## rektonix

# 2336 OSCILLOSCOPE 

 SERVICEINSTRUETION MANUAL

# Tektronix <br> COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE 

## W ARNING

THE FOLLOWING SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR USE BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY. TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY, DO NOT PERFORM ANY SERVICING OTHER THAN THAT CONTAINED IN OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS UNLESS YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO DO SO.

PLEASE CHECK FOR CHANGE INFORMATION AT THE REAR OF THIS MANUAL.

## 2336 OSCILLOSCOPE

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## INSTRUMENT SERIAL NUMBERS

Each instrument has a serial number on a panel insert, tag, or stamped on the chassis. The first number or letter designates the country of manufacture. The last five digits of the serial number are assigned sequentially and are unique to each instrument. Those manufactured in the United States have six unique digits. The country of manufacture is identified as follows:

B000000 Tektronix, Inc., Beaverton, Oregon, USA
100000 Tektronix Guernsey, Ltd., Channel Islands
200000 Tektronix United Kingdom, Ltd., London
300000 Sony/Tektronix, Japan
700000 Tektronix Holland, NV, Heerenveen, The Netherlands

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## OPERATORS SAFETY SUMMARY

The general safety information in this part of the summary is for both operating and servicing personnel. Specific warnings and cautions will be found throughout the manual where they apply and do not appear in this summary.

## Terms in This Manual

CAUTION statements identify conditions or practices that could result in damage to the equipment or other property.

WARNING statements identify conditions or practices that could result in personal injury or loss of life.

## Terms as Marked on Equipment

CAUTION indicates a personal injury hazard not immediately accessible as one reads the markings, or a hazard to property, including the equipment itself.

DANGER indicates a personal injury hazard immediately accessible as one reads the marking.

## Symbols in This Manual

This symbol indicates where applicable cautionary or other information is to be found. For maximum input voltage see Table 1-1.

## Symbols as Marked on Equipment

\& DANGER - High voltage.

Protective ground (earth) terminal.


ATTENTION - Refer to manual.

## Power Source

This product is intended to operate from a power source that does not apply more than 250 volts rms between the supply conductors or between either supply conductor and ground. A protective ground connection by way of the grounding conductor in the power cord is essential for safe operation.

## Grounding the Product

This product is grounded through the grounding conductor of the power cord. To avoid electrical shock, plug the power cord into a properly wired receptable before connecting to the product input or output terminals. A protective ground connection by way of the grounding conductor in the power cord is essential for safe operation.

## Danger Arising From Loss of Ground

Upon loss of the protective-ground connection, all accessible conductive parts (including knobs and controls that may appear to be insulating) can render an electric shock.

## Use the Proper Power Cord

Use only the power cord and connector specified for your product.

Use only a power cord that is in good condition.
For detailed information on power cords and connectors see Figure 2-2.

## Use the Proper Fuse

To avoid fire hazard, use only a fuse of the correct type, voltage rating and current rating as specified in the parts list for your product.

## Do Not Operate in Explosive Atmospheres

To avoid explosion, do not operate this product in an explosive atmosphere unless it has been specifically certified for such operation.

## Do Not Remove Covers or Panels

To avoid personal injury, do not remove the product covers or panels. Do not operate the product without the covers and panels properly installed.

# SERVICING SAFETY SUMMARY <br> FOR QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL ONLY 

Refer also to the preceding Operators Safety Summary.

## Do Not Service Alone

Do not perform internal service or adjustment of this product unless another person capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation is present.

## Use Care When Servicing With Power On

Dangerous voltages exist at several points in this product. To avoid personal injury, do not touch exposed connections or components while power is on.

Disconnect power before removing protective panels, soldering, or replacing components.

## Power Source

This product is intended to operate from a power source that does not apply more than 250 volts rms between the supply conductors or between either supply conductor and ground. A protective ground connection by way of the grounding conductor in the power cord is essential for safe operation.


## SPECIFICATION

This section of the manual contains a general description of instrument features, identifies standard accessories, provides option information, and lists the instrument specification.

## INTRODUCTION

The TEKTRONIX 2336 Oscilloscope is a rugged, lightweight, dual-channel, $100-\mathrm{MHz}$ instrument having a compact crt that provides a sharply defined trace. Its vertical system supplies calibrated deflection factors from 5 mV per division to 5 V per division. Sensitivity can be increased to at least 2 mV per division by the variable VOLTS/DIV VAR control. Trigger circuits enable stable triggering over the full bandwidth of the vertical system. The horizontal system provides calibrated sweep speeds from 0.5 s per division to 50 ns per division, along with delayed-sweep features, thus accommodating accurate relative-time measurements. A $\times 10$ magnifier circuit extends the maximum sweep speed to 5 ns per division when the SEC/DIV switch is set to $0.05 \mu$ s per division.

A $31 / 2$-digit LCD (liquid-crystal display) readout enables rapid measurement of time difference between any two points on the oscilloscope display. Both time measurement points are displayed simultaneously on the crt screen.

## ACCESSORIES

The instrument is shipped with the following standard accessories:

2 Probe packages
1 Accessory pouch
1 Operators manual
1 Service manual
1 Accessory pouch, zip lock
1 Crt filter, clear plastic
2 1.0-A AGC fast-blow fuses
1 0.5-A AGC fast-blow fuse

For part numbers and further information about accessories, refer to the "Accessories" page at the back of this manual. Your Tektronix representative or local Tektronix Field Office can also provide accessories information.

## AVAILABLE OPTION

Option 03 ( $100-\mathrm{V} / 200-\mathrm{V}$ Power Transformer) permits operation of the instrument from either a $100-\mathrm{V}$ or a $200-\mathrm{V}$ nominal ac-power-input source at a line frequency from 48 Hz to 440 Hz .

## PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

The following electrical characteristics (Table 1-1) are valid for the 2336 when it has been adjusted at an ambient temperature between $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, has had a warmup period of at least 20 minutes, and is operating at an ambient temperature between $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted).

Items listed in the "Performance Requirements" column are verifiable qualitative or quantitative limits that may be checked by procedures contained in the "Performance Check" section of the manual (see Section 4), except as noted. Performance check procedures for items listed in the "Supplemental Information" column are not provided; items in this column are either explanatory notes, performance characteristics for which no absolute limits are specified, or characteristics that are impractical to check in routine maintenance.

Environmental characteristics of the 2336 are given in Table 1-2. All environmental tests performed meet the requirements of MIL-T-28800B, Type III, Class 3 equipment, except where otherwise noted.

Physical characteristics of the instrument are listed in Table 1-3, and option electrical characteristics are presented in Table 1-4.

Table 1-1
Electrical Characteristics

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VERTICAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM |  |  |
| Deflection Factor Range | 5 mV per division to 5 V per division in a $1,2,5$ sequence. |  |
| Accuracy | $\pm 3 \%$ on all ranges when VOLTS/DIV is calibrated at 5 mV per division; add $0.05 \%$ per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ deviation from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |
| Uncalibrated (VAR) Range | Continuously variable between VOLTS/ DIV switch settings. Reduces deflection factor at least 2.5 to 1 on all VOLTS/DIV switch settings. | Reduces deflection factor to at least 2 mV per division with VOLTS/DIV switch set to 5 mV . |
| Frequency Response |  | 6-division reference signal from a $25-\Omega$ source; centered vertically, with VOLTS/DIV VAR control in calibrated detent. |
| $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Dc to at least 100 MHz . <br> Reduces to 88 MHz at 2 mV per division. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Dc to at least 85 MHz , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br> Reduces to 70 MHz at 2 mV per division. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Ac Coupled Lower - 3 dB Point 1X Probe | 10 Hz or less. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 10x Probe | 1 Hz or less. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Step Response | . | 5-division reference signal, dc coupled at all deflection factors, from a $25-\Omega$ source; centered vertically with VOLTS/DIV VAR control in calibrated detent. BW LIMIT push button must be out for full bandwidth operation. |
| Rise Time $\{5 \mathrm{mV}$ per division to 5 V per division) $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.5 ns or less. | Rise time is calculated from the formula: $\text { Rise Time }=\frac{0.35}{\mathrm{BW}(\text { in } \mathrm{MHz})}$ |
| $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 4.15 ns or less. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Aberrations <br> Positive-Going Step (Excluding ADD Mode) <br> 5 mV per division to 0.2 V per division | +3\%, $-3 \%, 3 \% \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}$ or less. |  |

[^0]Table 1-1 (cont)

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |


| Aberrations (cont) <br> Negative-Going Step |  | Add 2\% to all positive-going step <br> specifications; checked at 5 mV <br> per division. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ADD Mode |  | Add 4\% to all positive-going step <br> specifications; checked at 5 mV per <br> division. |
| Position Effect |  | Total aberrations less than $+5 \%,-5 \%$, <br> $5 \%$ p-p; checked at 5 mV per division. |
| Temperature Effect |  | Add $0.15 \%$ per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ deviation to aber- <br> rations specifications from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| Common-Mode Rejection Ratio | At least 10 to 1 at 50 MHz for common- <br> mode signals of 6 divisions or less. | VAR control adjusted for best CMRR <br> at 10 mV per division at $50 \mathrm{kHz} ;$ <br> checked at 10 mV per division. |


| Attenuator Isolation ( CH 1 to CH 2$)$ | At least 100 to 1. | With one vertical input set at 0.5 V per division, apply $4-\mathrm{V}$ p-p $25-\mathrm{MHz}$ signal; set the other vertical input to 10 mV per division. Check for less than 4 divisions of signal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POSITION Control Range | At least +12 and -12 divisions from graticule center. |  |
| Step Attenuator Balance | Less than or equal to 0.2 -division trace shift when rotated from 5 mV per division to 5 V per division. | Double for each $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ deviation from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| Chop Frequency | $275 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 30 \%$. |  |
| Input Characteristics Resistance | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 2 \%^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Capacitance | $20 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |

${ }^{2}$ Performance Requirement not checked in manual.

Scan by Zenith

Specification-2336 Service
Table 1-1 (cont)

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VERTICAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM (cont) |  |
| Maximum Input Voltage DC Coupled | 400 V (dc + peak ac) or 500 Vp p ac at 1 kHz or less. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| AC Coupled | 400 V (dc + peak ac) or 500 V p-p ac at 1 kHz or less. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| TRIGGER SYSTEM |  |  |
| Sensitivity |  | With VOLTS/DIV VAR control in calibrated detent. <br> In EXT $\div 10$, multiply input requirements by 10 . |
| A TRIGGER |  |  |
| AC Coupled Signal | 0.3 division internal or 50 mV external from 20 Hz to 20 MHz ; increasing to 1.1 divisions internal or 150 mV external at 100 MHz . |  |
| LF REJ Coupled Signal | 0.3 division internal or 50 mV external from $50 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ to 20 MHz ; increasing to 1.1 divisions internal or 150 mV external at 100 MHz . | Attenuates signals below 50 kHz $\pm 10 \mathrm{kHz}(-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 50 kHz$)$. |
| HF REJ Coupled Signal | 0.3 division internal or 50 mV external from $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 4 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to $50 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 10 \mathrm{kHz}$. | Attenuates signals below $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 4 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and above $50 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 10 \mathrm{kHz}(-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 20 Hz and 50 kHz ). |
| DC Coupled Signal | 0.3 division internal or 50 mV external from dc to 20 MHz ; increasing to 1.1 divisions internal or 150 mV external at 100 MHz . |  |
| B TRIGGER <br> (Ac Coupled Signal) | 0.3 division internal or 50 mV external from 30 Hz to 20 MHz ; increasing to 1.1 divisions internal or 150 mV external at 100 MHz . |  |
| Trigger Jitter | 0.2 division or less at 5 ns per division ( X 10 MAG on) with 100 MHz applied and at the rated trigger sensitivity. | VOLTS/DIV VAR control must be in calibrated detent. |
| External Trigger Inputs |  |  |
| Maximum Input Voltage $\Lambda$ $\square$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{dc}+\text { peak ac) or } \\ & 500 \mathrm{Vp} \text { ac at } 1 \mathrm{kHz} \text { or less. }{ }^{\text {a }} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Input Resistance | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 10 \%{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Input Capacitance | $20 \mathrm{pF} \pm 30 \%$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |

${ }^{\text {Performance Requirement not checked in manual. }}$

Table $1-1$ (cont)

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

TRIGGER SYSTEM (cont)

| LEVEL Control Range EXT | At least $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{Vp} \mathrm{p}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EXT $\div 10$ | At least $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{Vp-p}.{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Trigger View (A Trigger) <br> Deflection Factor EXT | 100 mV per division $\pm 40 \%$. |  |
| EXT $\div 10$ | 1 V per division $\pm 40 \%$. |  |
| Centering of Trigger Point |  | Within 1 division of center screen. |
| Bandwidth | To at least 80 MHz . | 4-division reference signal from a $25-\Omega$ source; centered vertically. |
| Delay Difference | $3 \mathrm{~ns} \pm 2 \mathrm{~ns}$. | 5 -division signal with 5 -ns rise time or less from $25-\Omega$ source, centered vertically; equal cable length from signal source to vertical channel and external trigger inputs, terminated in $50 \Omega$ at each input. |

HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM

| Sweep Rate Calibrated Range A Sweep | 0.5 s per division to $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ per division in a $1,2,5$ sequence. X10 MAG extends maximum sweep speed to 5 ns per division. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B Sweep | 50 ms per divisi division in a extends maxi per division. | to $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ per sequence. X10 MAG sweep speed to 5 ns |  |
| Accuracy | Unmagnified | Magnified | Accuracy specification applies over the full 10 divisions with $\times 10 \mathrm{MAG}$ on and off. Exclude the first and last 40 ns of the sweep on all sweep speeds with $\times 10$ MAG on and off. |
| $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 2 \%$ | $\pm 3 \%$ |  |
| $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 3 \%^{\text {a }}$ | $\pm 4 \%^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Linearity | $\pm 5 \%$. |  | Over any 2 -division portion of the full 10 divisions, displayed at all sweep speeds. Exclude the first and last displayed divisions of the 5 - and 10 -ns per division sweep speeds with X10 MAG on. |

[^1]Specification-2336 Service

Table 1-1 (cont)

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM (cont) |  |  |
| Variable Range (VAR) | Continuously variable between calibrated settings of the SEC/DIV switches. | Extends maximum A Sweep speed to at least 1.25 s per division. |
| A Sweep Length | 10.5 to 11.5 divisions. | Checked at 1 ms per division. |
| A Trigger Holdoff (VAR) | At least 2.5 times the minimum holdoff at any sweep speed. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Magnifier Registration | $\pm 0.2$ division from graticule center (X10 MAG on to X10 MAG off). |  |
| POSITION Control Range | Start of sweep must position to right of graticule center. End of sweep must position to left of graticule center. | Checked at 1 ms per division. |
| Differential Time Measurement Accuracy $+15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 1 \%$ of reading $\pm 1$ count. | Exclude delayed operation when knobs are locked at any sweep speed or when the A SEC/DIV switch is at either $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ per division or $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 2.5 \%$ of reading $\pm 1$ count $^{\text {a }}$ | per division. Exclude the first 0.25 division on all A Sweep speeds. |
| Delay Time Jitter | $\pm 0.005 \%$ of 10 times the A SEC/DIV switch setting (less than one part in 20,000 ) over the full delay time range. |  |

X-Y OPERATION

| Deflection Factor Range | 5 mV per division to 5 V per division <br> in a $1,2,5$ sequence. | No X-axis variable. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bandwidth <br> X-Axis | Dc to at least 2 MHz. |  |
| Y-Axis | Dc to at least 100 MHz. |  |
| Input Characteristics <br> Resistance | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 2 \% .{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Capacitance | $20 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%$. |  |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Performance Requirement not checked in manual.

Table 1-1 (cont)

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | X-Y OPERATION (cont) |  |
| Phase Difference Between <br> X- and $Y$-Axis Amplifiers | $\leqslant 3^{\circ}$ from dc to 200 kHz. |  |
| Accuracy |  |  |
| X-Axis |  |  |
| $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 5 \%$ of indicated deflection. |  |
| $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 8 \%$ of indicated deflection. ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |

CALIBRATOR

| Waveshape |  | Positive-going square wave. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Duty Cycle | $0.2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 1 \%$. | $50 \% \pm 10 \%$. |
| Output Voltage <br> $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 1.5 \%^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $1 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 25 \%$. |
| Repetition Rate |  | $200 \Omega \pm 1 \%$. |
| Output Impedance |  |  |

## Z-AXIS INPUT

| Sensitivity | 5 Vp -p signal referenced to ground causes <br> noticeable modulation of display at <br> normal intensity. | Positive-going signal decreases <br> intensity; negative-going signal <br> increases intensity. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Usable Frequency Range | Dc to 20 MHz. | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \pm 6 \%$. |
| Input Resistance |  | Less than 15 pF. |
| Input Capacitance | $\pm 25 \mathrm{~V}$ (dc + peak ac) dc to 10 MHz, <br> derate above $10 \mathrm{MHz} .^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Maximum Input Voltage | V (dc + peak ac) $=\frac{250}{f(\text { in } \mathrm{MHz})}$ |  |
| Input Coupling | Dc. |  |

[^2]Table 1-1 (cont)

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | POWER SOURCE |  |
| Voltage Ranges, $A C$ rms 115 V Nominal | 100 V to 132 V . |  |
| 230 V Nominal | 200 V to 250 V . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Line Frequency | 48 Hz to 440 Hz , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Power Consumption Typical | 35 W at $115 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz} .^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Maximum | 60 W at $132 \mathrm{~V}, 48 \mathrm{~Hz} .^{\text {a }}$ | Measured at worst-case load and frequency. |
| VA Maximum | 75 VA. $^{2}$ |  |

CATHODE-RAY TUBE

| Display Area | 8-by 10-divisions with 0.8-centimeter <br> divisions; internal, nonilluminated, rise <br> time graticule. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Trace Rotation Range | Adequate to align trace with horizontal <br> graticule lines. |  |
| Standard Phosphor | P31. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Raster Distortion Geometry | $18 \mathrm{kV}^{\mathrm{a}}$ |  |
| Nominal Accelerating Voltage | Less than 0.1 division of bowing or <br> tilt. horizontal and vertical. |  |
| Electrode Voltages to Ground <br> Heater Voltage Between CRT <br> Pins 1 and 14 |  | $6.3 \mathrm{Vrms} \pm 0.3 \mathrm{~V}$; elevated to |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Performance Requirement not checked in manual.

Table 1-1 (cont)

| Characteristics |  | Supplemental Information |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Initial Setting | Maximum p-p Ripple | High-Voltage Oscillator Frequency, p-p Ripple |
| INTERNAL POWER SUPPLIES |  |  |  |
| Low-Voltage Supply Accuracy $\begin{gather*} \left(+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\ -10 \mathrm{~V} \end{gather*}$ <br> 1 mV |  |  |  |
| -5 V | $\pm 0.9 \%$ | 1 mV |  |
| $+5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\pm 0.7 \%$ | 1 mV |  |
| +10 V | $\pm 0.9 \%$ | 1 mV |  |
| +40 V | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | 1 mV |  |
| +102V | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | 1 V |  |
| High-Voltage Supply Accuracy $\left(+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  |
| +16 kV (anode) | $\pm 4.0 \%$ | 5 V | 500 mV |

Table 1-2
Environmental Characteristics

| Characteristics | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | NOTE <br> All of the environmental tests performed meet the requirements of MIL-T-28800B, Type III, Class 3 equipment, except storage temperature and humidity requirements, which are reduced to prevent potential damage to the LCD readout. All other instrument characteristics in this table meet the full requirement of Class 3 testing. |
| Temperature |  |
| Operating | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| Nonoperating (Storage) | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Altitude |  |
| Operating | To $15,000 \mathrm{ft}$. Maximum operating temperature decreased $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$ above $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Nonoperating (Storage) | To 50,000 ft. |
| Humidity |  |
| Operating | $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 90 \%$ relative humidity, for at least 72 hours. |
| Nonoperating (Storage) | $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 90 \%$ relative humidity, for at least 72 hours. |
| Vibration (Operating) | 15 minutes along each of 3 major axes at a total displacement of 0.025 inch p-p ( 4 g at 55 Hz ), with frequency varied from 10 Hz to 55 Hz to 10 Hz in 1 -minute sweeps. Hold 10 minutes at each major resonance, or if none exists, hold 10 minutes at 55 Hz (procedure differs from MIL-T-28800B). |
| Shock (Operating and Nonoperating) | 50 g , half-sine, 11 -ms duration, 3 shocks per axis in each direction, for a total of 18 shocks. |
| EMI | Will meet MIL-STD-461A requirements using procedures outlined in MIL-STD462 , except use 10 Volts/Meter in place of 1 Volt/Meter for RS-03; use 500 Hz to 30 kHz in place of 30 Hz to 30 kHz for RE-01. |
| Transportation | Meets the limits of National Safe Transit Association test procedure 1A-B with a 36 -inch drop. |

Table 1.3
Physical Characteristics

| Characteristics | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| Weight |  |
| With Accessories and Accessory Pouch | $8.8 \mathrm{~kg}(19.5 \mathrm{lb})$. |
| Without Accessories and Accessory Pouch | $7.9 \mathrm{~kg}(17.5 \mathrm{lb})$. |
| Shipping Weight |  |
| Domestic | $10.9 \mathrm{~kg}(24.0 \mathrm{lb})$. |
| Export | $15.0 \mathrm{~kg}(33.0 \mathrm{lb})$. |
| Height |  |
| With Feet and Pouch | 210 mm (8.3 in). |
| Without Pouch | 135 mm ( 5.3 in ). |
| Width |  |
| With Handle | 315 mm (12.4 in). |
| Without Handle | 274 mm (10.8 in). |
| Depth |  |
| With Front Cover | 432 mm (17.0 in). |
| With Handle Extended | 527 mm (20.8 in). |

Table 1-4
Option Electrical Characteristics

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100-V/200-V POWER TRANSFORMER (OPTION 03) |  |  |
| Voltage Ranges, AC rms 100 V Nominal | 90 V to 115 V . |  |
| 200 V Nominal | 180 V to $230 \mathrm{~V}^{\mathrm{a}}$ |  |
| Line Frequency | 48 Hz to $440 \mathrm{~Hz}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Power Consumption Typical | 35 W at $100 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz} .^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Maximum | 60 W at $115 \mathrm{~V}, 48 \mathrm{~Hz}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Measured at worst-case load and frequency. |
| VA Maximum | $75 \mathrm{VA}^{\text {a }}$ |  |

[^3]
## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the manual provides information on instrument installation and power requirements, and the functions of controls, connectors, and indicators are described. Operating considerations and procedures intended to familiarize the operator with obtaining basic oscilloscope displays are included. For more complete operating information, refer to the 2336 Operators Manual.

## PREPARATION FOR USE

## SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to the Safety Summary at the front of this manual for power source, grounding, and other safety considerations pertaining to the use of the 2336. Before connecting the instrument to a power source, read the following information, then verify that the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch is properly set for the ac power source being used and that the proper power-input fuse is installed.


This instrument may be damaged if operated with the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch set for the wrong applied ac power input source voltage or if the wrong line fuse is installed.

## LINE VOLTAGE SELECTION

The 2336 operates from either a $115-\mathrm{V}$ or a $230-\mathrm{V}$ nominal ac power input source with a line frequency ranging from 48 Hz to 440 Hz . Before connecting the power cord to a power input source, verify that the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch, located on the rear panel (see Figure 2-1), is set for the correct nominal ac power input source voltage. To convert the instrument for operation from one line-voltage range to the other, move the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch to the correct nominal ac source voltage position (see Table 2-1). If your instrument is equipped with Option $03(100-\mathrm{V} / 200-\mathrm{V}$ Power Transformer), use Table 2-2. The detachable power cord may have to be changed to match the power source outlet.

Table 2-1
Line Voltage and Fuse Selection

| Line Voltage <br> Selector Switch <br> Position | Voltage <br> Range | Fuse Data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 115 V Nominal | 100 to 132 V | $1.0 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$, Fast-blow |
| 250 V Nominal | 200 to 250 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$, Fast-blow |

Table 2-2
Option 03 Line Voltage and Fuse Selection

| Line Voltage <br> Selector Switch <br> Position | Voltage <br> Range | Fuse Data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 V Nominal | 90 to 115 V | $1.0 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$, Fast-blow |
| 200 V Nominal | 180 to 230 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$, Fast-blow |

## LINE FUSE

To verify that the instrument power-input fuse is of proper value for the nominal ac source voltage, perform the following procedure:

1. Press in the fuse holder cap and release it with a slight counterclockwise rotation.


Figure 2-1. LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch, line fuse, and power cord.
2. Pull the cap (with the attached fuse inside) out of the fuse holder.
3. Verify proper fuse value (see Tables 2-1 and 2-2).

## POWER CORD

This instrument has a detachable, three-wire power cord with a three-contact plug for connection to both the power source and protective ground. Its power cord is secured to the rear panel by a cord-set-securing clamp. The plug protective-ground contact connects (through the powercord protective grounding conductor) to the accessible metal parts of the instrument. For electrical-shock protection, insert this plug into a power source outlet that has a properly grounded protective-ground contact.

Instruments are shipped with the required power cord as ordered by the customer. Available power cord options are illustrated in Figure 2-2. Contact your Tektronix representative or local Tektronix Field Office for additional power-cord information.

| Plug <br> Configuration | Usage | Nominal LineVoltage (AC) | Reference Standards | Option \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | North American 120V/ 15A | 120 V | ANSI C73.11 NEMA 5-15-P IEC 83 | Standard |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Universal } \\ & \text { Euro } \\ & 240 \mathrm{~V} / \\ & 10-16 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 240 V | CEE (7), II, IV, Vild IEC $83^{\circ}$ | A1 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { UK } \\ 240 \mathrm{~V} / \\ 13 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | 240 V | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BS } 1363^{e} \\ & \operatorname{IEC} 83^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | A2 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Australian } \\ 240 \mathrm{~V} / \\ 10 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | 240 V | ASCl12 ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | A3 |
|  | North American 240V/ 15A | 240 V | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ANSI C73.20 }{ }^{\mathrm{a}} \\ & \text { NEMA } 6.15-\mathrm{P} \\ & \text { IEC } 83^{\mathrm{C}} \end{aligned}$ | A4 |
| a ANSI-American National Standards Institute <br> bNEMA-National Electrical Manufacturer's Association <br> CIEC-International Electrotechnical Commission <br> dCEE-International Commission on Rules for the Approval of <br> Electrical Equipment <br> eBS-British Standards Institution <br> ${ }^{f}$ AS-Standards Association of Australia |  |  |  |  |

Figure 2-2. Optional power cords.

## CONTROLS, CONNECTORS, AND INDICATORS

This part of the manual will familiarize the operator with the location and operation of instrument controls, connectors, and indicators.

## POWER AND DISPLAY

Refer to Figure 2-3 for location of items 1 through 8.

POWER Switch-Turns instrument power on and off. Press in for ON; press again for OFF.

FOCUS Control-Adjusts for optimum display definition.

ASTIG Control-Screwdriver control used in conjunction with the FOCUS control to obtain a welldefined display over the entire graticule area. It does not require readjustment during normal operation of the instrument.


Figure 2-3. Power and display controls and indicators.
(4) INTEN Control-Determines the brightness of the crt display (has no effect when BEAM FIND switch is pressed in).

BEAM FIND Switch-When held in, compresses the display to within the graticule area and provides a visible viewing intensity to aid in locating off-screen displays.
(6) TRACE ROTATION Control-Screwdriver control used to align the crt trace with the horizontal graticule lines.
(7) Internal Graticule-Eliminates parallax viewing error between the trace and graticule lines. Rise-time amplitude measurement points are indicated at the left edge of the graticule.
(8) SERIAL and Mod Slots-The SERIAL slot is imprinted with the instrument's serial number. The Mod slot contains the option number that has been installed in the instrument.

## VERTICAL

Refer to Figure 2-4 for location of items 9 through 19.
(9) AMPL CAL Connector-Provides a $0.2-\mathrm{V}$, positivegoing square-wave voltage (at approximately 1 kHz ) that permits the operator to compensate voltage probes and to check oscilloscope vertical operation. It is not intended to verify time-base calibration.
(10) $\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{OR} X$ and CH 2 OR Y Connectors-Provide for application of external signals to the inputs of the vertical deflection system or for an X-Y display. In the $X-Y$ mode, the signal connected to the CH 1 OR $X$ connector provides horizontal deflection, and the signal connected to the CH 2 OR Y connector provides vertical deflection.
(11) Input Coupling Switches (AC-GND-DC)-Select the method of coupling input signals to the vertical deflection system.

AC-Input signal is capacitively coupled to the vertical amplifier. The dc component of the

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input signal is blocked. Low-frequency limit ( -3 db point) is approximately 10 Hz .

GND-The input of the vertical amplifier is grounded to provide a zero (ground) reference voltage display (does not ground the input signal). Allows precharging the input coupling capacitor.

DC-All frequency components of the input signal are coupled to the vertical deflection system.
(12) CH 1 VOLTS/DIV and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV SwitchesSelect the vertical deflection factor in a 1-2-5 sequence. VAR control must be in detent to obtain a calibrated deflection factor.

1X PROBE-Indicates the deflection factor selected when using either a 1 X probe or coaxial cable.

10X PROBE-Indicates the deflection factor selected when using a $10 X$ probe.
(13) VAR Controls-Provide continuously variable uncalibrated deflection factors between the calibrated settings of the VOLTS/DIV switches when rotated


Figure 2-4. Vertical controls, connectors, and indicators and calibrator output.
clockwise out of the detent position. Channel 1 VOLTS/DIV VAR control is inoperative when X-Y VERTICAL MODE is selected.
(14) UNCAL Indicator-LED illuminates to indicate that either Channel 1 or Channel 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR control is out of calibrated detent (vertical deflection factor is uncalibrated).
(15) VERTICAL MODE Switches-Five push-button switches that select the mode of operation for the vertical amplifier system.

CH 1 -Selects only the Channel 1 input signal for display.

ALT-The display alternates between Channel 1 and Channel 2 vertical input signals. The alternation occurs during retrace at the end of each sweep. This mode is useful for viewing both vertical input signals at sweep speeds from 0.2 ms per division to $0.05 \mu_{\mathrm{s}}$ per division.

CHOP-The display switches between the Channel 1 and Channel 2 vertical input signals during the sweep. The switching rate is approximately 275 kHz . This mode is useful for viewing both Channel 1 and Channel 2 vertical inputs at sweep speeds from 0.5 ms per division to 0.5 s per division.

ADD-Selects the algebraic sum of the Channel 1 and Channel 2 input signals for display.

CH 2-Selects only the Channel 2 input signal for display.

AUTO-Press in both ALT and CHOP buttons. The A Sweep circuitry automatically selects the most useful switching method (ALT or CHOP) for dual displays.
$\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$-Press in both CH 1 and CH 2 buttons. The $X$-signal is applied through the Channel 1 input connector, and the $Y$-signal is applied through the Channel 2 input connector.
(16) CH 2 INVERT Switch-Inverts Channel 2 display when button is pressed in. Push button must be pressed in a second time to release it and regain a noninverted display.

POSITION Controls-Determine the vertical position of the displays on the crt. When X-Y VERTICAL MODE is selected, the Channel 2 POSITION control
moves the display vertically ( Y -axis), and the Horizontal POSITION control moves the display horizontally ( X -axis).
(18) BW LIMIT Switch-Limits the bandwidth of the vertical amplifier to approximately 20 MHz when pressed in. Push button must be pressed a second time to release it and regain full 100 MHz bandwidth operation. Provides a method for reducing interference from unwanted high-frequency signals when viewing low-frequency signals.
(19) TRIG VIEW Switch-Press in and hold this push button to display a sample of the signal present in the A Trigger amplifier (for all A TRIGGER SOURCE switch settings except VERT MODE). All other signal displays are removed while the TRIG VIEW push button is held in.

## HORIZONTAL

Refer to Figure 2-5 for location of items 20 through 26.
(20) B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION Controls-Select the amount of delay time between start of the A Sweep and start of the B Sweep. Delay time is variable to at least 10 times the A SEC/DIV switch setting. The B DELAY TIME POSITION (outer knob) controls the reference point when the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch is set to either $\triangle$ TIME or RUNS AFTER DLY. The $\triangle$ TIME (inner knob) controls the time-measurement point only when the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch is set to $\triangle$ TIME. When the time-measurement point is to the left of the reference point, the LCD readout indicates a negative time difference.
(21) A AND B SEC/DIV Switches-Selects the sweep speed for the $A$ and $B$ Sweep generators in a 1-2-5 sequence. The A SEC/DIV switch sets the time between the B Sweeps (delay time). For calibrated sweep rates, the TIME (PULL) VAR control must be in the calibrated detent (fully clockwise position).

A SEC/DIV-The A Sweep speed is shown between the two black lines on the clear plastic skirt. This switch also selects the delay time (used in conjunction with the B DELAY TIME POSITION control) for delayed sweep operation.

B SEC/DIV-The B Sweep speed is set by pulling the inner knob and rotating it to a setting shown by the white line scribed on the knob. The $B$ Sweep circuit is used for delayed sweep operation only.
(22) TIME (PULL) VAR Control-Provides continuously variable, uncalibrated A Sweep speeds between SEC/ DIV switch settings to at least 2.5 times the calibrated setting (extends slowest sweep speed to at least 1.25 s per division). To operate this control, pull out the VAR knob and rotate it counterclockwise out of the detent.
(23) UNCAL Indicator LED-Illuminates to indicate that the A Sweep speed is uncalibrated when the TIME (PULL) VAR control is rotated out of the calibrated detent.
(24) HORIZ MODE Switches-Three push-button switches that select the mode of operation for the horizontal deflection system.

A-Horizontal deflection is provided by the $A$ Sweep generator at a sweep speed determined by the setting of the A SEC/DIV switch.

A INTEN-Horizontal deflection is provided by the A Sweep generator at a speed determined by the A SEC/DIV switch. The B Sweep generator provides an intensified zone on the display. The length of the intensified zone is determined by


Figure 2-5. Horizontal controls and indicator.
the setting of the B SEC/DIV switch. The location of the intensified zone is determined by the setting of the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls.

B-Horizontal deflection is provided by the B Sweep generator at a sweep speed determined by the setting of the B SEC/DIV switch. The start of the B Sweep is delayed from the start of the A Sweep by a time determined by the settings of the A SEC/DIV switch and the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls.
(25) X10 MAG Switch When pressed in, increases the displayed sweep speed by a factor of 10. Extends fastest sweep speed to 5 ns per division. Push button must be pressed in a second time to release it and regain the X 1 sweep speed.
(26) POSITION Control-Positions the display horizontally in all modes. Provides both coarse and fine control action. Reverse the direction of rotation to actuate fine positioning feature. When X-Y VERTICAL MODE is selected, the Horizontal POSITION control moves the display horizontally (X-axis).

## A TRIGGER

Refer to Figure 2-6 for location of items 27 through 34.
(27) SLOPE Switch-Selects the slope of the signal that triggers the sweep.

+ (plus)-When push button is released out, sweep is triggered from the positive-going slope of the trigger signal.
- (minus)-When push button is pressed in, sweep is triggered from the negative-going slope of the trigger signal.
(28) LEVEL Control-Selects the amplitude point on the trigger signal at which the sweep is triggered. The LEVEL control is usually adjusted for the desired display after trigger SLOPE, COUPLING, and SOURCE switch settings have been selected.
(29) Trigger Mode Switches-Three push-button switches that determine the trigger mode for the A Sweep.

AUTO-Permits triggering on waveforms with repetition rates down to approximately 10 Hz . Sweep free runs and provides a baseline trace
either in the absence of an adequate trigger signal or when the repetition rate of the trigger signal is below approximately 10 Hz .

NORM-Sweep is initiated when an adequate trigger signal is applied. In the absence of a trigger signal, no baseline trace will be present.

SGL SWP-Press in the spring-return push button momentarily to arm the A Sweep circuit for a single sweep display. This mode operates the same as NORM, except only one sweep is displayed for each trigger signal. Another single sweep cannot be displayed until the SGL SWP push button is momentarily pressed in again to reset the A Sweep circuit. This mode is useful for displaying and photographing either nonrepetitive signals or signals that cause unstable conventional displays (e.g., signals that vary in amplitude, shape, or time).
(30) TRIG'D-READY Indicator LED-Illuminates when either AUTO or NORM Trigger Mode is selected to indicate that the A Sweep is triggered (TRIG'D). When SGL SWP Trigger Mode is selected, the LED illuminates to indicate that the trigger circuit is armed (READY) for a single sweep display.


Figure 2-6. A TRIGGER controls, connector, and indicator.
(31) SOURCE Switch-Determines the source of the trigger signals coupled to the input of the trigger circuit.

VERT MODE-The internal trigger source is determined by the signals selected for display by the VERTICAL MODE switches.

CH 1-The signal applied to the CH 1 input connector is the source of the trigger signal.

CH 2-The signal applied to the CH 2 input connector is the source of the trigger signal.

LINE-Provides a trigger signal from a sample of the ac-power-source waveform. This trigger source is useful when channel input signals are time related (multiple or submultiple) to the frequency of the power-input source voltage.

EXT-Permits triggering on signals applied to the External Trigger Input connector (A EXT).

EXT $\div 10$-External trigger signals are attenuated by a factor of 10 .
(32) A EXT Connector-Provides a means of applying external signals to the trigger circuit.
(33) COUPLING Switch-Determines the method used to couple the trigger signal to the input of the trigger circuit.

AC-Signals above 20 Hz are capacitively coupled, blocking any dc components of the signal. Signals below 20 Hz are attenuated.

LF REJ-Signals are capacitively coupled. The dc component is blocked, and signals below approximately 50 kHz are attenuated. This position is useful for providing a stable display of the high-frequency components of a complex waveform.

HF REJ-Signals are capacitively coupled. The dc component is blocked, and signals below approximately 20 Hz and above approximately 50 kHz are attenuated. This position is useful for providing a stable display of the low-frequency components of a complex waveform.

DC-All components of the signal are coupled to the A Trigger circuitry. This position is useful for displaying low-frequency or low-repetition-rate signals.
(34) TRIG HOLDOFF (PUSH) VAR Control-Provides continuous control of holdoff time between sweeps. This control improves the ability to trigger on aperiodic signals (such as complex digital waveforms) and increases the minimum holdoff time to at least 2.5 times at any sweep speed.

## B TRIGGER

Refer to Figure 2-7 for location of items 35 through 39.
(35) LEVEL Control-Selects the amplitude point on the trigger signal at which the sweep is triggered. This control is usually adjusted for the desired display after Trigger SLOPE and SOURCE switch settings have been selected.
(36) SOURCE Switch-Determines the mode of operation for the B Sweep and the signal source for the B Trigger.


#### Abstract

$\Delta$ TIME-Provides two intensified zones on the crt trace for differential time measurements. The time difference between the two intensified zones is determined by the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls. Time difference is displayed on the LCD Readout. With the HORIZ MODE set to A INTEN, alternation of the reference intensified zone and measurement intensified zone occurs at the end of each sweep. With the HORIZ MODE set to B, the start of the B Sweep alternates between the setting of the reference intensified zone and the setting of the measurement intensified zone.


RUNS AFTER DLY-The B Sweep starts immediately after the delay time selected by the $B$ DELAY TIME POSITION control and is independent of the $B$ Trigger signal.

VERT MODE-Allows the internal trigger source to be determined by the vertical mode of operation.

CH 1-The signal applied to the CH 1 input connector is the source of the trigger signal.

CH 2-The signal applied to the CH 2 input connector is the source of the trigger signal.

EXT-Permits triggering on signals applied to the External Trigger Input (B EXT) connector.

