Raster Position, focus. Custom Control Location available.

POWER INPUT

- 90VAC - 245VAC, 50-60 Hz, 100W(max)

RESOLUTIONS

- 10" : 280 Pixels * 240 Lines
- 14" : 400 Pixels * 240 Lines
- 20" : 400 Pixels * 240 Lines

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- Operating temperature 0°~55°C complies with U.L CSA and D.H.H.S radiation performance standard (Composite Video)

WARNINGS

1. Power Up Warning

Before servicing is performed, read all the precautions labelled on the CRT and chassis.

2. High Voltage

This monitor contains HIGH VOLTAGES derived from power supplies capable of delivering LETHAL quantities of energy. Do not attempt to service until all precautions necessary for working on HIGH VOLTAGE equipment have been observed.

3. CRT Handling

Care must be taken not to bump or scratch the picture tube as this may causes the picture tube to implode resulting in personal injury. Shatter proof goggles must be worn when handling the CRT. High voltage must be completely discharged before handling. Do not handle the CTR by the neck.

4. PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

WARNING : For continued safety replace safety critical components only with manufacturer recommended parts. These parts are identified by(★) on the schematic diagram and parts list.

For replacement purposes, use the same type or specified type of wire and cable, assuring the positioning of the wires is followed(espacially for H.V. and power supply circuits).

Use of alternative wiring or positioning could result in damage to the monitor or in a shock or fire hazard.

USER ADJUSTMENTS

1. BRIGHTNESS CONTROL RV701

This control has been preset at the factory. However, when the video signal is applied to the monitor, a slight adjustment may be desired.

Adjust this control such that the illumination is just barely extinguished from portions of the display which should be black.

2. FOCUS CONTROL

Adjust the focus control, located on the high voltage unit, for maximum over-all definition and fine picture detail.

3. HORIZONTAL HOLD CONTROL RV401

With the monitor being driven with display signal, adjust the horizontal hold control until the picture stops sliding horizontally.

Do not use the horizontal hold control for horizontal centering.

Note : if the sync signal is composite, use the horizontal sync input of the same polarity as the composite sync signal.

4. HORIZONTAL VIDEO SHIFT CONTROL RV402

Use this control to center the picture horizontally.

5. HORIZONTAL SIZE CONTROL RV403

The horizontal size coil is a hexagonal tuning tool adjustment. This control must be adjusted slowly, if necessary, until the picture or test pattern attains the correct horizontal proportions.

6. VERTICAL HOLD CONTROL RV202

Adjust this control until the picture stops rolling and it locks in vertically.

7. VERTICAL SIZE CONTROL RV203

This control must be adjusted slowly, if necessary, until the picture or test pattern attains the correct vertical proportions.

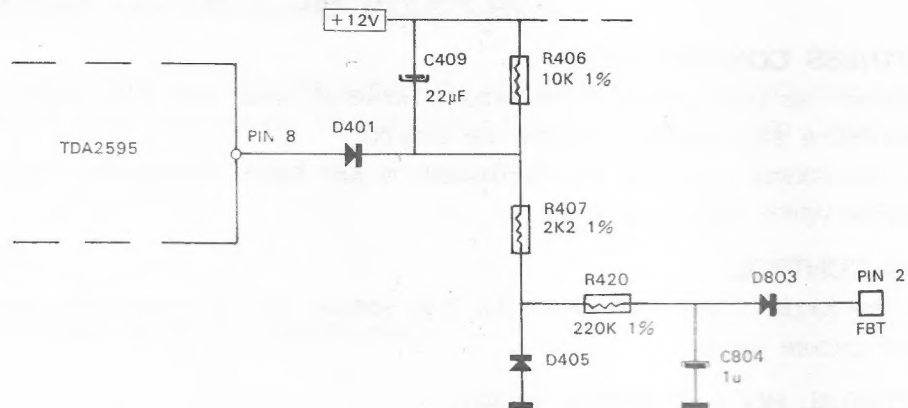
8. VERTICAL RASTER POSITION CONTROL RV204

If the video is off center vertically, (short dimension of picture tube) some compensation can be made by turning the vertical raster position control.

WHITE BALANCE

1. Equipment Required : An oscilloscope with a DC coupled mode in the vertical amplifier.
2. Referring to Fig. 1 and 3, do the following adjustment in subdued light after degaussing and setting the purity of the CRT
3. Ground the R/G/B video inputs. Apply sync signals to the sync inputs.
4. Set all three bias controls, VR104, VR105, VR106 to their midpoint of rotation.

PROTECTION AGAINST X-RAY RADIATION



(D.H.H.S.)

The KTH-2002 monitor contains an x-ray protection circuit. A reference voltage is generated from the E.H.T. transformer and is fed via a resistive divider to pin 8 of I.C. TDA 2595. The voltage appearing at pin 8 is compared with an accurate reference voltage within the I.C., and if the E.H.T. exceeds 30 kV the voltage at pin 8 operates a trigger circuit which inhibits the oscillator and hence the generation of the E.H.T.

The circuit continues to block the oscillator until the cause of the failure has been repaired, and can only be reset by completely switching-off the monitor and switching-on again.

INSTRUCTION AND SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

Note :

All of the following procedures have been performed at the factory and should require no further attention. If the monitor is serviced for any reason, it should be observed afterward to determine whether any of these procedures need to be performed again.

OUTLINE OF CONVERGENCE AND STE-UP PROCEDURE

Degaussing :

Demagnetize the shadow mask and all surrounding metal parts with an external degaussing coil.

Purity :

Adjust the purity magnets and the yoke position.

Static Convergence :

Converge Red and Blue on Green in the center of the screen.

Dynamic Convergence :

Converge Red and Blue at the edges of the screen.

White Balance :

Set Gray and White brightness tracking.

Note : Purity and convergence adjustment interact.

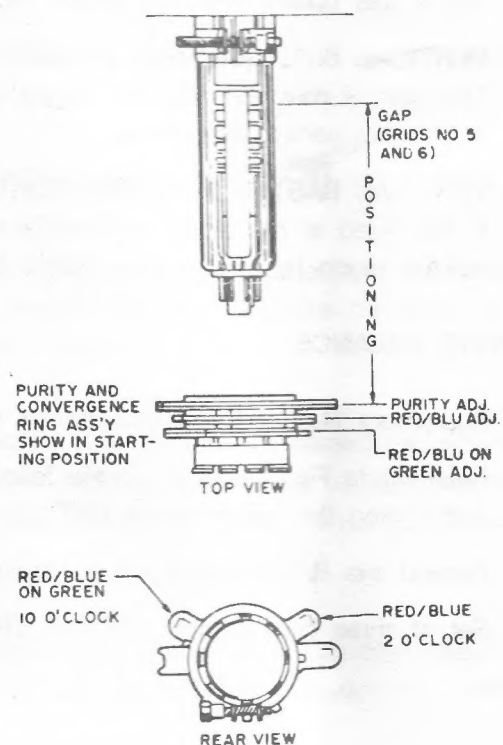


Fig. 1

DEGAUSSING

The monitor is equipped with an automatic degaussing circuit. However, if the CRT shadow mask has become excessively magnetized, it may be necessary to degauss it with a manual coil. Do not switch the coil OFF while the raster shows any effect from the coil.

