Repair monitors: Philips CM 8833

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Warning:
Working on a monitor can be life-threatening. Voltages of up to 25.000 Volts are present. Provide proper tools, think about your own safety and that of others.

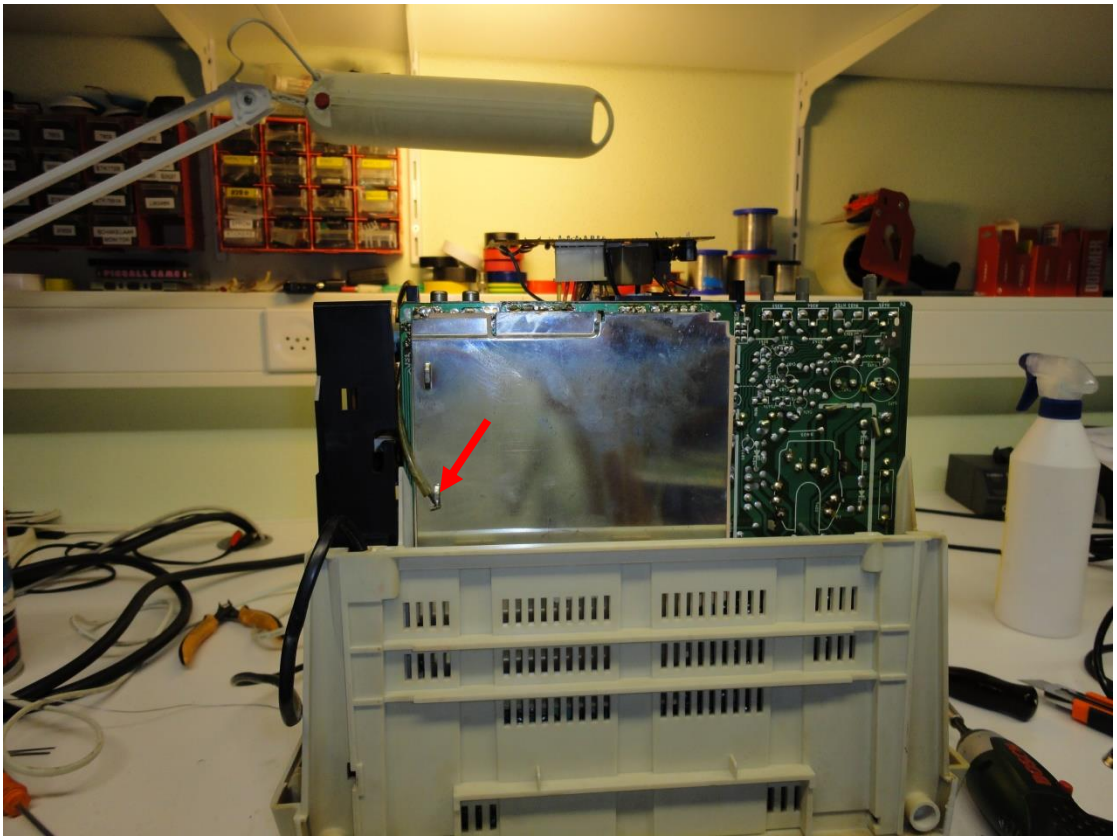
There are many different types of color monitors for the MSX computer. In general, the repair is similar. Many brands have made color monitors, such as Philips, Ancona, Commodore, Atari, Grundig, Slipstream, and so on.

Philips CM 8833 color monitor.