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Figure 2-7. B TRIGGER controls, connector, and LCD readout.
(37) SLOPE Switch-Selects the slope of the signal that triggers the sweep.

+ (plus)-Sweep is triggered on the positive-going portion of the trigger signal.
- (minus)-Sweep is triggered on the negativegoing portion of the trigger signal.
(38) B EXT Connector-Provides a means of introducing external signals into the $B$ Trigger Generator.
(39)

Readout-Consists of a $31 / 2$-digit LCD unit which is used when the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch is set to $\triangle$ TIME. Negative polarity indication is automatic for negative time measurements. No polarity indication is displayed for positive values. The decimal point location is controlled by the A SEC/ DIV switch, B DELAY TIME POSITION, and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls. The readout displays UNCAL when the TIME (PUILL) VAR control is out of calibrated detent. It indicates units of time
difference between the two intensified zones on the crt display in seconds ( s ), milliseconds ( ms ), microseconds ( $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ), or nanoseconds ( ns ).

## REAR PANEL

Refer to Figure 2-8 for location of items 40 and 41.
(40) GND Connector-Provides direct connection to instrument chassis ground.
(41) EXT Z AXIS INPUT Connector-Provides a means of connecting external signals to the Z -Axis amplifier to intensity modulate the crt display. Applied signals do not affect display waveshape. Signals with fast rise time and fall time provide the most abrupt intensity change. Positive-going signals decrease the intensity, and a $5 . \mathrm{V}$ p-p signal will produce noticeable modulation. $Z$-axis signals must be timerelated to the display to obtain a stable presentation on the crt.


Figure 2-8. Rear-panel connectors.

## OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

This part contains basic operating information and techniques that should be considered before attempting any measurements.

## GRATICULE

The graticule is internally marked on the faceplate of the crt to enable accurate measurements without parallax error (see Figure 2-9). It is marked with eight vertical and ten horizontal major divisions. In addition, each major division is divided into five subdivisions. The vertical deflection factors and horizontal timing are calibrated to the graticule so that accurate measurements can be made directly from the crt. Also, percentage marks for the measurement of rise and fall times are located on the left side of the graticule.


Figure 2-9. Graticule measurement markings.

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## GROUNDING

The most reliable signal measurements are made when the 2336 and the unit under test are connected by a common reference (ground lead) in addition to the signal lead or probe. The probe's ground lead provides the best grounding method for signal interconnection and ensures the maximum amount of signal-lead shielding in the probe cable. A separate ground lead can also be connected from the unit under test to the oscilloscope GND connector located on the rear panel.

## SIGNAL CONNECTIONS

## Probes

Generally, probes offer the most convenient means of connecting an input signal to the instrument. They are shielded to prevent pickup of electromagnetic interference, and the supplied 10X probe offers a high input impedance that minimizes circuit loading. This allows the circuit under test to operate with a minimum of change from the normal condition of the circuit when measurements are being made.

## Coaxial Cables

Cables may also be used to connect signals to the input connectors, but they may have considerable effect on the accuracy of a displayed waveform. To maintain the original frequency characteristics of an applied signal, only highquality, low-loss coaxial cables should be used. Coaxial cables should be terminated at both ends in their characteristic impedance. If this is not possible, use suitable impedance-matching devices.

## INPUT COUPLING CAPACITOR PRECHARGING

When the input coupling switch is set to GND, the input signal is connected to ground through the input coupling capacitor in series with an $800-\mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor to form a precharging network. This network allows the input coupling capacitor to charge to the average dc-voltage level of the signal applied to the probe. Thus, any large voltage
transients that may accidentally be generated will not be applied to the amplifier input when input coupling is switched from GND to AC. The precharging network also provides a measure of protection to the external circuitry by reducing the current levels that can be drawn from the external circuitry during capacitor charging.

The following procedure should be used whenever the probe tip is connected to a signal source having a different dc level than that previously applied, especially if the dclevel difference is more than 10 times the VOLTS/DIV switch setting:

1. Set the AC-GND-DC switch to GND before connecting the probe tip to a signal source.

## NOTE

The outer shells of the $A$ EXT, CH 1 OR $X$, and CH 2 OR $Y$ connectors are attached to the 2336 chassis ground.
2. Touch the probe tip to the oscilloscope chassis ground.
3. Wait several seconds for the input coupling capacitor to discharge.
4. Connect the probe tip to the signal source.
5. Wait several seconds for the input coupling capacitor to charge.
6. Set the AC-GND-DC switch to AC. The display will remain on the screen, and the ac component of the signal can be measured in the normal manner.

## INSTRUMENT COOLING

To maintain adequate instrument cooling, the ventilation holes on both sides of the equipment cabinet must remain free of obstructions.

## OSCILLOSCOPE DISPLAYS

## INTRODUCTION

The procedures in this section will allow you to set up and operate your instrument to obtain the most commonly used oscilloscope displays. Before proceeding with these instructions, verify that the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch is placed in the proper position and that the correct line fuse is installed for the available ac-power-input source voltage. Refer to the "Preparation for Use" instructions in this section for this information and for procedures relating to ac-power-input source voltage and fuse selection. Verify that the POWER switch is OFF (push button out).

## NORMAL SWEEP DISPLAY

Obtain a Normal Sweep Display (baseline trace), using the following procedure.

1. Preset the instrument front-panel controls as follows:

| Display |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| INTEN | Fully counterclockwise (minimum) |
| ASTIG | Midrange |
| FOCUS | Midrange |
| Vertical (both CH 1 and CH 2 if applicable) |  |
| AC-GND-DC | AC |
| VOLTS/DIV | 50 m (1x) |
| VOLTS/DIV VAR | Calibrated detent (fully counterclockwise) |
| VERTICAL MODE | Select CH 1 |
| CH 2 INVERT | Off (push button out) |
| BW LIMIT | Not limited (push button out) |
| POSITION | Midrange |

Horizontal

A AND B SEC/DIV
TIME (PULL) VAR

HORIZ MODE
$\times 10 \mathrm{MAG}$
POSITION
B DELAY TIME POSITION
$\triangle$ TIME POSITION

Locked together at 0.5 ms
Pull out the VAR knob and set it to the calibrated detent (fully clockwise), then push in the VAR knob.
Select A
Off (push button out)
Midrange
Fully counterclockwise Midrange

| A Trigger |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SLOPE | + fpush bu |
| LEVEL | Midrange |
| Trigger Mode | Select AUTO |
| COUPLING | AC |
| SOURCE | VERT MO |
| TRIG HOLDOFF |  |
| (PUSH) VAR | Fully clock |
|  |  |
| B Trigger |  |
| SLOPE | + (up) |
| LEVEL | Midrange |
| SOURCE | $\Delta$ TIME |

2. Press in the POWER switch button (ON) and allow the instrument to warm up for 20 minutes.
3. Adjust the INTEN control for desired display brightness.
4. Adjust the Vertical and Horizontal POSITION controls to center the trace on the screen.

## SIGNAL DISPLAY

1. Obtain a Normal Sweep Display.
2. Apply a signal to either vertical-channel input connector and set the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used. To display two time-related input signals, use both vertical-channel input connectors and select either ALT or CHOP VERTICAL MODE, depending on the frequency of input signals for select AUTO VERTICAL MODE, if automatic selection is desired).
3. Adjust the INTEN control for desired display brightness. If the display is not visible with the INTEN control at midrange, press the BEAM FIND push button and hold it in while adjusting the appropriate VOLTS/DIV switch(es) to reduce the vertical display size. Center the compressed display within the graticule area using the Vertical and Horizontal POSITION controls; release the BEAM FIND push button.
4. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control if necessary to obtain a stable display.
5. Set the appropriate VOLTS/DIV switch(es) and readjust the Vertical and Horizontal POSITION controls to center the display within the graticule area.
6. Set the A SEC/DIV switch for the desired number of cycles of displayed signal. Then adjust the FOCUS control (and ASTIG, if necessary) for the best-defined display.

## MAGNIFIED-SWEEP DISPLAY

1. Obtain a Signal Display (see preceding instructions).
2. Adjust the Horizontal POSITION control to move the trace area to be magnified to with in the center graticule division of the crt $(0.5$ division on each side of the center vertical graticule line). Change the A SEC/DIV switch setting as required.
3. Press in the $\times 10$ MAG push button (on) and adjust the Horizontal POSITION control for precise positioning of the magnified display.
4. To calculate the magnified sweep speed, divide the A SEC/DIV switch setting by 10.

## DELAYED-SWEEP DISPLAY

1. Obtain a Signal Display.
2. Set the B TRIGGER SOURCE SWITCH to RUN AFTER DLY.
3. Select A INTEN HORIZ MODE and set the B SEC/ DIV switch until the intensified zone is the desired length. Adjust the INTEN control as needed to make the intensified zone distinguishable from the remainder of the display.
4. Adjust the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to move the intensified zone to cover that portion of the A trace that is to be displayed on the $B$ trace.
5. Select the B HORIZ MODE. The intensified zone adjusted in steps 3 and 4 is now displayed as the $B$ trace.

The delayed sweep speed is indicated by the white stripe on the B SEC/DIV knob.

## DELAYED-SWEEP MEASUREMENTS

1. Obtain a Signal Display.
2. Select the A INTEN HORIZ MODE and set the B SEC/DIV switch until the two intensified zones are the desired length. Adjust the INTEN control as needed to make the intensified zones distinguishable from the remainder of the display.
3. Adjust the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to move the reference point to the first pulse of interest.
4. Adjust the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to move the measurement point to the second pulse of interest.
5. Select the B HORIZ MODE and adjust the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to superimpose the waveforms.
6. Read the time difference on the $L C D$ readout.

## SINGLE-SWEEP DISPLAY

1. Obtain a Signal Display. For random signals, set the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to trigger the sweep on a signal that is approximately the same amplitude as the random signal.
2. Press in the A TRIGGER SGL SWP push button momentarily for single-sweep operation. The next trigger pulse will initiate the sweep, and a single trace will be displayed. If no trigger signal is present, the TRIG'DREADY light should illuminate to indicate that the $A$ Sweep Generator circuit is set to initiate a sweep when a trigger signal is received.
3. When the single sweep has been triggered and the sweep is completed, the Sweep-Logic circuitry is locked out. Another sweep cannot be generated until the A TRIGGER SGL SWP push button is again pressed in to set the A Sweep Generator to the READY condition.

## X-Y DISPLAY

1. Obtain a Normal Sweep Display.
2. Use equal length coaxial cables, or the two supplied $10 \times$ probes, to apply the horizontal signal ( X -axis) to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector and the vertical signal ( $Y$-axis) to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector.
3. Select X-Y VERT MODE by simultaneously pressing in the CH 1 and CH 2 push buttons.
4. Advance the INTEN control setting until two dots are displayed. The display can be positioned horizontally with the Horizontal POSITION control and vertically with the Channel 2 POSITION control.

## NOTE

The display obtained when sinusoidal signals are applied to the $X$ - and $Y$-axis is called a Lissajous Figure. This display is commonly used to compare the frequency and phase relationship of two input signals. The frequency relationship of the two input signals determines the pattern seen. The pattern will be stable only if a common divisor exists between the two frequencies.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

## INTRODUCTION

## SECTION ORGANIZATION

This section contains a functional description of the 2336 Oscilloscope circuitry. The discussion begins with an overview of instrument functions and continues with detailed explanations of each major circuit. Reference is made to supporting schematic and block diagrams which will facilitate understanding of the text. These diagrams show interconnections between parts of the circuitry. identify circuit components, list specific component values, and indicate interrelationships with front-panel controls.

The detailed block diagram and the schematic diagrams are located in the tabbed "Diagrams" section at the rear of this manual, while smaller functional diagrams are contained within this section near their respective text. The particular schematic diagram associated with each circuit description is identified in the text, and the diagram number is shown (enclosed within a diamond symbol) on the tab of the appropriate foldout page. For optimum understanding of the circuit being described, refer to both the applicable schematic diagram and the functional block diagram.

## INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

## Digital Logic Conventions

Digital logic circuits perform many functions within this instrument. The operation of these circuits is represented by specific logic symbology and terminology. Most logic-function descriptions contained in this manual use the positive-logic convention. Positive logic is a system of notation whereby the more positive of two levels is the TRUE (or 1) state; the more negative level is the FALSE (or 0 ) state. In the logic descriptions, the TRUE state is referred to as HI , and the FALSE state is referred to as LO. The specific voltages which constitute a HI or a LO state vary between individual devices. For specific device characteristics, refer to the manufacturer's data book.

## Linear Devices

The functioning of individual linear integrated circuit devices is described in this section using waveforms or other graphic techniques to illustrate their operation.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

## OVERALL OPERATION

In the following overview of the 2336 Oscilloscope circuitry, refer to the basic block diagram shown in Figure 3-1 and to the detailed block diagrams located in the "Diagrams" section of this manual. Each major block in the detailed block diagram represents a major circuit within the instrument. In Figure 3-1, the numbered diamond symbol shown inside each block refers to the appropriate schematic diagram number.

Signals to be displayed on the crt may be applied to either the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector or the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector. Separate input-coupling and deflectionfactor selections are provided for each input signal. These input signals are attenuated to the selected display amplitude by precision attenuator circuits. Included in the attenuator circuitry is a buffer amplifier used to match impedances between the input high-impedance attenuator and the output low-impedance attenuator. The attenuated input signals are then applied to the Vertical Preamplifier circuit.

Each Vertical Preamplifier input stage is a hybrid circuit that provides signal amplification, variable deflection factor, and a sample of the input signal for use during internal triggering. Succeeding stages of the Vertical Preamplifier provide for vertical positioning of the display and additional gain. In the final stage of the Channel 2 Vertical Preamplifier, additional circuitry is used to provide for the selectable Channel 2 Invert feature. This circuit allows the operator either to invert the Channel 2 signal display as seen on the crt (when CH 2 INVERT is selected) or to subtract the Channel 2 signal from the Channel 1 signal (when ADD VERTICAL MODE is in use).

The outputs of both Vertical Preamplifier circuits are applied to a Diode Gate network that, under control of the Vertical Switching Logic circuitry, selects appropriate channel signals to be passed to the Vertical Output Amplifier. Selected channel signals are applied to the Delay Line via the Delay Line Driver stage. When the TRIG VIEW push button is pressed in, channel signals do not pass through the Diode Gate; instead, the Trig View signal (supplied from the A Trigger Generator) is applied to the Delay Line Driver input.

After passing through the Delay Line, the vertical signal is applied to the Vertical Output Amplifier input stage. Also included at this point is the Bandwidth Limit circuitry that, when BW LIMIT is selected, reduces the upper
frequency-response limit of the vertical deflection system. Three stages of amplification are contained in the input amplifier. The vertical portion of the Beam Find circuitry acts on the third stage of amplification in the integrated circuit. When the Beam Find function is activated (by pressing in the BEAM FIND button), the gain of the amplifier is reduced to limit vertical deflection to within the graticule viewing area. This feature aids the operator in locating off-screen or overscanned displays. The horizontal and intensity portions of the Beam Find circuitry are discussed in the Horizontal and Z-Axis circuit descriptions respectively.

A final hybrid stage in the Vertical Output Amplifier converts the current signal to a voltage signal that is then applied to the crt vertical deflection plates.

The vertical mode of operation is controlled by the Vertical Switching Logic and Chop Blanking circuit. Frontpanel VERTICAL MODE push-button switches determine circuitry operation. Control signals from the Vertical Switching Logic circuit select either the Channel 1 signal or the Channel 2 signal for a single-trace display. When either ALT or CHOP VERTICAL MODF is selected, both channel signals are displayed; these signals are displayed either alternately (one complete sweep per channel) or chopped (one sweep switched between channels at a fixed rate). If ADD VERTICAL MODE is selected, the two channel signals are either algebraically added (when the CH 2 INVERT feature is not activated) or algebraically subtracted (when the CH 2 INVERT button is pressed in).

The Chop Blanking circuit produces a blanking signal which is fed to the input of the Z-Axis Amplifier. This signal blanks the transients that occur when switching between channel signals during the chopped mode of operation. An external Z-Axis signal input is also provided at this point via the EXT Z-AXIS input connector located on the instrument rear panel. External Z-Axis signals are summed with all other $Z$-Axis input signals to produce the final display intensity.

The A Trigger Generator circuit produces an output gate that initiates the triggered A Sweep ramp. Input triggering signals can be obtained from any of the following sources: Channel 1 signal, Channel 2 signal, signal(s) displayed on the crt (VERT MODE), the signal connected to the A EXT TRIGGER input connector, or a signal derived from the ac-power source waveform (LINE). The Trigger Generator circuit contains level, slope, coupling, and source control switches for controlling the circuit operation.


Figure 3-1. Basic block diagram of the 2336 Oscilloscope,

When the TRIG VIEW switch is activated, the trigger view output signal is supplied to the Trigger View Amplifier circuitry in the Vertical Preamplifier circuit for viewing on the crt.

When activated by the A Trigger Generator sweep-gate output, the A Sweep Generator starts an internal linear A Sweep ramp. Either an A Sweep signal, a Crt Unblanking signal, or both, will be produced as determined by the selected HORIZ MODE switch. When either the $A$ or A INTEN HORIZ MODE is selected, both a Sweep signal and an Unblanking signal will be produced. In the B HORIZ MODE, neither an A Sweep output nor an Unblanking signal will be produced, but the A Sweep Generator continues operating to establish the B Sweep delay timing.

The triggered B Sweep ramps are initiated by an output gate from the $B$ Trigger Generator. Input triggering signals for the B Sweep can be obtained from the same sources that are available for the A Sweep with the exception of LINE. Two additional B SOURCE switch positions provide the $\triangle$ TIME and RUNS AFTER DLY triggering modes. In these two additional triggering modes, the B Sweep Generator starts an internal B Sweep ramp only when a Delayed $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ signal is generated by the A Sweep Generator.

In $\triangle$ TIME, Delayed $\overline{\text { Gates }}$ are generated from the $A$ Sweep Generator at different delay times on alternate sweeps. One Delayed Gate corresponds to the delay time set by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control; the other corresponds to the delay time set by the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control. The resulting display appears as either two intensified zones on the A Sweep (A INTEN HORIZ MODE) or as separate B Sweeps (B HORIZ MODE) for each Delayed Gate signal.

In RUNS AFTER DLY, only one Delayed $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ is generated, and the delay time is established by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control only.

Several sweep functions are controlled by the Sweep Control IC. Among these functions are holdoff timing, trigger mode, and sweep resetting. When AUTO Trigger Mode is selected, absence of an adequate trigger signal for about 100 ms after the end of holdoff causes an Auto $\overline{G a t e}$ signal to the A Sweep Generator. The Auto Gate initiates the A Sweep ramp in lieu of the A Gate normally produced by the Trigger Generator. When NORM Trigger Mode is selected, the Auto $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ is not produced, and an A Sweep is generated only if the A Trigger Generator circuit receives an adequate triggering signal. Pushing the SGL SWP push button sets the Sweep Control IC to allow
only one sweep after a triggering signal is received. Following the single sweep, a reset is held on the Trigger Generator to disable it until the SGL SWP push button is pressed again.

The A Gate output from the Sweep Control IC is used to produce an Alt Sync signal. This signal synchronizes vertical switching when ALT VERTICAL MODE is used to display both Channel 1 and Channel 2 signals.

The Alt Sync signal also drives the switching IC that selects either the B DELAY TIME POSITION control voltage or the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control voltage, for application to the A Sweep Generator Delay Time input pin. Switching between the two levels occurs only when the $\triangle$ TIME measurement mode is selected.

Sweep signals from either the A or the B Sweep Generator are amplified by the Horizontal Amplifier circuit to produce horizontal deflection on the crt. When the X-Y display feature is selected (by pressing in both CH 1 and CH 2 VERTICAL MODE push buttons), the A and the B Sweeps are disabled, and the Channel 1 signal is supplied to the Horizontal Amplifier for use as the $X$-Axis deflection signal. The $Y$-Axis deflection signal is supplied from the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector.

The Horizontal Amplifier contains a $\times 10$ magnifier feature that may be selected to increase the displayed sweep rate by a factor of 10 for any A or B SEC/DIV switch setting. The display is magnified from the middle of the trace toward both ends. This feature enables the operator to align the portion of the display to be magnified with the center vertical graticule line prior to pressing the X 10 MAG push button; then, when the X 10 MAG push button is pressed in, the centered portion remains near the center of the graticule area.

The horizontal portion of the Beam Find circuitry acts to reduce the Horizontal Amplifier gain, limiting the horizontal deflection to within the graticule viewing area.

The Z-Axis Amplifier circuit sets the crt display intensity and blanking levels. Input current(s) supplied from either the A or the B Sweep Generator (unblanking and intensity), the Chop Blanking circuit, and the External Z-Axis input connector are summed in the Z-Axis Amplifier. The resulting signal level determines crt display intensity. The Beam Find circuitry overrides all the other Z-Axis Amplifier input signals to produce a fixed intensity level that is unaffected by the INTENSITY control position.

Included in the CRT circuitry are the High-Voltage Oscillator, the High-Voltage Multiplier, and the HighVoltage Regulator. The regulator controls oscillator drive current to maintain a correct level of high-voltage output. Alternating oscillator current flows through the primary winding of the high-voltage transformer. Transformer secondary windings supply drive current to the HighVoltage Multiplier, the DC Restorer circuit, the $+102-\mathrm{V}$ power supply, the crt heater, and the crt cathode and focus power supply.

The High-Voltage Multiplier, the DC Restorer, and the cathode and focus voltage supply circuits are contained in a sealed high-voltage module. High voltage from the multiplier is supplied directly to the crt anode.

DC restoration is used to raise the dc output level of the Z-Axis Amplifier. This allows the signal to be coupled to the crt intensity grid. Direct coupling of the Z-Axis signal to the intensity grid is not possible due to the elevated voltage on both the crt cathode and grid.

Remaining operating voltages for the 2336 are provided by the Low-Voltage Power Supply. Power is distributed throughout the instrument to supply required circuit operating voltages.

Fan-drive voltage is produced by a three-stage switching circuit. The Fan's speed is determined by both the ambient temperature and the line-voltage level (via the $-5-\mathrm{V}$ unregulated voltage source).

The Amplitude Calibrator circuit provides a square-wave output signal with accurate voltage amplitude. This signal is useful both for checking the instrument vertical calibration and compensating voltage probes.

The Delay Time Position and Prescaling circuit performs the task of switching between the outputs of the B DELAY TIME POSITION control and the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control when $\triangle$ TIME measurements are made. In addition, the circuit prescales the voltage difference between the output of the two controls to match the time setting of the A SEC/DIV switch.

The Delta Time Logic circuitry is contained in the instrument's lid along with the B Trigger SOURCE and SLOPE switching and the B External Trigger Amplifier.

The Delta Time Logic circuit has an A/D Converter $I C$ that converts the equivalent-time voltage difference from the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls into time difference output data. The digital output of the A/D Converter drives the segments of a $31 / 2$-digit liquid-crystal display (LCD). Scale factors and decimal points for the display are controlled by the position of the A SEC/DIV switch.

## DETAILED CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## CHANNEL 1 AND CHANNEL 2 ATTENUATORS

The Vertical Attenuator circuitry is shown on schematic diagram 1. Since the Channel 1 and Channel 2 circuits are nearly identical, only the Channel 1 Attenuator is discussed. A simplified block diagram of the Channel 1 Attenuator circuitry is shown in Figure 3-2.

## Input Coupling

Signals applied to the input connector can be ac coupled, dc coupled, or internally disconnected from the attenuator input. When input coupling switch S2 is set to $D C$, the input signal is coupled directly to the attenuator input via R3. When it is set to $A C$, the input signal passes through input coupling capacitor C15. The coupling capacitor prevents the dc component of the input signal from passing to the attenuator input. With switch S2 in the GND position, the direct signal path is opened and the input of the attenuator is grounded. The input signal from C15 is connected to ground via R2. Resistor R2 has a high resistance value and is used to allow precharging of input coupling capacitor C15 when the input coupling switch is set to GND. With C15 precharged, the trace will remain
within the graticule area of the crt whenever the input coupling switch is moved from GND to AC. The GND position of S2 provides a ground reference without the need to disconnect the applied signal from the input connector.

## Input Attenuator

The effective overall deflection factor of each vertical channel is determined by the setting of the associated Channel VOLTS/DIV switch. The basic deflection factor (with no attenuation) of the vertical deflection system is 5 mV per division of crt deflection.

For VOLTS/DIV switch settings above 5 mV , frequencycompensated voltage-divider sections (precision attenuators) are switched into the signal path to produce the vertical deflection factors indicated on the instrument front panel. Each channel has a $2 X$, a $4 X$, and three $10 X$ attenuators which may be selected in various combinations. The selected combination provides constant attenuation for all frequencies within the bandwidth range of the instrument. The vertical attenuators maintain the same input characteristics ( $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and approximately 20 pF ) for each setting of the VOLTS/DIV switch.


Figure 3-2. Channel 1 Vertical Attenuator, simplified block diagram.

Each channel attenuator circuit is composed of an input high-impedance attenuator (two divide-by-ten sections), an input buffer amplifier, and a low-impedance output attenuator (divide-by-two, -four, or -ten). The attenuator precision components are located on hybrid ceramic chips.

The high-impedance input attenuator produces minimum circuit loading for the signal applied to the vertical input connector. Each channel's input attenuator divide-by-ten sections may be cascaded to produce an attenuation factor of 100 . For VOLTS/DIV switch settings of 5 mV up to 50 mV , the input attenuator is a straight-through signal path with no attenuation of the signal. For 100 mV to $500-\mathrm{mV}$ settings, the signal is attenuated by ten; and for the $1-V, 2-V$, and $5-V$ settings, the signal is attenuated by 100.

## Buffer Amplifier

The Channel 1 output signal from the input attenuator is connected through C900 and R900 to Source Follower Q4A. Resistor R900 provides the input resistance, and resistor R13 (in the attenuator hybrid) acts as a damping resistor. Transistors Q 4 B and Q 10 A provide a constantcurrent source for Q4A.

In the event that excessively high amplitude signals are applied to Source Follower Q4A, succeeding circuitry is protected by CR1, CR2, CR3, and the gate-source junction of O4A (along with CR8) which limit the signal amplitude to a safe level. If excessive negative signal amplitude causes CR1 and CR2 to become forward biased, the O4A gate will be clamped to about -2 V . Excessive positive-signal amplitude will forward bias the gate-source junction of O 4 A . As soon as gate current flows in O 4 A , the gate voltage will cease increasing. Gate current is limited to a safe value by the high resistance of R900.

Source Follower Q4A drives Emitter Follower Q10B. Attenuator Balance potentiometer R10 (in the Q10A emitter circuit) is used to adjust the emitter-follower output voltage to zero volts with no signal applied.

The low-impedance emitter-follower output drives a $75-\Omega$ hybrid output attenuator.

## Output Attenuator

The low-impedance output attenuator is switchable to produce attenuation factors of $1,2,4$, or 10 . Since a portion of R20 (the attenuator voltage divider) remains in the signal path for all attenuation factors, capacitors C15 and C20 compensate the divider network to maintain a $75-\Omega$ output impedance for all VOLTS/DIV switch settings. The signal from the Output Attenuator is fed to the Vertical Preamplifier via a $75-\Omega$ transmission line.

## VERTICAL PREAMPLIFIERS, DIODE GATES, AND DELAY LINE DRIVER

Channel 1 and Channel 2 Vertical Preamplifiers are shown on schematic diagram 2. They are identical with the exception of the added inverting feature in the Channel 2 circuitry. Complete Channel 1 circuit operation is described, along with the Channel 2 differences. A simplified block diagram of the Vertical Preamplifier circuitry is shown in Figure 3-3.

## Input Preamplifier

Channel 1 Input Preamplifier U30 is a hybrid amplifier circuit that produces a differential output signal from the single-ended input signal. The Channel 1 gain is adjustable via R 47 to establish the calibrated deflection factors.

A single-ended trigger output signal, available at U30 pin 16, supplies the Channel 1 internal trigger signal to the Trigger Generator. Positive-going vertical signals produce positive-going output trigger signals, amplified by a voltage gain of six.

The circuit composed of U41B and Q 36 eliminates common-mode signals from the differential output signal. Any common-mode signal present appears at the junction of R42 and R43 (connected between U30 pins 13 and 11) and is applied to pin 5 of U41B. Common-mode signals vary the base voltage on Current Source transistor O36. Transistor Q36 inverts the common-mode signal and produces negative feedback that cancels the common-mode output signal from U30.

Compensating networks, connected between U30 pins 4 and 6, provide both high- and low-frequency compensation for square-wave input signals. Variable Balance control R22 is adjustable to reduce trace shift when the VAR VOLTS/DIV control is rotated through its range.

The Variable-gain circuit is composed of VAR GAIN control R902 and FET O49. This circuit increases the $5-\mathrm{mV}$-per-division gain of $\cup 30$ to obtain a deflection factor of 2 mV per division or less at the fully clockwise rotation of R902. The VAR GAIN control provides continuously variable deflection factors between each calibrated deflection factor setting of the VOLTS/DIV switch.

Gain compensation for U30 over varying ambient temperature is provided by thermistor RT46 and R46.

## Theory of Operation-2336 Service

## Channel 1 Positioning

Hybrid circuit U55 provides balanced current sources for producing at least $\pm 12$ divisions of vertical positioning for the displayed signal. POSITION control R903 varies the amount of dc-offset current added to the vertical signal current at 455 pins 2 and 6 . The sum of the dc-offset current and the vertical-signal current establishes the vertical position of the crt display. Diodes CR53 and CR54, connected between U55 pins 2 and 6, limit the range of the Channel 1 positioning circuit to prevent it from affecting the horizontal-display position when the $X-Y$ feature is in use. Corresponding diodes are not included in the Channel 2 circuitry.

## Channel 1 Common-Base Output Stage

A common-base output stage composed of Q55 and Q57 provides current-summing nodes for the vertical positioning and Channel 1 signal currents. When the TRIG VIEW
feature is used, the output of the common-base stage is blocked by a diode gate to prevent the vertical input signal from reaching the Delay Line Driver.

## Channel 2 Invert Operation

The Channel 2 common-base output stage is composed of two transistor pairs. In the noninverting mode, transistors Q132 and Q134 are biased on to carry the signal current. When the INVERT push-button switch is pressed in, Q132 and Q134 become biased off; and Q133 and Q135 are biased on. The collectors of Q133 and Q135 are crossconnected to the stage output points; consequently, the Channel 2 signal current becomes inverted.

## Diode Gates

Channel 1 Diode Gate is composed of CR55, CR56, CR57, and CR58. The Diode Gate acts as a switch that is


Figure 3-3. Vertical Preamplifier, Diode Gate, and Delay Line Driver, simplified block diagram.
controlled by the Vertical Switching Logic circuit. Channel 2 Diode Gate is identical in operation.

CHANNEL 1 DISPLAY ONLY. To display only the Channel 1 signal, the CH 1 Select signal is HI and the CH 2 Select signal is LO. With CH 1 Select HI, diodes CR56 and CR58 are reverse biased (see Figure 3-4). Series diodes CR55 and CR57 are forward biased, and the Channel 1 vertical signal is allowed to pass to the Delay Line Driver. In the Channel 2 Diode Gate (with the CH 2 Select signal LO) CR138 and CR139 are forward biased, and the Channel 2 vertical-signal current is shunted away from series diodes CR132 and CR134. The series diodes are reverse biased, and the Channel 2 signai current is prevented from reaching the Delay Line Driver.

CHANNEL 2 DISPLAY ONLY. When CH 2 VERTICAL MODE is selected, the CH 1 Select signal goes LO and the CH 2 Select signal goes HI. The Channel 1 signal is blocked by the Diode Gate, and the Channel 2 signal reaches the Delay Line Driver.

ADD DISPLAY. Both Diode Gates are biased on to pass the Channel 1 and Channel 2 vertical signals. Both channelsignal currents are summed at the input to the Delay Line Driver to produce the ADD display signal.

ALTERNATE AND CHOPPED DISPLAY. The Diode Gates are switched on and off by the channel select signals from the Vertical Switching Logic circuit. When ALT VERTICAL MODE is selected, the Diode Gates are switched at the end of each sweep. When CHOP VERTICL MODE is selected, the Diode Gates are switched at a rate of about 275 kHz . See the "Vertical Switching Logic" discussion for a description of how the channel selection signals are obtained.

TRIG VIEW DISPLAY. While the TRIG VIEW push button is pressed in, both Diode Gates are biased off, and the Trigger View Amplifier (shown in Figure 3-3) is enabled to pass the A Trigger View signal to the Delay Line Driver.

X-Y DISPLAY. Pressing in both the CH 1 and CH 2 VERTICAL MODE push buttons activates the instrument's

$X-Y$ display feature. The Channel 1 Diode Gate is held off, and the Channel 2 Diode Gate is biased on. The Channel 2 signal is passed to the Delay Line Driver and ultimately to the crt to provide the Y -Axis display deflection. The X-Axis deflection signal is supplied to the Horizontal Preamplifier from the Channel 1 trigger-signal output of the Channel 1 Vertical Preamplifier (U30).

## Delay Line Driver

The Delay Line Driver is arranged as a cascaded, common-emitter, feedback amplifier. Differential inputsignal current is converted to differential voltage at the input to the Delay Line. Feedback elements are R154 (between Q163 emitter and Q153 base in the negativesignal path) and R173 (between Q175 emitter and Q170 base in the positive-signal path).

A circuit composed of U160 and Q149 supplies negative feedback from the common-mode point at the junction of R168 and R176 (in the Delay Line Driver output) to the common-mode point at the junction of R148 and R169 (in the Delay Line Driver input). The negative feedback eliminates common-mode signals from the Delay Line, and it balances both sides of the amplifier when ADD VERTICAL MODE is selected. The resulting output signal level to the Delay Line is then centered at zero volts.

Components R162 and C162, connected between the base of Q163 and the base of Q175, supply high-frequency damping of the Delay Line Drjver frequency response.

## Vert Mode Trigger Pickoff Amplifier

The trigger signal for the VERT MODE position of the SOURCE switch is obtained from emitter-follower Q182. The Vert Mode Trigger Enable signal ( -5 V dc ) is applied to the emitter of Q182. This signal is the emittercurrent source for the transistor, and it is supplied from the Vertical Switching Logic circuit (diagram 4). The enabling voltage is removed when the TRIG VIEW push button is pressed in. This action opens the feedback loop that would otherwise occur between the Vert Mode Trigger output and the Trig View input. Diode CR180 provides thermal compensation of the 0182 base-to-emitter junction voltage.

## Delay Line

Delay Line DL900 provides about 90 ns of delay in the vertical signal. When using internal triggering (VERT MODE, CH 1, or CH 2 ) the delay time allows the Sweep Generator circuits sufficient time to initiate a sweep before the vertical signal reaches the crt deflection plates. This feature permits the leading edge of the internal signal that originates the trigger pulse to be displayed.

## VERTICAL OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

The Vertical Output Amplifier circuit, shown on schematic diagram 3, provides the final amplification of the vertical deflection signal. This circuit includes the bandwidth limiting components, part of the Beam Find circuitry, an input IC amplifier, and a hybrid-circuit crt driver.

## Bandwidth Limiting

The upper-frequency response limit of the Vertical Output Amplifier may be reduced to eliminate high-frequency interference from a lower-frequency signal display. Pressing in the front-panel BW LIMIT switch forward biases a diode bridge composed of CR8, CR9, CR24, and CR25. This action also connects capacitors C8 and C25 to a low impedance ground through the diode bridge.

Proper termination for the Delay Line is provided by R8 and T9 (in the negative-signal side) and by R25 and T24 (in the positive-signal side). The signal is tapped off T9 and T24 at the correct impedance point to match the input impedance of Input Amplifier U43. Resistors R9 and R24 damp the signal slightly to eliminate high-frequency oscillation.

## Input Amplifier

Input Amplifier U43 is a three-stage IC amplifier. Frequency compensation for the Delay Line and first amplifier stage is provided by compensating networks connected between U43 pins 12 and 9 . Also connected between these pins is Gain adjustment R44 and Vertical Balance adjustment R18. The Vertical Balance adjustment centers the vertical POSITION control range to obtain equal positive and negative positioning limits.

Compensating components connected between U43 pins 17 and 18 and between $U 43$ pins 3 and 4 provide for thermal compensation of the amplifier. Common-mode signals are balanced by amplifier U58 controlling the third amplifier stage bias current.

The vertical portion of the Beam Find circuit acts on the third amplifier stage. When BEAM FIND switch S900 is pressed in, the amplifier gain is reduced by limiting the current available to the third stage.

## Vertical Output Amplifier

Vertical Output Amplifier U54 is a current-driven, common-base, hybrid-circuit amplifier. The signal current from U43 pins 2 and 19 is converted to a crt deflection
voltage (nominally 3 V per division of deflection). Approximately 2.5 watts of power is dissipated by this IC, and it must be properly heat sinked when operating.

The parallel coil and resistor components (L913 and L915) at the output pins of $U 54$ compensate the crt deflection-plate capacitance.

## VERTICAL SWITCHING LOGIC AND CHOP BLANKING

The Vertical Switching Logic portion of this circuit, shown on schematic diagram 4, controls the channel switching to obtain the appropriate display for each selected VERTICAL MODE switch. During chopped operation, the Chop Blanking portion of the circuit supplies a blanking signal to the Z-Axis Amplifier. When switching between channels, this blanking signal turns off the Z-Axis Amplifier to prevent transients from appearing in the display.

## Vertical Mode Selection

The front-panel VERTICAL MODE switches provide the logic levels that control the channel-enabling-signal selection. Dual Multiplexer U 215 switches the channel Diode Gates on and off by selecting either the Alt Sync signal or the outputs from flip-flop U211A. The $Q$ and $\bar{Q}$ output levels from U211A are used for selecting CHOP, ADD, CH 1, or CH 2 VERTICAL MODE.

CHANNEL 1 DISPLAY. When only the CH 1 push button is pressed in, the remaining VERTICAL MODE switches are released. The Reset input of U211A (pin 1) goes LO, and the Set input (pin 4) is pulled HI through pull-up resistor R203. Flip-flop U211A resets, and the $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ output (pin 6) goes HI while the Q output ( p in 5) goes LO. The HI is placed on pin 12 of Multiplexer U215, and the LO is placed on pin 4.

The $A$ and $B$ select inputs of $U 215$ determine the input pins that are switched to the output pins (see Figure 3-5). Input A is a permanent LO, and the B input is controlled by the ALT and CHOP VERTICAL MODE switches. When


Figure 3-5. Simplified illustration of Multiplexer U215 switching operation.

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CH 1 VERTICAL MODE is selected, the U215 B input (pin 2) will be held HI through pull-up resistor R215. With the A input LO and the B input HI , the 1 C 2 input (from the Q output of U211A) will be connected to the 1 Y output ( CH 2 Select), and the 2 C 2 input (from the $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ output of U211A) will be connected to the 2 Y output (CH 1 Select).

The output state of flip-flop U211A is also determined by the input logic levels set up by the VERTICAL MODE switches. For a Channel 1 display, the Reset input of U211A (pin 1) will be held LO by a ground connected through the CH 1 and CH 2 VERTICAL MODE switches. The $\bar{Q}$ output will be reset $H I$, and the $Q$ output will be $L O$. The HI from U211A pin 6 is applied to U215 pin 12 (2C2 input) and is connected through U 215 to pin 9 ( 2 Y output). A HI on pin 9 turns on the Channel 1 Diode Gate to allow the Channel 1 signal to pass to the Delay Line Driver. The LO on U211A pin 5 is applied to U215 pin 4 (1C2 input) and is connected through U 215 to pin 7 (1Y output). A LO on pin 7 turns off the Channel 2 Diode Gate.