COLOR PURITY ADJUSTMENT

1. For best results, it is recommended that the purity adjustment be made in the final monitor location. If the monitor will be moved, perform this adjustment with it facing west or east. The monitor must have been operating 15 minutes prior to this procedure.
2. On picture tubes with a 22.5mm neck diameter, set the ring assembly on the CRT neck with the center line of the purity ring-pair over the gap between grids No. 5 and 6. See Fig. 1 (For picture tubes with a 29 mm neck, use the gap between grids No. 3 and 4 Fig. 3)
3. Make certain that the magnetic ring-pairs are in their correct starting position before beginning this procedure. The correct starting position for the purity ring-pair is not necessarily the one shown in Fig. 1, 3. The correct starting position will vary from ring assemblies from one manufacture to another. It will be necessary to determine the correct starting position—also known as the zero correction position.

Fig. 1, 3 show a ring assembly in which each of the rings of the purity ring-pair has two—one long and one short—with some ring assemblies of this type, the zero correction position is with the long tab of one ring aligned with the short tab of the other ring. On other ring assemblies of this type, the zero correction position is with the long tab of one ring aligned with the long tab of the other ring. The way to determine which is by trying one of these orientations and then rotating the two rings together, as a pair, without changing their orientation with respect to each other.

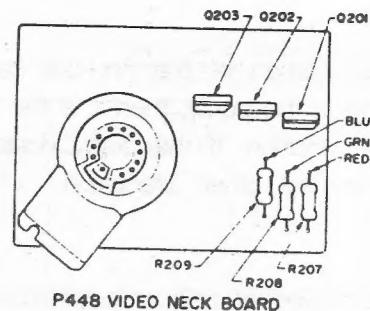


Fig. 2

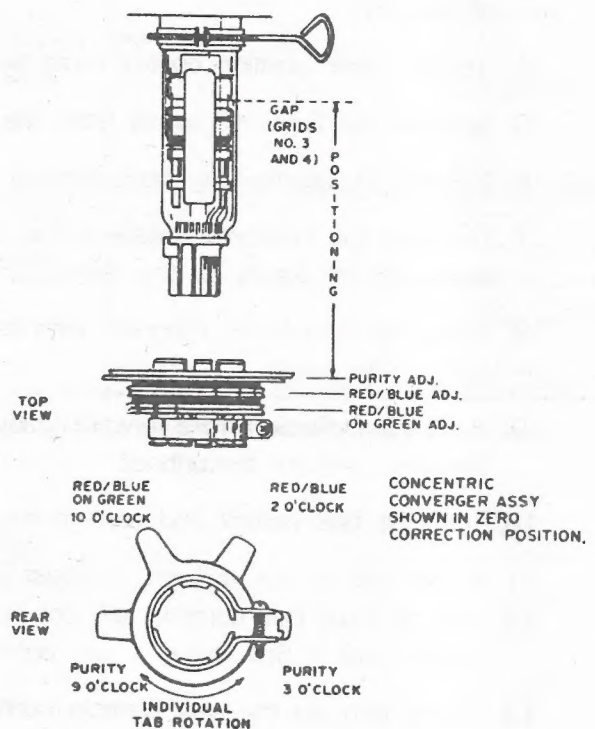


Fig. 3

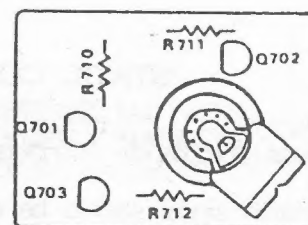


Fig. 4

If this rotation of the ring-pair causes no change in the purity, then it is the zero correction position. If the purity does change, then try the other orientation.

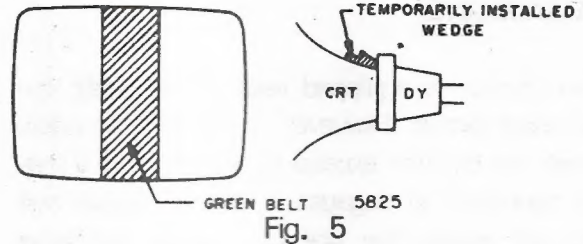


Fig. 5

A third type of ring assembly has only tab on each of the two purity rings. The zero correction position for this type of assembly is with the tabs of the two purity rings aligned with each other and pointing up toward the anode contact of the CRT.

The correct starting positions for the other ring pairs are shown in Fig. 1,3. For the other type of ring assembly(not shown), the correct starting position for the other two ring-pairs is with all of the tabs aligned with each other and pointing up, toward the anode contact of the CRT.

4. Vertical raster position control must be at the center of its rotation.
5. Remove the R-G-B signal from the monitor.
6. Pull the Deflection Yoke backward so that the Green belt will appear. (See Fig.5)
7. Decrease the horizontal width of the raster, if necessary, in order to be able to see the right and left edges, of the raster.
8. Move the two Purity Magnets with respect to each other in order to center the Green belt on the raster horizontally.
9. Push the Deflection Yoke forward gradually and fix it at the place where the Green screen becomes uniform throughout.
10. Turn the bias control and confirm that each color is uniform.
11. If the color is not uniform, re-adjust it, moving the Purity magnets slightly.
12. Turn all three bias controls fully counterclockwise(CCW). Slowly turn up(CW) the red bias control until a Red raster is just barely visible.
13. Slowly turn up the bias controls such that their associated colors, mixing with the red, results in a white or Gray raster.
14. Confirm that the white or gray color is uniform throughout the screen.
15. Insert a wedge temporarily as shown in Fig. 5 and adjust the angle of the Deflection Yoke.

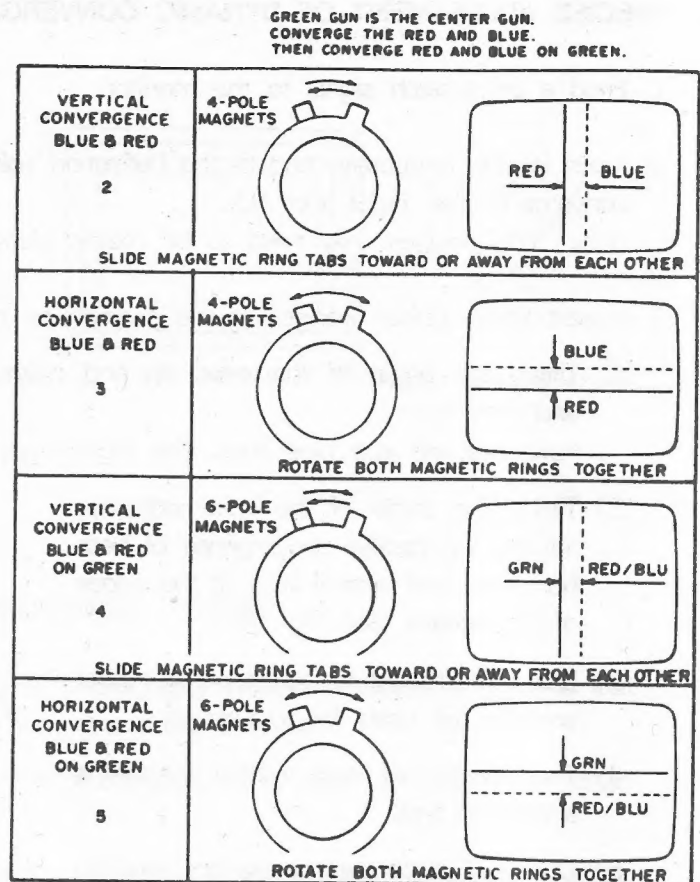
STATIC CONVERGENCE ADJUSTMENT

4-pole Magnets and 6-pole Magnets are for static convergence.

1. A cross hatch signal should be connected to the monitor.
2. A pair of 4-pole Convergence Magnets is provided and adjusted to converge the blue and red beams(See Fig.7).