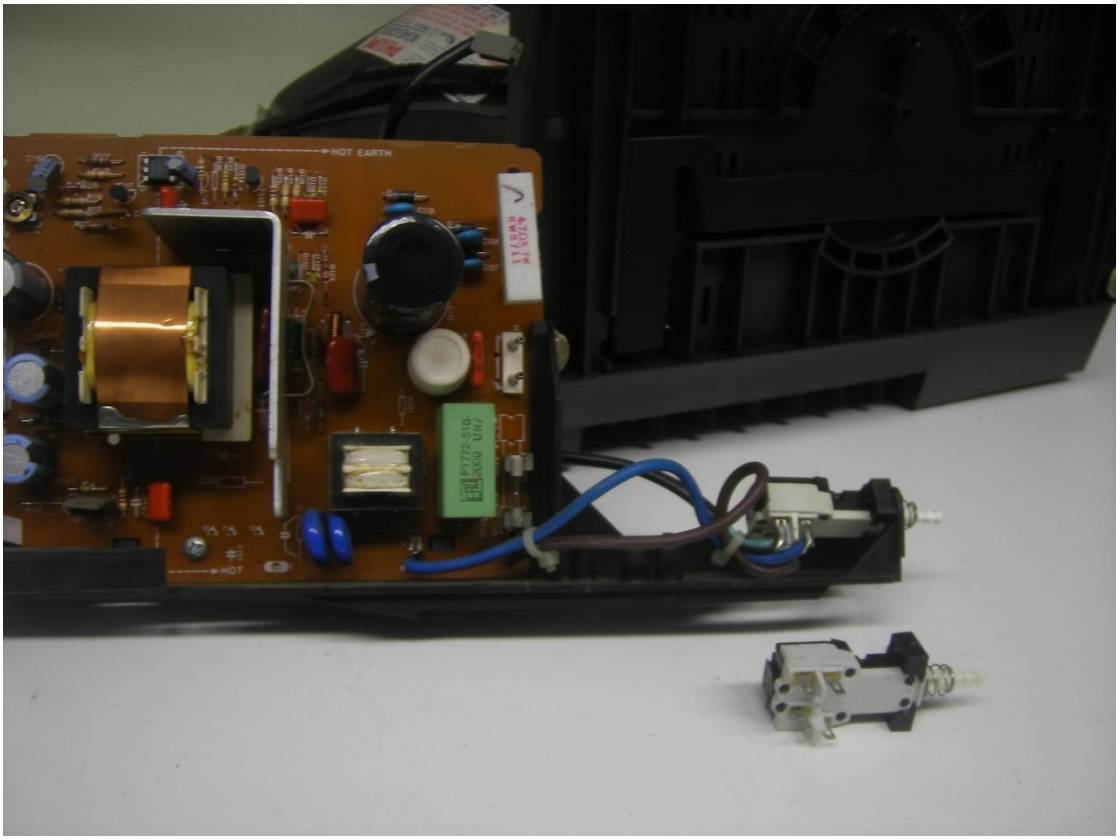
The description below is based on the Philips CM 8833. The description below does not provide the correct information for the Philips VS 0080 and the Philips CM 8833-2, among others. Other guides have been made for this.

Faulty on/off switch

- Unsolder the ground wire from the power supply board to the base board.
- Remove the power supply board.
- Remove the switch.
- Fit the new switch.



Unsolder the ground wire at the red arrow.