CHANNEL 2 DISPLAY. When CH 2 VERTICAL MODE switch is pressed in, the condition of Multiplexer U215 remains unchanged from the Channel 1 selection previously discussed. The change occurs in the state of flip-flop U211A. With CH 2 push button pressed in, the Set input of U211A is grounded for a LO, and the Reset input is pulled HI through pull-up resistor R202. The U211A O output becomes HI , and the $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ output becomes LO. The states of the CH 1 Select and CH 2 Select lines are therefore reversed from the Channel 1 display states, and Channel 2 Diode Gate is biased on while the Channel 1 Diode Gate is biased off.

ADD DISPLAY. Again, the condition of Multiplexer U215 does not change from the Channel 1 display state for an ADD display. The Set and Reset inputs of flip-flop U211A are both switched LO by pressing in the ADD VERTICAL MODE switch, and both the Q and $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ outputs of U211A become HI. The CH 1 and CH 2 Select signals from U 215 are thus both HI , and both channel Diode Gates are switched on.

CHOP DISPLAY. To obtain the required channel switching and chop blanking for the Chop display, the Chop Clock Oscillator must be enabled. In the circuit composed of U196A, U196B, and Q209, an oscillator circuit (operating at a nominal frequency of 500 kHz ) is formed by NAND gate U196A and the associated RC network connected between pins 2 and 3 .

For VERTICAL MODE switch selections other than CHOP, U196A pin 1 is grounded to make it LO. The

U196A output at pin 3 is then HI , and C 197 charges through CR201 and R201 to make U196A pin 2 HI. At the moment the CHOP VERTICAL MODE switch is pressed in, U196A pin 1 becomes HI, and U196A pin 3 is then switched LO. Capacitor C197 begins discharging through parallel resistor R197 toward the LO threshold of U196A. When the LO input threshold is reached, U196A pin 3 is switched HI to start charging C 197 back to the HI threshold. The selected time constants of the charge and discharge paths, along with the threshold switching levels of U196A, produce an asymmetrical Chop Clock pulse that is $\mathrm{HI} 20 \%$ of the time and LO 80\% of the time at U196A pin 3.

The Chop Clock signal is applied to U211A pin 3 (Clock input) to switch the flip-flop at the chop rate. Every positive-going transistion clocks the level at U211A pin 2 onto the Q output ( pin 5 ). With the U211A $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ output connected to pin 2, each Chop Clock pulse causes the U211A outputs to toggle (change state). Each change of the output state of U211A is connected through Multiplexer U215 to produce the Channel Select signals that drive the Channel Diode Gates. Thus, the Diode Gates are switched on and off at the chop rate to present a dualchannel display.

The Chop Clock signal is also applied to NAND gate U196B pin 4 to drive Chop Blanking Amplifier O209. Chop blanking is used to prevent display of the switching transients that occur with chopping. During chop operation, U196B pin 5 is held HI by pull-up resistor R196. Positive transitions of the Chop Clock signal (corresponding to the channel switching time) switch U196B pin 6 to a LO state. This LO is applied to the base of Q209, turning it on. Chop Blanking Amplifier Q209 supplies blanking current to the Z-Axis Amplifier (diagram 9) until the Chop Clock signal goes LO again. At that time, U196B pin 6 will switch HI , biasing off O 209 . The Z-Axis Amplifier then is able to respond to the remaining $Z$-Axis signals setting the display intensity. Diode CR209 clips any negative portion of the blanking waveform.

ALT DISPLAY. During the time that ALT VERTICAL MODE is selected, the Chop Clock Oscillator is disabled by a fixed LO on pin 1 of NAND gate U196A. Multiplexer U215 is switched by a LO on pin 2 (the B Select input) to select the 1 CO and 2 CO inputs (AIt Sync and Alt Sync) to be connected to the 1 Y and 2 Y outputs. The Alt Sync signal is supplied from Q108 in the Sweep circuit (diagram 6) and is inverted by U196C to produce the $\overline{\text { Alt Sync signal }}$ at U 215 pin 6. At the end of each sweep, the Alt Sync signal changes state. The change of state lapplied through U215 to the CH 1 and CH 2 Select lines) switches the Channel 1 and Channel 2 Diode Gates to alternately allow first one and then the other channel signal to reach the Delay Line Driver.

AUTO ALT/CHOP SELECT. By pressing in both the ALT and CHOP VERTICAL MODE push buttons simultaneously, an automatic Alt/Chop selection circuit is enabled. When in use, the Auto Alt/Chop feature will automatically switch a dual-channel display mode to either ALT or CHOP for the best display presentation. The circuit is composed of Q194 (diagram 4) and a diode-switching network (diagram 6). The diode switches are under control of the A SEC/DIV switch. The A SEC/DIV switch settings from 0.5 s to 0.5 ms will select CHOP (no diode switches on). The remaining switch positions ( 0.2 ms to $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ) turn on one of the diode switches to produce an Auto Sel signal.

In the ALT selection range, the Auto Sel signal is applied through R195 and the CHOP and ALT VERTICAL MODE switches to bias on Q194. At the collector of Q194, a LO is produced and applied to U 215 pin 2 (B Select input) to switch the Multiplexer to the Alt Sync inputs. This LO is also applied to U196A pin 1 to disable the Chop Clock Oscillator.

When the A SEC/DIV switch is set to any position in the CHOP select range, the Auto Sel signal is removed. Transistor O194 is biased off, and pull-up resistor R215 places a HI on both U215 pin 2 and U196A pin 1. Multiplexer U215 switches to the Q and $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ outputs of U211A, and the Chop Clock Oscillator is enabled for CHOP operation.

TRIG VIEW DISPLAY. Pressing in the front-panel TRIG VIEW push button performs three functions:

1. The $-5-\mathrm{V}$ Vert Mode Trig Enable signal is removed from Vert Mode Trigger transistor Q182 (diagram 2). This action disables the pickoff circuit.
2. The ground is removed from the base leads of Trigger View Amplifier transistors Q141 and Q147 (diagram 2). Transistor Q142 is biased on, and diodes CR140 and CR146 are reverse biased. This action allows the A Trig View signal to pass to the Delay Line Driver.
3. A LO is placed on the Set input of U211B, causing pin 9 ( O output) to go HI. This action disables both outputs of Multiplexer U215, and both channelselect signals become LO (see Figure 3-5). The Channel 1 and Channel 2 Diode Gates are biased off by the LO signals to prevent either channel signal from passing to the Delay Line Driver.

X-Y DISPLAY. To obtain an $X-Y$ display, both CH 1 and CH 2 VERTICAL MODE push buttons are pressed in simultaneously. A LO is placed on the Set input of U211A
by the CH 2 VERTICAL MODE switch, and the Channel 2 Diode Gate is biased on. The Channel 2 signal is then applied to the Vertical Output Amplifier to provide $Y$-Axis (vertical) crt deflection. The $X$-Axis deflection signal is supplied by the Channel 1 input signal via the CH 1 Trigger signal output of Channel 1 Vertical Preamplifier U30.

A separate section of VERTICAL MODE switch S194 (see diagram 8) applies an X-Y Enable signal to both the Horizontal Preamplifier (U128 pin 12) and the A Sweep Generator (U43 pin 14, diagram 6). The Horizontal Preamplifier is switched to amplify the $X$ (Channel 1) signal for the X-Axis crt deflection, and the A Sweep Generator is prevented from producing an output sweep signal.

## TRIGGER

The Trigger circuitry, shown on schematic diagram 5 , is composed of the A trigger-source and A trigger-coupling switching stages, the A External Trigger Amplifier, and the $A$ and $B$ Trigger Generator integrated circuits. Figure $3-6$ is a detailed block diagram of the A Trigger circuitry.

## A Trigger Source

The A Trigger Generator circuit produces a sweep Gate signal that is used to initiate the A Sweep from a choice of five sources of the input trigger signal. A Trigger SOURCE switches S22A and S22B select trigger signals from the following sources:

VERT MODE: Signals displayed on the crt. Obtained from Vert Mode Trigger Pickoff Q182 following the Delay Line Driver (diagram 2).

CH 1: Channel 1 vertical signals. Obtained from Channel 1 Vertical Preamplifier U30 (diagram 2).

CH 2: Channel 2 vertical signals. Obtained from Channel 2 Vertical Preamplifier U100 (diagram 2 ).

LINE: Ac-power-source waveform. Obtained from the $5-\mathrm{V}$ secondary winding of Power Transformer T900 (diagram 10).

EXT: External trigger signals. Obtained from the signal applied to the A EXT input connector.

EXT $\div 10$ : External trigger signals attenuated by a factor of ten.

The EXT and EXT $\div 10$ trigger signals are buffered by an amplifier circuit composed of Q15, Q16, and O21. Sourcefollower Q15 drives emitter-follower Q21 to buffer the trigger signal and to isolate the Trigger Generator IC from the AEXT input connector.

Field-effect transistor Q16 acts as a constant-current source for Q15 and also provides thermal compensation for the input amplifier. The gate of Q15 is protected from accidental application of large-amplitude triggering signals by clamp diodes CR10 and CR14.

A portion of the A COUPLING switch (S67A) selects either $A C$ or $D C$ coupling to apply the external triggering signal to the A External Trigger Amplifier. When set to DC coupling, all components of the input signal are passed in

AC coupling, series capacitor C 9 is placed in the trigger signal path to block the dc component of the input signal.

## A Trigger Switching

Input triggering signals to be applied to $A$ Trigger Generator U81 are selected by the A Trigger SOURCE switch. The frequency range of the applied signals is determined by the A Trigger COUPLING switch. Signals are applied to the Trigger Generator via two different signal paths:


Figure 3-6. Trigger circuitry, detailed block diagram.
the fast path (high-frequency) connects directly to the trigger input pins of U81; the slow path (low-frequency) connects to U81 pin 19 via the A Trigger SOURCE switch.

SLOW-PATH SWITCHING. Figure 3-7 illustrates the trigger signal slow path. As shown, the A Trigger SOURCE switch is selecting the CH 1 slow-path signal, and the A Trigger COUPLING switch is set for AC coupling. The slow-path signal is fed through C67 when either AC or HF REJ coupling is selected. The DC coupling path is directly connected, and no signal path is established when LF REJ coupling is selected.

It is at this point that dc voltage from the A Trigger LEVEL control (R913) is added to the slow-path trigger signal. The resulting sum is then applied to 481 pin 19 , the internal operational amplifier inverting input.

The inverted trigger signal (with the added LEVEL control de voltage) at $\mathbf{U 8 1}$ pin 20 is applied from the Op Amp output to U 81 pin 9 , the Level input. This signal is applied to an internal trigger-level comparator (contained in U81) for use in determining the signal level at which the Gate output signal will be produced.

FAST.PATH SWITCHING. Figure $3-8$ illustrates the trigger signal fast path (high-frequency). The dc and lowfrequency components of the trigger signal are blocked by capacitors (C35, C48, C56, and C63) in series with each signal path. High-frequency components are passed and applied to the U81 trigger inputs (pins 5, 1,7, and 3).

One of the possible trigger signals is selected as an input signal by a portion of the A Trigger SOURCE switch. This switch controls the Trigger Generator input pins using enabling voltages rather than by directly switching trigger signals. Each signal is applied to a separate internal emitter follower in U81. When 0 V is applied to the input pin (by grounding out the pull-down voltage) the emitter follower associated with that pin will conduct, thus passing the trigger signal applied to that pin. The U81 internal emitter followers are disabled to prevent the signal from passing by applying a negative voltage (about -2 V ) through a pulldown resistor.

Trigger input pin 4 is not used to apply a trigger signal, but it is biased on whenever none of the other fast-path inputs are selected. This switching is required because one of the U81 internal emitter followers must be conducting to enable proper operation of the internal trigger-fevel comparator. Switching of the pin 4 voltage is accomplished by a portion of the A Trigger COUPLING switch.

In Figure 3-8, note that when HF REJ coupling is selected, pin 4 of U81 is enabled by grounding the pulldown voltage. The remaining contacts (AC, LF REJ, and $D C)$ are open, so none of the other fast-path inputs are enabled. The trigger signal used for HF REJ coupling is obtained from the signal selected by the slow-path A Trigger SOURCE switching.

When the COUPLING switch is set to any other position than HF REJ, pin 4 is disabled by the pull-down voltage applied from R56G. The trigger signal input selected


Figure 3.7. Trigger signal slow path (low frequancy).
by the A Trigger SOURCE switch is enabled by grounding out the pull-down voltage on the selected trigger input pin via the A Trigger COUPLING switch.

When LINE SOURCE is selected, a slightly different switching path is set up, and pin 4 of U 81 will be enabled regardless of the A Trigger COUPLING switch setting. For the AC, LF REJ, and DC positions, pin 4 is enabled by the ground applied to R56G through the LINE contacts of the A Trigger SOURCE switch. In the HF REJ position, a ground is applied to R56G through the HF REJ contacts of the A Trigger COUPLING switch.

The LINE trigger signal is a low-frequency signal and is applied through slow-path switching to U81 pin 19. All of the fast-path inputs are disabled when LINE SOURCE is selected.

## A Trigger Generator

The A Trigger Generator consists of integrated circuit U81 and associated components. Contained within U81 is the necessary circuitry to generate the Gate output signal (at U81 pin 14) that is used to start the A Sweep Generator (diagram 6).


Figure 3-8. Trigger signal fast path (high frequency).

External control voltages applied to U81 set the trigger level, trigger slope, slope centering, and trigger threshold level.

The A Sweep Gate is generated when the input trigger signal reaches the amplitude determined by the setting of LEVEL control R913. The Gate signal at pin 14 remains HI for the duration of one cycle of the A Sweep. When the A Sweep ends, the A Reset signal at pin 9 of Sweep Control IC U87 (diagram 6) is applied to U81 pin 17 to reset the Trigger Generator IC internal circuitry. The A Reset signal remains on pin 17 until the end of sweep holdoff time (determined by the Sweep Control IC). When the holdoff time has passed, the A Reset signal is removed, and Trigger Generator U81 is enabled to respond to the next triggering signal.

The slope of the input signal that triggers the A Sweep Generator is determined by the setting of SLOPE switch S219. When the SLOPE switch is set to the + (plus) position, the Gate signal output (U81 pin 14) will switch HI only on a positive slope of the input triggering signal. When the SLOPE switch is set to the - (minus) position, the output Gate signal will switch HI only on a negative slope of the input triggering signal.

The A Slope Offset adjustment, R82, balances the U81 internal trigger amplifier so that a Gate signal output occurs at the same level on both the negative and positive slopes of the triggering signal. The A Hyst adjustment, R106, adjusts the built-in hysteresis in the U81 internal threshold comparator to prevent triggering on low-level noise at the Trigger Generator inputs.

Transistors 089 and Q95 are arranged in a differential amplifier circuit. The Gate signal is inverted, and the dc level is shifted to the correct level for application to the Sweep Control and A Sweep Generator IC (diagram 6). Peak-to-peak amplitude of the $\overline{A G a t e}$ output signal is clamped to about $1.4 \mathrm{~V}(-0.7$ to $+0.7 \mathrm{~V})$ by diodes CR90 and CR91 in the $\mathbf{Q 8 9} 9$ collector circuit.

Transistor Q104 converts the incoming A Reset current signal (from the Sweep Control IC) back into a voltage signal of the correct level for application to the Reset input (pin 17) of Trigger Generator U81.

A differential Trig View signal is available at U81 pins 10 and 11. The Trig View signal is applied to the Trigger View Amplifier (diagram 2). When the front-panel TRIG VIEW switch is pressed in, the Trigger View Amplifier is enabled to pass the Trig View signal on to the Delay Line Driver for display on the crt.

## B Trigger Source Switching

In addition to the A Trigger sources (VERT MODE, $\mathrm{CH} 1, \mathrm{CH} 2$, and EXT), the B SOURCE switch has a $\triangle$ TIME and a RUNS AFTER DLY position. The $\triangle$ TIME position provides for delta time measurements. The RUNS AFTER DLY position enables the B Sweep to commence immediately after the delay time established by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control.

The B SOURCE switching circuitry is included in the components located in the lid of the instrument. A simplified schematic of the B SOURCE switching and the External B Trigger Amplifier is shown in Figure 3-9.

For each of the triggered sweep selections (VERT MODE, CH 1, CH 2, and EXT), a portion of the $B$ SOURCE switch (S2, diagram 11) controls the source selection voltages to the B Trigger Generator (U122, diagram 5). Switching transistors on the Source Select lines (U365A, B, C, and D) are forward biased whenever the B SOURCE associated with that select line is not selected. The transistors conduct and apply the $-5-V$ emitter voltage to the Trigger Input pins of the B Trigger Generator (U122, diagram 5). The negative voltage keeps the $B$ Trigger Generator IC emitter followers reverse biased to keep the Trigger Input pins inactive.

When the B SOURCE switch is set to VERT MODE, $\mathrm{CH} 1, \mathrm{CH} 2$, or EXT, -10 V is applied to the base of the associated switching transistor. The negative voltage will reverse bias the selected transistor to shut it off. The Trigger Select line of the off transistor goes to 0 V , and the associated Trigger Input pin of U122 becomes active.
$\triangle$ TIME/RUNS AFTER DLY/SLOPE. A second set of contacts on the B SOURCE switch controls the $\triangle$ Time/ Runs After Dly/Slope signal line. The voltage levels applied to this signal line control the Delay Time Position switching, the B Reset signal line, and both the Slope and Free Run inputs of 4122 (the B Trigger Generator). Delay Time Position switching and the B Reset signal are discussed in the text pertaining to those circuits.

A simplified diagram of the Slope and $\Delta$ Time/Runs After Dly switching is included in Figure 3-9.

In both the $\triangle$ TIME and RUNS AFTER DLY switch positions, the $B$ Trigger Generator Free Run input (pin 2) is held HI. Selecting RUNS AFTER DLY applies +5 V to the signal line. Diode CR50 (diagram 11) becomes reverse biased, and the SLOPE switch is isolated from the signal line. Diode CR63 (diagram 6) also becomes reverse biased,


Figure 3-9. Simplified diagram of the B Trigger Generator and B Source and B Slope switching circuitry.
and that allows the Free Run input pin of U122 to be pulled HI from the $+10-\mathrm{V}$ level applied to the signal line via R67.

Selecting the $\triangle$ TIME position of the $B$ SOURCE switch applies +10 V to the signal line. Diode CR63 remains reverse biased so the added voltage does not change the conditions at the B Trigger Generator on pins 2 and 8. The additional voltage serves to control the bias on O208 (diagram 6). Transistor Q208 controls the enabling voltage on CMOS bilateral switch U216B in the B Delay Time Position and $\Delta$ Time Position switching circuit. Further discussion of this circuit is contained in the description of the B Delay Time Position and Prescaling circuit.

SLOPE switch S 1 is functional when any trigger source other than $\triangle$ TIME or RUNS AFTER DLY is selected. Both the +5 V and the +10 V are removed from the signal line, and the SLOPE switch then either grounds the line (-SLOPE) or leaves it open (+SLOPE). When the signal line is grounded, diode CR50 is forward biased by the -10 V applied via R63. The cathode voltage of CR63 is then approximately -0.7 V (the drop across CR50), and diode CR63 is forward biased by the +10 V applied via R67. With an additional 0.7 V dropped across CR63, the voltage applied to the Free Run input of U122 is approximately 0 V . The Trigger Generator does not free run, and transistor Q161 is held off. Pin 8 of U 122 is pulled HI by the +5 V applied via pull-up resistor R161. With pin 8 HI , an output gate from U 122 will be produced during the negative slope of the input trigger signal.

When the SLOPE switch is set to the + position, the signal line becomes open through CR50. This allows the cathode end of CR63 to be pulled down to -10 V via R63. The anode end of the forward-biased diode also moves more negative, and Q161 is biased on. Pin 8 of U122 is pulled LO, and now an output gate is produced from U122 during the positive slope of the input trigger signal.

## B External Trigger Amplifier

A trigger signal applied to the B Trigger External INPUT connector is ac coupled to the B External Trigger Amplifier via an RC bandwidth filter. The filter response limits the B External Trigger bandwidth to a range of 30 Hz to 20 MHz . Protection diodes CR85 and CR86 prevent excessive amplitude trigger signals from being accidentally applied to the gate of source-follower Q88.

The amplifier is composed of source-follower 088 , constant-current source 089, and emitter-follower 092. In addition to acting as a constant-current source for $\mathbf{Q 8 8}$, FET O89 also provides thermal compensation for the amplifier stage. The output trigger signal is taken from the
emitter circuit of Q92 and fed to the B Trigger Generator (diagram 5), where it is available for selection as the B Trigger signal.

B Trigger LEVEL control R94 is connected between the $+10-\mathrm{V}$ and $-10-\mathrm{V}$ supplies of the Trigger Amplifier. The triggering level of the $B$ Trigger Generator is set by the dc level established by the LEVEL control.

## B Trigger Generator

B Trigger Generator IC U122 operates in a manner similar to the A Trigger Generator IC. Integrated circuit U122 generates the Gate signal used to control the B Sweep Generator (U24, diagram 6). When the Gate signal at U122 pin 14 is LO, the B Sweep Generator will not be enabled to produce a sweep signal.

When the $B$ sweep is triggered (VERT MODE, CH 1 , CH 2 , or EXT), the first triggering signal that occurs after the delay time has elapsed will cause the Gate signal at pin 14 to go HI, and the B Sweep Generator will initiate a sweep signal. When either the $\triangle$ TIME or RUNS AFTER DLY B Trigger SOURCE is selected, the Free Run input of U122 is held HI. In this condition, the Gate signal at pin 14 is also held HI. Inverter circuit Q134 and O139 inverts the Gate signal to $\bar{B}$ GATE and applies it to the B Gate input pin of U24 (pin 13). With a LO on U24 pin 13, the B Sweep Generator will initiate a B Sweep signal on receipt of a Delayed Gate signal from the A Sweep Generator (U43).

## SWEEP

The Sweep circuitry, shown on schematic diagram 6, is composed of the A and B Sweep Generator IC, the Sweep Control IC, the Miller Sweep circuit, and the B DELAY TIME POSITION control circuitry. Logic levels necessary to control the sequence of events associated with sweep generation, both $A$ and $B$ Sweep signals, and crt unblanking signals are produced by the Sweep circuitry.

## $A$ and $B$ Sweep Generators

The A and B Sweep Generators produce linear sawtooth voltages which are amplified by the Horizontal Amplifier circuit to produce the crt display horizontal deflection. Both Sweep Generator integrated circuits also produce Z-Axis signals that unblank the crt during the appropriate sweep time and establish the display intensity. The $A$ and $B$ Sweep Generator circuits are contained in two identical 16 -pin integrated circuits, $\cup 43$ and U 24 respectively.

The following is a brief description of the function associated with each of the pins of the IC device used for U43 and U24.

## Theory of Operation-2336 Service

Pin 1: Delay Time In (used in the A Sweep Generator IC only). In RUNS AFTER DLY, this pin connects to the B DELAY TIME POSITION control. The de level from this control is used to vary the time between the start of the A Sweep and the start of the Delayed Gate output at pin 16. In $\triangle$ TIME, the Delay Time input voltage will alternate between the level set by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control and that set by the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control. For $\triangle$ TIME measurements, either two intensified zones (A INTEN HORIZ MODE) or two alternated B Sweeps (B HORIZ MODE) will be displayed.

Pin 2: Miller Out. Connects to the ramp output signal from the Miller Sweep circuit.

Pin 3: Current Source. Sets the internal operating current levels.

Pin 4: Miller Null Retrace Current. Supplies retrace current and feedback to set the sweep-start voltage on the Miller Sweep circuit.

Pin 5: Sweep Out. The sweep output signal is present on this pin; it is applied to the Horizontal Amplifier circuit. The output can be switched off and on by the logic level on pin 7.

Pin 6: Start Level Current In. Sets current levels that determine the Miller Sweep start voltage.

Pin 7: Sweep Switch In. Enables the sweep output signal at pin 5 . When pin 7 is LO, a sweep output can occur; when HI , the sweep output is disabled and pin 5 is held at -3 V .

Pin 8: $V_{E E}$. Connects to the $-5-V$ supply.

Pin 9: Ground. Ground connection point for the IC.

Pin 10: Holdoff Start Out. Provides an output pulse to U87 to start the holdoff timing ramp when the sweep ramp reaches its maximum negative level.

Pin 11: Intensity In. Current from 0218, controlled by the front-panel INTEN potentiometer, is supplied to this point to establish the level of unblanking current produced at pin 12.

Pin 12: Crt Unblanking Out. Z-Axis unblanking current supplied from this pin to the $Z$-Axis Amplifier determines the display intensity during sweep times. During nonsweep times, the crt is blanked by the absence of the unblanking current.

Pin 13: $A \overline{G a t e} \ln (U 43)$ and $B \overline{G a t e} \ln (U 24)$. The logic level on this pin is used in conjunction with the logic level on pin 14 (Sweep Disable on U43; Delayed Gate In on U24) to start and stop the sweep. A negative-going gate pulse applied to pin 13 starts the sweep if pin 14 is LO. Also, a negative-going gate pulse applied to pin 14 starts the sweep if pin 13 is LO . When either $\triangle$ TIME or RUNS AFTER DLY is selected, pin 13 of B Sweep Generator U24 is held LO by the B Gate signal from B Trigger Generator U122. In this condition, the Delayed Gate signal on pin 14 controls the start and stop of the B Sweep. In the triggered B Sweep modes (VERT MODE, CH 1, CH 2, or EXT), after the delay time has elapsed, the Delayed Gate is applied to $U 24$ pin 14 to enable the next triggering signal received at the B Trigger Generator to initiate a B Sweep.

Pin 14: Delayed Gate In (U24) or Sweep Disable (U43). See "Pin 13" discussion for the use of pin 14 in conjunction with pin 13. In the A Sweep Generator IC, when X-Y VERTICAL MODE is selected, pin 14 (Sweep Disable) is switched HI to prevent any sweep from being generated. Horizontal deflection of the display is accomplished using the signal applied to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector. In the B Sweep Generator IC, the Delayed Gate produced from pin 16 of the A Sweep Generator IC is applied to this pin to control the B Sweep as described in the "Pin 13" discussion.

Pin 15: $V_{C C}$. Connects to the $+5-V$ supply.

Pin 16: Delayed Gate Out (used in the A Sweep Generator IC only). A Delayed Gate pulse produced at this pin is applied to pin 14 (Delayed Gate $\operatorname{In}$ ) of the B Sweep Generator IC. The delay time between the start of the $A$ Sweep and the generation of the Delayed $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ is determined by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control setting in RUNS AFTER DLY. in $\triangle$ TIME the delay time is alternated between that set by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control and that set by the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control.

In addition, the $B$ Reset signal is derived from the logic level at U43 pin 16. For triggered B Sweep modes, the B Reset signal coincides with the end of the Delayed Gate. In RUNS AFTER DLY and $\triangle$ TIME, the B Reset signal is held LO by U365E, and the B Trigger Generator is not reset. Thus, the B Gate signal to U24 pin 13 is held LO, and the Delayed $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ from 443 pin 16 controls the start and stop of the B Sweep.

## B Delay Time Position and $\Delta$ Time Position Circuit

The B DELAY TIME POSITION control, R918A, and the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control, R918B, set dc levels at U43 pin 1 (Delay Time $\ln$ ). The voltage levels from these two controls are multiplexed when the B SOURCE switch is set to $\triangle$ TIME. Otherwise, only the B DELAY TIME POSITION control voltage is used to establish the delay time.

The dc level (between +2 V and -2 V ) is compared with the A Sweep ramp level in a delay pickoff comparator within U43. When the A Sweep ramp crosses the dc level set by either the B DELAY TIME POSITION control or the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control, a Delayed $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ is produced at U43 pin 16.

The voltage levels applied to the ends of potentiometers R918A and $B$ are produced by two operational amplifiers, U198A and U198B. The two amplifiers are biased to produce stable voltages of +2 V and -2 V respectively when either A INTEN or B HORIZ MODE is selected.

Pressing in the A HORIZ MODE push button places +5 V on the anode end of both CR195 and CR193. Amplifiers U198A and U198B are then biased to produce outputs of -4 V to both ends of R918A and $B$, and the delay pickoff comparator within U43 is disabled. A Delayed $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ is not generated at $U 43$ pin 16; therefore, a B Sweep is not started by the B Sweep Generator.

Buffer amplifiers U197A and U197B amplify the dc voltage level from the delay time position controls and provide the drive level to the Prescaling circuit for use when delta time measurements are being made. Further discussion of the Prescaling circuit is located in the "Delta Time " circuit description. CMOS switch U216B is switched when the two dc voltage levels are multiplexed.

In all B Trigger Modes except $\triangle$ TIME, Q208 is biased on. With Q 208 conducting, +5 V is applied to U 216 B pin 9 , and pin 3 of the bilateral switch is connected to pin 4. Therefore, only the B DELAY TIME POSITION control voltage level is passed to the A Sweep Generator. When the A HORIZ MODE is selected, +5 V is applied from S218 to pin 9 of U216B via CR202 to prevent U216B from switching to the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control output voltage even if $\triangle$ TIME B SOURCE is selected.

When $\triangle$ TIME B SOURCE is selected, +10 V is applied to the $\Delta$ Time/Runs After Dly/Slope signal line. This voltage level causes 0208 to become reverse biased, and the +5 V from Q 208 to U 216 B pin 9 is removed. If either A INTEN or B HORIZ MODE is also selected, CR202 is
reverse biased and the Alt Sync signal applied to U216B pin 9 via CR208 is enabled to drive U216B.

In this condition, the de level applied to the Delay Time In pin of $U 43$ alternates between the output voltage of U197A and the output voltage of U197B. On one A Sweep the Delayed $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ to the $B$ Trigger Generator will be generated at a delay time set by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control, and on the next A Sweep the Delayed Gate will be generated at a delay time set by the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control. The result is either two intensified zones on the A Sweep (if A INTEN HORIZ MODE is selected) or two alternating B Sweeps (if B HORIZ MODE is selected).

## +35-V Regulator

A stable voltage source is required for proper operation of the Miller Sweep circuits. Regulator IC U3 develops the $+34-V$ charging voltage that is applied to the Miller Sweep timing capacitors. The Regulator develops the +34 V from the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ supply.

## Miller Sweep Generator

Transistors Q80, 081, 083, and the selected RC timing elements (determined by the A SEC/DIV switch position) make up the A Miller Sweep Generator. Both the A Sweep and B Sweep circuits operate in a similar manner. The A Sweep circuit is discussed to explain circuit operation. Any differences in circuit operation between the A Sweep and the B Sweep are also discussed.

When both pins 13 and 14 of U43 are LO, the minus input of the internal Sweep Start Comparator is pulled LO, and the Comparator output at pin 4 of U 43 becomes a high impedance. Timing capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{t}}$ then begins to charge toward +32 V through $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}$. The gate of 080 (connected to the junction of $C_{t}$ and $R_{t}$ ) begins to go positive as it follows the charge on $C_{t}$. The resulting increase in current through Q80 decreases the current through Q81 to produce a positive-going voltage rise at the base of Q83. The 083 collector voltage decreases, and the negative side of $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{t}}$ follows. This action results in a negative-going voltage applied across $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{t}}$ that maintains a constant charging current through $C_{f}$. The linear charging current produces a linear, rather than exponential, rate of fall to the sawtooth output signal.

The sawtooth output voltage continues to fall until it reaches -2.4 V . At that point, the End-of-Sweep Comparator contained in U 43 initiates the Holdoff Start pulse at U43 pin 10. The Holdoff Start pulse starts the sweep holdoff time and resets the $A$ Sweep IC by removing the A Gate from U43 pin 13.

When the A Sweep IC resets, the Delayed Gate signal from U 43 pin 16 goes HI to reset the B Sweep Generator. In the triggered B Sweep modes, the B Trigger Generator is also reset by U43 pin 16 going HI. When either the $\triangle$ TIME or RUNS AFTER DLY B Sweep mode is selected, the $B$ Trigger Generator is not reset when the A Sweep ends, and the $B \overline{\text { Gate }}$ signal remains LO at U24 pin 13.

In X-Y VERTICAL MODE, the $X-Y$ Enable signal is applied to U43 pin 14 (Sweep Disable input) to prevent the A Sweep from being generated.

Delay Start potentiometer R74 and B Time potentiometer R10 permit adjustment of the quiescent current levels of Q81 and Q16 in the A and B Sweep circuits respectively. These current levels set the starting points for the sweep output signals.

## Sweep Control Integrated Circuit

The Sweep Control integrated circuit is U87. Several functions are performed in this stage, depending on the mode of operation of the instrument. The following list is a brief explanation of the function associated with each pin of the IC.

Pin 1: NORM Mode. When this pin is grounded through the A Trigger Mode switch, S210, the sweep operates in the single-sweep mode. When the ground is removed from this pin (by pressing in the NORM push button), the sweep operates in the repetitive mode.

Pin 2: Single Sweep Reset. Pressing in and releasing the SGL SWP push button prepares the single-sweep circuitry to respond to the next triggering event. The READY LED will illuminate and remain on until a trigger occurs.

Pin 3: Auto Timing. With AUTO Trigger Mode selected, R100 and C100 determine the amount of time between the end of holdoff and the generation of the AUTO Gate when no triggering signal is received. If no triggering signal is received within about 100 ms , the charge on C 100 will be sufficient to place a HI on pin 3, thus causing the Auto Gate signal to occur.

Pin 4: Auto Mode. Grounding this pin through Trigger Mode switch S210 enables automatic sweep mode operation.

Pin 5: Logic $\overline{\text { Gate. The } A \text { Gate }}$ from the $A$ Trigger Generator is applied here to prevent an Auto Gate from occurring and to control the TRIG'D and READY LED.

Pin 6: Auto $\overline{\text { Gate. When in the automatic sweep mode, }}$ the gate output from this pin triggers the sweep if a trigger signal does not occur within about 100 ms after holdoff ends.

Pin 7: A Gate. The gate provided from this pin synchronizes alternate trace switching in the Vertical Switching Logic circuitry.

Pin 8: Ground connection for the IC.

Pin 9: Holdoff Out. The gate level present here is LO during sweep holdoff time and HI otherwise. This gate is used to reset the Trigger Generator circuitry. While this pin is LO, a triggering signal cannot be generated from the Trigger Generator circuitry.

Pin 10: Holdoff Timing. The RC timing networks selected by the A SEC/DIV switch are connected between this pin and pin 11. The TRIG HOLDOFF (PUSH) VAR control (on diagram 7) may be used to vary the amount of holdoff time from that produced by the fixed holdoff timing components.

Pin 11: Holdoff Ramp. A negative-going holdoff ramp is present on this pin. The slope of the ramp determines the sweep holdoff time.

Pin 12: Holdoff Start. A positive-going end-of-sweep pulse is applied to this pin. The pulse terminates any Sweep Control output gates, starts the holdoff ramp, and initiates the A Reset pulse to the A Trigger Generator.

Pins 13 and 15: Triggered and Ready Light. In NORM or AUTO Trigger Mode, pin 13 illuminates the TRIG'DREADY LED to indicate that a triggered gate has occurred. In SGL SWP Trigger Mode, pin 15 illuminates the TRIG'DREADY LED to indicate that the Sweep Control IC is prepared to generate a single sweep when a triggering signal occurs.

Pin 14: Light Ground. Provides a ground point for the TRIG'D-READY LED.

Pin 16: The $+5-V$ supply to the $I C$.

## A Horizontal Mode

When an adequate triggering signal is applied to the A Trigger Generator (U81, diagram 5), a gate signal is produced at $U 81$ pin 14 (see Figures 3-10 and 3-11). The
gate in inverted and its level shifted by 089 to become the $\overline{\text { A Gate signal. This signal is applied via CR87 to U87 pin } 5}$ (the Logic Gate input of the Sweep Control IC) and via CR88 to U43 pin 13 (the A Gate input of the A Sweep Generator IC). In response to the application of $\bar{A}$ Gate, U43 starts a negative-going A Sweep ramp at U43 pin 5.

In Sweep Control IC U87, application of the $\overline{\text { A Gate }}$ signal at pin 5 prevents the generation of an Auto Gate output at pin 6. Output gates automatically occur at pin 6
in the AUTO Trigger Mode if a triggering signal does not occur within about 100 ms after holdoff has ended.

When the A Sweep ramp reaches a predetermined level (within U43), a Holdoff Start signal is produced at U43 pin 10. Holdoff Start is applied to Sweep Control IC U87 at pin 12 to cause the A Reset signal at U87 pin 9 to go HI. The HI A Reset signal is then applied to Trigger Generator U81 at pin 17 via 0104 to reset U81, and the $\overline{\text { A Gate signal (applied to } U 43 \text { at pin 13) goes HI. }}$


Figure 3-10. Sweep operation in the A Sweep Mode.


Figure 3-11. Sweep circuit waveform relationships.

At that point, Holdoff Start at U43 pin 10 goes LO and is applied to U87 pin 12. With Holdoff Start LO, the negative-going Holdoff ramp at U87 pin 11 starts. When the ramp level reaches about -2 V , the A Reset signal at U87 pin 9 returns LO to remove the reset signal from the Trigger Generator. Trigger Generator U81 is now able to respond to another triggering signal.

The Holdoff ramp at U87 pin 11 stays LO until another triggering signal occurs. When either the $\overline{\mathrm{A} \text { Gate }}$ is generated by U81 or an Auto Gate is generated by U87, the Holdoff ramp is reset HI in preparation for the next Holdoff timing period.

From U87 pin 7, the A Gate signal is used to clock Alt Sync Flip-flop U108. The output pulse from U108 pin 13 (the $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ output pin) is applied to the Vertical Switching Logic circuitry to synchronize vertical switching between channel displays when ALT VERTICAL MODE is selected.

When $\Delta$ TIME is selected, the Alt Sync pulse is also applied to CMOS switch U216B via CR208. The Alt Sync pulse switches the delay time between that set by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control and that set by the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control.

When either A or A INTEN HORIZ MODE is selected, U43 pin 7 is held LO to enable the A Sweep output signal at U 43 pin 5 ; and pin 7 of U24 (the B Sweep Generator) is held HI to prevent a B Sweep signal output from occurring. For the A INTEN HORIZ MODE however, the B Crt Unblanking output signal continues to be provided to the Z-Axis Amplifier to intensify the A Sweep during the B Sweep period.

In the A INTEN HORIZ MODE, selecting $\triangle$ TIME B Trigger SOURCE, will present two intensified zones alternated on the A Sweep. One corresponds to the delay set by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control; the other corresponds to the delay set by the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control.

## B Horizontal Mode

In the B HORIZ MODE (Figure 3-12), the A Sweep Generator continues to operate much the same as it does in the A HORIZ MODE. However, both the A Sweep output at U43 pin 5 and the Crt Unblanking output at U43 pin 12 are disabled to prevent any A trace display. The A Sweep ramp continues to be generated within U43 to control the delay timing and sweep resetting functions required for the B HORIZ MODE.


Figure 3-12. Sweep operation in the B Sweep Mode.

## Theory of Operation-2336 Service

The B Sweep runs only once per A Sweep, and it is initiated by one of two gate signals. Both the Delayed Gate at U24 pin 14 and the $\bar{B}$ Gate at $U 24$ pin 13 interact to control the actual sweep start.

If one of the triggered B Sweep modes is in use, the B Sweep is initiated by the first triggering signal that occurs after the delay time set by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control has elapsed. When the A Sweep ramp within U43 reaches the level set at U43 pin 1, a Delayed Gate is generated at U43 pin 16. This gate signal does two things: first, it sets U24 pin 14 LO to enable the B Sweep Generator; and second, it removes the $B$ Reset signal from the B Trigger Generator to enable the B Trigger Generator (U122, diagram 5).