When the Pole opens to the left and right 45 symmetrically, the magnetic field maximizes. Red and blue beams move to the left and right (See Fig.6) Variation of the angle between the tabs adjusts the convergence of red and blue vertical lines

3. When both 4-Pole convergence Magnet tabs are rotated as a pair, the convergence of the red and blue horizontal lines is adjusted.
4. A pair of 6-Pole Convergence Magnets is also provided and adjusted to converge the magenta (red+blue) to green beams (See Fig.7). When the Pole opens to the left and right 30 symmetrically, the magnetic field is maximized. Red and blue beams both move to the left and right (See Fig.6). Variation of the opening angle adjusts the convergence of magenta to green vertical lines.
5. When both 6-pole Convergence Magnet Tabs are rotated as a pair, the convergence of magenta to green horizontal lines is adjusted.



REPEAT 3.2 & 3.3 IF ALL LINES ARE NOT CONVERGED AT CENTER

Fig. 6

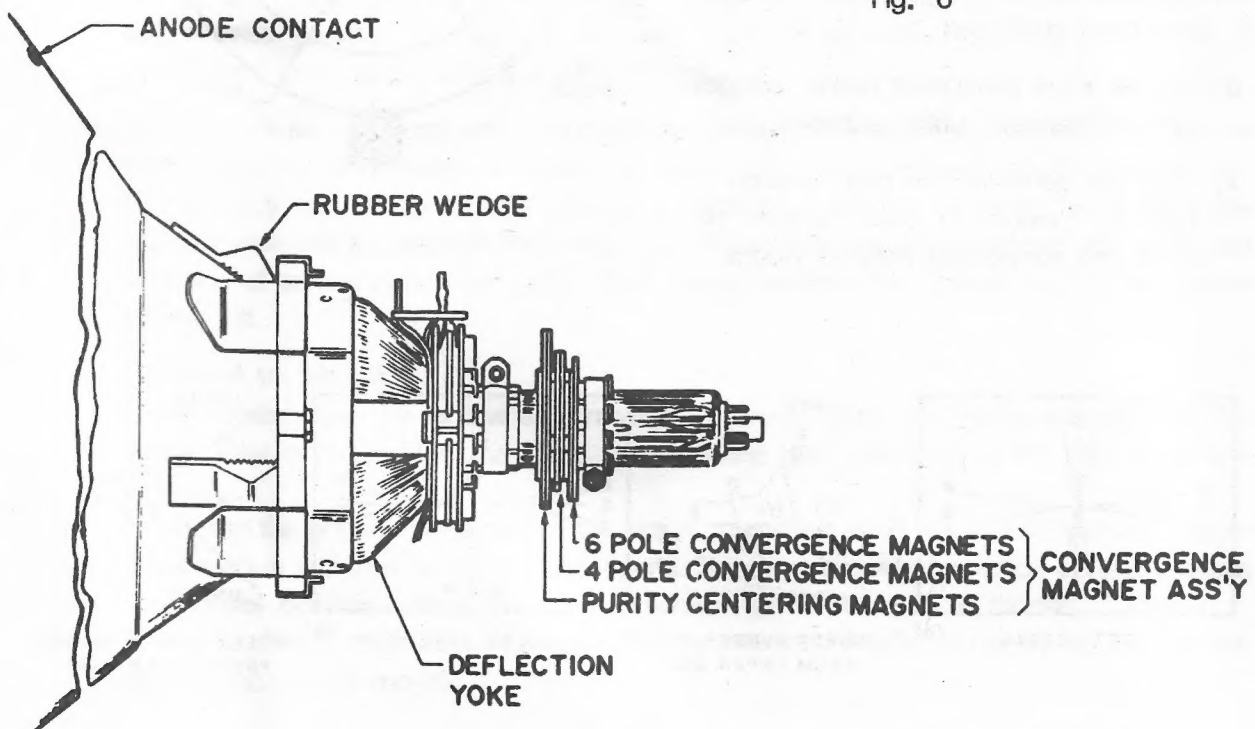


Fig. 7

PRECISE ADJUSTMENT OF DYNAMIC CONVERGENCE

1. Feed a cross-hatch signal to the monitor.
2. Insert wedge temporarily and fix the Deflection Yoke so as to obtain the best circumference convergence (See Fig.9 and 10).

Note : The wedges may need to be moved during adjustments.

3. Insert three rubber wedges to the position as shown in Note :
 - 1) Tilting the angle of the yoke up and down adjusts the crossover of both vertical and horizontal red and blue lines. See Fig.9.
 - 2) Tilting the angle of the yoke sideways adjusts the parallel convergence of both horizontal and vertical lines at the edges of the screen. See Fig 10.
 - 3) Use three rubber wedges (tapered rubber wedges are used for a purpose).
 - 4) The position of each rubber wedge is shown in fig.8
 - 5) DO NOT force the permanent wedges in. They are to be inserted until they just make contact with the yoke-after the yoke has been positioned.
 - 6) Fix the three permanent rubber wedges with chloroprene rubber adhesive.
 - 7) After the adhesive has dried enough to hold the wedges in place, carefully remove the temporarily installed wedge.