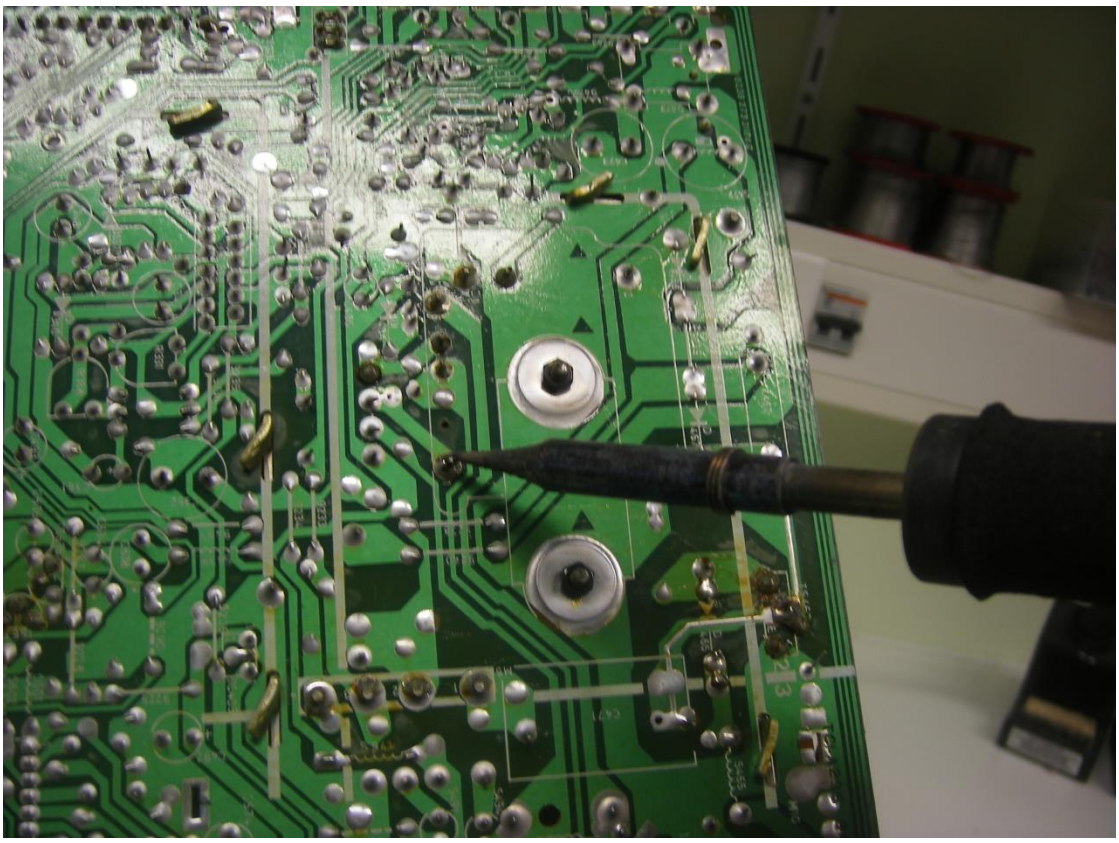


Defective switch connected to the power supply PCB and a loose new switch.