The next triggering signal received by U 122 will cause
 is initiated. At the end of the A Sweep ramp, the Delayed $\overline{\text { Gate }}$ at U 43 pin 16 goes HI again, and both the B Trigger Generator and the B Sweep Generator become reset.

The sequence of events is altered when either $\triangle$ TIME or RUNS AFTER DLY B Trigger SOURCE is selected. In either of these cases, the Free Run input of $B$ Trigger Generator U122 is held HI (in the Free Run mode), and the $\bar{B}$ Gate signal to the B Sweep Generator is held LO. In this condition, a B Sweep will be initiated immediately upon receipt of the Delayed Gate from U43 pin 16.

At the end of the A Sweep ramp, when the Delayed
 the B Sweep Generator. However, the B Reset signal is held LO by U365E being forward biased, and the B Trigger Generator is not reset.

The crt is unblanked for the duration of the B Sweep by a B Crt Unblanking signal produced at U24 pin 12. When the B Sweep ramp reaches a predetermined level within U24, the Crt Unblanking signal current drops to zero, and the crt becomes blanked again. The B Sweep ramp finishes its rundown but remains LO until it is reset by the removal of the Delayed Gate signal from U24 pin 14 (see Figure 3-11).

## A INTEN Horizontal Mode

In the A INTEN HORIZ MODE, both the A and B Sweep Generators operate, but the B Sweep output at U24 pin 5 is disabled by a HI placed on U 24 pin 7 via the HORIZ MODE switch. The B Crt Unblanking signal (produced at U24 pin 12 during the B Sweep time) adds to the A Crt Unblanking signal to produce the intensified zone(s) on the crt display trace.

## X-Y Mode

When both CH 1 and CH 2 VERTICAL MODE push buttons are pressed in, the $X \cdot Y$ display is enabled. The $X \cdot Y$ Enable signal is applied to $U 43$ pin 14 to disable both the A and B Sweep outputs to the Horizontal Amplifier. However, the X-Y Enable signal is also supplied to the Intensity inputs of both Sweep Generators to produce a fixed crt unblanking output level to the Z.Axis Amplifier. The X-Y Enable signal is applied to both Sweep Generators at pin 11 (via CR29 and R29 to U43; via CR47 and R47 to U24) so that the crt can be unblanked regardless of the Horizontal Mode selected. Additional intensity signal current from Q218 (required to set the crt display intensity to the desired viewing brightness) is added to the fixed $X-Y$ level via HORIZ MODE switch S218.

## A AND B TIMING SWITCHES

The switching circuitry shown in schematic diagram 7 includes the switching contacts and timing components for each position of the A and B SEC/DIV switches. Also shown is the Variable Time and Variable Trigger Holdoff control circuitry. Switch contacts for the holdoff timing are included in diagram 7, but the holdoff timing components are shown in diagram 6.

Contacts on the A SEC/DIV switch supply setting information to both the Prescaling circuit (diagram 6) and the Scale Factor Decoding circuit (diagram 11). The position information sets the Prescaling voltage divider for the appropriate dividing ratio and determines the scale factor to be displayed in the LCD readout when $\triangle$ TIME measurements are made.

## HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER

The Horizontal Amplifier circuit, shown on schematic diagram 8, provides the output signals that drive the horizontal crt deflection plates. The signal that is applied to the Horizontal Preamplifier IC (U128) is determined by the HORIZ MODE and VERTICAL MODE switches. Horizontal deflection signals can come from either of the Sweep Generators or from the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector ( $X$-Y display). See Figure 3.13 for a detailed block diagram of the Horizontal Amplifier.

## Horizontal Preamplifier

Horizontal Preamplifier IC U128 converts single-ended input signals into the differential output signals necessary for proper crt deflection. Horizontal positioning, magnifier registration, $X 10$ magnification, and $X$-Axis signal amplification ( $X-Y$ mode) are also accomplished in U128.

The following is a brief description of the function associated with each pin of U128.

Pin 1: Magnifier Registration. This pin is used in conjunction with pin 8 to provide for registration adjustment between normal and magnified sweeps. The Horizontal Beam Find voltage is also applied between pins 1 and 8 to reduce the horizontal deflection of a signal to within the graticule area.

Pin 2: Horizontal $1(-)$. Negative differential signal current at this pin is applied to the Horizontal Output Amplifier.

Pin 3: Gain Set. The amplifier gain setting circuitry is connected between this pin and pin 6. Relay K127 is actuated by the front-panel $\times 10$ MAG push button to switch either the X1 or X10 gain-setting components into the circuit.


Figure 3-13. Horizontal Amplifier, detailed block diagram.

Pin 4: $V_{E E}$. The $-5-V$ supply is applied to the $1 C$ at this pin.

Pin 5: Bias. The internal biasing current is supplied to this pin from the $+40-V$ supply via R149.

Pin 6: Gain Set. This pin is used in conjunction with pin 3 for connection of the amplifier gain-setting components.

Pin 7: Horizontal | (+). Positive differential signal current at this pin is applied to the Horizontal Output Amplifier.

Pin 8: Magnifier Registration. See Pin 1 discussion.

Pin 9: B Sweep. Input pin for the B Sweep signal.

Pin 10: A Sweep. Input pin for the A Sweep signal.

Pin 11: $X$ Signal. Input pin for the $X$-Axis signal from Channel 1 when the $X-Y$ display feature is in use.

Pin 12: $X-Y$ Mode. Switches the amplifier circuitry to amplify the signal connected to pin 11. A LO on pin 12 is normal for A or B Sweep amplification.

Pin 13: Frequency Compensation. Connects to frequency compensating capacitor C149.

Pin 14: Horizontal Position. Input pin for the Horizontal POSITION control signal.

Pin 15: $V_{C C}$. The $+5 \cdot-V_{\text {supply }}$ is applied to the $1 C$ at this pin.

Pin 16: Ground. This pin provides the ground connection point for the IC.

## X-Signal Amplifier

A circuit composed of U147 and associated components performs several signal-processing functions on the $X$-Axis signal prior to its application to the Horizontal Preamplifier.

The $X$-Axis signal is derived from the CH 1 Trigger signal output of the Channel 1 Vertical Preamplifier (U30,
diagram 2). The CH 1 Trigger signal is thermally compensated in the Channel 1 Preamplifier. Effects of the thermal compensation are eliminated from the X -Axis signal by the RC network composed of R142, C141, and R141. The network also supplies the input impedance for U147.

Horizontal positioning from the Horizontal POSITION control is added to the X -Axis signal via R139. The resulting signal is applied to the inverting input of U147 to establish the correct signal polarity for application to Horizontal Preamplifier U128.

Stage gain of U147 is approximately two and is set by both R146 and the input resistance to U147. Capacitor C146 provides high-frequency compensation for U147. The calibrated $X$-Axis signal gain is adjustable by $X-Y$ Gain potentiometer R148.

## Horizontal Output Amplifier

The Horizontal Output Amplifier circuit consists of two complementary, feedback-amplifier halves. One half amplifies the negative-going current signal from the Horizontal Preamplifier (U128 pin 2), and the other half amplifies the positive-going current signal at U128 pin 7.

The negative-going signal amplifier is composed of Q160, Q167, and Q168; the positive-going signal amplifier is composed of Q174, Q176, and Q181. Transistor Q155 is a constant-voltage source which is common to both input transistors (0160 and 0174).

Input transistors Q160 and Q174 are common-emitter, inverting amplifiers with low input impedance. The base voltage on the transistors varies only a small amount during the change in signal current. Quiescent base voltages of Q160 and Q174 are held to nearly the same de level by the action of constant-voltage-source transistor Q155 along with CR160 and CR175.

The inverted signal current at the collectors of Q160 and Q174 drive the emitters of a pair of complementary common-base amplifiers. Transistor pair Q167 and Q168 (driven by Q 160 ) provides the voltage to the right horizontal deflection plate, and transistor pair Q176 and Q181 (driven by Q174) provides the voltage to the left horizontal deflection plate.

The transistors in a complementary pair (Q167 and Q168 in the right side, and 0176 and 0181 in the left side) share a common current path. The pairs are arranged so that the signal current has the opposite effect on the forward biasing of each transistor in the pair.

In the pair of Q167 and Q168, both transistors are forward biased. The incoming positive-going signal reduces the forward bias on Q167 and increases the voltage drop across it. However, a positive-going signal increases the forward bias on Q168, thereby reducing the voltage drop across it. This action continues as the sweep signal rises linearly, and the collector voltage of Q167 and Q168 rises toward the +102 V supply level. At the end of the sweep, the transition back to the sweep quiescent level is started quickly by the ac-signal coupling through C167 to the emitter of Q168.

The left side transistor pair (Q176 and Q181) operates in a manner similar to that described for the right side. Zener diode VR174 in the left side provides the correct bias level for Q176, and C174 is a fast signal path around VR174.

Resistors R163 (in the right side) and R190 (in the left side) dampen the deflection signal slightly to prevent oscillation.

## CRT CIRCUIT

The CRT circuit, shown on schematic diagram 9 , provides the voltage levels and control circuits for operation of the cathode-ray tube. The circuitry consists of the Z-Axis Amplifier, High-Voltage Oscillator, High-Voltage Regulator, $+102-\mathrm{V}$ Low-Voltage Power Supply, HighVoltage Rectifier, High-Voltage Multiplier, and the Crt controls.

## High-Voltage Oscillator

Transistors Q161 and Q163 and associated components compose a High-Voltage Oscillator that produces drive for High-Voltage Transformer T167. The frequency of oscillation is determined by the resonant frequency of T167 (approximately 38 kHz ). Waveform relationships in the circuit are illustrated in Figure 3-14.

When ac power is applied to the instrument, R176B supplies start-up current to turn on Q178 and Q184. Initially, with zero feedback from the $-1.96-\mathrm{kV}$ supply, both Q178 and Q184 turn on at full conduction. Capacitor C183 becomes positively charged with respect to ground, and the base of Q161 becomes forward biased and begins conducting. As Q161 collector current starts flowing through T168 (pins 1 and 2) and T167 (pins 4 and 5), a positive-feedback voltage is induced in T167 between pins 3 and 6 and in T168 between pins 3 and 4 . The sum of the two feedback voltages is applied to the base of Q161 to quickly turn on Q161 at full conduction; drive current is also supplied to the T167 primary winding (pins 4 and 5).


Figure 3-14. High-Voltage Oscillator waveform relationships.

Capacitor C183 is in the base current path for Q161, and due to the base current flow through it, C183 loses its positive charge and becomes negatively charged with respect to ground. The voltage level developed across C183 during this cycle determines the point at which 0161 will turn on during the next resonant cycle.

After the voltage in the T167 feedback winding peaks, it begins to decrease. The base drive to Q161 decreases, and Q161 starts to turn off. At this point, the current through 0161 will start to fall. The feedback voltage across T168 reverses polarity as the magnetic field begins to collapse, and Q161 is rapidly turned off.

The reversed polarity voltage across T168 pins 1 and 2 forward biases CR165 in the base circuit of Q163, and 0163 begins to conduct. This action places the inductance of T168 in parallel with the inductance of T167, and the energy stored in the magnetic field around T168 is coupled to T167 instead of being dissipated as heat in the transformer. Transistor 0163 turns off when the magnetic field of T168 collapses to a point that no longer sustains the base current to Q 163.

Transistor Q161 remains off until the magnetic field around T167 reverses again due to the flywheel effect of the resonant transformer. When the feedback voltage induced in T167 at pin 3 becomes positive enough with respect to pin 6 to overcome the negative voltage level retained on C183 from the previous cycle, 0161 will become forward biased again.

The sequence of events just described occurs repetitively as the circuit continues to oscillate.

## High-Voltage Regulation

Regulation of the high-voltage supply is controlled by feedback from the $-1.96-\mathrm{kV}$ cri cathode voltage supply. When power is first applied, the feedback signal is zero, and both Q178 and Q184 conduct heavily. As the operating level is reached, the negative feedback applied to the base of Q 178 reduces the forward bias on Q178. Current through Q184, used to charge C183 in a positive direction (less negative), is also reduced. Thus Q161 turns on later in the resonant cycle than during start up. Drive current is supplied to High-Voltage Transformer T167 for a shorter time during the resonant cycle, and the amplitude of the sinusoidal oscillation is reduced.

If the crt cathode voltage becomes more negative due to less loading of the high-voltage supply, the charging current to C183 through 0184 is reduced even more to hold the
voltage across C183 at a more negative level. The feedback voltage at T167 pin 3 must rise to a higher positive level to overcome the voltage on C183, and Q161 will turn on later in the resonant cycle. The reduction in oscillation amplitude in T167 will return the $-1.96-\mathrm{kV}$ supply to the correct operating level. High voltage is thus regulated by controlling the amplitude of the -1.96 kV supply.

Decoupling components C167 and L167 prevent oscillator current from disturbing the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ unregulated supply.

## High-Voltage Over-Voltage Shutdown Circuit

In the event that a high-voltage over-voltage condition occurs, a shutdown circuit composed of Q148, Q155, Q156, and associated components acts to stop drive current to the High-Voltage Transformer.

The $+102-\mathrm{V}$ supply level (developed in the High-Voltage Transformer secondary circuit) is proportional to both the high voltage $(+16 \mathrm{kV})$ and the crt cathode voltage ( -1.96 kV ). An over-voltage condition of the $+102-\mathrm{V}$ supply can therefore be used to sense a high-voltage over-voltage condition.

In the base circuit of Q 148 , the +102 V is divided down by R149 and R150 to provide the Q148 base-bias voltage. Reference diode VR148, in the emitter lead of Q148, holds a voltage level on the emitter that must be exceeded by the base-bias voltage before Q148 can become forward biased. When an over-voltage condition exists, the 0148 base-bias voltage becomes high enough to cause Q 148 to conduct.

Transistor 0155 then becomes forward biased by the voltage drop across R147 (in the Q148 collector circuit). Collector current through Q155 supplies base current to Q148, and both Q148 and Q155 will be latched on. Transistor Q155 also supplies base current to Q156 via R155 to bias Q156 into conduction. With Q156 on, base current to Q161 (main oscillator transistor) is shunted to ground to prevent Q161 from being biased into conduction. Drive current to the High-Voltage Transformer is removed, and the over-voltage condition is eliminated.

To unlatch Q148 and Q155, the instrument power must be turned off.

## High-Voltage Circuitry

Secondary windings of High-Voltage Transformer T167 provide crt heater current, source voltage for the $+102 \cdot \mathrm{~V}$ supply, and three $38-\mathrm{kHz}$ sine-wave voltages: 150 V at terminal $7,980 \mathrm{~V}$ at terminal 8 , and 2700 V at terminal 9.

The three $38-\mathrm{kHz}$ sine-wave voltages are supplied to High-Voltage Module U130. This module houses a highvoltage multiplier (used to produce the +16 kV crt anode voltage), a dc-restorer circuit (to couple the Z-Axis Amplifier output to the crt intensity grid), and a rectifier and filter circuit used to produce the remaining crt operating voltages (grid bias, focus, cathode voltage, and mesh voltage).

Focus voltage is adjustable over a range of approximately -1400 V to -1700 V by R940, the front-panel FOCUS control. The grid-bias voltage is adjusted (by R140) to set the level at which the Z-Axis Amplifier output voltage blanks the crt display.

## CRT Control Circuits

Crt focus is controlled by FOCUS control R940 in conjunction with ASTIG adjustment R945. The ASTIG adjustment varies the voltage level on the astigmatism grid and is used to obtain a well-defined display over the face of the crt. Geometry adjustment R202 varies the voltage level on the horizontal deflection-plate shields to control the overall geometry of the display (minimizes bowing of the display).

Two controls align the trace with the graticule lines. $Y$-Axis adjustment R203 controls the current through one of the two coils wound on the crt neck and aligns the vertical display components only. Front-panel TRACE ROTATION adjustment R942 controls the current through the other coll. The Trace Rotation coil is located between the crt face and the vertical and horizontal deflection plates, and it affects both the vertical and horizontal display components.

## +102-V Supply

A secondary winding of T167 (pin 1 to pin 2) supplies drive to a voltage-doubler circuit composed of C197, C190, CR197, and CR190. Filtering of the +102 V supply is accomplished by L191 and C191. Diode CR191 protects the output load from any negative transients that may occur during turn on or shut down.

## Z-Axis Amplifier

The Z-Axis Amplifier controls the crt intensity level via several input signal sources. The effect of these input signals is to either increase or decrease the trace intensity or to completely blank portions of the display.

Unblanking signal current from the Sweep IC (U43 for A Sweep or U24 for B Sweep, diagram 6) is applied through R92 to the emitter of input buffer transistor Q93. Signal current flow in the unblanking signal line ranges from 0 (for
no intensity) to approximately 3 mA (for full intensity). The amplitude of the unblanking signal current is determined by the setting of the front-panel INTEN control (R909, diagram 3).

Input transistor Q93 also acts as a buffer amplifier for two of the remaining $Z$-Axis Amplifier input signals: chop blanking and external $Z$-Axis signals.

When the instrument is operating in the Chop mode (switching between CH 1 display and CH 2 display). Chop Blanking Amplifier 0209 (diagram 4) is turned on, and current of opposite polarity to the unblanking signal current is drawn through R92. The unblanking signal current is completely cancelled, and additional current is drawn from the emitter current available to 093. Less current flows through 093 , and the collector voltage rapidly rises toward the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ supply voltage level. This increase in collector voltage is limited to +4.9 V plus the forward-bias drop across CR94. Diode CR100 becomes reverse biased, and signal current to 0100 is shut off, thereby eliminating chopping switching transients from the display.

External Z-Axis signals are also applied on the chop blanking line via R210 (diagram 4). These signals either add or subtract from the unblanking signal current. The algebraic sum of all the signal current inputs determines the overall trace intensity on the crt.

The BEAM FIND switch (diagram 3) acts on the Z-Axis Amplifier in two ways. First, the unblanking signal current level is raised enough to drive the 093 emitter positive with respect to the base, and Q93 becomes reverse biased. Thus all signal inputs to the Z-Axis Amplifier are overridden. Secondly, the BEAM FIND switch grounds the left end of R91 in the collector circuit of Q93. A fixed level of current flows through R91 into the collector circuit of Q93 and on through CR100 to the base of Q100. This fixed level of current provides a visible trace intensity to aid the operator in locating the trace position regardless of the INTEN control setting.

Signal curfent from the collector of 093 is applied via CR100 to the input of a high-speed feedback amplifier at the base of Q 100 . The feedback amplifier is composed of Q100, Q107, Q114, Q115, and Q116. The feedback path includes gain-controlling resistors R101, R102, and R128, connected between the amplifier output and input at the base of Q 100 .

The combination of resistor values and the feedback circuit arrangement have the effect of a single $20-\Omega$ feedback resistor. Given the full-intensity input current of 3 mA ,
the total output-voltage swing may be calculated as 60 V ( $3 \mathrm{~mA} \times 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ).

Transistor Q100 changes the input signal current to a signal voltage at the bases of Q107 and Q116. Shunt feedback resistor R99 (from the collector to the base of Q100) holds the gain of Q100 low, and there is minimum collector voltage swing.

The remaining portion of the Z-Axis Amplifier is divided into two signal paths: a fast path for the positive-going leading edges of the unblanking signal, and a fast path for the negative-going trailing edges. Transistors 0107 and 0114 provide the positive-going edge amplification. The accoupling capacitor (C108) between 0.107 and 0114 produces a rapid turn on of the trace at the high sweep speed.

Emitter follower Q107 feeds Q114, connected as a common-base amplifier. The voltage gain of Q107 is less than 1 , but it has a large current gain. Common-base output transistor Q114 produces the large voltage swing necessary to drive the crt intensity grid.

Transistors 0116 and 0115 provide the fast path for the negative-going edges of the unblanking signal. The direct coupling between 0116 and 0115 enables them to also provide the dc and low-frequency amplification of the unblanking signal.

A clamp circuit composed of CR127, VR123, and C123 limits the $Z$-Axis positive output voltage to prevent excessive crt intensity. If the output voltage level reaches 82 V , CR127 begins to conduct. Reference diode VR123 then limits the output level to +82 V by shunting additional current to ground. Capacitor C123 bypasses fast crt surges around VR123.

Z-Axis signal voltage is fed to the crt grid-bias circuit via R130 and CR130. The signal is coupled to the crt intensity grid by a dc-restorer circuit that is housed in High-Voltage Module U130.

## DC Restorer

The DC Restorer circuit provides crt control-grid bias and couples both de and low-frequency components of the Z-Axis Amplifier unblanking signal to the crt control grid. This circuit allows the Z-Axis Amplifier output to control the intensity of the crt dispaly. The potential difference between the Z-Axis output and the control grid (about 2 kV ) prevents direct signal coupling. Refer to Figure 3-15 during the following circuit description.

Ac drive to the DC Restorer circuit is obtained from pin 7 of T167. The voltage on pin 7 is approximately 150 V peak at 38 kHz . This sinusoidal voltage is coupled through C136 and R136 into the DC Restorer circuit. Crt Grid Bias adjustment R140 sets the voltage level on the cathode of CR140 to approximately +100 V . When the ac-drive voltage rises to +100 V , CR140 becomes forward biased and clamps the junction of R135, R134, R136, and CR130 to approximately +100 V .

The $Z$-Axis Amplifier output signal voltage is applied to the DC Restorer via R130 and CR130. The Z-Axis signal voltage level varies between +10 V and +80 V , depending on the setting of the INTEN control. The ac-drive voltage will hold CR 130 reverse biased until the voltage falls below the Z-Axis Amplifier output voltage level. At that point, CR130 becomes forward biased and clamps the junction of CR130, R134, R135, and R136 to the Z-Axis output level. The ac-drive voltage is thus clamped on both the positive and negative peaks to produce an approximate square-wave signal with a positive dc offset level.

The DC Restorer circuit is referenced to the crt cathode voltage inside U130. Capacitor C , connected to pin 6 of U130, initially charges to a level determined by the difference between the $Z$-Axis Amplifier output level and the cathode reference voltage. The charging path is from the crt cathode, through the DC Restorer components internal to U130 (diode A, resistor E, and capacitor C) to U130 pin 6; then to R134, CR130, and R130 to the Z-Axis Amplifier output. Initially, capacitor D (connected to U130 pin 5) will be charged to approximately the same dc level as on capacitor C.

When the ac-drive voltage starts its positive transition from the lower clamped level ( +10 V to +80 V ) toward the higher clamped level $(+100 \mathrm{~V})$, the charge on capacitor C increases. The additional charge acquired is proportional to the amplitude of the positive transition of the clamped ac-drive voltage.

When the clamped ac-drive voltage starts its negative transition from the upper clamped level back to the lower clamped level, diode A becomes reverse biased. Diode B becomes forward biased, and the added charge on capacitor C is transferred to capacitor D through diode B . The added charge that is transferred depends on the setting of the INTEN control, since this control sets the lower clamping level for the ac-drive voltage.

The added charge also determines the control-grid bias voltage with respect to the cathode voltage. If more charge is added to the charge already on capacitor $D$, the control grid becomes more negative, and less crt writing-beam current flows. Conversely, if less charge is added, the


Figure 3-15. DC Restorer circuit, simplified diagram.
control-grid voltage will become closer to the same amplitude as the cathode voltage, and more crt writingbeam current will flow.

During periods that capacitor C is charging, the crt control-grid voltage is held constant by the long timeconstant discharge path of capacitor $D$ through resistor $F$. Any charge that is leaked off capacitor $D$ during the positive transitions of the ac-drive voltage will be replaced by capacitor $C$ when the ac-drive voltage makes its negative transitions.

The fast-rise and fast-fall transitions of the unblanking pulses are coupled to the crt control grid through capacitor D to U 130 pin 9 . The fast-path signal starts the crt writing beam toward the new intensity level. The DC Restorer output level then follows the Z -Axis output voltage level to set the new bias voltage for the crt control grid.

Neon lamps DS196 and DS197 prevent arcing in the crt if the potential on either the control grid or the cathode is lost for any reason.

## LOW-VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY

The Low-Voltage Power Supply circuit, shown on schematic diagram 10, includes five regulated supplies to provide the operating power for this instrument. Regulation provides stable, low-ripple output voltages. Two unregulated output voltages are supplied for circuit applications where regulation is unnecessary.

## Power Input

Ac-source power is supplied to the primary of transformer T900 through Line Fuse F900, POWER switch S903, and Line Voltage Selector switch S901. LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch S901 connects the split primaries of $T 900$ either in parallel (for $115-\mathrm{V}$ nominal operation) or in series (for $230-\mathrm{V}$ nominal operation). Line Fuse F900 value is selected to provide the protection required for each nominal ac-source voltage. Refer to "Replaceable Electrical Parts" list of this manual for correct fuse values.

## Theory of Operation-2336 Service

## Secondary Circuits

The following power supplies are series-regulated supplies: $+5 \mathrm{~V},-5 \mathrm{~V},+10 \mathrm{~V},-10 \mathrm{~V}$, and +40 V . Amplifiers U237, U3A, U3B, U8A, and U8B are two-channel, high-gain amplifier cells with differential inputs. These amplifiers monitor variations in the output voltages and supply correction information to the series-regulating transistors. The $+40-\mathrm{V}$ supply is the reference voltage source for the remaining supplies, and its output must be correct to enable the other supplies to operate within their regulating limits.

Current-limiting circuits provide short-circuit protection for each of the regulated supplies. The following description applies only to the $+40 . \mathrm{V}$ current-limiting circuit; the other current-limiting circuits operate in a similar manner.

In the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ supply, Q 239 is normally biased off. Under normal power-supply-loading conditions, the base voltage of Q239 is about +40 V . When additional powersupply loading occurs, the supply current increases, and the voltage drop across R246 (in the emitter circuit of 0246) increases. The increasing emitter voltage level is coupled through the base of Q 246 to a voltage divider (composed of R244 and R245) thereby causing the base of Q239 to go more positive. If the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ supply is loaded down sufficiently, Q239 will turn on. The collector of O239 then moves in the negative direction, and Q244 and O246 begin turning off to limit the output current. Even though the supply is limited, transistor Q246 will continue to conduct current in order to produce enough voltage drop across R246 to keep 0239 biased on. The limited output voltage can be any value between the supply's regulated value and zero, depending on the extra load current it is trying to supply (see Figure 3-16). The current-limiting transistors for the other supplies are as follows:

On the Positive Regulator circuit board (A12):

| $\frac{\text { Supply }}{+10 \mathrm{~V}}$ | Limiting <br> Transistor |
| :---: | :---: |
| 09 |  |
| +5 V | 016 |

On the Negative Regulator circuit board (A11):

| $\frac{\text { Supply }}{-5 \mathrm{~V}}$ | $\frac{$ Limiting  <br>  Transistor }{09} |
| :---: | :---: |
| -10 V | 021 |



Figure 3-16. Foldover circuit action.

Figure 3.16 also illustrates the action of the currentlimiting (foldover) circuit. At point A, Q239 begins conducting. At point $B$, the supply is directly shorted to ground through a milliammeter.

In the event that a power supply problem occurs, service jumpers (circuit number prefix is $W$ ) may be removed to isolate the supply from the load, In this manner, the problem can be narrowed to either a loading condition or a malfunction in the supply involved.

Short-circuit protection for each of the power supplies is also provided by fuses located in each secondary winding of the power transformer.

The unregulated +40 V is supplied to the High-Voltage Oscillator circuit, and the unregulated -5 V is used in the Fan Inverter circuit.

A sample of the ac-voltage waveform (present in the secondary of T900) is provided as the Line Trigger signal from a voltage-divider network composed of R257 and R258 from P714 pin 7 to ground.

## FAN CIRCUIT

The Fan motor in this instrument is a three-phase, brushless motor. A three-phase inverter circuit, shown on schematic diagram 8 , provides drive to the three motorfield windings.

Fan motor speed is controlled by the emitter voltage of Darlington transistor Q289. As ambient temperature changes, a voltage-dividing network (composed of RT295, R295, and R296) in the base lead of 0289 varies the amount of forward bias on 0289. A temperature increase causes the resistance of thermistor RT295 to decrease, thus increasing the forward bias on 0289. The available current supply to each of the three inverter stages increases, causing the switching frequency to increase and drive the Fan motor at a faster speed. Conversely, a temperature decrease will cause the Fan motor to go slower.

The three-phase inverter consists of three basically identical driver sections. However, resistors R265, R273, and R284 in each driver input have different resistance values. Each of these resistors is in parallel with one of three equal-value capacitors: C265, C273, and C284 respectively. These parallel RC combinations produce a slightly different time-constant circuit to each of the three driver circuits to ensure that the start-up sequence is in the correct order for proper direction of Fan rotation.

Only one of the driver sections is on at any one time. Negative feedback to the other sections holds them off during the period of time that the conducting stage is supplying field current to the Fan motor. As the fan rotates, a voltage is induced in its windings. This voltage is fed back to the "off" sections of the inverter. When the feedback voltage reaches the "on" switching level of the next inverter stage to be turned on, the transistor being turned on (O267, O281, or O288) causes a voltage drop on the emitters of the other two transistors on the common supply bus. This voltage drop completes the turn off of the on transistor and holds the remaining transistor off.

Typical collector, base, and emitter waveforms of the operating circuit are illustrated in Figure 3-17.


Figure 3-17. Typical waveforms in the Fan Motor three-stage inverter circuit.

## CALIBRATOR

The Calibrator circuit, shown on schematic diagram 8 , produces an accurate 0.2 V peak-to-peak square-wave output that is useful for checking the instrument's vertical deflection accuracy and for compensating voltage probes. This circuit consists of a dual-feedback, astable multivibrator circuit followed by a transistor output amplifier.

## Theory of Operation-2336 Service

## Multivibrator

The astable multivibrator is composed of U238 and associated components. The basic multivibrator circuit comprises U238D and the parallel arrangement of U238A, U238B, U238C, and U238E. Added components (U238F, R245 and R239 form a second feedback path that eliminates the effect of varying threshold levels found between CMOS devices of the same type. The duty cycle of the symmetrical square-wave signal thus produced is virtually independent of variations in threshold levels.

Nominal frequency of oscillation is 1 kHz , and it is determined by the RC time constant of feedback components R244 and C244. The resistance and capacitance value of R244 and C244 are selected to account for stray and input capacitance of the circuit.

A second negative-feedback path around U238D is provided by inverter U238F. The negative-feedback signal is added to the inverted U238F threshold voltage and injected into U238D through R239. The gain of U238F is set to cancel the effect of the U238 threshold level on the duty cycle.

Inverters U238A, U238B, U238C, and U238E are connected in parallel to supply the output drive to Q250.

## CAUTION

Integrated circuit U238 is a CMOS device and is subject to static discharge damage. See the "Maintenance" section of this manual for handling of staticsensitive components.

## Output Amplifier

The square-wave output from the multivibrator switches output transistor Q250 between cutoff and saturation. During the periods that Q250 is cutoff, the highly accurate +40 $V$ collector-supply voltage is divided down by precision resistors R250, R252, and R253 to produce a 0.2-V peak signal amplitude at the front-panel AMPL CAL output terminal. When transistor Q250 is conducting, the collector voltage (and the AMPL CAL output voltage) drops to near 0 V , thus producing a zero-to-peak calibrator signal of +0.2 V .

## DELTA TIME

A Delta Time Logic circuit, contained in the lid of the instrument, provides the time-measuring capability of the 2336. In the $\triangle$ TIME position of the B Trigger SOURCE switch, two intensified zones will appear on the A INTEN HORIZ MODE Sweep display. These two zones mark the timing set by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control and
the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control. An A/D Converter circuit converts the voltage output of the two controls into the digital signal necessary to drive the Liquid-Crystal Display (LCD). The equivalent time of the voltage difference, with appropriate decimal point and scale factor, will be displayed in the $31 / 2$ digit readout. Refer to schematic diagram 8 and detailed block diagram Figure $9-5$ during the following discussion.

## Prescaling Circuit

The voltage levels from the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls are applied to a Prescaling circuit before going to the A/D Converter. This circuit, shown in Figure 3-18, is required because the equivalent time of the voltage difference between the two dc levels is not the same for each A TIME/DIV switch setting. In other words, 10 -division spacing between the two intensified zones for a 1 -ms-per-division setting is not the same at 2 ms or 5 ms per division. However, the dc-voltage difference of the outputs of U197A and U197B for a 10 division spacing is exactly the same in each TIME/DIV setting.

The Prescaling circuit is a switchable voltage divider that produces the correct equivalent-time voltage for each A TIME/DIV switch setting. The switching sequence is set up in groups of three positions (see Table 3-1). As an example of the Prescaling circuit switching, consider the group of $20 \mathrm{~ms}, 10 \mathrm{~ms}$, and 5 ms . A full 10 -division difference at 20 ms per division is 200 ms , while it is 100 ms at 10 ms per division and only 50 ms at 5 ms per division. To obtain the correct equivalent-time voltage for each range to be applied to the A/D Converter, the voltage divider must be switched. Enabling voltages from the A TIME/DIV switch are applied to CMOS switches U216A and U216C in the correct order to select the correct division factor.

CMOS switches U216A and U216C are connected across a resistive voltage divider composed of R214, R216, R215, and R210. When one of the " 2 " sequence positions ( 0.2 s , $20 \mathrm{~ms}, 2 \mathrm{~ms}$, etc.) is selected, the A TIME/DIV switch applies the enabling voltage to U216A at pin 10 . The junction of R214 and R216 is then connected to the output line to the A/D Converter. This point in the divider produces a division factor of two.

The full-scale voltage difference from the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls is 4 V . The Prescaling voltage divider reduces this level to the $A / D$ Converter full-scale input voltage of 2 V .

A "1" sequence A TIME/DIV switch position ( 0.1 s , $10 \mathrm{~ms}, 1 \mathrm{~ms}$, etc.) applies the enabling voltage to CMOS switch U216C pin 11. CMOS switch U216A has the enabling voltage removed, so it switches back to internally

Table 3-1
PROM U38 Logic Table

| U38 Input Address |  |  |  |  | U38 Output Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A SEC/DIV Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A_{4}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{3}$ | $A_{2}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{0}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{8}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{7}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{6}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{5}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 s |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 s 0.1 s 50 ms |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 ms 10 ms 5 ms |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 ms 1 ms 0.5 ms |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $0.2 \mathrm{~ms} 0.1 \mathrm{~ms} 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s} 10 \mu \mathrm{~s} 5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $2 \mu \mathrm{~s} 1 \mu \mathrm{~s} 0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s} 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s} 0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | UNCAL |
| $z$ | V | $\times$ | w | Auto <br> Range | RDP | CDP | LDP | NC | NC | m | $\mu$ | Auto Range |  |

connect pin 2 to pin 15. With U216C switched, the junction of R216 and R215 is connected to the output line via both U216C and U216A. This point in the voltage divider produces a division factor of four.

No enabling voltage is applied to either U216C or U216A in the " 5 " sequence positions ( $50 \mathrm{~ms}, 5 \mathrm{~ms}, 0.5 \mathrm{~ms}$, etc.) of the A TIME/DIV switch. CMOS switch U216C internally connects pin 12 to pin 14, and the junction of R215 and R210 is connected to the output line via U216C and U216A. This connection point produces a division factor of eight for the input signal.

The circuit composed of Q222, Q213, and associated components shunts a small compensating current away from the voltage divider for sweep speeds from $5 \mu \mathrm{~s} /$ division through 0.5 s/division. When the A SEC/DIV switch is set to $.05 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ division through $2 \mu \mathrm{~S} /$ division, +10 V is applied to the base of Q222 either through R223 or R224. Transistor Q222 becomes forward biased and -10 V is applied to the
gate of Q213 to bias it off. This removes the shunting resistance of R212 from across R214 and improves the linearity for the faster time measurements.

## A/D Converter

The prescaled voltage difference between the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls is applied to pins 30 and 31 of U10, a $31 / 2$ digit A/D Converter (diagram 11). The digital output from the $A / D$ Converter drives the segments of the Liquid-Crystal Display.

Positive supply voltage to U 10 is developed by Operational Amplifier U2 which is referenced back to U10 pin 30, the negative input pin. The developed voltage maintains a constant difference between the signal voltage applied to pin 30 and pin 1 (the positive supply input pin). The action of this circuit reduces linearity errors in the A/D Converter that would occur if large common-mode voltages were allowed to approach a fixed positive supply voltage level. The negative supply is less sensitive to common-mode voltages and is fixed at -10 V .


Figure 3-18. Simplified diagram of the Delay Time Switching and Prescaling circuit.

An Auto Ranging circuit selects one of two reference voltage levels to apply to the A/D Converter HI reference voltage input pin U10 pin 36. Part of the A/D Converter digitizing process compares the reference voltage with the input voltage being measured. The selected reference voltage is applied to U 10 pin 36 via U9C, a CMOS switch controlled by the Auto Range bit.

## Auto Range Bit

The Auto Range bit is decoded from the segment drive output data of A/D Converter U10. The decoded bit becomes the $A_{0}$ bit applied to PROM U38. This PROM is addressed on its remaining input pins by the A TIME/DIV switch to provide the data that drives the scale factors and decimal points of the LCD. The $A_{0}$ bit controls the Auto Range circuit. If the prescaled input voltage to the $A / D$ Converter is large (due to a larger time difference between the B DELAY TIME and $\triangle$ TIME control settings), the $A_{0}$ bit will be decoded as a 0 logic level (LO). From Table 3-1, it can be seen that whenever $A_{0}$ is a 1, the $O_{1}$ output data from U 38 is also a 1 except for the three fastest settings of the A SEC/DIV switch.

From the $\mathrm{U} 38 \mathrm{O}_{1}$ output pin, the logic level is applied to the Auto Range circuitry to control both the integrating resistors (R15 and R16) and HI reference levels to the A/D Converter. In addition to auto ranging the A/D Converter, the Auto Range bit addresses data from PROM U38 that automatically switches the decimal point in the LCD readout to the appropriate location in the display.

## Auto Range Bit Decoder

Output drive for the $b_{3} g_{3}$ and $f_{3}$ segments and the 1 digit (K segment) from the A/D Converter is logically compared to determine the necessity to either uprange or downrange the A/D Converter. The particular segments tested are chosen so that when logically compared in the decoder circuitry (shown in diagram 11), the overrange and underrange $A / D$ Converter outputs are detected.

The drive for the $b_{3}$ and $g_{3}$ segments and the 1 digit are applied to exclusive-OR gates along with the BP (Back Plane drive) signal. Whenever the segment drive is $180^{\circ}$ out of phase with the $60-\mathrm{Hz}$, square-wave BP signal, that segment is illuminated in the display. The $f_{3}$ segment drive is applied to exclusive-OR gate U22D along with the inverted BP signal (inverted by U40C). The logic combination of the $\mathrm{b}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{g}_{3}$ segments is obtained from OR gate U23A, and the logic combination of the $g_{3}$ segment and the 1 digit is ob-
tained from OR gate U23D. The output of U23D is further combined with the $f_{3}$ segment through OR gate U23C.

The Auto Range circuit will uprange when the output from U23A goes LO. This condition occurs when both the $b_{3}$ and the $g_{3}$ segments are off. These segments are off simultaneously only when the A/D Converter over-ranges. In overrange, the 1 digit is turned on and the remaining segments are turned off.

Downranging occurs when the output of U23C goes LO. The output of U23C will go LO when the $f_{3}$ segment is on and both the 1 digit and the $g_{3}$ segment are off. This occurs when the second digit displayed is a 0 and the first digit is off.

The decoder output logic levels applied to the + (plus) inputs of U25B and U25C are derived from the floating supply voltage developed by U2. These levels follow the input voltage that is applied to U 10 pin 30 to be measured. Comparators U25B and U25C are used to compare the logic levels with the floating supply common level. The output signals from U25B and U25C are then used to develop the proper logic levels for use in the TTL circuits that follow.