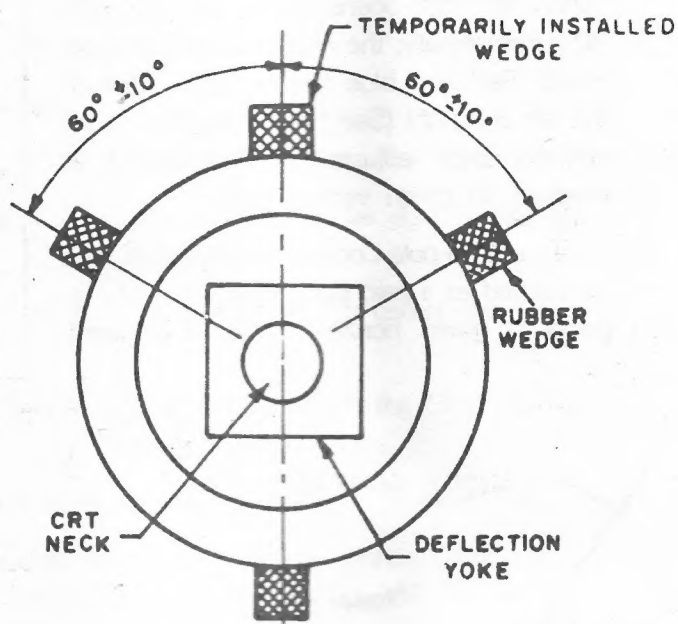


Fig. 8

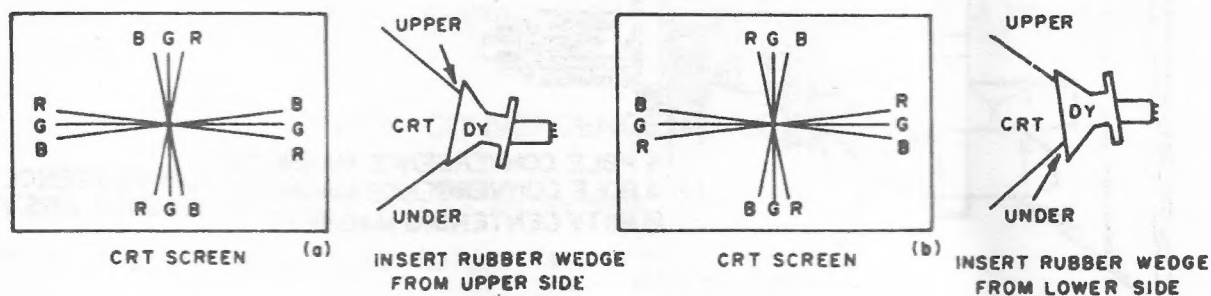


Fig. 9

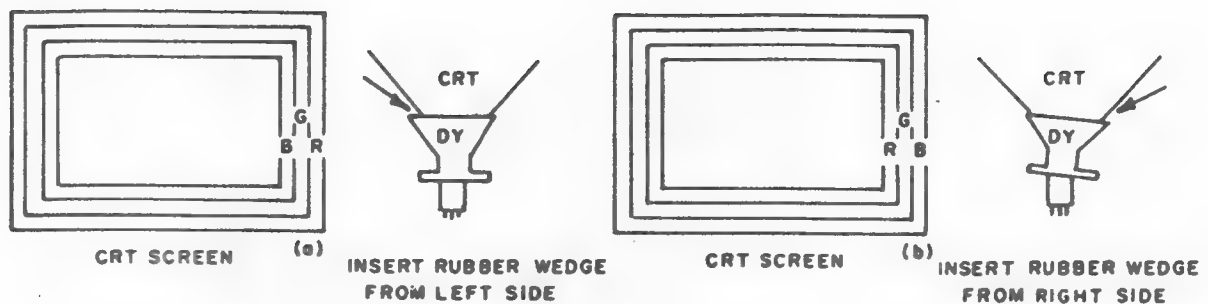
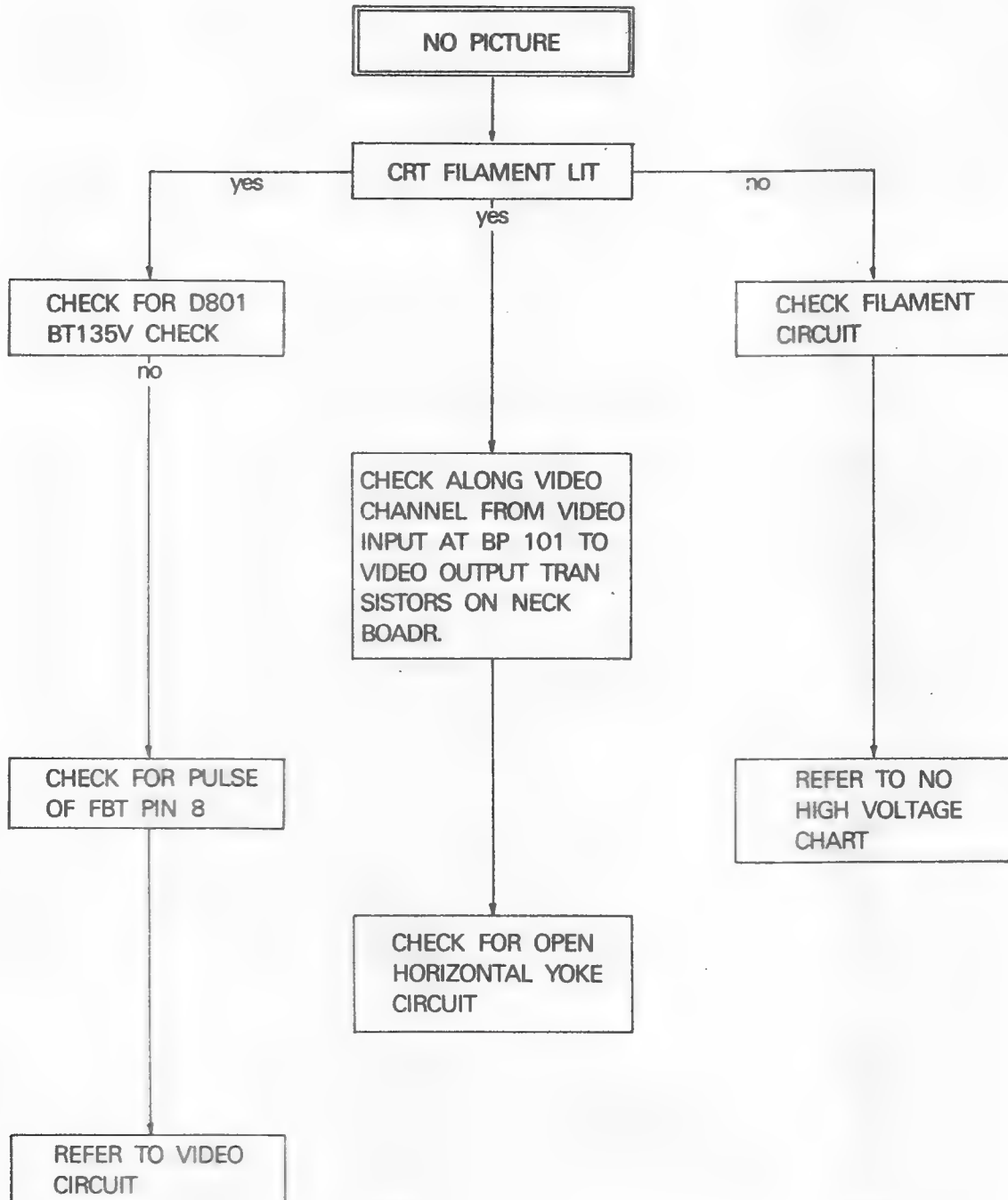