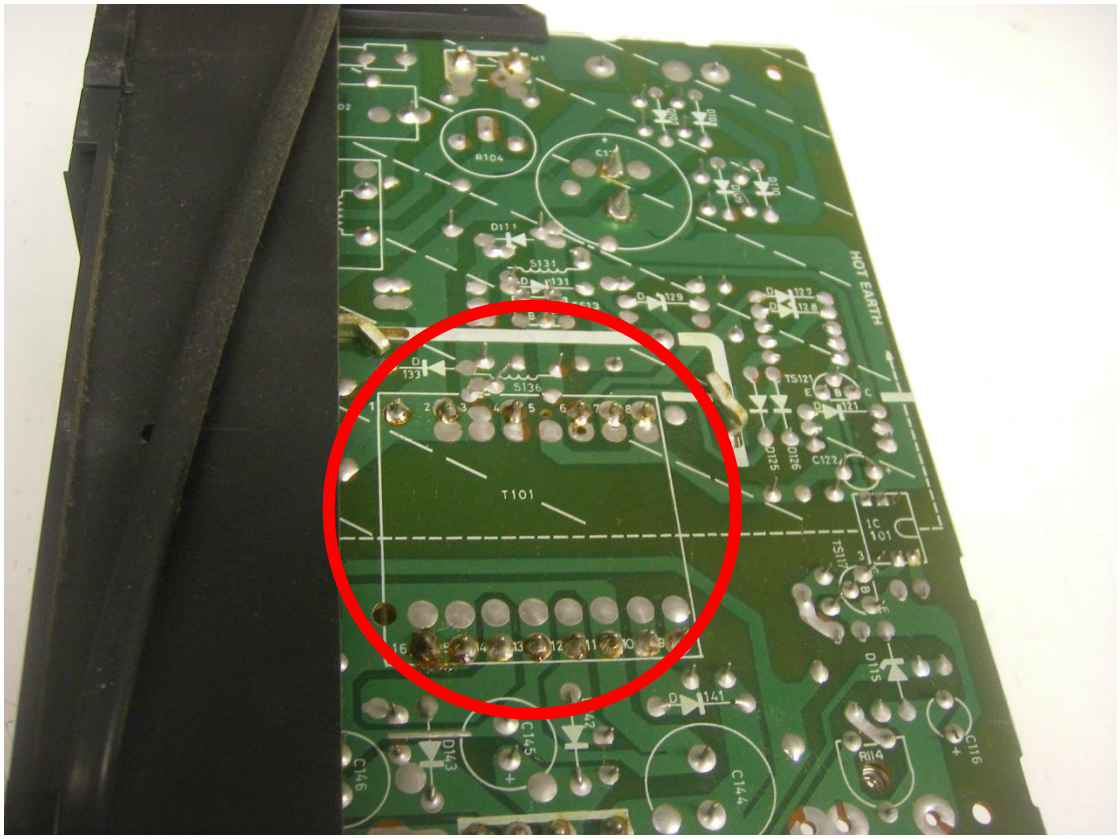
Various problems

Another problem with this monitor is that after prolonged use, a prolonged standstill, a lot of changing cables or being transported a lot, various parts become loose. This will result in the monitor becoming unstable. Print spot fractures are often invisible to the naked eye, so it is wise to re-solder several parts. In order to be able to reach everything, the main board has to be removed. The metal shielding plate also has to be removed. Also desolder the two auxiliary boards (TTL-Interface and Stereo Amplifier), on which various components are located. The connections of the auxiliary boards to the base board also often show print spot fractures. The solution to this is to re-solder several parts:

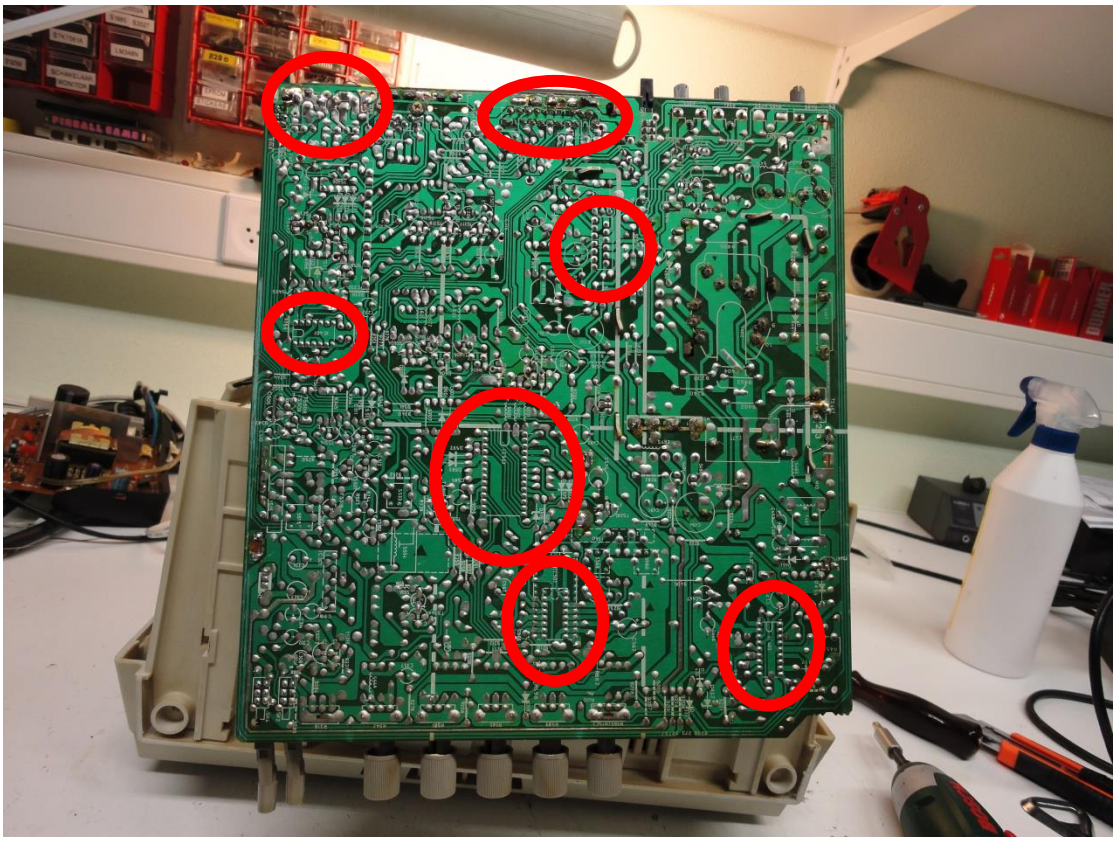
- T101 (Transformer on power supply board)
- T402 (High voltage transformer)
- Scart connector
- Audio/Video connectors
- TTL connector
- IC302
- IC502
- IC401
- IC402
- IC501
- IC251 (TTL-Interface)
- IC252 (TTL-Interface)
- IC801 (Stereo Amplifier)
- IC803 (Stereo Amplifier)
- IC804 (Stereo Amplifier)