The output of comparators U25B and U25C switches between high impedance for a Hl input and -10 V for a LO input. In the output of U25B, a voltage divider composed of R25 and R27 reduces the voltage levels at pin 1 of U32A to TTL logic levels. An output of -10 V from U25B produces an input to U32A of approximately 0 V . When the output of U25B is a high impedance, the input of U32A is pulled HI through R 27 to the $+5-\mathrm{V}$ supply. Segment switching transients are filtered by a capacitor (C25) that is connected from U32A pin 1 to ground.

In the output of U25C, added components are used to slow down the switching time when downranging occurs. This added time ensures that the output signals from A/D Converter U10 have all settled and that the Auto Range circuit will not switch back and forth between uprange and downrange during the transistion period.

When the output of U25C is open, CR30 is forward biased and C30 quickly charges to the U32 HI switching level. Thus, the circuit allows an uprange to occur rapidly. However, when the output of U25C switches to -10 V , CR30 is reverse biased and C30 must discharge down to the LO switching threshold through R30. The high resistance value of R30 produces a longer time constant for discharging, thereby ensuring that the U10 segment output drive signals have settled.

Cross-coupled NAND gates U32A and U32D form a latch circuit that holds the $A_{0}$ input to PROM U38 at a constant potential between uprange and downrange switching points. Buffer $\cup 55 \mathrm{E}$ supplies the required drive current to the U38 $A_{0}$ input pin.

## Scale Factor Switching Matrix

The scale factor for the readout is determined by the A SEC/DIV switch setting. A diode decoding matrix, shown in diagram 11, uses eight positions of the A SEC/ DIV switch to produce either a HI or a LO on the matrix output lines ( $w, x, y$, and $z$ ). The output of the matrix forms a four-bit address (part of the five-bit address applied to the Scale Factor Decoder PROM, U38).

In addition to controlling the scale factor, the diode matrix produces an output to blank the LCD display whenever the X-Y Mode is selected, whenever the SEC/DIV VAR control is out of its detent, and when the HORIZ DISPLAY switch is set to A.

The A SEC/DIV switch positions are divided into seven groups of three positions each and one switch position $(0.5$ s) by itself (see diagram 7) to establish the switching points of the scale-factor display. As an example of the decoder operation, assume that the A SEC/DIV switch is set to 0.5 ms per division. In this case, +10 V is applied from the A SEC/DIV switch (diagram 7) to the anodes of CR316 and CR317 in the diode matrix (diagram 11). Diodes CR316 and CR317 become forward biased. On the output lines, CR357 (w) and CR354 ( $x$ ) become reverse biased. Both the $y$ and $z$ output line diodes (CR360 and CR362 respectively) remain forward biased from the -5 V applied to their cathodes through pull-down resistors.

With the $w$ and $x$ diodes reverse biased, the signal lines connected to their anodes are allowed to go HI through pull-up resistors R374 and R371 to the $+10-\mathrm{V}$ supply potential. The four-bit address decoded is therefore 0011. The address levels are applied to four additional switching diodes in the B SOURCE select line (CR67 for $w$, CR62 for $x$, CR55 for $y$, and CR71 for $z$ ). Both CR67 and CR62 will become forward biased while CR55 and CR71 will remain reverse biased. The additional switching diodes are used to allow the B SOURCE select lines to be bidirectional. The scale-factor information passes in one direction, and the B SOURCE select information passes in the opposite direction on the signal lines.

The logic levels produced are buffered by U55A, B, C, and $D$ and then applied to the address inputs ( $A_{1}$ through $A_{4}$ ) of PROM U38. The output data from the address
selected (0011) may be determined from the logic listing for U38 in Table 3-1.

## Scale Factor Decoder PROM

The $A_{0}$ through $A_{4}$ bits applied to the input pins of PROM U38 address memory locations within the PROM. Each addressed location produces a different data output on the PROM output pins (see Table 3-1 for the U38 logic table). The $\mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{O}_{6}, \mathrm{O}_{7}$, and $\mathrm{O}_{8}$ output bits drive the LCD scale factors and decimal points. The $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ output bit controls the Auto Ranging circuit for upranging and downranging $A / D$ Converter U10.

## LCD Scale Factor Driver

Output data from U38 is first applied to comparators U25D and U39A, B, C, and D. The comparators convert the TTL logic level outputs from U38 back into floating logic levels required to drive the LCD. The segment drive voltages are referenced to the input voltage being measured by the A/D Converter, and the scale factors and decimal points must use the same reference level. Therefore, each of the comparator outputs is returned to the A/D Converter positive supply voltage level through pull-up resistors. When a particular scale factor or decimal point is selected for display, a HI is placed on one input pin of the associated exclusive-OR gate. With a HI on one pin, the Back Plane signal on the other input produces an inverted, out-of-phase output signal (see Figure 3-19). As indicated previously. when the driven segment is $180^{\circ}$ out of phase with the BP signal, that segment is on.

When a scale factor or decimal point is not to be displayed, a LO is placed on input pin of the associated exclusive-OR gate. The BP signal then produces an in-phase output signal, and that scale factor or decimal point is not displayed.

The " s " is switched on or off by the $z$ input signal to PROM U38. When the $z$ signal line is LO (as it is except for UNCAL and blanked conditions), U32C inverts the level to a HI at pin 5 of comparator U25A. The H I is converted to the correct voltage level at the output of U25A to produce a HI on pin 9 of exclusive-OR gate U42C. As before, when one pin of the gate is held HI , the BP signal produces an inverted (out-of-phase) signal, and the " $s$ " in the LCD display is illuminated.
"UNCAL" is displayed whenever the VAR SEC/DIV control is out of the detent position. The $z$ input line to PROM U38 is pulled HI from the Scale-Factor Diode Switching Matrix. Inverter U32C changes the HI to a LO
that is applied to U40A pin 2, and the inverted Back Plane signal is applied to U40A pin 1. The resulting output signal from exclusive-OR gate $U 40 A$ is in phase with the $\overline{\mathrm{BP}}$ signal on pin 1, and "UNCAL" is displayed in the LCD readout. In addition, all of the decimal points and scale factors will remain unilluminated.


Figure 3-19. Exclusive-OR gate switching action.

The display is blanked except when a time measurement display mode is in use. The TRIG MODE control must be set to $\triangle$ TIME, the HORIZ MODE switch must be set to either A INTEN or B, and the $X-Y$ display mode must be disabled before the LCD will be illuminated.

Blanking is accomplished when both the $y$ and $z$ input lines to PROM U38 are forced HI. The two signal lines are connected to a NAND gate (U32B) that controls one section of CMOS switch U9B. When both the $y$ and the $z$ lines are HI , the output of U32B goes LO, and two things happen: first, the $-10-\mathrm{V}$ supply line to $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{D}$ Converter U10 is opened to shut that device off; and second, the -10 V is applied to the comparators at the output of PROM U38 to ensure that the display is blanked.

Setting the $y$ and $z$ signal lines HI is accomplished via different pairs of switching diodes for each of the previously mentioned blanked conditions. For each of the B SOURCE switch positions except $\triangle$ TIME, +5 V is applied via CR51 and CR52 to the $y$ and $z$ signal lines prior to the signal-line buffer amplifiers (U55C and U55D). The +5 V pulls the lines HI to activate NAND gate U32B and blank the display.

When X-Y display mode is selected, the X-Y Enable signal ( +5 V ) is applied to a pair of diodes (CR319 and CR334) in the Scale Factor Diode Switching Matrix. Diodes CR319 and CR334 are forward biased, and the +5 V is fed to CR360 on the y signal line and CR362 on the $z$ signal line. Both CR360 and CR362 are then reverse biased, removing the $-5-\mathrm{V}$ pull-down voltage from the $y$ and $z$ signal lines. The signal lines are then pulled HI by the base bias voltage of U365B and U365D. As before, with a HI on both the $y$ and $z$ signal lines, the LCD is blanked.

Similarly, when the A HORIZ MODE is selected, +5 V is applied to diodes CR330 and CR323. The $+5-\mathrm{V}$ level is applied to CR360 and CR323 to reverse bias them as before and again the LCD is blanked.

# PERFORMANCE CHECK PROCEDURE 

## INTRODUCTION

The "Performance Check Procedure" is used to verify the instrument's Performance Requirements as listed in the "Specification" (Section 1) and to determine the need for readjustment. These checks may also be used as an acceptance test and as a preliminary troubleshooting aid.

This procedure does not check every facet of instrument operation; rather it is concerned with those portions of the 2336 that are essential to measurement accuracy. Removing the instrument's cover is not necessary to perform this procedure. All checks are made using the operatoraccessible front- and rear-panel controls and connectors.

## TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The test equipment listed in Table 4-1 is a complete list of the equipment required to accomplish both the "Performance Check Procedure" in this section and the "Adjustment Procedure" in Section 5. Test equipment specifications described in Table 4-1 are the minimum necessary to provide accurate results. Therefore, equipment used must meet or exceed the listed specifications. Detailed operating instructions for test equipment are not given in this procedure. If more operating information is required, refer to the appropriate test equipment instruction manual.

When equipment other than that recommended is used, control settings of the test setup may need to be altered. If the exact item of equipment given as an example in Table 4-1 is not available, first check the "Purpose" column to verify use of this item. If it is used for a check that is of little or no importance to your measurement requirements, the item and corresponding steps may be deleted. If the check is important, use the "Minimum Specification" column carefully to determine if any other available test equipment might su ffice.

## PERFORMANCE CHECK INTERVAL

To ensure instrument accuracy, check its performance after every 2000 hours of operation or once each year, if used infrequently.

## LIMITS AND TOLERANCES

The limits and tolerances given in this procedure are valid for an instrument that has been calibrated at an ambient temperature between $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, is operating at an ambient temperature between $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted), and has had a warm-up period of at least 20 minutes. The stated limits and tolerances are instrument specifications only if they are listed in the "Performance Requirements" column of the "Specification" (Section 1). Tolerances given are applicable to the 2336 and do not include test-equipment error.

## SPECIAL FIXTURES

Special fixtures are used only where they simplify the test setup and procedure. These fixtures are available from Tektronix, Inc. and can be ordered by part number through your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

## PREPARATION

Test equipment items 1 through 17 in Table 4-1 are required to accomplish a complete Performance Check. Specific items of equipment required to perform each subsection in this procedure are listed at the beginning of the subsection. The item number shown in parentheses with each piece of equipment refers to the equipment item number presented in Table 4-1.

Before performing this procedure, ensure that the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch is set for the ac-power-input source voltage being used (see "Preparation for Use" in Section 2). Connect the test equipment and the instrument to be checked to an appropriate ac-power-input source.

This procedure is structured in subsections to permit checking individual sections of the instrument whenever a complete Performance Check is not required. At the beginning of each subsection is a list of all the front-panel control settings required to prepare the instrument for performing Step 1 in that subsection. Each succeeding step within a subsection should then be performed both in the sequence presented and in its entirety to ensure that control-setting changes will be correct for ensuing steps.

Table 4-1
Test Equipment Required

| Item No. and Description | Minimum Specification | Purpose | Examples of Suitable Test Equipment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Test Oscilloscope with 10X probe and 1 X probe ( $1 \times$ probe is optional accessory) | Bandwidth: dc to 100 MHz . Minimum deflection factor: $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$. Accuracy: $\pm 3 \%$. Dual trace. Probe: 10X scalefactor switching. | Power supply ripple check. Crt Z-axis compensation. Vertical gain adjustment. Trigger holdoff check. | a. TEKTRONIX 465B Oscilloscope with 2 (included) 10X probes. <br> b. TEKTRONIX P6101 Probe (1X). Part Number 010-6101-03. |
| 2. Calibration Generator | Standard-amplitude accuracy: $\pm 0.25 \%$. Signal amplitude: 2 mV to 50 V . Output signal: $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ square wave. Fast-rise repetition rate: 1 to 100 kHz . Rise time: 1 ns or less. Fastrise signal amplitude: 100 mV to 1 V . Aberrations: $\pm 2 \%$. Flatness: $\pm 0.5 \%$. Highamplitude output: variable to 60 V ; supplying at least 10 mA . | Vertical checks and adjustments. Trigger view checks and adjustments. X-gain adjustment. Z-axis check. | TEKTRONIX PG 506 Calibration Generator. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 3. Sine-Wave Generator | Frequency: 350 kHz to above 100 MHz . Output amplitude: variable from 0.5 to 5.5 V p-p. Output impedance: $50 \Omega$. Reference frequency: 50 to 350 kHz . Amplitude accuracy: constant within $3 \%$ of refer* ence frequency as output frequency changes. | Vertical centering checks and adjustments. Bandwidth and isolation checks. Trigger checks and adjustments. $X-Y$ phase difference check. $X-Y$ bandwidth check. | TEKTRONIX SG 503 Leveled Sine-Wave Generator. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 4. Time-Mark Generator | Marker outputs: 2 ns to 0.5 s . Marker accuracy: $\pm 0.1 \%$. Trigger output: 1 ms to $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, time-coincident with markers. | Crt Y -ax is and geometry adjustments. Horizontal timing checks and adjustments. | TEKTRONIX TG 501 TimeMark Generator. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 5. 50- $\Omega$ Signal Pickoff | Frequency response: 50 kHz to 100 MHz . Impedance: $50 \Omega$ for signal input, signal output, and trigger output. | Trigger checks and adjustments. | TEKTRONIX CT-3 Signal Pickoff. Part Number 017. 0061-00. |
| 6. Cable (2 required) | Impedance: $50 \Omega$. Length: 42 in. Connectors: bnc. | Signal interconnection. | Tektronix Part Number 012-0057-01. |
| 7. Adapter | Connectors: bnc male-tominiature probe tip. | Signal interconnection. | Tektronix Part Number 013-0084-01. |
| 8. Dual-Input Coupler | Connectors: bnc female-to-dual-bne male. | Vertical checks. Trigger checks and adjustments. $X-Y$ phase check. | Tektronix Part Number 067-0525-01. |

[^4]Table 4-1 (cont)

| Item No. and Description | Minimum Specification | Purpose | Examples of Suitable Test Equipment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9. T-Connector | Connectors: bnc. | Signal interconnection. | Tektronix Part Number 103-0030-00. |
| 10. 10X Attenuator | Ratio: 10X. Impedance: $50 \Omega$. Connectors: bnc. | Vertical compensation. Vertical bandwidth check. Trigger adjustments. | Tektronix Part Number 011-0059-02. |
| 11. $5 \times$ Attenuator | Ratio: 5 X . Impedance: $50 \Omega$. Connectors: bnc. | Vertical compensation. Trigger adjustments. | Tektronix Part Number 011-0060-02. |
| 12. $2 \times$ Attenuator | Ratio: 2 X . Impedance: $50 \Omega$. Connectors: bnc. | Vertical compensation. Trigger adjustments. | Tektronix Part Number 011-0069-02. |
| 13. Termination (2 required) | Impedance: $50 \Omega$. <br> Connectors: bnc. | Signal termination. | Tektronix Part Number 011-0049-01. |
| 14. Precision Cable | Impedance: $50 \Omega$. Length: 36 in. Connectors: bnc. | Signal interconnection. | Tektronix Part Number 012-0482-00. |
| 15. Adapter | Connectors: GR-to-bnc male. | Signal interconnection. | Tektronix Part Number 017-0064-00. |
| 16. Adapter | Connectors: GR-to-bnc female. | Signal interconnection. | Tektronix Part Number 017-0063-00. |
| 17. Low-Frequency Generator | Frequency: 60 Hz to 1 kHz . Output amplitude: variable from 30 mV to 4 V p-p. | Low-frequency trigger checks. | TEKTRONIX FG 502 Function Generator. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 18. Variable Autotransformer | Capable of supplying 1.5 A over a range of 108 to 132 V . | Power-supply regulation check. | General Radio W8WT3VM Variac Autotransformer. |
| 19. Digital Voltmeter | Range: 0 to 140 V . Dc voltage accuracy: $\pm 0.15 \% .4$ 1/2-digit display. | Low-voltage power supply checks and adjustments. Crt grid bias adjustment. Vertical and horizontal centering adjustments. | TEKTRONIX DM 501A Digital Multimeter. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 20. DC Voltmeter | Range: 0 to 2500 V , calibrated to $1 \%$ accuracy at -1960 V . | High-voltage power supply check. | Triplett Model 630-NA. |
| 21. Screwdriver | Length: 3 -in shaft. Bit size: 3/32 in. | Adjust variable resistors. | Xcelite R-3323. |
| 22. Shorting Strap |  | Power supply adjustment. |  |
| 23. Low-Capacitance Alignment Tool | Length: 1-in shaft, Bit size: $3 / 32$ in. | Adjust variable capacitors. | J.F.D. Electronics Corp. Adjustment Tool Number 5284. |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Requires a TM $\mathbf{5 0 0}$-series power-module mainframe.

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## VERTICAL

## Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):

10X Probe (part of Item 1)
Calibration Generator (Item 2)
Leveled Sine-Wave Generator (Item 3)
Two $50-\Omega$ BNC Cables (Item 6)
BNC-to-Probe-Tip Adapter (Item 7)
Dual-Input Coupler (Item 8)
BNC T-Connector (Item 9)

10X Attenuator (Item 10)
$5 \times$ Attenuator (Item 11)
2X Attenuator (Item 12)
Two 50- $\Omega$ BNC Terminations (Item 13)
Precision $50-\Omega$ BNC Cable (Item 14)
Low-Frequency Generator (Item 17)

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

## POWER

ON (button in)

## CRT

INTEN
FOCUS
As required for visible trace Best focused display

Vertical (Both Channels)

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| POSITION | Midrange |
| VOLTS/DIV | 5 m |
| VOLTS/DIV VAR | Calibrated detent |
| AC-GND-DC | GND |
| CH 2 INVERT | Normal (button out) |
| BW LIMIT | Full bandwidth (button |
|  | out) |

Trigger ( A and B , if applicable)
COUPLING
$A C$
LEVEL
Midrange

## SLOPE

SOURCE
Mode
TRIG HOLDOFF
(PUSH) VAR
Sweep
HORIZ MODE
$A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV
TIME (PULL) VAR
B DELAY TIME
POSITION
$\triangle$ TIME POSITION $\times 10 \mathrm{MAG}$ POSITION

## $+$

VERT MODE
AUTO
Off (in detent)

## A

1 ms (knobs locked) Pulled out and in calibrated detent

Fully counterclockwise Fully counterclockwise Off (button out) Midrange

## 1. Check Trace Alignment and Astigmatism

a. Position the baseline trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
b. CHECK-Trace is parallel with the center horizontal graticule line. If necessary, readjust the TRACE ROTATION potentiometer (front-panel screwdriver adjustment) to align trace exactly with the center horizontal graticule line.
c. CHECK-All portions of the trace are well defined and uniform over its entire length. If necessary, readjust the ASTIG potentiometer (front-panel screwdriver adjustment).

## 2. Check ALT Mode Operation

a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | 50 ms (knobs locked) |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL MODE | ALT |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |

b. Use the CH 1 and CH 2 Vertical POSITION controls to separate the two traces about 2 divisions apart.
c. CHECK-Sweep alternates in all positions of the $A$ and B SEC/DIV switch.

NOTE
At sweep speeds of 2 ms per division or faster, the trace alternations occur too rapidly to be seen.

## 3. Check CHOP Mode Operation

a. Set:
$A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV
$1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
VERTICAL MODE CHOP
A TRIGGER SOURCE
VERT MODE
b. Use the CH 1 and CH 2 Vertical POSITION controls to separate the two traces about 4 divisions apart.
c. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display of the CHOP frequency.
d. CHECK-Period of one cycle is 2.8 to $5.2 \mu$ s (approximately 4 horizontal divisions).

## 4. Check CH 2 INVERT Trace Shift <br> a. Select CH 2 VERTICAL MODE.

b. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Press in the CH 2 INVERT push button.
d. CHECK-Trace shift is 0.4 division or less when switching between normal (button out) and invert (button in).
e. Return the CH 2 INVERT push button to normal (button out).

## 5. Check CH 1 Attenuator Balance

a. Set:

VERTICALMODE CH 1
CH 1 VOLTS/DIV
0.1

CH 1 AC-GND-DC DC
$A$ and B SEC/DIV 1 ms
b. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Set CH 1 VOLTS/DIV to 50 m .
d. CHECK-For 0.2 division or less trace shift from the center horizontal graticule line.

## 6. Check CH 2 Attenuator Balance

a. Set:

VERTICAL MODE
CH 2
CH 2 VOLTS/DIV
CH 2 AC-GND-DC
0.1

DC
b. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Set CH 2 VOLTS/DIV to 50 m .
d. CHECK-For 0.2 division or less trace shift from the center horizontal graticule line.

## 7. Check Vertical POSITION Range and Centering

a. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | Fully clockwise |

b. Connect the leveled sine-wave generator output to the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination. Set the generator frequency to 50 kHz and adjust the output for a vertical display of 4.8 divisions.
c. Set CH 2 VOLTS/DIV to 10 m .
d. CHECK-Top of display can be positioned down to the center horizontal graticule line and bottom of the display can be positioned up to the center horizontal graticule line.
e. Move the signal to the CH 1 OR X input.
f. Select CH 1 VERTICAL MODE.
g. Repeat part $d$ for CH 1.

## 8. Check BEAM FIND Operation

a. Push in and hold the BEAM FIND push button.
b. CHECK-Compressed display is visible regardless of the settings of the following controls:

CH 1 POSITION
INTEN
Horizontal POSITION
c. Return both the Horizontal POSITION and the INTEN controls to midrange.
d. Set CH 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
e. While still holding in the BEAM FIND button, vertically position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
f. Release the BEAM FIND button.
g. CHECK-Trace remains in the graticule area.
h. Return $C H 1 A C-G N D-D C$ switch to $D C$ and disconnect the test equipment.

## 9. Check CH 1 and CH 2 DC Accuracy

a. Set CH 1 VOLTS/DIV to 5 m .
b. Connect a $20-\mathrm{mV}$ standard-amplitude signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable. Do not use a termination.
c. CHECK-CH 1 dc accuracy is within the limits (Vertical Deflection) given in Table 4-2.
d. Repeat part c for each CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch setting and corresponding standard-amplitude signal in Table 4-2.
e. Select CH 2 VERTICAL MODE and set CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch to 5.
f. Move the signal to the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input connector.
g. CHECK-CH 2 dc accuracy is within the limits given in Table 4-2.
h. Repeat part g for each CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch setting and corresponding standard-amplitude signal in Table 4-2. For greater efficiency, reverse the order of checks (from bottom to top).

Table 4-2
DC Accuracy Limits

| VOLTS/DIV <br> Switch <br> Setting | Standard <br> Amplitude <br> Signal | Vertical <br> Deflection <br> (Divisions) | 3\% Accuracy <br> (Divisions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 m | 20 mV | 4 | 3.88 to 4.12 |
| 10 m | 50 mV | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 20 m | 0.1 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 50 m | 0.2 V | 4 | 3.88 to 4.12 |
| 0.1 | 0.5 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 0.2 | 1.0 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 0.5 | 2.0 V | 4 | 3.88 to 4.12 |
| 1 | 5.0 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 2 | 10.0 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 5 | 20.0 V | 4 | 3.88 to 4.12 |

## 10. Check CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR Range

a. Set:

| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 5 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC-GND-DC (both) | DC |

b. Change the generator output to 10 mV .
c. CHECK-Display increases to at least 5 divisions when the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR control is rotated to its extreme clockwise rotation.
d. Move the signal to the CH 1 OR $\times$ input connector and select CH 1 VERTICAL MODE.
e. CHECK-Repeat part cusing the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV VAR control.
f. Return both VOLTS/DIV VAR controls to their calibrated detents and disconnect the input signal.

## 11. Check CH 1 and CH 2 Input Gate Current

a. Set both CH 1 and $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND}-\mathrm{DC}$ switches to GND.

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b. CHECK-For 0.5 nA or less ( 0.1 division or less) vertical shift in display while switching CH 1 AC-GND-DC switch from GND to AC.
c. Select CH 2 VERTICAL MODE.
d. CHECK-For 0.5 nA or less ( 0.1 division or less) vertical shift in display while switching CH 2 AC-GND-DC switch from GND to AC.

## 12. Check ADD Mode Operation

a. Set:

## AC-GND-DC (both) <br> DC <br> VERTICAL MODE ADD

b. Connect a $10-\mathrm{mV}$ standard-amplitude signal to both the CH 1 and CH 2 input connectors via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a dual-input coupler.
c. CHECK-Displayed signal is approximately 4 divisions in amplitude.

## 13. Check CH 1 and CH 2 Gain Balance

a. Press in CH 2 IIVVERT push button.
b. CHECK-Displayed vertical amplitude is approximately zero division.
c. Return the CH 2 INVERT push button to normal (button out) and disconnect the test equipment.
14. Check Vertical Low-Frequency Compensation
a. Set:

VERTICAL MODE
A and B SEC/DIV
VOLTS/DIV (both)

CH 1 0.2 ms (knobs locked) 10 m
b. Connect a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ fast-rise, positive-going, square-wave signal to the CH 1 OR X input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a 10 X attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. Adjust generator output to obtain a 5-division display. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable triggered display.
d. CHECK-Rolloff or overshoot is within $3 \%$ ( $\pm 0.15$ division) at each of the generator frequencies and corresponding SEC/DIV switch settings listed in Table 4-3.
e. Move the signal to the CH 2 OR Y input connector and select CH 2 VERTICAL MODE.
f. CHECK-Repeat part $d$ for CH 2.
g. Disconnect the input signal.

Table 4-3
Low-Frequency Compensation Setup

| Calibration Generator <br> Frequency | SEC/DIV <br> Switch Setting |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 kHz | 0.2 ms |
| 10 kHz | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 100 kHz | $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |

## 15. Check CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV Compensation

a. Set both A and B SEC/DIV to 0.2 ms (knobs locked).
b. Connect a 10 X probe to the CH 2 OR Y input.
c. Connect a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ high-amplitude, square-wave signal through a $2 \mathrm{X}, 5 \mathrm{X}$, or $10 \mathrm{X} 50-\Omega$ attenuator (depending on generator output amplitude) to a $50-\Omega$ termination that is connected to a bnc-to-probe-tip adapter. Insert the probe tip into the probe-tip adapter.
d. Adjust the generator output and select attenuators as necessary to obtain a 5 -division display.
e. Adjust probe compensation for the best flat-top waveform.

NOTE
Do not readjust probe compensation during the remainder of this step.
f. CHECK-Rolloff or overshoot of the waveform is within $3 \%$ ( $\pm 0.15$ division) at all settings of the VOLTS/ DIV switch between 5 m and 5 . Add or remove attenuators and/or termination as required and adjust the generator output amplitude as necessary to maintain a 5 -division display at each VOLTS/DIV switch setting.
g. Move the test setup to the CH 1 OR X input connector and select CH 1 VERTICAL MODE.
h. Repeat part for CH 1.
i. Disconnect the test setup.
16. Check CH 1 and CH 2 Transient Response
a. Set:

VERTICAL MODE
A and B SEC/DIV
VOLTS/DIV (both)
A TRIGGER SLOPE

## CH 2

$0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (knobs locked)
5 m

+ (button out)
b. Connect a $100-\mathrm{kHz}$ fast-rise, positive-going, squarewave signal via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a $10 X$ attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector. Set the generator output for a 5 -division vertical display.
c. Vertically center the display using the CH 2 POSITION control.
d. CHECK-Flat-top waveform is within $3 \%$ ( 4.85 to 5.15 divisions).
e. Repeat parts $c$ and $d$ for each of the following CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch settings: $10 \mathrm{~m}, 20 \mathrm{~m}, 50 \mathrm{~m}, 0.1$ and 0.2 . Adjust the generator output and select attenuators as necessary to maintain a 5 -division display at each VOLTS/ DIV switch setting.
f. Disconnect the test signal from the CH 2 OR Y input connector. Re-connect the 10X attenuator (if previously removed) and reduce the generator amplitude to minimum.
g. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 1 and connect the test signal to the CH 1 OR X input connector. Set the generator output amplitude for a 5 -division vertical display.
h. Vertically center the display using the CH 1 POSITION control.
i. CHECK—Repeat parts $d$ and e for CH 1.
j. Disconnect the test setup.

17. Check Signal Isolation
a. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 0.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| CH 2 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| AC-GND-DC (both) | DC |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

b. Connect a $25-\mathrm{MHz}$ leveled sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. Adjust generator for an 8 -division vertical display.
d. Select CH 2 VERTICAL MODE.
e. CHECK-Display amplitude is 4 divisions or less.
f. Move the test setup to the CH 2 OR Y input connector.
g. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| CH 2 VOLTS/DIV | 0.5 |
| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |

h. CHECK-Display amplitude is 4 divisions or less.
i. Disconnect the test setup.

## 18. Check CH 1 and CH 2 Bandwidth

a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | 0.2 ms (knobs locked) |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | Fully clockwise |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 5 m |

b. Connect a $50-\mathrm{kHz}$ leveled sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector via a precision $50 \Omega$ cable, a $10 \times$ attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. Set generator output for a vertical display of 5 divisions; then change its output frequency to 100 MHz .
d. CHECK-Display amplitude is 3.5 divisions or greater.

NOTE
Attempting to check the VOLTS/DIV settings beyond 0.5 will exceed the power-handling capability at the $50-\Omega$ termination and the output power of the recommended calibration equipment.
e. Repeat parts c and d for all CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch settings from 5 m to 0.5 . Adjust generator output amplitude and either add or remove attenuators as necessary to maintain a 5 -division, $50-\mathrm{kHz}$ reference-signal display.
f. Move the leveled sine-wave signal to the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input connector and select CH 2 VERTICAL MODE.
g. Repeat parts c and d for all CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch settings from 0.5 to 5 m . Adjust the generator output and either add or remove attenuators as needed to maintain a 5 -division, $50-\mathrm{kHz}$ reference-signal display.
h. Disconnect the test setup.

## 19. Check Trigger View Gain

a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | 0.2 ms (knobs locked) |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | DC |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | Midrange |

b. Connect a $0.2-\mathrm{V}$ standard-amplitude signal to the A EXT input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable. Use no termination.
c. While holding in the TRIG VIEW push button, use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the displayed signal.
d. CHECK-Display signal amplitude is 2 divisions $\pm 40 \%$ ( 1.2 divisions to 2.8 divisions) while holding in the TRIG VIEW push button.
e. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to EXT $\div 10$ and change the generator output to 2 V . While holding in the TRIG VIEW push button, use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the displayed signal.
f. CHECK-Display signal amplitude is 2 divisions $\pm 40 \%$ ( 1.2 divisions to 2.8 divisions) while holding in the TRIG VIEW push button.
g. Disconnect the test signal.

## 20. Check Trigger View Centering

a. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to EXT.
b. Connect a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ sine-wave signal to the $\mathrm{A} E X T$ input connector via a $50 \cdot \Omega$ cable. Use no termination.
c. While holding in the TRIG VIEW push button, set the generator output to obtain a 4 -division vertical display and use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the displayed signal.
d. CHECK-Start of sweep is within $\pm 1$ vertical division of the center horizontal graticule line.
e. Disconnect the test signal.

## 21. Check Trigger View Low-Frequency Compensation

a. Set:

A and B SEC/DIV $\quad 0.1 \mathrm{~ms}$ (knobs locked)
A TRIGGER SLOPE + (button out)
b. Connect a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ high-amplitude, square-wave signal to the A EXT input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a 10 X attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. While holding in the TRIG VIEW push button, set the generator output for a 4-division vertical display and use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the displayed signal.
d. CHECK-Square-wave leading edge has less than $20 \%$ rolloff or overshoot ( 3.2 to 4.8 divisions), while holding in the TRIG VIEW push button.
e. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to EXT $\div 10$.
f. While holding in the TRIG VIEW push button, adjust the generator output for a signal display of 4 vertical divisions and use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the displayed signal.
g. CHECK-Square-wave leading edge has less than $20 \%$ rolloff or overshoot ( 3.2 to 4.8 divisions) while holding in the TRIG VIEW push button.
h. Disconnect the test signal.

## 22. Check Trigger View High-Frequency Compensation

a. Set:

| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (knobs locked) |

b. Connect a $100-\mathrm{kHz}$ fast-rise, positive-going, squarewave signal to the A EXT input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. While holding in the TRIG VIEW push button, adjust the generator output for a signal display of 2 vertical divisions and use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the displayed signal.
d. CHECK-Square-wave front-corner overshoot or rolloff is less than $20 \%$ ( 1.6 to 2.4 divisions) while holding in the TRIG VIEW push button.
e. Disconnect the test setup.

## 23. Check Trigger View Delay

a. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| X10 MAG | On (button in) |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| A TRIGGER SLOPE | + (button out) |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | Midrange |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |
| CH 2 VOLTS/DIV | 0.1 |

b. Connect a $100-\mathrm{kHz}$ fast-rise, positive-going squarewave signal via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a $50-\Omega$ termination, and a dualinput coupler to the CH 2 ORY and A EXT input connectors.
c. Use the CH 2 POSITION control to vertically center the trace on the graticule and use the Horizontal POSITION control to center the rising portion of the signal on the center vertical graticule line.
d. While holding in the TRIG VIEW push button, adjust the generator output for a 5 -division vertical display of the Trigger View signal.
e. Adjust the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV and VAR controls to match the amplitude of the displayed signal to the amplitude of the Trigger View signal.
f. While holding in the TRIG VIEW push button, use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the Trigger View display. Use the CH 2 POSITION control to vertically center the CH 2 display.
g. CHECK-Time difference between the CH 2 and Trigger View signals (by alternately pressing in the TRIG VIEW push button and releasing it) is $3 \mathrm{~ns} \pm 2 \mathrm{~ns}(0.2$ to 1 horizontal graticule division or less).
h. Disconnect the test setup.

## 24. Check Common-Mode Rejection Ratio

a. Set:

| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 10 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC-GND-DC (both) | DC |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| CH 2 INVERT | Inverted (button in) |

b. Connect a $50-\mathrm{MHz}$, leveled sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR X and the CH 2 OR Y input connectors via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, a $10 X$ attenuator, a $50-\Omega$ termination, and a dual-input coupler.
c. Set the generator amplitude for a 6-division display.
d. Select ADD VERTICAL MODE.
e. CHECK-Display amplitude is 0.6 division or less.
f. If the check in part e meets the requirement, skip to part m . If it does not, continue with part $g$.

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g. Set VERTICAL MODE to display CH 1.
h. Change the generator frequency to 50 kHz and adjust the output to obtain a 6 -division display.
i. Set VERTICAL MODE to ADD.
j. Adjust CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR for minimum display amplitude (best CMRR).
k. Change the generator frequency to 50 MHz .
I. CHECK-Display amplitude is 0.6 division or less.
m. Press the CH 2 INVERT button to release it and disconnect the test setup.
25. Check Trigger View Bandwidth
a. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |

b. Connect a $50-\mathrm{kHz}$ leveled sine-wave signal to the A EXT input connector via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. Press in the TRIG VIEW push button and adjust the generator output for a 4 -division vertical display. Vertically center the display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
d. Set the generator output frequency to 80 MHz .
e. CHECK-For a display amplitude of 2.8 divisions or more with the TRIG VIEW button held in.
f. Disconnect the test setup.

## TRIGGERING

## Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):

Leveled Sine-Wave Generator (Item 3)
$50-\Omega$ Signal Pickoff (Item 5)
Two 50- $\Omega$ Cables (Item 6)
Dual-Input Coupler (Item 8)
10X Attenuator (Item 10)
2X Attenuator (Item 12)

Two $50-\Omega$ Terminations (Item 13)
$50-\Omega$ Precision Cable (Item 14)
GR-to-BNC Male Adapter (Item 15)
GR-to-BNC Female Adapter (Item 16)
Low-Frequency Generator (Item 17)

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

## POWER

ON (button in)

CRT

INTEN
FOCUS

Vertical
VERTICAL MODE
POSITION (both)
CH 1 VOLTS/DIV
CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VOLTS/DIV VAR (both) AC-GND-DC (both) CH 2 INVERT
BW LIMIT

As required for visible trace
Best focused display

## 1. Check $A$ and $B$ Internal Triggering

a. Connect a low-frequency $60 \cdot \mathrm{~Hz}$ sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR X input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a 10 X attenuator, a $2 X$ attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
b. Adjust the generator output for a 6 -division vertical display.
c. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 0.2 to obtain a 0.3 -division vertical signal display.
d. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained and the TRIG'D LED is illuminated by adjusting the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for each of the switch combinations listed in Table 4-4, except as noted in Table 4-4 footnotes.

Table 4-4
Switch Combinations for A Trigger Checks (CH 1)

| A TRIGGER <br> COUPLING | A TRIGGER <br> SOURCE | A TRIGGER <br> SLOPE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC | VERT MODE <br> CH 1 | + and - <br> - and + |
| LF REJ $^{\text {a }}$ | CH 1 <br> VERT MODE | + and - <br> - and + |
| HF REJ |  |  |
| DC | VERT MODE <br> CH 1 | + and - <br> - and + |
|  | CH 1 <br> VERTMODE | + and - <br> - and + |

[^5]e. CHECK-Stable display cannot be obtained for any position of the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch exceptioned in Table 4-4.
f. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to AC and obtain a stable display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
g. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
h. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained by adjusting the B TRIGGER LEVEL control for each of the switch combinations listed in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5
Switch Combinations for B Trigger Checks

| B TRIGGER SOURCE | B TRIGGER SLOPE |
| :---: | :---: |
| VERT MODE | + and - |
| CH 1 | + and - |

i. Move the input signal from the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector to the CH 2 OR Y input connector.
j. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZMODE | A |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | CH 2 |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | CH 2 |

k. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained and the TRIG‘D LED is illuminated by adjusting the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for each of the switch combinations listed in Table 4-6, except as noted in Table 4-6 footnotes.

Table 4-6
Switch Combinations for A Trigger Checks (CH 2)

| AC TRIGGER COUPLING | A TRIGGER SLOPE |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC | + and - |
| LF REJ |  |
| HFREJb | - and + |
| DC | + and - |

[^6]1. CHECK-Stable display cannot be obtained for any position of the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch exceptioned in Table 4-6.
m. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to AC and obtain a stable display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
n. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
o. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained by adjusting the B TRIGGER LEVEL with B TRIGGER SLOPE at either + or -.
p. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.
q. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

r. Connect a $10-\mathrm{MHz}$ leveled sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR X input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
s. Repeat parts $b$ through o for the $20-\mathrm{MHz}$ signal.
t. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZMODE | A |
| X1OMAG | On (button in) |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

u. Set the generator to produce a $100-\mathrm{MHz}, 1.1$-division vertical display.
v. Repeat parts $d$ through of for the $100-\mathrm{MHz}$ signal.
w. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.
2. Check $A$ and $B$ External Triggering and Jitter
a. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 5 ms |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |

b. Connect a $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR X and the A EXT input connectors via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a 10 X attenuator, a $2 X$ attenuator, a $50-\Omega$ termination, and a dual-input coupler.
c. Set the generator output for a 5 -division vertical display.
d. Repeat Step 1, parts k and I .
e. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to $A C$ and obtain a stable display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
f. Set HORIZ MODE to $B$ and move the signal from the A EXT input connector to the B EXT input connector.
g. CHECK - Stable display can be obtained by adjusting the B TRIGGER LEVEL control with the B TRIGGER SLOPE switch in either + or -
h. Remove the 10 X attenuator from the test setup and move the signal from the B EXT input connector to the A EXT input connector.
i. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 0.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT $\div 10$ |

j. Repeat Step 1, parts k and I.
k. Connect the test setup as shown in Figure 4-1.


Figure 4-1. Test setup for external trigger and jitter checks.

