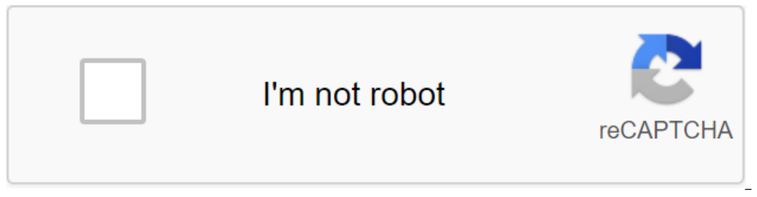
Hp zr24w service manual



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BoM List ----------37 14. A list of different parts---------- 2 Z6_M0I02JG0K0MJ50ACJ03DO830I4 Some tool features may not be available at this time. We apologise for any inconvenience caused and address the issue. Minimize chatbot box Download Chatbot New post posted on ven. 22 septembre 2017 (last update on measures 16 octobre 2019) My friend had problems with his (slightly old) 24HP monitor: the device works properly, but only for a while (a few minutes no more). Looked like a good candidate for a quick overhaul, the problem is most likely a bad cap so. The first step was to figure out how to disassemble down the thing, since these modern things are not designed to serve and don't have a screw, only plastic clips that are so easy to break. Regardless, I finally succeeded in opening the window (with only one or two broken clips). Inside the beast, the usual things are under the shields: the PSU, the main board controller, the LCD driver board, and the monitor being a little old, black light HV driver board. First of all, to make sure the problem comes from PSU, I powered the monitor from my power bench. I used one output of my HP E3648A to create a 19V rail that powers the backlight. It was a bit short (CC limited to 16V), but enough to power the backlight. The second outlet was used to produce 12V, and the 5V was created by my very old home PSU. The monitor worked normally when powered by these PPS, so the problem was, indeed, it's Tatung PWB-1336-02 switching PSU: The design is good and clean. Electrolytic caps, however, are not the best of them (mostly Lelong ones I think) which is not really surprising in this kind of device. At first glance, nothing seems at first glance, not a leaky lid, burnt resistor or PCD ... Not a 10mn fix, after all. PSU generates 3 voltages: 5V 2.7A 12V 12V 19V No3.2A There is a hard switch on the PSU, next to the IEC outlet, and when the power is turned on, the 5V is hot, the weather monitor is on or on standby. When the display is turned on, there are two more voltages. The 10-link cable between the PSU and the main processor board is dedicated to the state's energy savings. It should be high (at 5V, which is always present) to include 2 other voltages. Please note that there are 2 more pins dedicated to power management (pins 11 and 12 marked as On/Off and Vadj). But they are directly aimed at highlighting the board and do not take part in the management of the PSU. My first test was to plug my cheap electronic load on the 5V with 2 other voltages stopped. And I could reliably sink 3A from there. Thus, the problem should be on one of the 2 other rails. But I could also sink the maximum amplifier from 2 other power rails (1A from 12V and 3.5A from 19V)... Okay, so every rail of power seems to be working normally alone. But when I sink the current from the 5V rail while 2 other voltages are up, then PSU fails after a while. I tried to probe a bit of switching curves using my Rigol DS1054, but PSU being hot (about 400V), and without having a transformer insulation, I couldn't probe the signals correctly (using 2 probes and displaying the A-B curve, which is kind of a joke on Rigol, since you can't hide the curves of A and B: the safety curve is a clean computer curve. I wasn't even sure that the problem came from this side of the PSU, it can also be a problem in the isolated part (bad caps, bad optocoupler, bad tension links ...). I checked the basic caps and they seemed to be OK (not quality Japanese brands, but still the right value for money and a low ESR). On the live part, in front of the transformers, there are 2 chips : TNY279PN dedicated to the 5V rail CM6807 for 19V rail 12V produced from 19V rail small DC in D.C. converter (FP6185). In fact, this PSU design has almost only 2 application schemes (located in their respective data sheets) combined. Notable points: TNY279PN DC input can come either from entering bridge straighteners (via diode and termistor), or, when powered, from THE DC produced by CM6807 through the PFC circuit. So when the CM6807 is not able (when the monitor is on standby), dc entry for TNY279 is about 318V, but when the monitor is on, the CM6807 PFC circuit raises this voltage to almost 400V. low without energy consumption load, datasheet says qlt;50mw) also powers CM6807. The funny side effect of this design is that can't be launched if there is no load on the 5V rail: in this case, the auxiliary voltage transformer operated by TNY279 is not enough to start the CM6807. Application schemes, how to follow: In this PSU, the entry of dc TNY279 (point in front of R5 in the application scheme) is connected just behind the PFC circuit, i.e. just after the D2 diode chain of the CM6807 application. In order for the PSU to create 5V rails, even when the CM6807 is off, there is a derivative of the DC input, from the bridge rectifier to the entry of the D.C. rail consisting of the diode (D922 on PCB) and then the termistor (R915): During the testing of the PSU power cm6807 from an external source, I notice another strange behavior: TNY279 goes into failure as soon as I sink the current from the 5V rail, but it remains faulty as long as I allow the CM6807, thus, the PFC works, and the DC input at 400V (instead of 318V when the PFC is not activated). At this point, though there is no way the problem can come from the 5V cycle regulation, nor from the CM6807 circuit, so the only culprit left will be either the TNY279PN or the component next to it, the cover (especially the BP/M one), the diode or the resistor. So I checked these parts (again to be fair) and I replaced the cover connected to the BP/M contact. Without improvement, the only remaining faulty part should be TNY279PN. So I decided to buy a couple of them from RS, and after 2 days I replaced it, which did fix the PSU. What a complicated half-uraroyd part! Part!

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