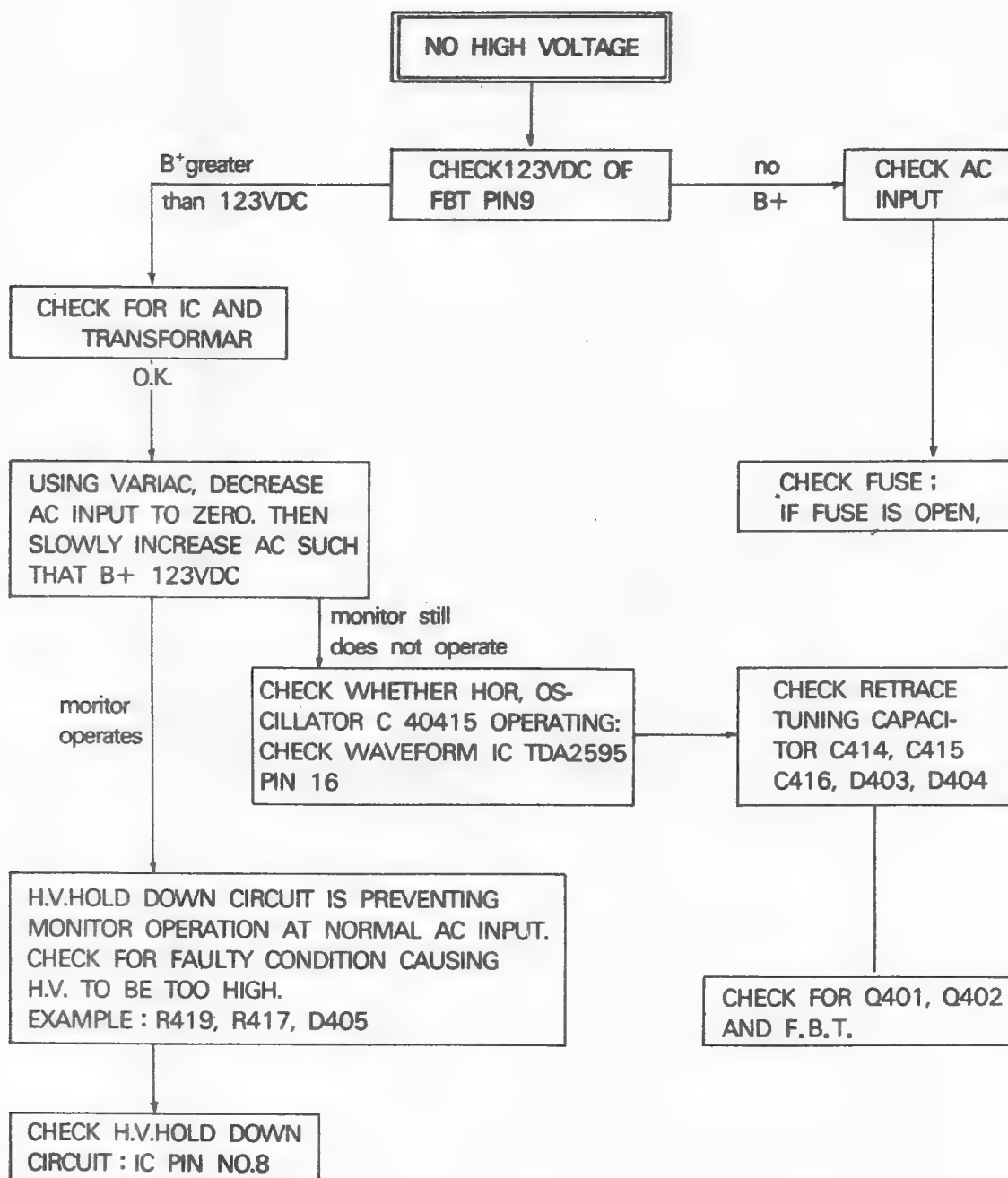
Fig. 10

TROUBLESHOOTING NOTES

1. The trouble shooting chart mentions specific components to be checked. It is intended that the entire circuit associated with these components be checked.
2. This chart is a guide to servicing rather than a complete list of each component that could fail.
3. The bias controls on the neck board have been preset at the factory. When servicing the monitor for a lack of video, do not adjust any of these controls unless it is suspected that the problem is a result of these controls having been tampered with. Otherwise do not adjust these controls; if they are so severely out of adjustment that there is a lack of video, then there is something malfunctioning.
4. All monitors are equipped with automatic degaussing coils which demagnetize the picture tube everytime the monitor is turned on after being off a minimum of 20 minutes. Should any part of the chassis become magnetized it will be necessary to degauss the affected area with a manual degaussing coil. Move the coil slowly around the CRT face area and all surrounding metal parts. Then slowly withdraw for a distance of 6 feet before turning off.
5. Horizontal vs. Vertical
 Some models have the picture tube mounted vertically rather than horizontally. That is, the picture tube is mounted in the frame such that the long dimension of the tube is up and down.
 Other than the physical orientation of the picture tube, there is no electrical difference between these models and their horizontal counterparts. The same circuits, the vertical circuits, produce and control deflection along the short dimension of the tube in all models.
 The same circuits, the horizontal circuits, produce and control deflection along the long dimension of tube in all models.

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART





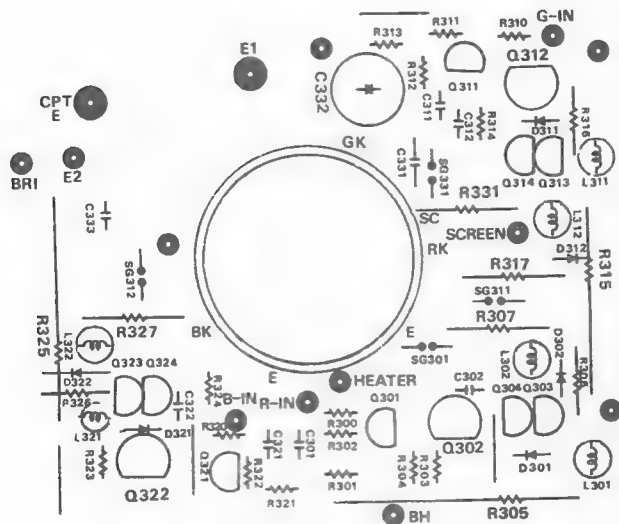
AUTOMATIC DEGAUSSING ADG

The ADG circuit automatically demagnetizes the CRT. This circuit is activated only when the monitor is initially powered up after having been off for at least 20 minutes.

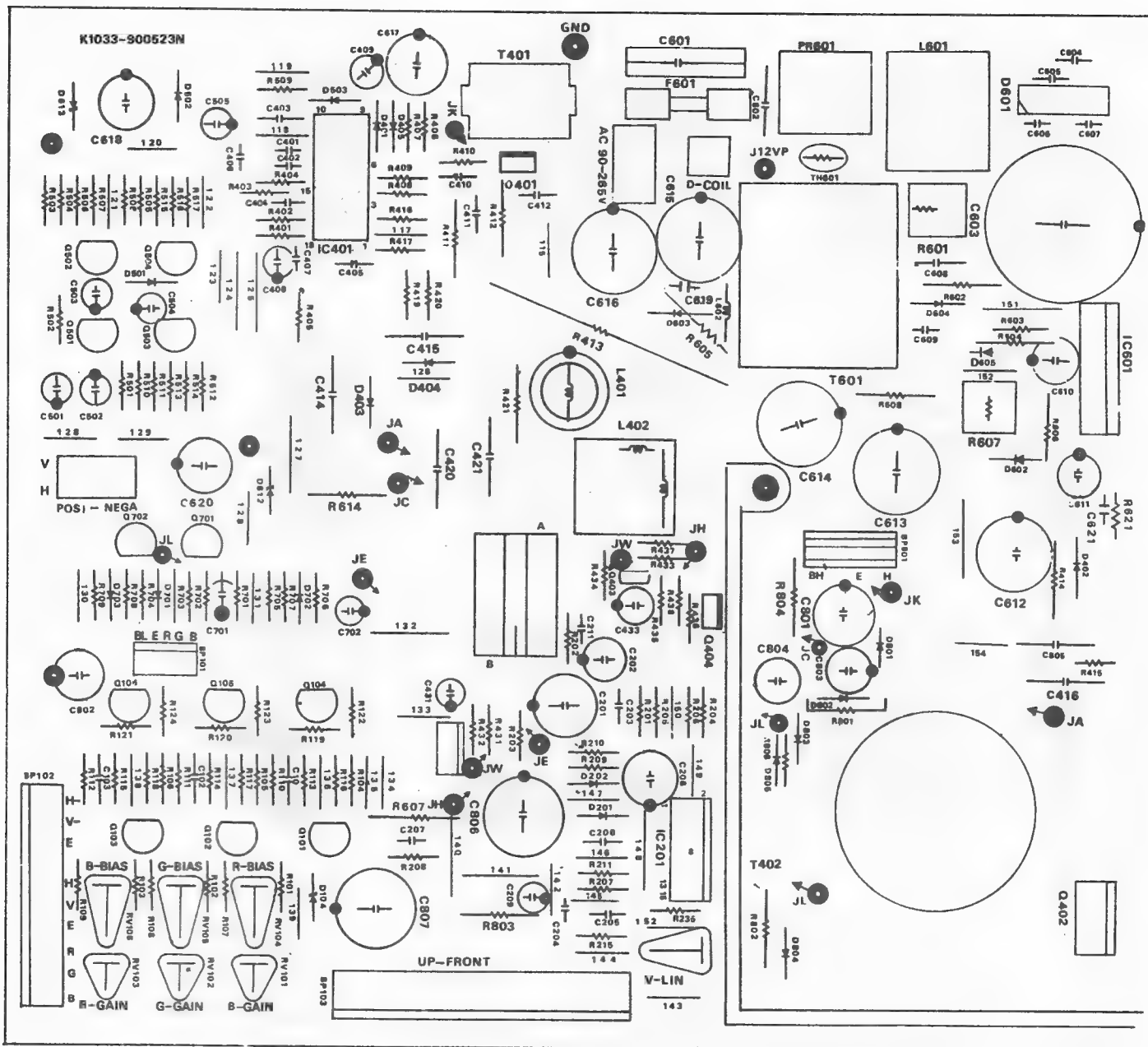
PR 601 is a positive temperature coefficient device. When it is cold, it has a very low resistance. As it gets warm, its resistance increases. If PR 601 of the monitor is cold when AC power is applied, then PR 601 with a low resistance allows high current to pass through degaussing coil. As current flows through PR 601, it heats up and eventually has a very high resistance, allowing very little current to flow through it. The process of initially having a large current through the degaussing coil is what produces the degaussing action. The degaussing current decays to zero before the CRT warms up, so the degaussing is completed before the picture comes on.