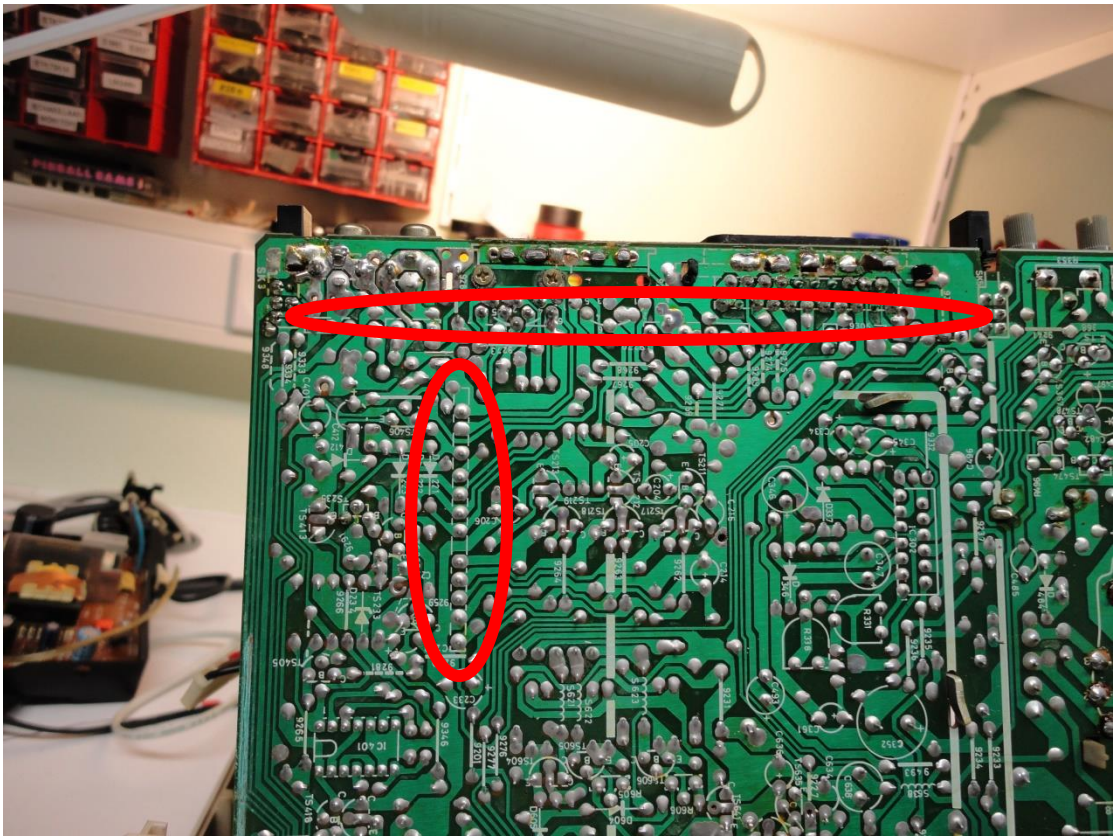
Soldering using proper tools.