## Performance Check Procedure-2336 Service

1. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 10 m |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

m . Set the leveled sine-wave generator for a $50-\mathrm{kHz}$, 5-division display.
n. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |

o. Set the generator to 20 MHz .
p. Move the signal from the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input connector to the A EXT input connector.
q. Repeat Step 1, parts k and I.
r. Repeat parts e through $h$ of this step.
s. Set:

HORIZ MODE A
A TRIGGER SOURCE EXT $\div 10$
t. Repeat Step 1, parts $k$ and .
u. Reconnect the test setup as shown in Figure 4-1.
v. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 50 m |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

$x$. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| X10 MAG | On (button in) |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |

y. Set the generator to 100 MHz .
z. Move the signal from the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input connector to the A EXT input connector.
aa. Repeat Step 1, parts k and I .
ab. Repeat parts e through $h$ of this step.
ac. Set:
HORIZ MODE A A TRIGGER SOURCE EXT $\div 10$
ad. Repeat Step 1, parts $k$ and I.
ae. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to $A C$ and adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
af. CHECK-For less than 0.2 division of horizontal waveform jitter.
ag. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to EXT and reinsert the 10 X attenuator into the test setup.
ah. CHECK-For less than 0.2 division of horizontal waveform jitter.

## 3. Check NORM Triggering Mode Operation

a. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to VERT MODE.
b. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
c. Set the A TRIGGER Mode to NORM.
d. CHECK-Stable display is visible.
e. Set CH 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
f. CHECK-For no visible display.

## 4. Check SGL SWP Mode Operation

a. Set:

CH 1 AC-GND-DC
X10 MAG
$A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV

## DC

Off (button out)
$20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
b. Adjust the output of the leveled sine-wave generator for a $50-\mathrm{kHz}, 2$-division vertical display.
c. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control until the display just triggers.
d. Set the CH 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
e. Press in the SGL SWP push button. The READY LED should illuminate and remain on.
f. Set $C H 1 A C-G N D-D C$ switch to $D C$.
g. CHECK-READY LED goes out and a single sweep occurs.

## NOTE

The INTEN control may require adjustment to observe the single-sweep trace.
h. Press in the SGL SWP push button several times.
i. CHECK—Single-sweep trace occurs, and READY LED illuminates briefly every time the SGL SWP push button is pressed in and released.

## 5. Check $A$ and $B$ External Trigger Ranges

a. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 0.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| TRIGGER SLOPE (both) | + |
| TRIGGER SOURCE (both) | EXT |
| A TRIGGER Mode | AUTO |

b. Connect a $50-\mathrm{kHz}$ sinewave signal to the CH 1 ORX and A EXT input connectors via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, a $50-\Omega$ termination, and a dual-input coupler.
c. Set the generator output for a 4-division vertical display.
d. CHECK-Display is triggered along the entire positive slope of the waveform as the A TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated.
e. CHECK-Display is not triggered (free runs) at either extreme of rotation.
f. Set A TRIGGER SLOPE switch to --
g. CHECK-Display is triggered along the entire negative slope of the waveform as the A TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated.
h. CHECK-Display is not triggered (free runs) at either extreme of rotation.
i. Move the input signal from the A EXT input connector to the B EXT input connector.
j. Set:

## A TRIGGER LEVEL Fully counterclockwise HORIZ MODE B

k. Repeat parts $d$ through $i$ for the $B$ Sweep using the B TRIGGER LEVEL control and the B TRIGGER SLOPE switch.
I. Disconnect the test setup.

# HORIZONTAL 

## Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):

Calibration Generator (Item 2)
Leveled Sine-Wave Generator (Item 3) Time-Mark Generator (Item 4)
$50-\Omega$ Cable (Item 6)

Dual-Input Coupler (Item 8)
$50-\Omega$ Termination (Item 13)
Precision Cable (Item 14)
Low-Frequency Generator (Item 17)

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

| POWER | ON (button in) |
| :---: | :--- |
| CRT |  |
| INTEN | As required for <br> visible display <br> FOCUS |

## Vertical (Both Channels)

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| POSITION | Midrange |
| VOLTS/DIV | 0.2 |
| VOLTS/DIV VAR | Calibrated detent |
| AC-GND-DC | DC |
| CH 2 INVERT | Normal (button out) |
| BW LIMIT | Full bandwidth |
|  | (button out) |

Trigger (A and B, if applicable)

COUPLING
LEVEL
SLOPE
A SOURCE
B SOURCE
Mode
TRIG HOLDOFF
(PUSH) VAR

AC
As needed for a stable display $+$

VERT MODE VERT MODE AUTO

Off (in detent)

1. Check $A$ and $B$ Timing Accuracy and Linearity
a. Connect 50 -ns time markers from the time-mark generator via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 1 OR X input connector.
b. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display and vertically center the display using the CH 1 POSITION control.
c. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the first time marker with the first vertical graticule line.
d. CHECK-The SEC/DIV timing accuracy is within $2 \%$ ( 0.2 division at the 11 th time marker), and linearity is within $5 \%$ ( 0.1 division over any 2 -division portion of the graticule).
e. Repeat part $d$ for A SEC/DIV switch settings of $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to 0.5 s given in Table 4-7. Readjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL and Horizontal POSITION controls as necessary.

## Sweep

| HORIZ MODE | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (knobs locked) |
| TIME (PULL) VAR | Pulled out and in |
|  | calibrated detent |
| B DELAY TIME |  |
| POSITION | Fully counterclockwise |
| POSITION | Midrange |

## NOTE

For the A SECIDIV settings from 50 ms to 0.5 s per division, watch the time-marker tips only at the 1 st and 11th graticule lines while adjusting the Horizontal POSITION control and checking the timing accuracy.

| f. Set: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| X10 MAG | On (button in) |
| A TRIGGER Mode | AUTO |

g. CHECK-The A Magnified timing accuracy and linearity using the SEC/DIV switch settings and the timemark generator settings given in Table 4-7 under the " $\times 10$ MAG' column. At each setting combination, timing must be accurate to within $3 \%$ ( 0.3 division at the 11 th time marker). When checking accuracy, exclude the first and last 40 ns of the sweep. Linearity must be within $5 \%$ ( 0.1 division) over any 2 -division portion of the graticule. When checking linearity, exclude the first- and last-displayed divisions for the $A$ and B SEC/DIV switch settings of $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.

Table 4-7
Settings for Timing Accuracy Checks

| A and B SEC/DIV Switch Setting | Time-Mark Generator Output |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Normal | X10 MAG |
| $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 50 ns | 5 ns |
| $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 10 ns |
| $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 20 ns |
| $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 50 ns |
| $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 0.1 ms | 0.1 ms | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 0.2 ms | 0.2 ms | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 0.5 ms | 0.5 ms | $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 1 ms | 1 ms | 0.1 ms |
| 2 ms | 2 ms | 0.2 ms |
| 5 ms | 5 ms | 0.5 ms |
| $10 \mathrm{~ms}^{\text {a }}$ | 10 ms | 1 ms |
| $20 \mathrm{~ms}^{\text {a }}$ | 20 ms | 2 ms |
| $50 \mathrm{~ms}^{\text {a }}$ | 50 ms | 5 ms |
| A Sweep Only |  |  |
| $0.1 \mathrm{~s}^{\text {a }}$ | 0.1 s | 10 ms |
| $0.2 \mathrm{~s}^{\text {a }}$ | 0.2 s | 20 ms |
| $0.5 \mathrm{~s}^{\text {a }}$ | 0.5 s | 50 ms |

[^7] Mode to NORM.
h. Set:

| HORIZ MODE | B |
| :--- | :--- |
| B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A SEC/DIV | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |
| A TRIGGER Mode | AUTO |

i. Select 50 -ns time markers from the time-mark generator and adjust the A and B TRIGGER LEVEL controls (if necessary) for a stable display.
j. CHECK-Repeat parts $d$ through $g$ for the B Sweep.

## 2. Check $\Delta$ Time Readout Accuracy

a. Set:

| A SEC/DIV | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| HORIZ MODE | A INTEN |
| A TRIGGER Mode | AUTO |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | $\triangle$ TIME |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |

b. Select $0.2-\mu \mathrm{s}$ time markers from the time-mark generator.
c. Use the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to position the start of one intensified zone to the left of the second vertical graticule line. Use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to position the start of the other intensified zone just to the left of the tenth vertical graticule line ( $\Delta$ Time readout should be about $1.600 \mu \mathrm{~s})$.
d. Set HORIZ MODE to $B$ and use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to superimpose the time markers.
e. $\mathrm{CHECK}-\triangle$ Time readout is within the range of values specified in Table 4-8 for the SEC/DIV switches and timemarker settings used.
f. Repeat part e for the remaining $A$ and B SEC/DIV switch settings and time-marker combinations listed in Table 4-8. Use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to superimpose the time markers at each SEC/DIV switch setting before checking the $\Delta$ Time readout accuracy.

Table 4-8
$\Delta$ Time Readout Accuracy

| A <br> SEC/DIV <br> Switch <br> Setting | B <br> SEC/DIV <br> Switch <br> Setting | Time <br> Markers | $\Delta$ Time <br> Readout |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $1.583 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $1.617 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $3.95 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $4.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $7.91 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $8.09 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ <br> $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $15.83 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $16.17 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $39.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $40.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ For SEC/DIV switch settings slower than 5 ms , set the $A$ TRIGGER Mode to NORM.

## 3. Check Delay Jitter

a. Set:

| A SEC/DIV | 1 ms |
| :--- | :--- |
| B SEC/DIV | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| HORIZ MODE | A INTEN |

b. Select $1-\mathrm{ms}$ time markers from the time-mark generator.
c. Align the intensified zones with the second time marker using the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls.
d. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
e. Align the rising edges of the time markers with the center vertical graticule line using the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls.
f. CHECK-For 1 division or less of horizontal jitter on the rising edges of the time markers.
g. Rotate the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control clockwise to bring each succeeding time marker within the graticule viewing area (up to a $\triangle$ Time readout of 9 ms ) and CHECK for 1 division or less of pulse jitter on the rising edge of each time marker.
h. Rotate the B DELAY TIME POSITION control clockwise to bring each succeeding time marker within the graticule viewing area (down to a $\Delta$ Time readout of 0 ms ) and CHECK for 1 division or less of pulse jitter on the rising edges of the time markers.

## 4. Check X10 MAG Registration

a. Set:

HORIZ MODE.
A
$\times 10 \mathrm{MAG} \quad$ On (button in)
b. Position the time-marker baseline to the bottom horizontal graticule line using the CH 1 POSITION control.
c. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to position the displayed time marker to the center vertical graticule line.
d. Release the $\times 10$ MAG push button (button out).
e. CHECK-Time marker remains centered within 0.2 division of the center vertical graticule line.

## 5. Check A Sweep Length

a. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to position the third time marker to the first vertical graticule line.
b. CHECK-Horizontal trace extends at least 0.5 division, but not more than 1.5 divisions, past the 9 th vertical graticule line.

## 6. Check A SEC/DIV VAR Range

a. Set:

A and B SEC/DIV 2 ms (knobs locked) TIME (PULL) VAR

2 ms knobs locked) Pulled out and in calibrated detent
b. Select $5-\mathrm{ms}$ time markers from the time-mark generator.
c. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the first time marker with the first vertical graticule line.
d. CHECK-At least one time marker per division can be obtained by rotating the TIME (PULL) VAR control counterclockwise.
e. Return the TIME (PULL) VAR control to its calibrated detent.

## 7. Check A and B Sweep Horizontal POSITION Range

## a. Set:

A and B SEC/DIV
1 ms (knobs locked)
Horizontal POSITION
Fully counterclockwise
b. CHECK-Sweep ends to the left of the center vertical graticule line.
c. Rotate the Horizontal POSITION control fully clockwise.
d. CHECK-Sweep begins to the right of the center vertical graticule line.
e. Set:

HORIZ MODE B
Horizontal POSITION
Fully counterclockwise
f. Repeat parts b through d for the B Sweep.
g. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 8. Check X-Y Gain

a. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | $X \cdot Y$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 10 m |
| CH 2 AC-GND-DC | GND |
| HORIZ MODE | A |

b. Connect a 50 mV standard-amplitude signal from the calibration generator to the CH 1 OR X input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable.
c. CHECK-For a display of 5 divisions $\pm 0.25$ division (4.75 to 5.25 divisions).
d. Disconnect the test setup.

## 9. Check $X-Y$ Bandwidth

a. Connect a 50 kHz leveled sine-wave signal via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 1 ORX input connector.
b. Set the generator for a 6 -division horizontal display.
c. Without changing the generator amplitude, adjust generator output frequency to 2 MHz .
d. CHECK-Display is at least 4.2 divisions in length.
e. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 10. Check X-Y Phase Differential

a. Connect a $200-\mathrm{kHz}$ sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ and $C H 2$ OR $Y$ input connectors via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a $50-\Omega$ termination, and a dual-input coupler.
b. Adjust the generator output amplitude for $\mathbf{6}$ divisions of horizontal deflection.
c. Set $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND}-\mathrm{DC}$ switch to DC .
d. Vertically center the display using the channel 2 POSITION control, and horizontally center the display using the horizontal POSITION control.
e. CHECK-Opening is 0.3 division or less, measured horizontally.
f. Disconnect the test setup.

## EXTERNAL Z-AXIS AND CALIBRATOR

## Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):

Calibration Generator (Item 2)
T-Connector (Item 9)
Two 50- $\Omega$ Cables (Item 6)

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

POWER
ON (button in)

## CRT

INTEN
FOCUS

Vertical (Both Channels)
VERTICAL MODE
POSITION
VOLTS/DIV
VOLTS/DIV VAR
AC-GND-DC
CH 2 INVERT
BW LIMIT

As required for visible trace Best focused display

## CH 1

Midrange
2
Calibrated detent
DC
Normal (button out) Full bandwidth (button out)

Trigger ( A and B , if applicable)
COUPLING
LEVEL
SLOPE
SOURCE
Mode
TRIG HOLDOFF (PUSH)
$A C$
Fully clockwise

+ (button out)
VERT MODE
AUTO
Off (in detent)


## Sweep

## HORIZ MODE

$A$ and B SEC/DIV
TIME (PULL) VAR
B DELAY TIME
POSITION
X10 MAG
POSITION
A2 ms (knobs locked)Pulled out and incalibrated detentFully counterclockwiseOff (button out)

## 1. Check External Z-Axis Operation

a. Connect a $5 . \mathrm{V}$ standard-amplitude, square-wave signal to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector and to the EXT Z-AXIS input connector (located on the rear panel) via a $50-\Omega \mathrm{T}$-connector and two $50-\Omega$ cables.
b. CHECK-For noticeable intensity modulation of the trace when the INTEN control is set for normal-viewing brightness. Adjust the TIME (PULL) VAR control, if necessary, to observe the modulation. Return the TIME (PULL) VAR control to the calibrated detent.
c. Disconnect the test setup.

## 2. Check AMPL CAL Operation

a. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 5 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 1 ms (knobs locked) |

b. Connect the 10 X probe (supplied with the 2336) to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector. Insert the probe tip into the AMPL CAL connector.
c. CHECK-For a 4-division vertical display of the AMPL CAL square-wave signal (square-wave period is typically 1 ms , within $25 \%$ ).

[^8]
# ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE 

## INTRODUCTION

## IMPORTANT—PLEASE READ BEFORE USING THIS PROCEDURE

The "Adjustment Procedure" is used to return the instrument to conformance with its "Performance Requirements" as listed in the "Specification" (Section 1). These adjustments should be performed only after the checks in the "Performance Check Procedure" (Section 4) have indicated a need for adjustment of the instrument.

## TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The test equipment listed in Table $4-1$ is a complete list of the equipment required to accomplish both the "Adjustment Procedure" in this section and the "Performance Check Procedure" in Section 4. Test equipment specifications described in Table 4-1 are the minimum necessary to provide accurate results. Therefore, equipment used must meet or exceed the listed specifications. Detailed operating instructions for test equipment are not given in this procedure. If more operating information is required, refer to the appropriate test equipment instruction manual.

When equipment other than that recommended is used, control settings of the test setup may need to be altered. If the exact item of equipment given as an example in Table 4-1 is not available, first check the "Purpose" column to verify use of this item. If it is used for a check or adjustment that is of little or no importance to your measurement requirements, the item and corresponding steps may be deleted. If the check or adjustment is important, use the "Minimum Specification" column to determine if any other available test equipment might suffice.

LIMITS AND TOLERANCES

The limits and tolerances stated in this procedure are instrument specifications only if they are listed in the "Performance Requirements" column of the "Specification" (Section 1). Tolerances given are applicable only to the instrument undergoing adjustment and do not include test equipment error. Adjustment of the instrument must be accomplished at an ambient temperature between $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and the instrument must have had a warm-up period of at least 20 minutes.

## PARTIAL PROCEDURES

This procedure is structured in subsections to permit adjustment of individual sections of the instrument (except the Power Supply) whenever a complete readjustment is not required. For example, if only the Vertical section fails to meet the Performance Requirements (or has had repairs made or components replaced), it can be readjusted with little or no effect on other sections of the instrument. However, if the Power Supply section has undergone repairs or adjustments that change the absolute value of any of the supply voltages, a complete readjustment of the instrument may be required.

At the beginning of each subsection is a list of all the front-panel control settings required to prepare the instrument for performing Step 1 in that subsection. Each succeeding step within a subsection should then be performed both in the sequence presented and in its entirety to ensure that control settings will be correct for ensuing steps.

## Adjustment Procedure-2336 Service

## INTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS AND ADJUSTMENT INTERACTION

Do not preset any internal controls or change the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ Power-Supply adjustment, since that will typically necessitate a complete readjustment of the instrument, when only a partial readjustment might otherwise be required. To avoid unnecessary readjustment, change an internal control setting only when a Performance Characteristic cannot be met with the original setting. When it is necessary to change the setting of any internal control, always check Table 5-1 for possible interacting adjustments that might be required.

The use of Table 5-1 is particularly important if only a partial procedure is performed or if a circuit requires readjustment due to a component replacement. To use this table, first find the adjustment that was made lextreme left column). Then move to the right, across the row, until you come to a darkened square. From the darkened square, move up the table and check the accuracy of the adjustment found at the heading of that column. Readjust if necessary.

Specific interactions are called out within certain adjustment steps to indicate that the adjustments must be repeated until no further improvement is noted.

## PREPARATION FOR ADJUSTMENT

It is necessary to remove the instrument cabinet to perform the Adjustment Procedure. See the "Cabinet" removal instructions located in the "Maintenance" section of the manual.

Before performing this procedure, ensure that the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch is set for the ac-power-input source voltage being used (see "Preparation for Use" in Section 2). This procedure is written for the instrument to be operated from a $115-\mathrm{V}$ ac-power-input source. Operating from other input-source voltages will require setting the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR switch to the appropriate setting for the available ac-power-input source.

All test equipment items described in Table 4-1 are required to accomplish a complete Adjustment Procedure. The specific items of equipment needed to perform each subsection in this procedure are listed at the beginning of the subsection. The item number shown in parentheses with each piece of equipment refers to the equipment item number presented in Table 4-1.

Connect the test equipment to an appropriate ac-powerinput source and connect the 2336 to a variable autotransformer (Item 18 in Table 4-1) that is set for 115 V ac . Apply power and allow a 20 -minute warm-up period before commencing any adjustments.

## Display

The most accurate display adjustments are made with a stable, well-focused, low-intensity display. Unless otherwise noted, adjust the INTEN, ASTIG, FOCUS, and TRIGGER LEVEL controls as needed to view the display.

## Step and Part Titles

Where possible in this procedure, instrument performance is checked before an adjustment is made. Steps containing both checks and adjustments are titled "Check/ Adjust." Those steps with only checks are titled "Check."

If a part is titled "CHECK/ADJUST," first perform a check to determine whether the instrument meets the requirement. If it does, the adjustment is not required.

Table 5-1
Adjustment Interactions

| Adjustments or Replacements Made | Adjustments Affected |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{2} \\ & { }_{3} \\ & \frac{0}{x} \\ & 4 \\ & n \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\stackrel{0}{2}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{8} \\ & \underset{0}{2} \\ & \frac{N}{7} \\ & \frac{1}{y} \\ & \underset{x}{x} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{2}{4} \\ 0 \\ \frac{N}{c} \\ \frac{0}{1} \\ \frac{0}{x} \end{gathered}$ | 2 $\frac{2}{4}$ $\vdots$ 2 $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 <br> $\frac{U}{2}$ <br> $\frac{3}{3}$ <br> $\frac{1}{0}$ <br> $\frac{1}{8}$ <br> $\frac{8}{5}$ <br> $\frac{4}{4}$ <br> $\frac{1}{3}$ |  <br> $\frac{2}{8}$ <br> $\frac{\square}{U}$ <br> $\bar{y}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3 8 3 3 4 4 |
| TRACE ROTATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Y-AXIS ALIGNMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GEOMETRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CRT GRID BIAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Z-AXIS COMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 ns TIMING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X1 HORIZ GAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X10 HORZZ GAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X-Y GAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAG REGISTRATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A HIGH SPEED TIMING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $B$ HIGH SPEED TIMING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DELAY START |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DELAY STOP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A HYSTERESIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A SLOPE OFFSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B HYSTERESIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B SLOPE OFFSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VERT MODE LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC EXT LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VERTICAL OUTPUT GAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VERTICAL BALANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CH1 GAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CH 2 GAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CH1 VAR BAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CH 2 VAR BAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CH1 ATTENUATOR BAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CH2 ATTENUATOR BAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CRT REPLACEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| +40-V ADJ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## MAIN POWER SUPPLY

## Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):

Test Oscilloscope with $1 \times$ Probe (Itern 1)
Variable Autotransformer (Item 18)
Digital Voltmeter (Item 19)
Screwdriver (Item 21)
Shorting Strap (Item 22)

## See ADUUSTMENT LOCATIONS 1 and ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS 4

at the back of this manual for test point and adjustment locations.

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

```
LINE VOLTAGE
SELECTOR
POWER
115 V
ON (button in)
```

CRT
INTEN
FOCUS

Minimum (Fully counterclockwise)
Best focused display

Vertical (Both Channels) VERTICAL MODE

POSITION
VOLTSIDIV
VOLTS/DIV VAR
AC-GND-DC
CH 2 INVERT
BW LIMIT

Trigger
COUPLING
LEVEL
SLOPE
SOURCE
Mode
TRIG HOLDOFF
(PUSH) VAR
$X-Y(C H 1$ and $C H 2$ buttons in)
Midrange
5 m
Calibrated detent
GND
Normal (button out)
Full bandwidth (button out)

Sweep

| HORIZ MODE | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 1 ms (knobs locked) |
| TIME (PULL) VAR | Pulled out and in |
|  | calibrated detent |
| B DELAY TIME |  |
| POSITION | Fully counterclockwise |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |
| POSITION | Midrange |

1. Check/Adjust Power Supply DC Levels, Regulation, and Ripple (R231)

NOTE
Review the information at the beginning of this section before starting this step.
a. Connect the digital voltmeter low lead to chassis ground and connect the volts lead to the first test point listed in Table 5-2.
b. CHECK-Voltage reading is within the range given in Table 5-2.
c. Repeat parts $a$ and $b$ for each test point in Table 5-2.
d. If all voltages are within tolerance, skip to part g . If they are not, continue with part $e$.

## NOTE

Adjustment of the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ Power Supply may require a complete readjustment of the instrument. Do not adjust the $+40 . \mathrm{V}$ Power Supply if it is within tolerance, unless a complete adjustment procedure is to be performed.

Table 5-2
Main Power Supply Tolerances and p-p Ripple

| Power <br> Supply | Test <br> Point <br> + Lead) | Reading | Tolerance | Typical <br> p-p <br> Ripple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +40 V | TP247 | +39.92 to <br> +40.08 | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | 1 mV |
| +10 V | TP252 | +9.91 to <br> +10.09 | $\pm 0.9 \%$ | 1 mV |
| -10 V | TP265 | -9.88 to <br> -10.12 | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | 1 mV |
| +5 V | TP255 | +4.97 to <br> +5.04 | $\pm 0.7 \%$ | 1 mV |
| -5 V | TP264 | -4.95 to <br> -5.05 | $\pm 0.9 \%$ | 1 mV |
| +102 V | TP320 | +99.4 to <br> +104.6 | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | 1 V |

e. Connect the digital voltmeter low lead to chassis ground and connect the volts lead to TP247.
f. ADJUST-+40-V Supply (R231) for +40 V and again CHECK all power supply do levels according to Table 5-2.
g. Disconnect the voltmeter.
h. Set test oscilloscope controls as follows:
$A$ and $B \operatorname{Sec} / D i v$
Ac-Gnd-Dc (both)
Trigger controls

5 ms
Ac
As required for a stable display
i. Connect the test oscilloscope to the first test point given in Table 5-2 via a $1 \times$ probe and cascaded gain on the oscilloscope. This will obtain the necessary vertical resolution for measuring ripple amplitude.
j. CHECK-Ripple amplitude of the dc supply while varying the autotransformer output voltage between 100 V and 132 V . Ripple amplitude should be within the typical value given in Table 5-2.
k. Repeat part j for each test point in Table 5-2.
I. Return the autotransformer output voltage to 115 V and disconnect the test setup.

## 2. Check High-Voltage Overdrive

a. Connect the digital voltmeter low lead to chassis ground and connect the volts lead to TP320 $(+102 \mathrm{~V}$ supply). Set the autotransformer to zero output.
b. Connect a shorting strap between TP184 and TP185.
c. CHECK-While slowly increasing the autotransformer output, that the voltage level increases to $112 \mathrm{~V} \pm 4 \mathrm{~V}$, then drops to approximately 13 V . Note that a buzzing sound is heard just before the voltage drops. Reset the autotransformer for a 115 V output.
d. Set POWER switch to OFF, remove the shorting strap, and disconnect the voltmeter. Set POWER switch to ON .

## DISPLAY AND Z-AXIS

## Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):

Test Oscilloscope with 10X Probe (Item 1) Time-Mark Generator (Item 4) $50-\Omega$ BNC Cable (Item 6) $50-\Omega$ BNC Termination (Item 13)

Digital Voltmeter (Item 19)
Screwdriver (Item 21)
Low-Capacitance Alignment Tool (Item 23)

See ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS 4 at the back of this manual for test point and adjustment locations.

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR POWER

## CRT

INTEN
FOCUS
115 V
ON (button in)

As required for visible trace
Best focused display

Vertical (Both Channels)
VERTICAL MODE
POSITION
VOLTS/DIV
VOLTS/DIV VAR
AC-GND-DC
CH 2 INVERT
BW LIMIT

Trigger
COUPLING
LEVEL

SLOPE
SOURCE
Mode
TRIG HOLDOFF
(PUSH) VAR

COUPLING
LEVEL

SLOPE
RCE

TRIG HOLDOFF
(PUSH) VAR
$X-Y(C H 1$ and $C H 2$ buttons in)
Midrange
5 m
Calibrated detent
GND
Normal (button out)
Full bandwidth (button out)

## Sweep

| HORIZ MODE | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 1 ms (knobs locked) |
| TIME (PULL)VAR | Pulled out and in |
|  | calibrated detent |
| B DELAY TIME |  |
| POSITION | Fully counterclockwise |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |
| POSITION | Midrange |

## 1. Check/Adjust CRT Grid Bias (R140)

a. Connect the digital voltmeter low lead to chassis ground and the volts lead to TP130.
b. Set the INTEN control for a digital voltmeter reading of +20 V .
c. CHECK-Display for a well-defined, low-intensity dot. Adjust the FOCUS and ASTIG controls as necessary.
d. ADJUST-CRT Grid Bias (R140) for a dot, then back off the control until the dot is just visible.
e. Disconnect the test setup.

## 2. Check/Adjust Trace Alignment

a. Set:

VERTICAL MODE CH 1
$A$ and B SEC/DIV
INTEN
0.5 ms

As required for visible trace
b. Use the CH 1 POSITION control to move the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
c. CHECK-Trace is parallel with the center horizontal graticule line.
d. ADJUST-TRACE ROTATION control (front-panel screwdriver adjustment) to align the trace parallel with the center horizontal graticule line.

## 3. Check/Adjust Y-Axis Alignment (R203)

a. Set:

VERTICAL MODE
CH 2 AC-GND-DC
$X-Y(C H 1$ and $C H 2$ buttons in)

CH 2 VOLTS/DIV
CH 2 POSITION
DC
0.1 Fully counterclockwise
b. Connect $0.5-\mathrm{ms}$ time markers from the time-mark generator to the CH 2 OR Y input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to move the display to the center vertical graticule line.
d. CHECK-Display for 0.1 division of tilt or less when compared to the center vertical graticule line.
e. ADJUST-Y-Axis Alignment (R203) to align the display parallel with the center vertical graticule line.
f. INTERACTION-TRACE ROTATION adjustment. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for best display alignment.

## 4. Check/Adjust Geometry (R202)

```
a. Set:
```

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | CH 2 |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | For a stable display |

b. CHECK-Display for 0.1 division or less of bowing of the time markers across the graticule area from top to bottom.
c. ADJUST-Geometry (R202) for minimum bowing of the time markers across the graticule area (especially at the left and right vertical graticule lines).
d. INTERACTION-Y-Axis Alignment adjustment. Repeat Steps 3 and 4 for best display alignment.
e. Disconnect the test setup from the instrument.

## 5. Check/Adjust Z-Axis Compensation (C101 and C128)

a. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | Fully clockwise |

b. Set test oscilloscope controls as follows:

| Volts/Div | 0.2 V (with 10X probe) |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B Sec/Div | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| AC-Gnd-DC (both) | Dc |
| Trigger controls | As required for a stable <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> display |

c. Connect the 10 X probe from the test oscilloscope to TP127 and connect the probe ground clip to TP92 (GIND 2).
d. Adjust the 2336 INTEN control for a 5 -division ( $5-\mathrm{V}$ ) vertical display (on the test oscilloscope) of the unblanking gate.
e. ADJUST-Z-Axis Compensation (C101), using a lowcapacitance alignment tool, for the best square front corner on the unblanking pulse displayed on the test oscilloscope. Also adjust C128 for the best flat top just after the front corner.
f. CHECK-The p-p aberration is less than $\pm 5 \%(0.25$ division).
g. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## VERTICAL

```
Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):
    Test Oscilloscope with 10\times Probe (Item 1)
    Calibration Generator (Item 2)
    Leveled Sine-Wave Generator (Item 3)
    Two 50-\Omega BNC Cables (Item 6)
    Bnc-to-Probe-Tip Adapter (Item 7)
    Dual-Input Coupler (Item 8)
    10X Attenuator (Item 10)
    5X Attenuator (Item 11)
```


## $2 \times$ Attenuator (Item 12)

Two $50-\Omega$ BNC Terminations (Item 13)
Precision $50-\Omega$ BNC Cable (Item 14)
Low-Frequency Generator (Item 17)
Digital Voltmeter (Item 19)
Screwdriver (Item 21)
Low-Capacitance Alignment Tool (Item 23)

See ADIUSTMENT LOCATIONS and ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS 4 at
the back of this manual for test point and adjustment locations.

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

LINE VOLTAGE
SELECTOR 115 V
POWER ON (button in)

## CRT

INTEN
FOCUS

## Vertical (Both Channels)

VERTICAL MODE
POSITION
VOLTS/DIV
VOLTS/DIV VAR
AC-GND-DC
CH 2 INVERT
BW LIMIT

Trigger
COUPLING
LEVEL
SLOPE
SOURCE
Mode
TRIG HOLDOFF
(PUSH) VAR

CH 1
Midrange
5 m
Calibrated detent
DC
Normal (button out)
Full bandwidth (button out)

## Sweep

| HORIZ MODE | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 1 ms (knobs locked) |
| TIME (PULL) VAR | Pulled out and in |
|  | calibrated detent |
| B DELAY TIME |  |
| POSITION | Fully counterclockwise |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |
| POSITION | Midrange |

As required for visible trace Best focused display

## 1. Check Input Coupling Switches

a. Connect a $20-\mathrm{mV}$, standard-amplitude square-wave signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable.
b. Position the bottom of the display to the center horizontal graticule line and set the CH 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
c. CHECK-Trace is at the center horizontal graticule line with no vertical deflection.
d. Set the $\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND}-\mathrm{DC}$ switch to AC .
e. CHECK-Display is centered about the center horizontal graticule line.

[^9]
## Adjustment Procedure-2336 Service

g. Position the bottom of the display to the center horizontal graticule line and set the CH 2 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
h. CHECK-Trace is at the center horizontal graticule line with no vertical deflection.
i. Set CH 2 AC -GND-DC switch to AC .
j. CHECK-Display is centered about the center horizontal graticule line.
k. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 2. Check ALT Mode Operation

a. Set:
$A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV
50 ms (knobs locked)
VERTICAL MODE ALT
A TRIGGER LEVEL Fully clockwise
b. Position CH 1 and CH 2 traces about 2 divisions apart.
c. CHECK-Sweeps alternate for all A SEC/DIV switch settings.

## NOTE

At sweep speeds of 2 ms per division or faster, the trace alternations occur rapidly and cannot be observed.
d. Set HORIZ MODE to B and repeat part $c$ for the $B$ sweeps.
b. Vertically spread the CH 1 and CH 2 traces about 4 divisions apart using the CH 1 and CH 2 POSITION controls and adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
c. CHECK-Vertical switching transients are completely blanked between horizontal chopped segments for normal viewing intensity.
d. CHECK_Period of one complete square-wave cycle is 2.8 to $5.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (approximately 4 horizontal divisions).
e. Rotate the A TRIGGER LEVEL control fully clockwise.
f. CHECK-Two traces are visible for all B SEC/DIV switch settings.
g. Set HORIZ MODE to $A$ and repeat part $f$ for the A sweeps.

## 4. Check AUTO Vertical Mode Operation

a. Set:

VERTICAL MODE
AUTO (ALT and CHOP buttons in)
$A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV 0.2 ms
b. Set test oscilloscope controls as follows:

| Volts/Div | 1 V (with $10 \times$ probe) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Time/Div | 0.5 ms |
| Ac-Gnd-Dc | Dc |
| Trigger controls | As required for a stable |
|  | display |

c. Connect a 10 X probe from the test oscilloscope to TP61 (CH 1).
d. Verify that the display is a square-wave signal with a period of approximately 4.8 ms .
e. Set the A and B SEC/DIV controls to 0.5 ms .
f. CHECK-Display on the test oscilloscope becomes a square-wave signal with a period of approximately $2 \mu$ s (adjust the test oscilloscope Time/Div control as necessary to view the signal).
g. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 5. Check BEAM FIND Operation

a. Push in and hold the BEAM FIND push button.
b. CHECK-Display remains entirely in the graticule area regardless of the settings of the Vertical and Horizontal POSITION controls, with the $\times 10$ MAG push button both in and out.
c. CHECK-Trace intensity remains constant and visible regardless of the INTEN control setting.
d. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 1 and center the CH 1 trace both vertically and horizontally while holding in the BEAM FIND push button.
e. Release the BEAM FIND button.
f. CHECK-Trace remains centered within the graticule area.

## 6. Check/Adjust CH 1 Attenuator Balance (R10)

a. Set:

CH 1 VOLTS/DIV
0.1

CH 1 AC-GND-DC
DC
b. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV control to 50 m .

NOTE
CH 1 Attenuator Balance (R10) is adjusted while the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV control is set to 0.1 .
d. CHECK/ADJUST-CH 1 Attenuator Balance (R10) for no discernable trace shift from the center horizontal graticule line when the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV control is switched between 0.1 and 50 m .

## 7. Check/Adjust CH 1 VOLTS/DIV VAR Balance (R22) and UNCAL. LED

a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | 1 ms (knobs locked) |
| :--- | :--- |
| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 10 m |
| CH 1 AC-GND-DC | GND |

b. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Rotate the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV VAR control clockwise out of its calibrated detent.
d. CHECK-UNCAL LED is illuminated.
e. CHECK/ADJUST-CH 1 Var Balance (R22) for no discernable trace shift when rotating the VOLTS/DIV VAR control from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise.
f. Return the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV VAR control to its calibrated detent (fully counterclockwise).

## 8. Check/Adjust CH 2 Attenuator Balance (R74)

a. Set:
CH 2 VOLTS/DIV
0.1
CH 2 AC-GND-DC DC
b. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Set the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV control to 50 m .

NOTE
CH 2 Attenuator Balance (R74) is adjusted while the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV control is set to 0.1 .
d. CHECK/ADJUST-CH 2 Attenuator Balance (R74) for no discernable trace shift from the center horizontal graticule line when the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV control is switched between 0.1 and 50 m .

## 9. Check/Adjust CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR Balance (R83) and UNCAL LED

a. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 10 m |
| CH 2 AC-GND-DC | GND |

b. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Rotate the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR control clockwise out of its calibrated detent.
d. CHECK-UNCAL LED is illuminated.
e. CHECK/ADJUST-CH 2 Var Balance (R83) for no discernable trace shift when rotating the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR control from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise.
f. Return the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR control to its calibrated detent (fully counterclockwise).

## 10. Check/Adjust Vertical Output Gain (R44)

a. Connect the digital voltmeter leads between TP156 and TP176, set voltmeter scale to 200 mV and adjust the CH 2 Vertical POSITION control for a voltmeter indication of 0 V .
b. Adjust Vertical Balance (R18) to position the trace on the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Adjust the CH 2 Vertical POSITION control for a voltmeter indication of 150 mV .
d. ADJUST-Vertical Output Gain (R44) to position the trace 2 divisions above the center horizontal graticule line.

## NOTE

If the trace does not reach exactly 2 full divisions above the center horizontal graticule line, set R44 to maximum or minimum to position the trace as closely as possible to 2 divisions above the center horizontal graticule line.
e. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 11. Check/Adjust Vertical Balance (R18)

a. Set the CH 2 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
b. Rotate the channel 2 POSITION control while alternately pressing in and releasing the CH 2 INVERT button until a point is reached where there is no trace movement.
c. CHECK/ADJUST-_Vertical Balance (R18) to vertically position the trace within $\pm 0.4$ division of the center horizontal graaticule line.
d. Repeat parts $b$ and $c$ as necessary.

## 12. Check/Adjust CH 1 and CH 2 Vertical Gain (R47 and R114)

a. Set:

| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 5 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC-GND-DC (both) | DC |
| CH 2 INVERT | Normal (button out) |

b. Connect a $20-\mathrm{mV}$, standard-amplitude square-wave signal to the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input connector via a $50 \Omega$ cable.
c. CHECK/ADJUST-CH 2 Vertical Gain (R114) for a display amplitude of 4 divisions $\pm 3 \%$ (3.88 to 4.12 divisions).
d. CHECK-Dc accuracies are within display limits at each CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch setting and standardamplitude signal as listed in Table 5-3.