○ CRT Board. Layout

a) Neck Size 22.5 ϕ

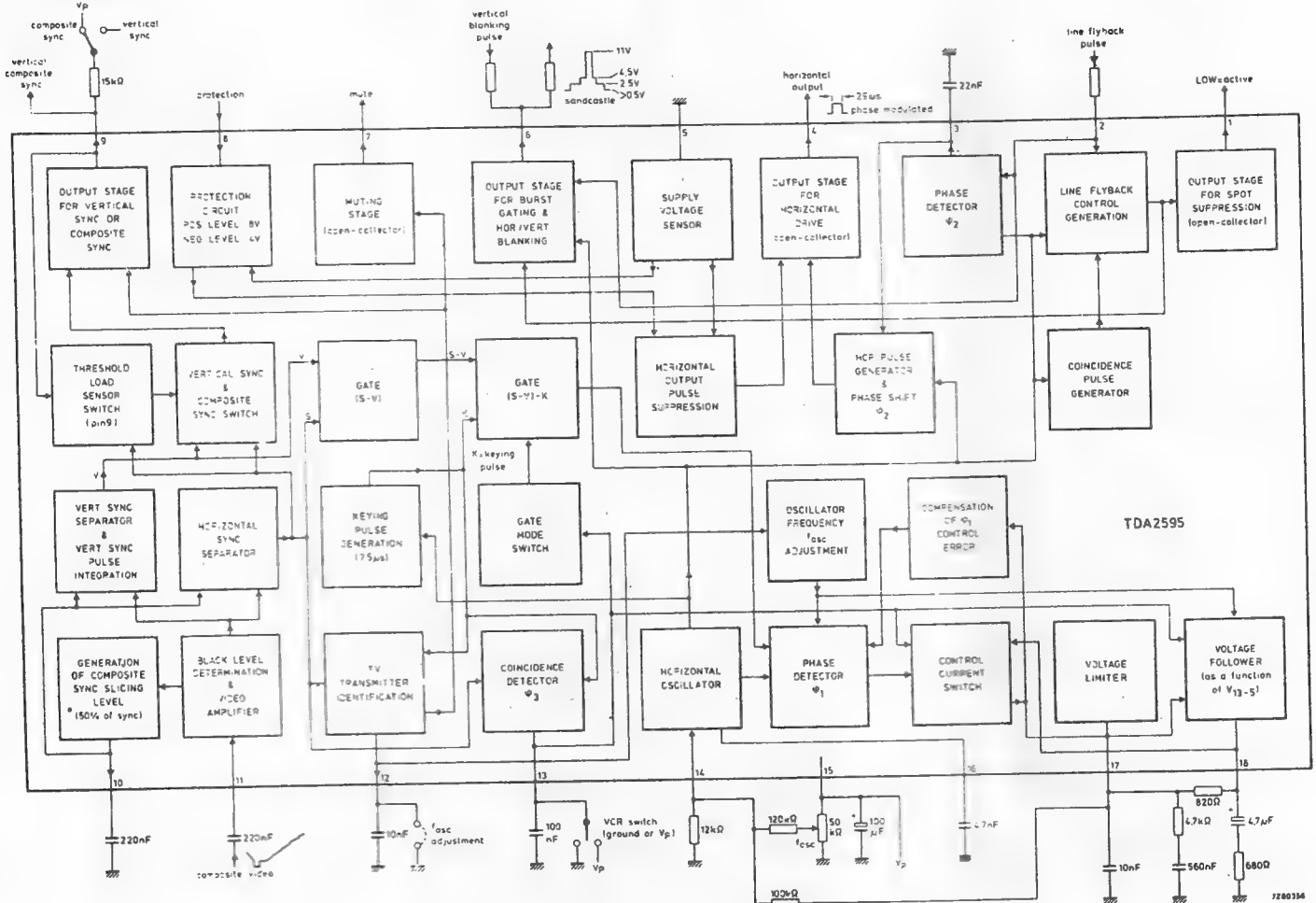


○ MAIN Board Layout

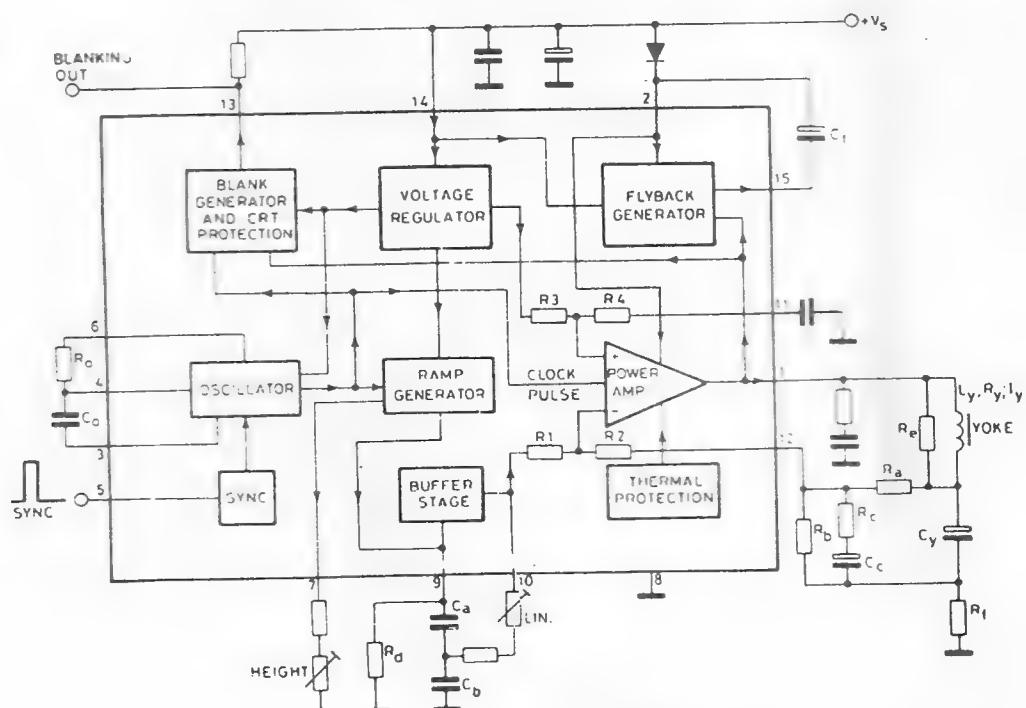


• BLOCK DIAGRAM FOR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS TDA 2595 E 1670A