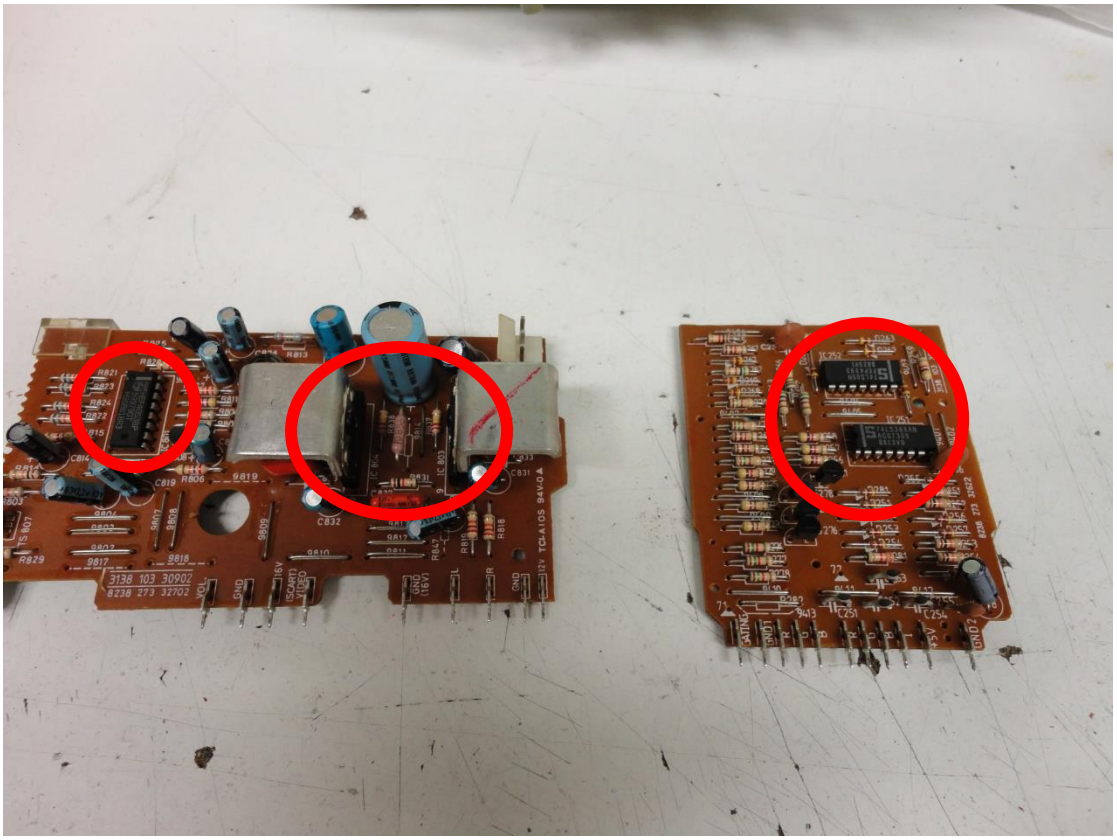
The power supply PCB.



The marked parts are the most susceptible to print spot fractures.



The connections to the two auxiliary boards are marked.



The two auxiliary boards: Stereo Amplifier and TTL-Interface. The marked parts are the most susceptible to print spot fractures.

Use contact spray to properly spray all potentiometers (regulators) on the front and rear, so that oxidation disappears. Wipe off any excess contact spray with a cloth.

Inject contact spray into all potentiometers.