## e. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 1.

f. Set the generator to 20 mV and move the input signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector.
g. CHECK/ADJUST-CH 1 Vertical Gain (R47) for display amplitude of 4 divisions $\pm 3 \%$ ( 3.88 to 4.12 divisions).
h. CHECK-Dc accuracies are within display limits at each CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch setting and standardamplitude signal as listed in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3
Vertical DC Accuracy Checks

| VOLTS/DIV <br> Switch <br> Setting | Standard <br> Amplitude <br> Signal | Deflection for <br> 3\% Accuracy <br> (divisions) | Display <br> Limits <br> (divisions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 m | 50 mV | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 20 m | 0.1 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 50 m | 0.2 V | 4 | 3.88 to 4.12 |
| 0.1 | 0.5 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 0.2 | 1 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 0.5 | 2 V | 4 | 3.88 to 4.12 |
| 1 | 5 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 2 | 10 V | 5 | 4.85 to 5.15 |
| 5 | 20 V | 4 | 3.88 to 4.12 |

## 13. Check CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR Range

a. Set:

VOLTS/DIV (both) 5 m
AC-GND-DC (both) DC
b. Rotate the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV VAR control fully clockwise.
c. CHECK-Display increases to 5 divisions or more in amplitude.
d. Move the test signal to the CH 2 OR X input connector and set VERTICAL MODE to CH 2.
e. Rotate the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV VAR control fully clockwise.
f. CHECK-Display increases to 5 divisions or more in amplitude.
g. Return both VAR controls to their calibrated detents.
h. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 14. Check CH 1 and CH 2 Input Gate Current

a. Set both AC-GND-DC switches to GND.
b. CHECK-For 0.1 division or less vertical shift in display ( 0.5 nA or less input gate current) while alternating the CH 2 AC-GND-DC switch between AC and GND.
c. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 1 .
d. CHECK-For 0.1 division or less vertical shift in display $(0.5 \mathrm{nA}$ or less input gate current) while alternating the CH 1 AC-GND-DC switch between $A C$ and GND.

## 15. Check ADD Mode Operation

a. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | ADD |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC-GND-DC (both) | $D C$ |

b. Connect a $10-\mathrm{mV}$, standard-amplitude square-wave signal to both CH 1 ORX and $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input connectors via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a dual-input coupler.
c. CHECK-Display amplitude is 4 divisions $\pm 3 \%$ ( 3.88 to 4.12 divisions).

## 16. Check Compression and Expansion

a. Set:

| CH 2 AC-GND-DC | GND |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |

b. Adjust the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV VAR control (if necessary) for an exact 2-division vertical display centered within the graticule area.
c. Position the top of the display to the top graticule line.
d. CHECK-For display compression or expansion of 0.1 division or less.

[^10]f. CHECK-For display compression or expansion of 0.1 division or less.
g. Return the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV VAR control to its calibrated detent.
h. Disconnect the test setup from the instrument.

## 17. Check/Adjust CH 1 and CH 2 Low-Frequency Transient Response and Compensation (R66, R73, R31 and R92)

a. Set:
VERTICAL MODE
AC-GND-DC (both)
VOLTSIDIV (both)
A TRIGGER SOURCE
A SECIDIV
A TRIGGER LEVEL

CHOP DC 5 m
CH 1
A SECIDIV
1 ms
For a stable display
b. Connect a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ signal from the square-wave generator's fast-rise, positive-going output via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, a $\times 10$ attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector.
c. Adjust the generator output to obtain a 5 -division vertical display.
d. Position the CH 2 trace on the center horizontal graticule line, center the CH 1 display, and adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
e. CHECK—Display overshoot or rounding is within $\pm 3 \%$ ( 4.85 to 5.15 divisions) for each CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch setting from 5 m to 0.2 and waveform flatness is within $\pm 2 \%$ ( 0.1 division) at all settings. Adjust the generator output and/or remove the attenuator as necessary to maintain a 5 -division vertical display throughout this step. If not within tolerance proceed to part $f$; if within tolerance skip to part j .
f. Set CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV to 10 m and adjust the generator output for a 5 -division vertical display.
g. Repeat part d.
h. ADJUST -Low-frequency Compensation (R66 and $\mathrm{R73}$ ) for no vertical deflection on the CH 2 trace.
i. ADJUST-Low-frequency Compensation (R31) for the best flat-top square wave on the CH 1 display.
j. Set generator output to minimum amplitude and move the test signal to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector.

```
k. Set:
VOLTS/DIV (CH 2) }5\textrm{m
VERTICAL MODE CH 2
A TRIGGER SOURCE CH2
A TRIGGER LEVEL For a stable display
```

1. Vertically center the CH 2 display and repeat parts c and e for CH 2 . If within tolerance skip to Step 18; if not, proceed to part m .
$m$. Reduce generator output to minimum, reinstall the attenuator, and set CH 2 VOLTS/DIV to 10 m .
n. ADJUST-Low-frequency compensation (R92) for the best flat-top square wave on the CH 2 display.
o. Repeat all of Step 17 as necessary, then proceed to Step 18.

## 18. Check/Adjust CH 1 and CH 220 pf Compensation (C1 and C62 on A10 Board)

a. Reduce generator output to minimum and reinstall the attenuator.
b. Set:

VERTICAL MODE CH 2
VOLTS/DIV (both) 10 m
A TRIGGER SOURCE VERT MODE
A TRIGGER LEVEL For a stable display
c. Adjust generator output for a 5-division vertical display and set A TRIGGER LEVEL for a stable display.
d. Note shape of displayed waveform.
e. Set CH 2 VOLTS/DIV to 0.1 and readjust generator output for a 5 -division vertical display (remove atteuator if necessary).
f. CHECK-Displayed waveform shape matches that noted in part $d$. If so skip to part $h$, if not proceed to part $g$.
g. ADJUST-C62 for waveform shape to match the waveform noted in part d.
h. Set CH 2 VOLTS/DIV to 0.2 and set generator for a $5-$ division display. Check that waveform shape matches that noted in part d. If not, repeat all of Steps 17 and 18. (If still not correct a circuit malfunction is indicated)
i. Set generator for minimum output.
j. Move the test signal to the CH 1 or X input connector.
k. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 1.
I. Repeat parts c through e for channel 1.
m. CHECK-Displayed waveform shape matches the waveform noted in part d for channel 1 . If so, skip to Step 19, if not, proceed to part $n$.
n. ADJUST-C1 for waveform shape to match the waveform noted in part $d$ for channel 1 .
o. Repeat part $h$ for channel 1.
19. Check/Adjust Vertical Output High-Frequency Compensation (R29, R32, C33, C36, R39 and C39) and CH 1 and CH 2 Preamplifier High-Frequency Compensation (R33, C33, C58, R95, and C95)
a. Set:

VERTICAL MODE CH 1
VOLTS/DIV
A TRIGGER SOURCE
A SEC/DIV
BW LIMIT

10 m
VERT MODE
$1 \mu \mathrm{~S}$
Full Bandwidth (button out)
b. Set generator for minimum output amplitude and connect a fast-rise, postive-going 100 kHz signal from the square-wave generator output via a precision $50 \Omega$ cable a 10X attenuator and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 2 OR Y input connector.
c. Adjust the generator output for a 5 -division vertical signal display.
d. CHECK-Flat-top display aberrations are within $\pm 3 \%$ ( 0.15 division or less). See Figure 5-1 for a typical display.
e. ADJUST--Vertical Output Amplifier HF Compensation (R29, R32, and C33) for the best flat-top display (see Figure 5-1).
f. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
g. ADJUST-Vertical Output Amplifier HF Compensation (C36) for the best flat-top display (see Figure 5-1).
h. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
i. ADJUST-CH 2 Preamp HF Compensation (R95 and C95) and Vertical Output Amplifier HF Compensation (R39 and C39) for best front corner (see Figure 5-1).


Figure 5-1. Areas affected by high-frequency compensation adjustments.
j. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 1 and move the test signal to the CH 1 OR X input connector.
k. ADJUST-CH 1 Preamp HF Compensation (R33, C33 and C58) for best front corner (see Figure 5-1) NOTE: C58 affects the same area on the waveform as C33 and R33 do. C58 is located just to the right of Q57 (see ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS 1 and Figure 9-7).
I. INTERACTION-It may be necessary to compromise the Vertical Output Amplifier and CH 1 Preamp adjustments made in part $k$ to obtain the best high-frequency match between CH 1 and CH 2.

## 20. Check CH 1 and CH 2 Transient Response

a. Set:

VERTICAL MODE CH 1
VOLTS/DIV 5 m
b. Set the generator output for a 5-division vertical display.

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c. Vertically center the display using the channel 1 POSITION control.
d. CHECK-Flat-top waveform is within $\pm 3 \%$ (4.85 to 5.15 divisions).
e. Position the top of the display to the bottom horizontal graticule line.
f. CHECK—Flat-top waveform is within $\pm 5 \%$ ( 4.75 to 5.25 divisions).
g. Repeat parts $c$ and $d$ for each of the following CH IVOLTS/DIV switch settings: $10 \mathrm{~m}, 20 \mathrm{~m}, 50 \mathrm{~m}, 0.1$ and 0.2. Adjust the generaor output and select attenuators as necessary to maintain a 5 -division display at each VOLTS/DIV switch settings.
h. Reduce the generator output and set VERTICAL MODE to CH 2 then move the test signal to the CH 2 OR Y input connector.
i. Repeat parts b through g for CH 2 .
j. Set:
VOLTS/DIV (both) $\quad 5 \mathrm{~m}$
A TRIGGER SLOPE
k. Connect a 100 kHz fast-rise, negative-going squarewave signal from the generator via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, a $10 X$ attenuator and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector, and adjust the generator output for a 5 -division vertical display.

1. Vertically center the display using the CH 2 POSITION control.
m. CHECK—Flat-bottom waveform is within $\pm 5 \%$ ( 4.75 to 5.25 divisions).
n. Position the bottom of the display to the top horizontal graticule line.
o. CHECK-Flat-bottom waveform is within $\pm 7 \%$ ( 4.65 to 5.35 divisions).
p. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 1 and move the test signal to the CH 1 ORX input connector.
q. Repeat parts I through o for CH 1.
r. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 21. Check Bandwidth

a. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A SEC/DIV | 0.2 ms |
| TRIGGER SLOPE | + (button out) |

b. Connect the leveled sine-wave generator referencesignal frequency ( 50 kHz ) via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, a 10 X attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector.
c. Adjust the generator output for a 5 -division vertical display of the generator reference-signal frequency.
d. Set the generator frequency to 100 MHz ; do not readjust the generator output amplitude.
e. CHECK-Display amplitude is 3.5 divisions or more.
f. Repeat parts c, d, and e of this step for the following positions of the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch: 5 m through 1.
g. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 2 and move the test signal to the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input connector.
h. Repeat parts $c, d$, and $e$ for the following positions of the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch: 5 m through 1.
i. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.
22. Check Trigger View Gain
a. Set:

## A TRIGGER SOURCE <br> A TRIGGER LEVEL. <br> EXT <br> Midrange

b. Connect a $0.2-\mathrm{V}$ standard-amplitude signal to the A EXT input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable. Use no termination.
c. Hold in the TRIG VIEW push button and use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the display.
d. CHECK-Displayed signal amplitude is 2 divisions $\pm 40 \%$ ( 1.2 divisions to 2.8 divisions) while holding in the TRIG VIEW push button.
e. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to EXT $\div 10$ and change the generator output to 2 V .
f. CHECK-Repeat parts $\mathbf{c}$ and d.
g. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 23. Check Trigger View Centering

a. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to EXT.
b. Connect a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$, low-frequency sine-wave signal to the A EXT input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable. Use no termination.
c. Hold in the TRIG VIEW push button and set the generator output to obtain a 4-division vertical display. Use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the display.
d. CHECK—Start of sweep is within $\pm 1$ vertical division of the center horizontal graticule line.
e. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 24. Check Trigger View Low-Frequency Compensation

a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | 0.1 ms (knobs locked) |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER SLOPE | + (button out) |
| A TRIG COUPLING | DC |

b. Connect a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$, high-amplitude square-wave signal to the A EXT input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a 2 X attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. Hold in the TRIG VIEW push button and set the generator output for a 4-division vertical display. Use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the display.
d. CHECK-Square-wave leading-edge rolloff or overshoot is $\pm 20 \%$ or less ( 0.8 division or less) while holding in the TRIG VIEW push button.
e. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to EXT $\div 10$.
f. CHECK-Repeat parts c and d.
g. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 25. Check Trigger View High-Frequency Compensation

a. Set:

| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (knobs locked) |

b. Connect a $100-\mathrm{kHz}$ fast-rise, positive-going squarewave signal to the A EXT input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
c. Hold in the TRIG VIEW push button and adjust the generator output for a signal display of 4 vertical divisions. Use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to vertically center the display.
d. CHECK-Square-wave front-corner overshoot or rolloff is $\pm 20 \%$ or less ( 3.2 to 4.8 divisions) while holding in the TRIG VIEW push button.
e. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 26. Check Trigger View Delay

a. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| X10 MAG | On (button in) |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| A TRIGGER SLOPE | + (button out) |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | Midrange |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |
| CH 2 VOLTS/DIV | 0.1 |

b. Connect a $100-\mathrm{kHz}$ fast-rise, positive-going squarewave signal via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a $50-\Omega$ termination and a dualinput coupler to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector and the A EXT input connector.
c. Use the CH 2 POSITION control to vertically center the trace on the graticule and use the Horizontal POSITION control to center the rising portion of the signal on the center vertical graticule line.
d. Hold in the TRIG VIEW push button and adjust the generator output for a 5-division vertical display of the Trigger View signal. Vertically center the display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
e. Release the TRIG VIEW push button and adjust the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV and VAR controls to match the amplitude of the displayed signal to the amplitude of the Trigger View signal. Vertically center the CH 2 display using the CH 2 POSITION control.

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f. CHECK-Time difference between the CH 2 and Trigger View signals (by alternately pressing in the TRIG VIEW push button and releasing it) is $3 \mathrm{~ns} \pm 2 \mathrm{~ns}$ ( 0.2 to 1 horizontal graticule division).
g. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 27. Check Trigger View Bandwidth

a. Set:

```
A and B SEC/DIV . 
X10MAG Off (button out)
```

b. Connect a leveled sine-wave generator's reference signal frequency via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the A EXT input connector.
c. Press in the TRIG VIEW push button and adjust the generator output for a 4 -division vertical display. Center the display vertically using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
d. Set the generator output frequency to 80 MHz ; do not readjust the generator output amplitude.
e. CHECK-For a display amplitude of 2.8 divisions or more with the TRIG VIEW button held in.
f. Release the TRIG VIEW push button and move the test signal from the A EXT input connector to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector.

## 28. Check Channel Isolation

a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| CH 2 VOLTS/DIV | 0.5 |
| AC-GND-DC (both) | DC |

b. Change the generator frequency to 25 MHz and adjust the generator amplitude for an 8 -division vertical display.
c. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | CH 2 |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | As required for stable <br> display |

d. CHECK-CH 1 display amplitude is 4 divisions or less.
e. Move the test signal to the CH 1 OR X input connector.
f. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 0.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| CH 2 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| VERTICALMODE | CH 2 |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | CH 1 |
| A TRIGGER LEVEL | As required for stable <br> display |

g. $\mathrm{CHECK}-\mathrm{CH} 2$ display amplitude is 4 divisions or less.
h. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 29. Check Common-Mode Rejection Ratio

a. Set:

| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 10 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| CH 2 INVERT | inverted (button in) |

b. Connect a $20-\mathrm{MHz}$ leveled sine-wave signal via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, a 10 X attenuator, a $50-\Omega$ termination, and a dual-input coupler to the $\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{OR} X$ and the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connectors.
c. Set the generator amplitude for a 6 -division vertical display.
d. Set VERTICAL MODE to ADD.
e. CHECK-ADD display amplitude is 0.6 division or less.
f. Press the CH 2 INVERT button to release it, then disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 30. Check Bandwidth Limit Operation

a. Set:

| BW L.IMIT | Limited bandwidth |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL MODE | (button in) |
| CH 1 |  |

b. Connect the leveled sine-wave generator's referencefrequency signal via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector.
c. Set the generator output amplitude for a 6-division vertical display.
d. Increase the generator output frequency until the display decreases to 4.2 vertical divisions.
e. CHECK-Generator output frequency is set to $20 \mathrm{MHz}, \pm 5 \mathrm{MHz}$.
f. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## TRIGGERING

## Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):

Calibration Generator (Item 2)
Leveled Sine-Wave Generator (Item 3)
$50-\Omega$ Signal Pickoff (Item 5)
Two $50-\Omega$ BNC Cables (Item 6)
Dual-Input Coupler (Item 8)
10X Attenuator (Item 10)
Two $50-\Omega$ BNC Terminations (Item 13)

Precision $50-\Omega$ BNC Cable (Item 14)
GR-to-BNC-Male Adapter (Item 15)
GR-to-BNC-Female Adapter (Item 16)
Low-Frequency Generator (Item 17)
Screwdriver (Item 21)
Low-Capacitance Alignment Tool (Item 23)

See ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS 2 at the back of this manual for test point and adjustment locations.

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

LINE VOLTAGE
SELECTOR POWER

115 V
ON (button in)

## CRT

INTEN
FOCUS

## Vertical

VERTICAL MODE
POSITION (both)
CH 1 VOLTS/DIV
CH 2 VOLTS/DIV
VOLTS/DIV VAR (both) AC-GND-DC (both) CH 2 INVERT BW LIMIT

CH 1
Midrange
10 m
0.2

Calibrated detent
DC
Normal (button out)
Full bandwidth
(button out)

Trigger ( $A$ and $B$, if applicable)

COUPLING
LEVEL
SLOPE
SOURCE
A TRIGGER Mode TRIG HOLDOFF (PUSH) VAR

## AC

As required for stable display

+ (button out)
CH 1
AUTO
Off (in detent)


## Sweep

| HORIZ MODE | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (knobs locked) |
| TIME (PULL) VAR | Pulled out |
| B DELAY TIME |  |
| POSITION | Fully counterclockwise |
| $\triangle$ TIME POSITION | Fully counterclockwise |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |
| POSITION | Midrange |

## 1. Adjust A Trigger Slope Offset (R82) and A Hysteresis (R106)

a. Connect a leveled sine-wave generator via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector.
b. Set the leveled sine-wave generator for a $50-\mathrm{kHz}$ 4 -division display, then switch the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV control to 0.2.
c. Rotate Hysteresis adjustment R106 fully counterclockwise, then adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
d. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 0.5 .
e. ADJUST-Hysteresis (R106) clockwise just until any setting of the A TRIGGER LEVEL control will not obtain a stable display of a 0.08 -division vertical signal.

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f. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 0.2 and check that adjusting the A TRIGGER LEVEL control will obtain a stable display on a 0.2 -division vertical signal.
g. Repeat parts e and funtil a stable display can be obtained with a 0.2 -division signal, but not with a 0.08 -division signal.
h. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 10 m and set the $A$ and B SEC/DIV switches to $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
i. ADJUST-A Trigger Slope Offset (R82) so that the display triggers at the same point on the waveform for both the + (plus) and - (minus) SLOPE switch positions.
j. Repeat parts e through i until no improvement is noted.

## 2. Adjust B Trigger Slope Offset (R127) and B Hysteresis (R163)

a. Set:

A and B SEC/DIV
$20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (knobs locked)
HORIZ MODE
CH 1 VOLTS/DIV
0.2
b. Rotate B Hysteresis adjustment R163 fully counterclockwise, then adjust the B TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
c. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 0.5 .
d. ADJUST-B Hysteresis (R163) clockwise just until any setting of the B TRIGGER LEVEL control will not obtain a stable display of a 0.08 -division vertical signal.
e. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 0.2 and check that adjusting the B TRIGGER LEVEL control will obtain a stable display on a 0.2 -division vertical signal.
f. Repeat parts $b$ through e until a stable display can be obtained with a 0.2 -division signal but not with a 0.08 -division signal.
g. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 10 m and set the A and B SEC/DIV switches to $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
h. ADJUST-B Trigger Slope Offset (R127) so that the display triggers at the same point on the waveform for both the + (plus) and - (minus) SLOPE switch positions.
3. Adjust Vert Mode DC Level (R29)
a. Set:

| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| A TRIGGER SLOPE | + (button out) |

b. Center the display vertically and use the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to obtain a stable display with the waveform starting at the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to DC.
d. ADJUST-Vert Mode DC Level (R29) for a stable triggered display which starts at the center horizontal graticule line.
e. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 4. Check $A$ and $B$ Internal Triggering

a. Connect a $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ low-frequency sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a $10 \times$ attenuator, a $2 X$ attenuator, and a $50-\Omega$ termination.
b. Set the $A$ and B SEC/DIV switches to 5 ms .
c. Adjust the generator output for a 6 -division vertical display. Then set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 0.2 to obtain a 0.3 -division vertical signal display.
d. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained and the TRIG'D LED is illuminated by adjusting the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for each of the switch combinations listed in Table 5-4, except as noted in Table 5.4 footnotes.
e. CHECK-Stable display cannot be obtained for any position of the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch exceptioned in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4
Switch Combinations for A Trigger Checks (CH 1)

| A TRIGGER <br> COUPLING | A TRIGGER <br> SOURCE | A TRIGGER <br> SLOPE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC | VERT MODE <br> CH 1 | + and - <br> - and + |
| LF REJ $^{\text {a }}$ | CH 1 <br> VERT MODE | + and - <br> - and + |
| HF REJ |  |  |
| DC | VERT MODE <br> CH 1 | + and - <br> - and + |
| CH 1 | + and - <br> - and + |  |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Will not trigger at 60 Hz in A HORIZ MODE.
${ }^{b}$ Will not trigger at 20 MHz and 100 MHz in A HORIZ MODE.
f. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to AC and obtain a stable display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
g. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
h. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained by adjusting the B TRIGGER LEVEL control for each of the switch combinations listed in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5
Switch Combinations for B Trigger Checks

| B TRIGGER SOURCE | B TRIGGER SLOPE |
| :---: | :---: |
| VERT MODE | + and - |
| CH 1 | + and - |

i. Move the input signal from the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector.
j. Set:

VERTICAL MODE
CH 2
HORIZ MODE
A TRIGGER SOURCE
B TRIGGER SOURCE
A
CH 2
CH 2
k. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained, and the TRIG'D LED is illuminated by adjusting the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for each of the switch combinations listed in Table 5-6, except as noted in Table 5-6 footnotes.
I. CHECK-Stable display cannot be obtained for any position of the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch exceptioned in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6
Switch Combinations for $A$ Trigger Checks ( CH 2)

| AC TRIGGER COUPLING | A TRIGGER SLOPE |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC | + and - |
| LFREJ $^{\mathrm{a}}$ | - and + |
| HFREJ | + and - |
| DC | - and + |

${ }^{a}$ will not trigger at 60 Hz in A HORIZ MODE.
${ }^{b}$ will not trigger at 20 MHz and 100 MHz in A HORIZ MODE.
$m$. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to $A C$ and obtain a stable display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
n. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
o. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained by adjusting the B TRIGGER LEVEL with B TRIGGER SLOPE at either + or - .
p. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.
q. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

r. Connect a $20 \cdot \mathrm{MHz}$ leveled sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination.

## Adjustment Procedure-2336 Service

s. Repeat parts $b$ through o for the $20-\mathrm{MHz}$ signal.
t. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| $\times 10$ MAG | On (button in) |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

u. Set the generator to produce a $100-\mathrm{MHz}, 1.1$-division vertical display.
v. Repeat parts d through o for the 100 MHz signal.

## 5. Adjust A External Trigger DC Level (R41)

a. Set:

A TRIGGER COUPLING AC
$A$ and B SEC/DIV $\quad 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
$\times 10 \mathrm{MAG}$
HORIZ MODE
A TRIGGER SOURCE
Off (button out)
A
EXT
b. Move the input signal to the A EXT input connector.
c. Set the leveled sine-wave generator to 50 kHz . Hold in the TRIG VIEW push button and adjust the generator output to obtain a 4 -division vertical display.
d. Vertically center the display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control. Readjust the generator output amplitude (if necessary) for a 4 -division display.
e. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to DC.

## 6. Check A and B External Triggering and Jitter

a. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 5 ms |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |

b. Connect a $60 \cdot \mathrm{~Hz}$ sine-wave signal to the CH 1 OR $X$ and the A EXT input connectors via a $50-\Omega$ cable, a 10 X attenuator, a $2 X$ attenuator, a $50-\Omega$ termination, and a dual-input coupler.
c. Set the generator output for a 5 -division vertical display.
d. Repeat Step 4, parts k and I.
e. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to AC and obtain a stable display using the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.
f. Set HORIZ MODE to $B$ and move the signal from the A EXT input connector to the B EXT input connector.
g. CHECK-Stable display can be obtained by adjusting the B TRIGGER LEVEL control with the B TRIGGER SLOPE switch in either + or - .
h. Remove the 10 X attenuator from the test setup and move the signal from the B EXT input connector to the A EXT input connector.
i. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 0.1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT $\div 10$ |

j. Repeat Step 4, partsk and I.
k. Connect the test setup as shown in Figure 4-1.
g. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

```
I. Set:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
VERTICAL MODE & CH 2 \\
VOLTS/DIV (both) & 10 m \\
A and B SEC/DIV & \(20 \mu \mathrm{~s}\) \\
A TRIGGER COUPLING & AC \\
A TRIGGER SOURCE & VERT MODE
\end{tabular}
```

m. Set the leveled sine-wave generator for a $50-\mathrm{kHz}$, 5 -division display.
n. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |

-. Set the generator to 20 MHz .
p. Move the signal from the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{OR} Y$ input connector to the A EXT input connector.
q. Repeat Step 4, parts k and I.
r. Repeat parts e through $h$ of this step.
s. Set:

HORIZMODE A
A TRIGGER SOURCE EXT $\div 10$
t. Repeat Step 4, parts k and I.
u. Reconnect the test setup as shown in Figure 4-1.
v. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 50 m |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

x. Set:

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| X10 MAG | On (button in) |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT |

y. Set the generator to 100 MHz .
z. Move the signal from the CH 2 OR Y input connector to the A EXT input connector.
aa. Repeat Step 4, parts k and I .
ab. Repeat parts e through $h$ of this step.
ac. Set:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { HORIZMODE } & \text { A } \\ \text { A TRIGGER SOURCE } & \text { EXT } \div 10\end{array}$
ad. Repeat Step 4, parts $k$ and 1.
ae. Set the A TRIGGER COUPLING switch to AC and adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
af. CHECK-For less than 0.2 division horizontal waveform jitter.
ag. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to EXT and reinsert the 10 X attenuator into the test setup.
ah. CHECK-For less than 0.2 division horizontal waveform jitter.

## 7. Check NORM Triggering Mode Operation

a. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to VERT MODE.
b. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
c. Set A TRIGGER Mode to NORM.
d. CHECK-For a visible, stable display.
e. Set the CH 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
f. CHECK-For no visible display.

## 8. Check SGL SWP Mode Operation

a. Set:

| CH 1 AC-GND-DC | DC |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\times 10 \mathrm{MAG}$ | Off (button in) |
| A and B SEC/DIV | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |

b. Adjust the leveled sine-wave generator output for a $50-\mathrm{kHz}, 2$-division vertical display.
c. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control until the display just triggers.
d. Set the CH 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
e. Press in the SGL SWP push button. The READY LED should illuminate and remain on.
f. Set the $\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND}-\mathrm{DC}$ switch to DC .
g. CHECK-READY LED goes out, and a single sweep occurs.

## NOTE

The INTEN control may require adjustment to observe the single-sweep trace.
h. Press in the SGL SWP push button several times.
i. CHECK--Single-sweep trace occurs, and READY LED illuminates briefly every time the SGL SWP push button is pressed in and released.
j. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 9. Check A and B External Trigger Level Ranges

a. Set:

| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| :--- | :--- |
| TRIGGER SLOPE (both) | + |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 0.5 |
| A TRIGGER Mode | AUTO |
| TRIGGER SOURCE (both) | EXT |

b. Connect a leveled sine-wave reference-frequency signal via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, a $50 . \Omega$ termination, and a dual-input coupler to the CH 1 OR X and A EXT input connectors.
c. Set the generator output for a 4 -division vertical display.
d. CHECK-Display is triggered along the entire positive slope of the waveform as the A TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated.
e. CHECK-Display is not triggered (free runs) at either extreme of rotation.
f. Set the A TRIGGER SLOPE switch to -.
g. CHECK-Display is triggered along the entire negative slope of the waveform as the A TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated.
h. CHECK-Display is not triggered (free runs) at either extreme of rotation.
i. Move the input signal from the A EXT input connector to the B EXT input connector.
j. Set:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { A TRIGGER LEVEL } & \text { Fully counterclockwise } \\ \text { HORIZ MODE } & \text { B }\end{array}$
k. CHECK-Display is triggered along the entire positive slope of the waveform as the B TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated.

1. CHECK-Display is not triggered (not visible) at either extreme of rotation.
m. Set the B TRIGGER SLOPE switch to --
n. CHECK-Display is triggered along the entire negative slope of the waveform as the B TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated.
o. CHECK-Display is not triggered (not visible) at either extreme of rotation.
p. Disconnect the test setup.
q. Set:

| HORIZ DISPLAY | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | EXT $\div 10$ |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 5 |
| CH 1 VAR | Fully counterclockwise |
| A TRIGGER COUPLING | AC |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 0.2 m |

r. Connect the calibration generator standard-amplitude output to the A EXT input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable. Adjust the generator output to 20 volts.
s. Press in and hold the TRIG VIEW push button.
t. CHECK-Display is triggered along the entire negative slope of the waveform as the A TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated.
u. Set the A TRIGGER SLOPE switch to + .
v. CHECK-Display is triggered along the entire positive slope of the waveform as the A TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated.
$w$. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.
10. Check Line Triggers
a. Set:

| A TRIGGER Mode | AUTO |
| :--- | :--- |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 m |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | LINE |
| A TRIGGER SLOPE | + (button out) |
| A SEC/DIV | 5 ms |
| CH 1 AC-GND-DC | DC |

b. Connect a $10 \times$ probe to the $\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{OR} \times$ input connector and place the probe tip next to the line cord.
c. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to obtain a display amplitude of about 3 to 4 divisions.
d. CHECK-A stable display can be obtained by adjusting the A TRIGGER LEVEL control, with the A TRIGGER SLOPE switch set to either + or - .
e. Disconnect the 10 X probe from the instrument.

## HORIZONTAL

## Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):

Test Oscilloscope with 10X Probe (Item 1)<br>Calibration Generator (Item 2)<br>Leveled Sine-Wave Generator (Item 3)<br>Time-Mark Generator (Item 4)<br>$50-\Omega$ BNC Cable (Item 6)<br>Dual-Input Coupler (Item 8)

$50-\Omega$ BNC Termination (Item 13)
Precision $50-\Omega$ BNC Cable (Item 14)
Low-Frequency Generator (Item 17)
Screwdriver (Item 21)
Low-Capacitance Alignment Tool (Item 23)

See ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS 3 at the back of this manual for test point and adjustment locations.

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

LINE VOLTAGE
SELECTOR
POWER

## CRT

INTEN
FOCUS

115 V
ON (button in)

As required for visible display
Best focused display

## Sweep

| HORIZ MODE | A INTEN |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 1 ms (knobs locked) |
| TIME (PULL) VAR | Pulled out and in <br> calibrated detent |
| B DELAY TIME |  |
| POSITION | Fully counterclockwise |
| $\triangle$ TIME POSITION | Fully clockwise |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |
| POSITION | Midrange |

## Vertical (Both Channels)

| VERTICAL MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| POSITION | Midrange |
| VOLTS/DIV | 0.2 |
| VOLTS/DIV VAR | Calibrated detent |
| AC-GND-DC | DC |
| CH 2 INVERT | Normal (button out) |
| BW LIMIT | Full bandwidth |
|  | (button out) |

Trigger

COUPLING
LEVEL
SLOPE (both)
A SOURCE
B SOURCE
Mode
TRIG HOLDOFF
(PUSH) VAR

AC
As required for stable display

+ (button out)
CH 1
$\triangle$ TIME
AUTO
Off (in detent)
c. Set the LCD readout to 10.00 ms using the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control.
d. CHECK-Intensified portion of the trace decreases one graticule division as the B DELAY TIME POSITION dial is rotated clockwise to each whole number LCD readout $(9.00,8.00$, etc.) down to zero.


## 2. Adjust A Sweep Start and Sweep Stop (R74 and R6)

a. Set:

| A SEC/DIV | 2 ms |
| :--- | :--- |
| B SEC/DIV | $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| B DELAY TIME |  |
| POSITION | Fully Counterclockwise |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | RUNS AFTER DLY |

b. Connect 0.1 -ms time markers from the time-mark generator via a $50-\Omega$ cable and a $50-\Omega$ termination to the CH 1 OR X input connector.
c. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the start of the trace with the center vertical graticule line.
d. Press in the $\times 10$ MAG push button.
e. ADJUST-A Sweep Start (R74) so the intensified zone is on the third time marker.
f. Set:
$\times 10 \mathrm{MAG}$
Off (button out)
B SEC/DIV $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
B TRIGGER SOURCE $\triangle$ TIME
g. Select 2 -ms time markers from the time-mark generator and use the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to set the B Delay intensified zone on the second time marker.
h. Use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to obtain a $\Delta$ Time readout of 16.00 ms .
i. Set the HORIZ MODE to $B$ and use the Horizontal POSITION control to center the display.
j. ADJUST-Sweep Stop (R6) to superimpose the time markers.

## 3. Check $\Delta$ Time Readout Linearity

a. Set:

| A SEC/DIV | 1 ms |
| :--- | :--- |
| B SEC/DIV | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| HORIZ MODE | A INTEN |

b. Select 1-ms time markers from the time-mark generator and use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the first time marker with the first vertical graticule line. Set the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to place the intensified zone at the second graticule line. Set the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control for a $\Delta$ TIME digital readout of 8.00 ms . Set HORIZ MODE to $B$ and set the time-mark generator variable timing control to superimpose the displayed time marks. Do not change the time mark generator settings for the remainder of Step 3.
c. Set HORIZ MODE to A INTEN and align both intensified zones with the second vertical graticule line using both the B DELAY TIME POSITION and the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls.
d. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
e. Use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to superimpose the time markers.
f. CHECK $-\triangle$ Time readout is -.001 to .001 ms .
g. Rotate the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control clockwise until the next time marker that appears is aligned with the reference time marker (positioned by the B DELAY TIME POSITION control).
h. CHECK- $\triangle$ Time readout is .998 to 1.002 ms .

## NOTE

The position of the $\Delta$ Time marker with respect to the reference may be determined by setting HORIZ MODE to A INTEN. Then return HORIZ MODE to $B$ and align the time markers.
i. Rotate the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control clockwise, past the next time marker that appears, and align the succeeding time marker with the reference.
j. CHECK $-\triangle$ Time readout is within the limits shown in Table 5-7, under the column heading "Reference Time Marker at 2nd Vertical Graticule."
k. Repeat parts i and j for the 7 th, 9 th, and 11 th time markers.

## I. Set the HORIZ MODE to A INTEN.

m. Rotate the B DELAY TIME POSITION control clockwise until the two intensified zones are aligned at the 11 th vertical graticule line.

Table 5-7
$\Delta$ Time Linearity

| Time Marker <br> Aligned With <br> Vertical <br> Graticule | Reference Time Marker at: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2nd <br> Vertical Graticule | 11th <br> Vertical Graticule |
| 5 | 2.96 to 3.04 ms | -5.93 to -6.07 ms |
| 7 | 4.94 to 5.05 ms | -3.95 to -4.05 ms |
| 9 | 6.92 to 7.08 ms | -1.97 to -2.03 ms |
| 11 | 8.90 to 9.10 ms | -.001 to .001 ms |

n. Rotate the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control counterclockwise until the intensified zone is aligned with the 3rd vertical graticule line.
o. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
p. Use the $\Delta$ TIME POSITION control to superimpose the time markers.
q. $\mathrm{CHECK}-\Delta$ Time readout is -7.91 to -8.09 ms .
r. Rotate the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control clockwise, past the next time marker that appears, and align the succeeding time marker with the reference.
s. CHECK- $\triangle$ Time readout is within the limits shown in Table 5-7, under the column heading "Reference Time Marker at 11th Vertical Graticule."
t. Repeat parts $r$ and $s$ for the 7 th, 9 th, and 11 th time markers.
u. Set the time-mark generaor for calibrated time marks (set variable to off).

## 4. Check Delay Jitter

a. Set:

| A SEC/DIV | 1 ms |
| :--- | :--- |
| B SEC/DIV | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | $\Delta$ TIME |
| HORIZ MODE | A INTEN |

b. Select 1 -ms time markers from the time-mark generator.
c. Align the intensified zones with the second time marker using the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls.
d. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
e. Align the rising edges of the time markers with the center vertical graticule line using the B DELAY TIME POSITION and $\triangle$ TIME POSITION controls.
f. CHECK-For 1 division or less of horizontal jitter on the rising edges of the time markers.
g. Rotate the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control clockwise to bring each succeeding time marker within the graticule viewing area (up to a $\triangle$ Time readout of 9 ms ) and CHECK for 1 division or less of pulse jitter on the rising edge of each time marker.
h. Rotate the B DELAY TIME POSITION control clockwise to bring each succeeding time marker within the graticule viewing area (down to a $\Delta$ Time readout of .000 ms ) and CHECK for 1 division or less of pulse jitter on the rising edges of the time markers.

## 5. Check/Adjust $\times 1$ and $\times 10$ Horizontal Gain (R126 and R127)

a. Set HORIZ MODE to $A$.
b. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the first time marker with the first vertical graticule line (extreme left edge).
c. CHECK-For 1 time marker per division across the full 10 divisions (within 0.2 division at the 11 th time marker).
d. ADJUST-X1 Gain (R126) for exactly 1 time marker per division.
e. Press in the $\times 10$ MAG push button and select $0.1-\mathrm{ms}$ time markers from the time-mark generator.
f. Align the nearest time marker with the first vertical graticule line.
g. CHECK-For 1 time marker per division across the full 10 divisions (within 0.3 division at the 11 th time marker).
h. ADJUST-X10 Gain (R127) for exactly 1 time marker per division.

## 6. Check/Adjust X10 MAG Registration (R134)

a. Position the time-marker baseline to the bottom horizontal graticule line using the CH 1 POSITION control.
b. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to position the displayed time marker to the center vertical graticule line.
c. Release the $\times 10$ MAG push button (button out).
d. CHECK-Time marker remains centered within 0.2 division of the center vertical graticule line.
e. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to position the trace while switching between $\times 10$ MAG On and X10 MAG Off. (It is not necessary to latch the X10 MAG button On. It need only be pressed in enough to display the magnified sweep.) Position the trace horizontally until no shift is observed between the center unmagnified time marker and the magnified time marker.
f. ADJUST-Mag Registration (R134) to align the center unmagnified time marker with the center vertical graticule line.

## 7. Check/Adjust B Time (R10)

a. Set:

X 10 MAG
B TRIGGER SOURCE
$A$ and B SEC/DIV
$\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND} \cdot \mathrm{DC}$
On (button in) RUNS AFTER DLY 1 ms (knobs locked) GND
b. Use the CH 1 POSITION control to vertically center the trace and use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the start of the A Sweep with the center vertical graticule line.
c. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
d. CHECK-The B Sweep starts at the center vertical graticule line.
e. ADJUST-B Time (R10) to move the start of the $B$ Sweep to the center vertical graticule line.

## 8. Check A and B Timing Accuracy and Linearity

a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (knobs locked) |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| CH 1 AC-GND-DC | DC |
| $\times 10$ MAG | Off (button out) |

b. Select 50 -ns time markers from the time-mark generator.
c. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display and vertically center the display using the CH 1 POSITION control.
d. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the first time marker with the first vertical graticule line.
e. CHECK-The SEC/DIV timing accuracy is within $2 \%$ ( 0.2 division at the 11 th time marker), and linearity is within 5\% ( 0.1 division over any 2-division portion of the graticule).
f. Repeat part e for A SEC/DIV switch settings of $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ in Table 5-8. Readjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL and Horizontal POSITION control as necessary. If the timing accuracy and linearity at any one of these settings are not within tolerance, perform Step 9 immediately. If they are all within tolerance, complete the CHECK for the $5-\mu \mathrm{s}$ to $0.5-\mathrm{s}$ settings of the A SEC/DIV switch.