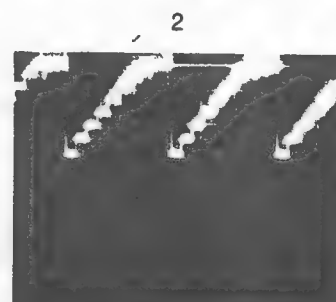
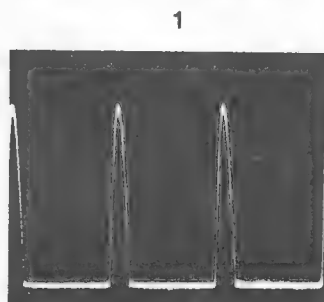
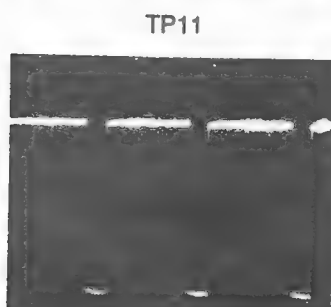
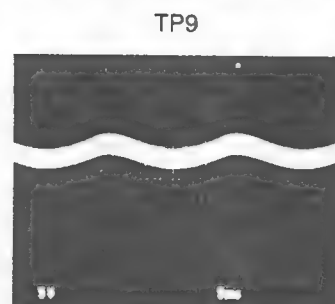
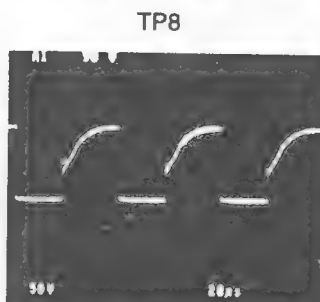
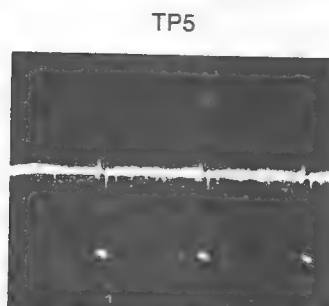
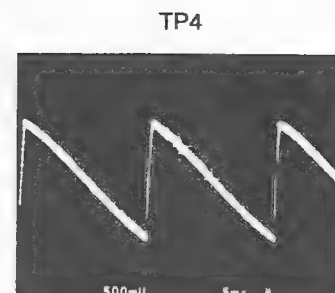
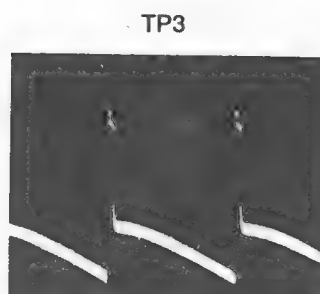
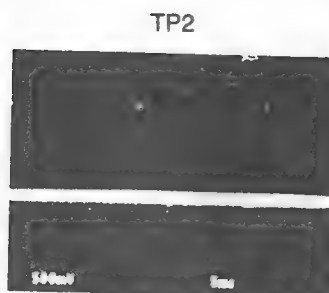
TDA 2595



TDA 1670A



• CONTROL TEST POINTS AND WAVEFORMS



WAVEFORMS

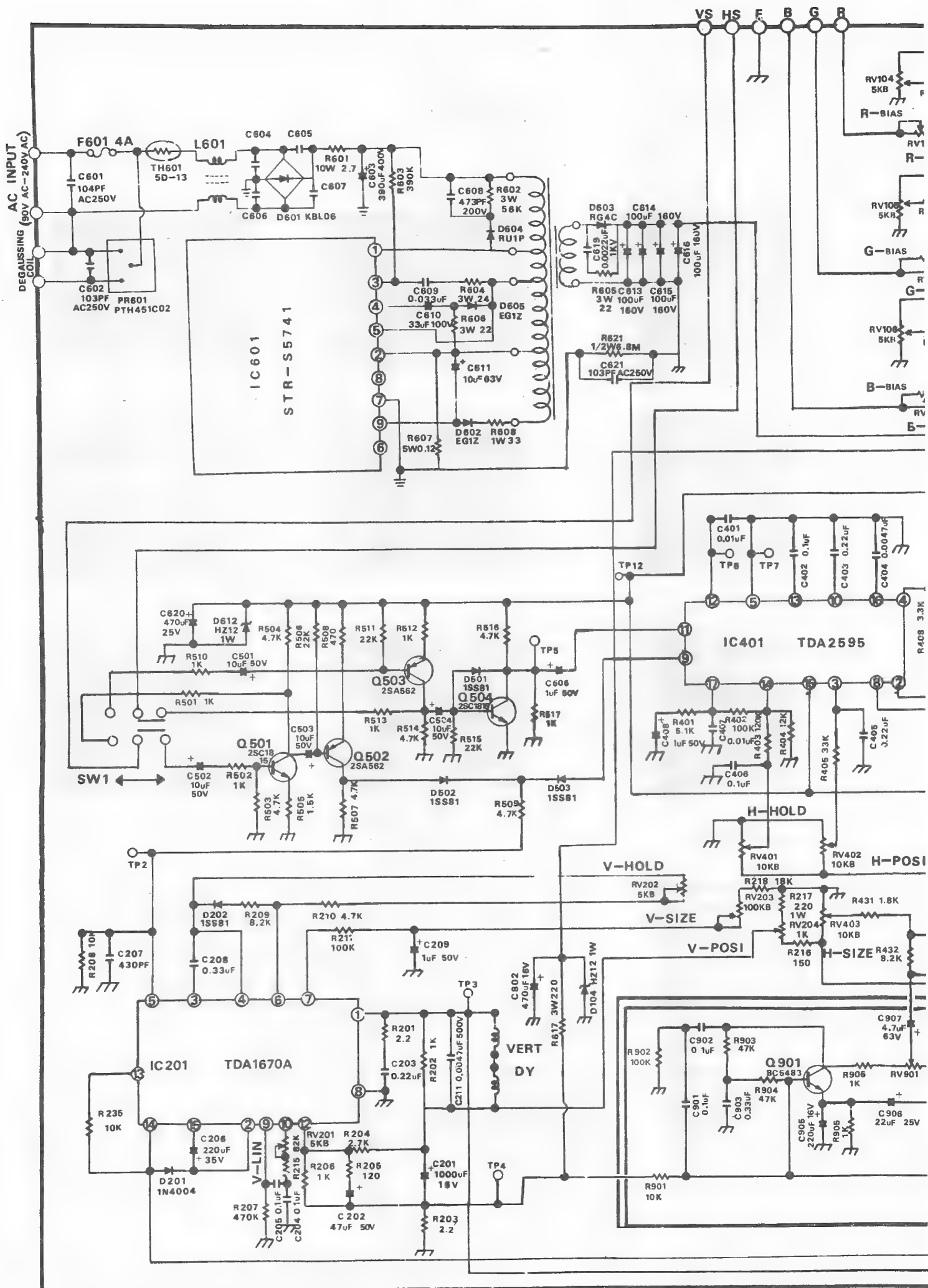
- T.P.2 Vertical sync.
T.P.3 Vertical drive.
T.P.4 Vertical feedback

T.P.5 Composite sync.
T.P.8 Horizontal drive
T.P.9 East/West correction with module

T.P.11 Horizontal and vertical blanking
1. pulse at collector of 2SD1880
2. Signal at cathodes of RGB video output

SUPPLIES

- T.P.1 24/25 V.d.c. Video amplifier supply
T.P.10 123 V.d.c. $\pm 2\%$ Stabilized supply
T.P.12 12 V.d.c. Horizontal sync. and oscillator supply (TDA 2595)
T.P.13 25/26 V.d.c. Vertical supply
T.P.14 135/145 V.d.c. Video output supply



KTH-F 20 〃 PARTS LIST

Ref. No	Part No	Description	Ref. No	Part No	Description
RESISTORS					
R101	R004-271	270ohm 1/4W Carbon	R310	R016-471	470ohm 1/16W Carbon
R102	R004-271	270ohm 1/4W Carbon	R311	R016-151	150ohm 1/16W Carbon
R103	R004-271	270ohm 1/4W Carbon	R312	R016-680	68ohm 1/16W Carbon
R104	R004-681	680ohm 1/4W Carbon	R313	R016-823	82Kohm 1/16W Carbon
R105	R004-681	680ohm 1/4W Carbon	R314	R016-103	10Kohm 1/16W Carbon
R106	R004-681	680ohm 1/4W Carbon	R315	0050-392	3.9Kohm 5W Metal Oxide
R107	R004-562	5.6Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R316	R004-101	100ohm 1/4W Carbon
R108	R004-562	5.6Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R317	R002-271	270ohm 1/2W Carbon
R109	R004-562	5.6Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R320	R016-471	470ohm 1/16W Carbon
R110	R004-332	3.3Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R321	R016-151	150ohm 1/4W Carbon
R111	R004-332	3.3Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R322	R016-680	68ohm 1/16W Carbon
R112	R004-332	3.3Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R323	R016-823	82Kohm 1/16W Carbon
R113	R004-621	620ohm 1/4W Carbon	R324	R016-103	10Kohm 1/16W Carbon
R114	R004-621	620ohm 1/4W Carbon	R325	0050-392	3.9Kohm 5W Metal Oxide
R115	R004-621	620ohm 1/4W Carbon	R326	R004-101	100ohm 1/4W Carbon
R116	R004-152	1.5Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R327	R002-271	270ohm 1/2W Carbon
R117	R004-152	1.5Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R331	R002-105	1Mohm 1/2W Carbon
R118	R004-152	1.5Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R401	R004-512	5.1Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R119	R004-102	1Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R402	R004-104	100Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R120	R004-102	1Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R403	R004-124	120ohm 1/4W Carbon
R121	R004-102	1Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R404	R004-123	12kohm 1/4W Carbon
R122	R004-471	470ohm 1/4W Carbon	R405	R004-333	33Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R123	R004-471	470ohm 1/4W Carbon	R406	R004-103	10Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R124	R004-471	470ohm 1/4W Carbon	R407	R004-222	2.2Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R201	R004-022	2.2ohm 1/4W Carbon	R408	R004-332	3.3Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R202	R004-102	1Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R409	R004-271	270ohm 1/4W Carbon
R203	R004-022	2.2ohm 1/4W Carbon	R410	R004-103	10Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R204	R004-272	2.7Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R411	0020-102	1Kohm 2W Metal Oxide
R205	R004-121	120ohm 1/4W Carbon	R412	0010-473	47Kohm 1W Metal Oxide
R206	R004-102	1Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R413	R004-222	2.2Kohm 5W Metal Oxide
R207	R004-474	470Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R414	0010-027	2.7ohm 1W Metal Oxide
R208	R004-103	10Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R415	R004-470	47ohm 1/4W Carbon
R209	R004-822	8.2Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R416	R004-105	1Mohm 1/4W Carbon
R210	R004-472	4.7Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R417	R004-103	10Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R211	R004-104	100Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R419	R004-224	220Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R115	R004-823	82Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R420	R004-105	1Mohm 1/4W Carbon
R116	R004-151	150ohm 1/4W Carbon	R421	0010-102	1Kohm 1W Metal Oxide
R117	0010-221	220ohm 1W Metal Oxide	R431	R004-182	1.8Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R218	R004-183	18Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R432	R004-822	8.2Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R235	R004-103	10Kohm 1/4W Carbon	R433	R004-333	33Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R300	R016-471	470ohm 1/16W Carbon	R434	R004-103	10Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R301	R016-151	150ohm 1/16W Carbon	R435	R004-222	2.2Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R302	R016-680	68ohm 1/16W Carbon	R436	R004-103	10Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R303	R016-823	82Kohm 1/16W Carbon	R437	R004-682	6.8Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R304	R016-103	10Kohm 1/16W Carbon	R438	R004-682	6.8Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R305	0050-392	3.9Kohm 5W Metal Oxide	R501	R004-102	1kohm 1/4W Carbon
R306	R004-101	100ohm 1/4W Carbon	R502	R004-102	1Kohm 1/4W Carbon
R307	R002-271	270ohm 1/2W Carbon	R503	R004-472	4.7Kohm 1/4W Carbon
			R504	R004-472	4.7Kohm 1/4W Carbon
			R505	R004-152	1.5Kohm 1/4W Carbon

52

SEMI-FIXED RESISTORS

KTH-F 20 1/2 PARTS LIST

[illegible]

KTH-F 20" PARTS LIST

Ref. No	Part No	Description	Ref. No	Part No	Description
ICS			T402	T610-110	Flyback Transformet
IC201	ITA-S70	TDA1670A IC	T601	T610-210	Pulse Transformet
IC401	ISR-S95	TDA2595 IC	L301	L610-106	Peaking Coil
IC601	ISR-S41	STR-S5741 IC	L302	L610-185	Peaking Coil
SPARK GAPS			L311	L610-106	Peaking Coil
SG301	G1K-102	1KV Spark Gap	L312	L610-185	Peaking Coil
SG311	G1K-102	1kV Spark Gap	L321	L610-106	Peaking Coil
SG312	G1K-102	1KV Spark Gap	L322	L610-185	Peaking Coil
SG331	G1K-102	1KV Spark Gap	L401	L610-010	Horiz Linerty Coil
TRANSFORMER & COILS			L402	L610-020	Horiz Width Coil
T401	T610-002	Transformer Horiz Drive	L601	L610-100	Line Filter Coil
Connector			L602	L610-P14	Bid core
BP101	HANLIM Wafer	LW-0640-05	F601	U250-004	Fuse 4Ampo 250V
	HANLIM Housins	CHW-0640-05	PR601	PR02-140	Posistor PTH 45IC-02
	HANLIM Terminal	CT-1140-05	TH601	TH05-013	THERMISTOR 5D-13
BP102	AMP Connector	1-6 D280611/1	Connector		
	AMP Housins	1-6 280592	BP402	AMP Connector	1-6 D280611/1
	AMP Female Lugs	1-6 280702/1		AMP Housins	1-6 280592
BP103	HANLIM Wafer	LW-1143-14		AMP Female Lugs	1-6 280702/1
	HANLIM Housins	CH-1143-04	BP601	AMP Connector	1-4 D280610/1
	HANLIM Terminal	CT-1140-14		AMP Housins	1-4 280591
	HANLIM P/Housing			AMP Female Lugs	1-4 280702/1
	HANLIM Housins	CH-1143-14	BP602	AMP Connector	1-2 D280609/1
	HANLIM Housins	CH-1143-14		AMP Housins	1-2 280590
	HANLIM Coupling Pin	CP-1143-14		AMP Female Lugs	1-2 280702/1
BP401	AMP Connector	1-6 D280611/1	BP801	HANLIM Wafer	LW-1145-03
	AMP Housins	1-6 280592		HANLIM Housins	CHP-1145-03
	AMP Female Lugs	1-6 280702/1		HANLIM Terminal	CT-1140-03

EXCHANGE PARTS OF 10" MONITOR

Ref. No	Part. No	Description	Remarks
C414	X162-472	0.0047μF 1600V P-P	Metal Capacitors
C415	X630-333	0.033μF 630V P-P	Metal Capacitors
C416		DELET	
C420	X200-154	0.15μF 200V P-P	Metal Capacitors
C404	D1S-95C	BYV95-C Diode	Diode

EXCHANGE PARTS OF 14" MONITOR

Ref. No	Part. No	Description	Remarks
C416	X162-472	0.0047μF 1600V P-P	Metal Capacitors
C420	X200-334	0.33μF 200V P-P	Metal Capacitors
C404	D1s-95C	BYV95-C Diode	Diode

KORTEK[®]

SEJOO CORPORATION

GURO P.O. BOX 82, SEOUL KOREA

PHONE: (02) 686-9036 (Rep)

TELEX: K33454 KORTEK

F A X: (02) 684-8177