## NOTE

For the A SEC/DIV settings from 50 ms to 0.5 s per division, watch the time marker tips only at the 1 st and 11th graticule lines while adjusting the Horizontal POSITION control and checking the timing accuracy.
g. Set:

```
X10 MAG
A TRIGGER Mode
On (button in) AUTO
```

Table 5-8
Settings for Timing Accuracy Checks

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { A and B } \\ \text { SEC/DIV } \\ \text { Switch Setting }\end{array}$ | Time-Mark Generator Output |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Normal | X10 MAG |
| $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 50 ns | 5 ns |
| $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  |  |
| $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  |  |
| $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  |  |\(\left.\quad \begin{array}{c}0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s} <br>

0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s} <br>
0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}\end{array}\right)\)
${ }^{\text {a }}$ For SEC/DIV switch settings slower than 5 ms , set the A TRIGGER Mode to NORM.
h. CHECK-The A Magnified timing accuracy and linearity using the SEC/DIV switch settings and the timemark generator settings given in Table 5-8 under the " $\times 10$ MAG" column. At each setting combination, timing must be accurate to within $3 \%$ ( 0.3 division at the 11th time marker). When checking accuracy, exclude the first and last 40 ns of the sweep. Linearity must be within 5\% (0.1 division) over any 2 -division portion of the graticule. When checking linearity, exclude the first- and last-displayed divisions for the $A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV switch settings of $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
i. Set:

HORIZ MODE B
B SEC/DIV $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
A SEC/DIV $\quad 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
X10MAG Off (button out)
A TRIGGER Mode
j. Select 50 -ns time markers from the time-mark generator and adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control (if necessary) for a stable display.
k. CHECK-Repeat parts e through $h$ for the B Sweep.
I. Skip to Step 10 if either the accuracy and linearity checks are within tolerance or if Step 9 has been previously completed.
9. Adjust A and B Timing Accuracy and Linearity (C84, C22, C161, and C187)
a. Set:

| A SEC/DIV | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |

HORIZ MODE
A
X10 MAG
B TRIGGER SOURCE
Off (button out)
$\Delta$ TIME
b. Select $1-\mu \mathrm{s}$ time markers from the time-mark generator and use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the first time marker with the first vertical graticule line.
c. ADJUST-The A Sweep High-Speed Timing (C84) to obtain one time marker per division across the graticule area.
d. Set HORIZ MODE to A INTEN and rotate the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to position one intensified zone on the second time marker. Use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to position the other intensified zone until the LCD readout is $8.00 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
e. Set HORIZ MODE to B.
f. ADJUST-The A Sweep High-Speed Timing (C84) to superimpose the two displayed time markers.
g. Set:

B SEC/DIV
B TRIGGER SOURCE
$0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
RUNS AFTER DLY
h. Select $0.2-\mu \mathrm{s}$ time markers from the time-mark generator.
i. ADJUST-The B Sweep High-Speed Timing (C22) to obtain one time marker per division across the graticule area.
j. Set:

| A SEC/DIV | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 0.1 V |
| X10 MAG | On (button in) |

k. Select 10 -ns time markers from the time-mark generator.

## NOTE

In the next part, keep the adjustment screws for C161 and C187 as close to the same length as possible.

1. ADJUST-The 5 -ns Timing (C161 and C187 alternately) for one time marker every two divisions over the center 10 divisions of the magnified sweep.
m . Repeat Steps 8 and 9 as necessary until all timing ranges are within tolerance.
2. Check $\Delta$ Time Readout Accuracy
a. Set:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 0.2 V |
| :--- | :--- |
| A SEC/DIV | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| B SEC/DIV | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| HORIZ MODE | A INTEN |
| A TRIGGER MOde | AUTO |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | $\triangle$ TIME |
| X 10 MAG | Off (button out) |

b. Select $0.2 \mu_{\mathrm{s}}$ time markers from the time-mark generator.
c. Use the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to position the start of one intensified zone to the left of the second vertical graticule line. Use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to position the start of the other intensified zone just to the left of the tenth vertical graticule line ( $\Delta$ Time readout should be about $1.600 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ).
d. Set HORIZ MODE to $B$ and use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to superimpose the time markers.
e. CHECK- $\Delta$ Time readout is within the range of values specified in Table 5.9 for the SEC/DIV switches and time-marker settings used.
f. Repeat part e for the remaining $A$ and B SEC/DIV switch settings and time-marker combinations listed in Table 5-9. Use the $\triangle$ TIME POSITION control to superimpose the time markers at each SEC/DIV switch setting before checking the $\Delta$ Time readout accuracy.

Table 5-9
$\Delta$ Time Readout Accuracy

| A SEC/DIV Switch Setting | B SEC/DIV Switch Setting | Time Markers | $\Delta$ Time Readout |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $1.583 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $1.617 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $3.95 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $4.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $7.91 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $8.09 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $15.83 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $16.17 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $39.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $40.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $79.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $80.9 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $158.3 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $161.7 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | . 395 ms to .405 ms |
| 0.1 ms | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.1 ms | . 791 ms to .809 ms |
| 0.2 ms | $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.2 ms | 1.583 ms to 1.617 ms |
| 0.5 ms | $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.5 ms | 3.95 ms to 4.05 ms |
| 1 ms | 0.1 ms | 1 ms | 7.91 ms to 8.09 ms |
| 2 ms | 0.1 ms | 2 ms | 15.83 ms to 16.17 ms |
| 5 ms | 0.5 ms | 5 ms | 39.5 ms to 40.5 ms |
| $10 \mathrm{~ms}^{\text {a }}$ | 1 ms | 10 ms | 79.1 ms to 80.9 ms |
| $20 \mathrm{~ms}^{\text {a }}$ | 1 ms | 20 ms | 158.3 ms to 161.7 ms |
| $50 \mathrm{~ms}^{\text {a }}$ | 5 ms | 50 ms | . 395 s to 405 s |
| $0.1 \mathrm{~s}^{\text {a }}$ | 10 ms | 0.1 s | . 791 s to .809 s |
| $0.2 \mathrm{~s}^{\text {a }}$ | 10 ms | 0.2 s | 1.583 s to 1.617 s |
| $0.5 \mathrm{~s}^{\text {a }}$ | 50 ms | 0.5 s | 3.95 s to 4.05 s |

[^11]
## Adjustment Procedure-2336 Service

## 11. Check $A$ and $B$ Sweep Length

a. Set:
A and B SEC/DIV
B TRIGGER SOURCE
B DELAY TIME
POSITION
A TRIGGER Mode

1 ms (knobs locked)
VERT MODE
Fully counterclockwise AUTO
b. Select $1-\mathrm{ms}$ time markers from the time-mark generator.
c. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to position the second time marker to the first vertical graticule line.
d. CHECK-Horizontal trace extends at least 0.5 division, but not more than 1.5 divisions, past the 11 th time marker. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to position the trace farther to the left if necessary.
e. Set:

| A SEC/DIV | 2 ms |
| :--- | :--- |
| B SEC/DIV | 1 ms |
| HORIZ MODE | B |

f. Use the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to align the nearest time marker with the first vertical graticule line.
g. CHECK-Repeat part d for the B Sweep.

## 12. Check A SEC/DIV VAR Range

a. Set:

HORIZ MODE
$A$ and B SEC/DIV
TIME (PULL) VAR

A
2 ms (knobs locked)
Pulled out and in calibrated detent
b. Select $5-\mathrm{ms}$ time markers from the time-mark generator.
c. Use the Horizontal POSITION control to align the first time marker with the first vertical graticule line.
d. CHECK-At least one time marker per division can be obtained by rotating the TIME (PULL) VAR control counterclockwise.
e. Return the TIME (PULL) VAR control to its calibrated detent.

## 13. Check A and B Sweep Horizontal POSITION Range

a. Set the $A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV switches to 1 ms and rotate the Horizontal POSITION control fully counterclockwise.
b. CHECK-Sweep ends to the left of the center vertical graticule line.
c. Rotate the Horizontal POSITION control fully clockwise.
d. CHECK-Sweep begins to the right of the center vertical graticule line.
e. Set:

HORIZ MODE B
Horizontal POSITION Fully counterclockwise
f. CHECK-Repeat parts $b$ through $d$ for the B Sweep.
g. Press in the X10 MAG push button.
h. Rotate the Horizontal POSITION control counterclockwise to position a time marker to the second vertical graticule line. If the marker moves past the line, continue rotating counterclockwise until the next time marker reaches the second vertical graticule line.
i. Gently rotate the Horizontal POSITION control clockwise until the coarse position potentiometer is engaged and stop. Note the trace starting point on the graticule.
i. CHECK-Trace begins 4 to 9 divisions to the right of the second vertical graticule line.
14. Check AUTO Recovery
a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | 1 ms (knobs locked) |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| Horizontal POSITION | Midrange |
| A TRIGGER Mode | AUTO |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |

b. Select 0.1-s time markers from the time-mark generator and adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.
c. Select 0.5-s time markers.
d. CHECK-Display cannot be triggered (free runs).
e. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.
15. Check/Adjust X-Y Gain (R148)
a. Set:

| A and B SEC/DIV | 1 ms (knobs locked) |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL MODE | X-Y (both CH 1 and CH 2 |
|  | buttons in) |
| VOLTS/DIV (both) | 10 m |
| CH 1 AC-GND-DC | DC |
| CH 2 AC-GND-DC | GND |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| X10 MAG | Off (button out) |

b. Connect a $50-\mathrm{mV}$ standard-amplitude signal from the calibration generator to the $\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{OR} X$ input connector via a $50-\Omega$ cable.
c. CHECK-Spacing between the two dots is 5 divisions $\pm 0.25$ division ( 4.75 to 5.25 divisions).
d. ADJUST-X-Y Gain (R148) for a 5 -division horizontal spacing between the dots.
e. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 16. Check $X-Y$ Bandwidth and Phasing

a. Connect a $50-\mathrm{kHz}$ leveled sine-wave signal via a precision $50-\Omega$ cable, a $50-\Omega$ termination, and a dual-input coupler to the CH 1 OR X and the CH 2 OR Y input connectors.
b. Set the generator output amplitude to obtain a 6 -division horizontal display.
c. Adjust the generator output frequency to 2 MHz ; do not change the generator output amplitude control setting.
d. CHECK-For 4.2 divisions or more horizontal deflection at 2 MHz .
e. Set the CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV to 0.2 .
f. Disconnect the leveled sine-wave generator from the test setup and connect a low-frequency sine-wave generator. Set the generator output frequency to 200 kHz and adjust the output amplitude for 6 divisions of horizontal deflection.
g. Set the $\mathrm{CH} 2 \mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND}-\mathrm{DC}$ switch to DC .
h. Vertically center the display using the CH 2 . POSITION control.
i. CHECK-For a horizontal ellipse opening of 0.3 division or less.
j. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 17. Check A Trigger Holdoff

a. Connect the test oscilloscope 10X probe tip to TP55 and connect the probe ground lead to TP194.

## Adjustment Procedure-2336 Service

b. Set test oscilloscope controls initially as follows:

| Volts/Div | 2 V |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sec/Div | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Trig Mode | Norm |

c. Set VERT MODE to CH 1 and A TRIGGER SOURCE to EXT.
d. CHECK-Trigger holdoff time corresponds approximately to the times listed in Table 5-10 for each range of A SEC/DIV switch settings. Trigger holdoff is defined as the $+2-V$ level of the sweep waveform after recovery but before it starts a negative-going ramp. Set test oscilloscope Sec/Div control as required to make the time measurements.
e. Set A SEC/DIV to 0.5 ms and rotate VAR TRIG HOLDOFF fully counterclockwise.

Table 5-10
A Trigger Holdoff Time

| A SEC/DIV <br> Switch Settings | Approximate <br> Holdoff Time |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ to $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ | $2 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ |
| $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ to $2 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ | $4 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ |
| $5 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ to $20 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ | $13 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ to 0.2 ms | $175 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ |
| 0.5 ms to 2 ms | 1.3 ms |
| 5 ms to 20 ms | 8 ms |
| 50 ms to 0.5 s | 50 ms |

f. CHECK-That holdoff time increases by a factor of at least 2.5.

## EXTERNAL Z-AXIS AND CALIBRATOR

```
Equipment Required (see Table 4-1):
```

Calibration Generator (Item 2)
Leveled Sine-Wave Generator (Item 3)
Two $50-\Omega$ BNC Cables (Item 6) BNC T-Connector (Item 9)

Two 50- $\Omega$ BNC Terminations (Item 13)
Digital Voltmeter (Item 19)
Shorting Strap (Item 22)

See
ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS 3 at the back of this manual for test point and adjustment locations.

## 2336 CONTROL SETTINGS

LINE VOLTAGE
SELECTOR 115 V
POWER

CRT
INTEN
FOCUS

Vertical (Both Channels)
VERTICAL MODE
POSITION
VOLTS/DIV
VOLTS/DIV VAR
AC-GND-DC
CH 2 INVERT
BW LIMIT

CH 1
Midrange
2
Calibrated detent
DC
Normal (button out)
Full bandwidth (button out)

ON (button in)
Sweep

| HORIZ MODE | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| A and B SEC/DIV | 2 ms (knobs locked) |
| TIME (PULL)VAR | Pulled out and in |
|  | calibrated detent |
| B DELAY TIME |  |
| POSITION | Fully counterclockwise |
| XIO MAG | Off (button out) |
| POSITION | Midrange |

As required for visible trace Best focused display

## 1. Check External Z-Axis Operation

a. Connect a $5-\mathrm{V}$ standard-amplitude square-wave signal to the CH 1 OR X input connector and the EXT Z-AXIS input connector (located on the rear panel) via a $50-\Omega$ T-connector and two $50-\Omega$ cables.
b. CHECK-For noticeable intensity modulation of the trace when the INTEN control is set for normal-viewing brightness. Adjust the TIME (PULL) VAR control, if necessary, to observe the modulation. Return the TIME (PULL) VAR control to the calibrated detent.
c. Disconnect the test setup.
d. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
e. Connect a $5-\mathrm{V}, 20-\mathrm{MHz}$ leveled sine-wave signal to the $\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{OR} X$ input connector and the EXT $Z$-AXIS input connector via a $50-\Omega$ T-connector, two $50-\Omega$ cables, and two $50-\Omega$ terminations.

## Adjustment Procedure-2336 Service

f. CHECK -Repeat part b.
g. Disconnect the test equipment from the instrument.

## 2. Check AMPL CAL Operation

a. Set:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CH } 1 \text { VOLTS/DIV } & 10 \mathrm{~m} \\ \text { A and B SEC/DIV } & 1 \mathrm{~ms} \text { (knobs locked) }\end{array}$
b. Connect the 10 X probe (supplied with the 2336) to the CH 1 OR $X$ input connector. Insert the probe tip into the AMPL CAL connector.
c. CHECK-For a 2 -division vertical display of the AMPL CAL square-wave signal with a period of $1 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 25 \%$ ( 0.75 to 1.25 ms ).
d. Connect the digital voltmeter LO lead to chassis ground and connect the HI lead to the AMPL CAL connector center pin.
e. Connect a shorting strap between TP246 and TP250.
f. CHECK-AMPL CAL output voltage is $200 \mathrm{mV} \pm 1 \%$ (198 to 202 mV ).
g. Disconnect all test equipment from the instrument.

## MAINTENANCE

This section of the manual contains information for conducting preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, and corrective maintenance on the 2336 Oscilloscope.

## STATIC-SENSITIVE COMPONENTS

The following precautions are applicable when performing any maintenance involving internal access to the instrument.
Static discharge can damage any semiconductor
component in this instrument.

This instrument contains electrical components that are susceptible to damage from static discharge. Table 6-1 lists the relative susceptibility of various classes of semiconductors. Static voltages of 1 kV to 30 kV are common in unprotected environments.

When performing maintenance observe the following precautions to avoid component damage:

1. Minimize handling of static-sensitive components.

2, Transport and store static-sensitive components or assemblies in their original containers or on a metal rail. Label any package that contains static-sensitive components or assemblies.
3. Discharge the static voltage from your body by wearing a grounded antistatic wrist strap while handling these components. Servicing static-sensitive components or assemblies should be performed only at a static-free work station by qualified service personnel.
4. Nothing capable of generating or holding a static charge should be allowed on the work station surface.
5. Keep the component leads shorted together whenever possible.
6. Pick up components by their bodies, never by their leads.

Table 6-1
Relative Susceptibility to Static-Discharge Damage

| Semiconductor Classes | Relative Susceptibility Levels ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| MOS or CMOS microcircuits or discretes, or linear microcircuits with MOS inputs <br> (Most Sensitive) | 1 |
| ECL | 2 |
| Schottky signal diodes | 3 |
| Schottky TTL | 4 |
| High-frequency bipolar transistors | 5 |
| JFET | 6 |
| Linear microcircuits | 7 |
| Low-power Schottky TTL | 8 |
| TTL (Least Sensitive) | 9 |

[^12]7. Do not slide the components over any surface.
8. Avoid handling components in areas that have a floor or work-surface covering capable of generating a static charge.
9. Use a soldering iron that is connected to earth ground.
10. Use only approved antistatic, vacuum-type desoldering tools for component removal.

# PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE 

## INTRODUCTION

Preventive maintenance consists of cleaning, visual inspection, lubrication, and checking instrument performance. When accomplished regularly, it may prevent instrument malfunction and enhance instrument reliability. The severity of the environment in which the instrument is used determines the required frequency of maintenance. An appropriate time to accomplish preventive maintenance is just before instrument adjustment.

## general care

The cabinet minimizes accumulation of dust inside the instrument and should normally be in place when operating the 2336. The lid provides both dust and damage protection for the front panel and crt face, and it should be closed whenever the instrument is stored or is being transported.

## INSPECTION AND CLEANING

The 2336 should be visually inspected and cleaned as often as operating conditions require. Accumulation of dirt in the instrument can cause overheating and component breakdown. Dirt on components acts as an insulating blanket, preventing efficient heat dissipation. It also provides an electrical conduction path that could result in instrument failure, especially under high-humidity conditions.

Avoid the use of chemical cleaning agents which might damage the plastics used in this instrument. Use a nonresidue-type cleaner, preferably isopropyl alcohol, denatured ethyl alcohol, or a solution of $1 \%$ mild detergent with $99 \%$ water. Before using any other type of cleaner, consult your Tektronix Service Center or representative.

## Exterior

INSPECTION. Inspect the external portions of the instrument for damage, wear, and missing parts; use Table 6-2 as a guide. Instruments that appear to have been dropped or otherwise abused should be checked thoroughly to verify correct operation and performance. Deficiencies found that could cause personal injury or could lead to further damage to the instrument should be repaired immediately.


To prevent getting moisture inside the instrument during external cleaning, use only enough liquid to dampen the cloth or applicator.

CLEANING. Loose dust on the outside of the instrument can be removed with a soft cloth or small soft-bristle brush. The brush is particularly useful for dislodging dirt on and around the controls and connectors. Dirt that remains can be removed with a soft cloth dampened in a mild detergent-and-water solution. Do not use abrasive cleaners.

Two plastic light filters, one blue and one clear, are provided with the oscilloscope. Clean the light filters and the crt face with a soft lint-free cloth dampened with either denatured alcohol or a mild detergent-and-water solution.

## Interior

To gain access to internal portions of the instrument for inspection and cleaning, refer to the "Removal and Replacement Instructions" in the "Corrective Maintenance" part of this section.

INSPECTION. Inspect the internal portions of the 2336 for damage and wear, using Table $6-3$ as a guide. Deficiencies found should be repaired immediately. The

Table 6-2
External Inspection Checklist

| Item | Inspect For | Repair Action |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cabinet, Lid, Front <br> Panel | Cracks, scratches, deformations, and damaged <br> hardware or gaskets. | Touch up paint scratches and replace defective <br> parts. |
| Front-panel Controls | Missing, damaged, or loose knobs, buttons, and <br> controls. | Repair or replace missing or defective items. |
| Connectors | Broken shells, cracked insulation, and deformed <br> contacts. Dirt in connectors. | Replace defective parts. Clean or wash out dirt. |
| Carrying Handle | Correct operation. | Replace defective parts. |
| Accessories | Missing items or parts of items, bent pins, <br> broken or frayed cables, and damaged <br> connct | Replace damaged or missing items, frayed <br> cables, and defective parts. |

Table 6-3
Internal Inspection Checklist

| Item | Inspect For | Repair Action |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Circuit Boards | Loose, broken, or corroded solder connections. <br> Burned circuit boards. Burned, broken, or <br> cracked circuit-run plating. | Clean solder corrosion with an eraser and flush <br> with isopropyl alcohol. Resolder defective <br> connections. Determine cause of burned items <br> and repair. Repair defective circuit runs. |
| Resistors | Burned, cracked, broken, or blistered. | Replace defective resistors. Check for cause of <br> burned component and repair as necessary. |
| Solder Connections | Cold solder or rosin joints. | Resolder joint and clean with isopropyl alcohol. |
| Capacitors | Damaged or leaking cases. Corroded solder on | Replace defective capacitors. Clean solder <br> connections and flush with isopropyl alcohol. |
| Semiconductors or terminals. | Loosely inserted in sockets. Distorted pins. | Firmly seat loose semiconductors. Remove <br> devices having distorted pins. Carefully |
| straighten pins (as required to fit the socket), |  |  |
| using long-nose pliers, and reinsert firmly. |  |  |,

## Maintenance-2336 Service

corrective procedure for most visible defects is obvious; however, particular care must be taken if heat-damaged components are found. Overheating usually indicates other trouble in the instrument; therefore, it is important that the cause of overheating be corrected to prevent recurrence of the damage.

If any electrical component is replaced, conduct a Performance Check for the affected circuit and for other closely related circuits (see Section 4). If repair or replacement work is done on any of the power supplies, conduct a complete Performance Check and, if so indicated, an instrument readjustment (see Sections 4 and 5).


To prevent damage from electrical arcing, ensure that circuit boards and components are dry before applying power to the instrument.

CLEANING. To clean the interior, blow off dust with dry, low-pressure air (approximately 9 psi). Remove any remaining dust with a soft brush or a cloth dampened with a solution of mild detergent and water. A cotton-tipped applicator is useful for cleaning in narrow spaces and on circuit boards.

If these methods do not remove all the dust or dirt, the instrument may be spray washed using a solution of $5 \%$ mild detergent and $95 \%$ water as follows:

1. Gain access to the parts to be cleaned by removing easily accessible shields and panels.
2. Spray wash dirty parts with the detergent-and-water solution; then use clean water to thoroughly rinse them.
3. Dry all parts with low-pressure air.

## NOTE

Refer to "Switch Contacts" (next paragraph) prior to performing step 4.
4. Clean switch contacts with Isopropanol or Fotocol and wait for 60 seconds. Then dry with low-pressure air.
5. Dry all components and assemblies in an oven or compartment using low-temperature $\left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ circulating air.
6. Lubricate the circuit-board-mounted switch contacts for the $A$ and B SEC/DIV switches and the TRIGGER COUPLING and SOURCE switches. Use only a light film of No-Noise lubricant.

SWITCH CONTACTS. Most of the switches in the 2336 are circuit-board mounted with cam-actuated contacts. Care must be exercised to preserve the high frequency characteristics of these switches. Switch maintenance is seldom necessary, but if it is required, use the following cleaning methods and observe the stated precautions.

## CAUTION

The $A$ and $B$ SECIDIV and the TRIGGER COUPLING and SOURCE switches are factory lubricated with No-Noise spray cleaner. If disassembly, repair, or cleaning of these switches is necessary, do not overlubricate them before reassembly. Onlv lubricate the contact surfaces on the circuit board with a very light film of NoNoise cleaner (or one with similar characteristics).

1. Clean switch contacts only with isopropyl alcohol or denatured ethyl alcohol, especially in the area of the vertical attenuator boards.
2. Apply the cleaning solution with a camel-hair brush. Do not use cotton-tipped applicators, since they tend to snag on contacts and could possibly cause damage. Strands of cotton caught by the contacts may cause intermittent electrical contact.

Some film deposits may not be completely removed by the preceding procedure. For these cases, use an Eberhard Fabre "Pink Pearl" eraser to gently remove remaining film from switch contacts. Do not use typewriter or fiberglass erasers, since they are too abrasive and will remove excessive amounts of the gold plating. After removing film with an eraser, clean the contacts again with alcohol and a soft brush to assure removal of all contamination.

## LUBRICATION

The fan motor and most of the potentiometers used in the 2336 are permanently sealed and generally do not require periodic lubrication. The switches used in the 2336, both cam- and lever-type, are installed with proper lubrication applied where necessary and will rarely require any additional lubrication. A regular periodic lubrication program for the instrument is not recommended.

## SEMICONDUCTOR CHECKS

Periodic checks of the transistors and other semiconductors in the oscilloscope are not recommended. The best check of semiconductor performance is actual operation in the instrument.

## PERIODIC READJUSTMENT

To ensure accurate measurements, check the performance of this instrument after every 2000 hours of operation, or if used infrequently, once each year. In addition, replacement of components may necessitate readjustment of the affected circuits.

Complete Performance Check and Adjustment instructions are given in Sections 4 and 5. The Performance Check Procedure can also be helpful in localizing certain trouble in the instrument. In some cases, minor troubles may be revealed or corrected by readjustment. If only a partial adjustment is performed, see the interaction chart, Table 5-1, for possible interactions with circuits not adjusted.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

## INTRODUCTION

Preventive maintenance performed on a regular basis should reveal most potential problems before an instrument malfunctions. However, should troubleshooting be required, the following information is provided to facilitate location of a fault. In addition, the material presented in the "Theory of Operation" and "Diagrams" sections of this manual may be helpful while troubleshooting.

## TROUBLESHOOTING AIDS

## Schematic Diagrams

Complete schematic diagrams are located on tabbed foldout pages in the "Diagrams" section. The portions of circuitry that are mounted on each circuit board are enclosed within heavy black lines. Also within the black lines, near either the top or the bottom edge, are the assembly number and name of the circuit board.

Component numbers and electrical values of components in this instrument are shown on the schematic diagrams. Refer to the first page of the "Diagrams" section for definitions of the reference designators and symbols used to identify components. Important voltages and waveform reference numbers (enclosed in hexagonal-shaped boxes) are also shown on each diagram. Waveform illustrations are located adjacent to their respective schematic diagram, and the physical location of each waveform test point is shown on the appropriate circuit board illustration.

## Circuit Board Illustrations

Circuit board illustrations (showing the physical location of each component) are provided for use in conjunction with each schematic diagram. Each board illustration is found in the "Diagrams" section on the back of a foldout page, preceding the schematic diagram(s) to which it relates. If more than one schematic diagram is associated with a particular circuit board, the board illustration is located on a left-hand page that precedes the diagram with which the board is first associated.

Waveform test-point locations are also identified on the circuit board illustration by hexagonal-outlined numbers that correspond to the waveform numbers appearing on both the schematic diagram and the waveform illustration.

## Circuit Board Locations

The location of a circuit board within the instrument is shown on the foldout page along with the circuit board illustration.

## Circuit Board Interconnection Diagram

A circuit board interconnection diagram is provided in the "Diagrams" section to aid in tracing a signal path or power source between boards. The entire oscilloscope is illustrated, with plug and jack numbers shown along with associated pin numbers. The off-board components are also shown, and the schematic diagram numbers on which components are located are identified.

## Power Distribution Diagram

A Power Distribution diagram is also provided in the "Diagrams" section to aid in troubleshooting power-supply probiems. This diagram shows service jumpers used to remove power from the various circuit boards. Excessive loading on a power supply by a circuit board can be isolated to the faulty board by disconnecting appropriate service jumpers.

## Grid Coordinate System

Each schematic diagram and circuit board illustration has a grid border along its left and top edges. A table located adjacent to each schematic diagram lists the grid coordinates of each component shown on that diagram. To aid in physically locating a component on the circuit board, this table also lists the grid coordinates of each component on the circuit board illustration.

Adjacent to each circuit board illustration is an alphanumeric listing of every component mounted on that board. A second column in this listing identifies the schematic diagram in which each component can be found. These component-locator tables are especially useful when more than one schematic diagram is associated with a particular circuit board.

## Troubleshooting Charts

The troubleshooting charts contained in the "Diagrams" section are to be used as an aid in locating malfunctioning circuitry. To use the charts, begin with the Troubleshooting Index. This index chart will help identify a particular problem area and will direct you to other appropriate charts for further troubleshooing of that area.

Note that some troubleshooting-procedure boxes on each chart contain numbers along their lower edges. These numbers identify the applicable schematic diagram(s) and circuit board illustration(s) to be used when performing the action specified in the box (see Troubleshooting Index chart, General Notes). The diagram and illustration identified at the start of a troubleshooting path remain applicable to downstream steps in the path until a different diagram or illustration is specified.

Both General and Specific notes may be called out in the troubleshooting-procedure boxes. These notes are located on the inner panels of the foldout pages. Specific Notes contain procedures or additional information to be used in performing the particular troubleshooting step called for in that box. General Notes contain information that pertains to the overall troubleshooting procedure.

Some malfunctions, especially those involving multiple simultaneous failures, may require more elaborate troubleshooting approaches with references to circuit descriptions in the "Theory of Operation" section of this manual.

## Component Color Coding

Information regarding color codes and markings of resistors and capacitors is located in the color-coding illustration (Figure 9-1) at the beginning of the "Diagrams" section.

RESISTOR COLOR CODE. Resistors used in this instrument are carbon-film, composition, or precision metal-film types. They are color coded with the EIA color code; however, some metal-film resistors may have the value printed on the body. The color code is interpreted starting with the stripe that is nearest to one end of the resistor. Composition resistors have four stripes; these represent two significant figures, a multiplier, and a tolerance value. Metal-film resistors have five stripes which represent three significant figures, a multiplier, and a tolerance value.

CAPACITOR MARKINGS. Capacitance values of common disc capacitors and small electrolytics are marked on the side of the capacitor body. White ceramic capacitors are color coded in picofarads, using a modified EIA code.

Dipped tantalum capacitors are color coded in microfarads. The color dot indicates both the positive lead and the voltage rating. Since these capacitors are easily destroyed by reversed or excessive voltage, be careful to observe the polarity and voltage rating.

DIODE COLOR CODE. The cathode end of each glassencased diode is indicated by either a stripe, a series of stripes, or a dot. For most silicon or germanium diodes marked with a series of stripes, the color combination of the stripes identifies three digits of the Tektronix Part Number, using the resistor color-code system le.g., a diode having either a pink or a blue stripe at the cathode end, then a brown-gray-green stripe combination, indicates Tektronix Part Number 152-0185-00). The cathode and anode ends of a metal-encased diode can be identified by the diode symbol marked on its body.

## Semiconductor Lead Configurations

Figure 9-2 in the "Diagrams" section shows the lead configurations for semiconductor devices used in the instrument. These lead configurations and case styles are typical of those available at completion of the design of the instrument. Vendor changes and performance improvement changes may result in changes in case styles or lead


Figure 6-1. Multipin connector orientation.

## TROUBLESHOOTING EQUIPMENT

The equipment listed in Table 6-4 and in Table 4-1, or equivalent equipment, may be useful when troubleshooting this instrument.

## TROUBLESHOOTING TECHNIQUES

The following procedure is arranged in an order that enables checking simple trouble possibilities before requiring more extensive troubleshooting. The first four checks ensure proper control settings, connections, operation, and adjustment. If the trouble is not located by these checks, the remaining steps will aid in locating the defective component. When the defective component is located, replace it, using the appropriate replacement procedure given under "Corrective Maintenance" in this section.

Before using any test equipment to make measurements on static-sensitive, current-sensitive, or voltagesensitive components or assemblies, ensure that any voltage or current supplied by the test equipment does not exceed the limits of the component to be tested.

## 1. Check Control Settings

Incorrect control settings can give a false indication of instrument malfunction. If there is any question about the correct function or operation of any control, refer to either the "Operating Instructions" (Section 2) in this manual or to the 2336 Operators Manual.

## 2. Check Associated Equipment

Before proceeding, ensure that any equipment used with the 2336 is operating correctly. Verify that input signals are properly connected and that the interconnecting cables are not defective. Check the power input source voltages.

## 3. Visual Check

Perform a visual inspection. This check may reveal broken connections or wires, damaged components, semiconductors not firmly mounted, damaged circuit boards, or other clues.

## 4. Check Instrument Performance and Adjustment

Check the performance of either those circuits where trouble appears to exist or the entire instrument. The apparent trouble may be the result of misadjustment. Complete performance check and adjustment instructions are given in Sections 4 and 5 of this manual.

## 5. Isolate Trouble to a Circuit

To isolate problems to a particular area, use the trouble symptom to help identify the circuit in which the trouble is located: Refer to the troubleshooting charts in the "Diagrams" section as an aid in locating a faulty circuit.

When trouble symptoms appear in more than one circuit, first check the power supplies; then check the affected circuits by taking voltage and waveform readings. Check first for the correct output voltage of each individual supply. These voltages are measured between the powersupply test points and ground (see schematic diagrams 9 and 10 and associated circuit board illustrations in the "Diagrams" section). If power-supply voltages and ripple are within the listed ranges, the supply can be assumed to
be working correctly. If they are outside the range, the supply may be either misadjusted or operating incorrectly.

If the trouble has been isolated to a power supply, follow the troubleshooting chart for that supply. The Low-Voltage Power Supply levels are interdependent. All the low-voltage supplies depend on the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ supply for a reference. If more than one of the low-voltage supplies appears defective, repair them in the following order: $+40 \mathrm{~V},+10 \mathrm{~V},+5 \mathrm{~V},-10 \mathrm{~V},-5 \mathrm{~V}$, then +102 V . To adjust the $+40-\mathrm{V}$ Power Supply, refer to the "Adjustment Procedure" (Section 5).

A defective component elsewhere in the instrument can create the appearance of a power-supply problem and may also affect the operation of other circuits.

## 6. Check Circuit Board Interconnections

After the trouble has been isolated to a particular circuit, again check for loose or broken connections, improperly seated semiconductors, and heat-damaged components.

## 7. Check Voltages and Waveforms

Often the defective component can be located by checking the appropriate voltage or waveform in the circuit. Typical voltages are listed on the schematic diagrams. Waveforms are shown adjacent to the diagrams, and waveform test points are indicated on the schematic and circuit board illustrations by a hexagonal-outlined number.

Table 6-4
Suggested Troubleshooting Equipment

| Equipment | Minimum Specification | Usage | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Test Oscilloscope with 10X Voltage Probe | Frequency response: dc to 100 MHz . Deflection factor: 20 mV to $100 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$. A $10 \mathrm{X}, 10-\mathrm{M} \Omega$ probe should be used to reduce circuit loading. | Check operating waveforms. | TEKTRONIX 465B Oscilloscope with included P6105 Probes. |
| 2. Signal Generator | Repetition rate: 250 kHz to 100 MHz with 50 kHz reference. | Check bandwidth. | TEKTRONIX SG 503 Signal Generator. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 3. Calibration Generator | Rise time: 1 ns or less. Output amplitude: 0 to 10 V . | Check rise time and gain. | TEKTRONIX PG 506 Calibration Generator. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 4. Digital Multimeter | Voltmeter: input impedance, $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$; range, 0 to 200 V dc ; voltage accuracy, within $0.15 \%$; display, $41 / 2$ digits. Ohmmeter: 0 to $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. Test probes should be insulated to prevent accidental shorting. | Measure voltages and resistances. | TEKTRONIX DM 501A Digital Multimeter. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 5. Variable Autotransformer | Variable ac output from 0 to $140 \mathrm{~V}, 1.2 \mathrm{~A}$. Equipped with 3 -wire power cord, plug, and receptacle. | Vary input line voltage when troubleshooting power supply. | General Radio W8MT3VM or W10MT3W Metered Variac Autotransformer. |
| 6. Semiconductor Tester | Dynamic-type tester. Measure reverse breakdown voltages up to at least 400 V . | Test semiconductors. | TEKTRONIX 576 Curve Tracer. |

[^13]
## NOTE

Voltages and waveforms given on the schematic diagrams are not absolute and may vary silghtly between instruments. To establish operating conditions similar to those used to obtain these readings, see the voltage and waveform setup conditions in the "Diagrams" section for the preliminary equipment setup. Note the recommended test equipment, front-panel control settings, voltage and waveform conditions, and cable-connection instructions. The oscilloscope control settings required to obtain the given waveforms and voltages are located adjacent to the waveform diagrams. Changes to the control settings from the preliminary setup, other than those given, are usually not required.

## 8. Check Individual Components

The following procedures describe methods of checking individual components. Two-lead components that are soldered in place are most accurately checked by first disconnecting one end from the circuit board. This isolates the measurement from the effects of surrounding circuitry. See Figure $9-1$ for value identification or Figure $9-2$ for semiconductor lead configuration.

## WARNING

To avoid electric shock, always disconnect the instrument from the power input source before removing or replacing components.

## CAUTION

When checking semiconductors, observe the staticsensitivity precautions located at the beginning of this section.

TRANSISTORS. A good check of transistor operation is actual performance under operating conditions. A transistor can most effectively be checked by substituting a known good component. However, be sure that circuit conditions are not such that a replacement transistor might also be damaged. If substitute transistors are not available, use a dynamic tester. Static-type testers are not recommended, since they do not check operation under simulated operating conditions.

When troubleshooting transistors in the circuit with a voltmeter, measure both the emitter-to-base and emitter-to-collector voltages to determine whether they are consistant with normal circuit voltages. Voltages across a transistor may vary with the type of device and its circuit function.

Some of these voltages are predictable. The emitter-to-base voltage for a conducting silicon transistor will normally range from 0.6 to 0.8 V , and the emitter-tobase voltage for a conducting germanium transistor ranges from 0.2 to 0.4 V . The emitter-to-collector voltage for a saturated transistor is about 0.2 V . Because these values are small, the best way to check them is by connecting a sensitive voltmeter across the junction rather than comparing two voltages taken with respect to ground. If the former method is used, both leads of the voltmeter must be isolated from ground.

If values less than these are obtained, either the device is shorted or no current is flowing in the external circuit. If values exceed the emitter-to-base values given, either the junction is reverse biased or the device is defective. Voltages exceeding those given for typical emitter-to-collector values could indicate either a nonsaturated device operating normally or a defective (open-circuited) transistor. If the device is conducting, voltage will be developed across the resistors in series with it; if it is open, no voltage will be developed across the resistors in series with it, unless current is being supplied by a parallel path.


When checking emitter-to-base junctions, do not use an ohmmeter range that has a high internal current. High current can damage the transistor. Reverse biasing the emitter-to-base junction with a high current may degrade the transistor's current-transfer ratio (Beta).

A transistor emitter-to-base junction also can be checked for an open or shorted condition by measuring the resistance between terminals with an ohmmeter set to a range having a low internal source current, such as the $R \times 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range. The junction resistance should be very high in one direction and very low when the meter leads are reversed.

When troubleshooting a field-effect transistor, the voltage across its elements can be checked in the same manner as previously described for other transistors. However, remember that in the normal depletion mode of operation, the gate-to-source junction is reverse biased; in the enhanced mode, the junction is forward biased.

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS. An integrated circuit (IC) can be checked with a voltmeter, test oscilloscope, or by direct substitution. A good understanding of circuit operation is essential to troubleshooting a circuit having an IC. Use care when checking voltages and waveforms around the IC so that adjacent leads are not shorted
together. An IC test clip provides a convenient means of clipping a test probe to an IC.

## CAUTION

When checking a diode, do not use an ohmmeter scale that has a high internal current. High current can damage a diode. Checks on diodes can be performed in much the same manner as on transistor emitter-to-base junctions. Do not check tunnel diodes or back diodes with an ohmmeter; use a dynamic tester, such as the TEKTRONIX 576 Curve Tracer.

DIODES. A diode can be checked for either an open or a shorted condition by measuring the resistance between terminals with an ohmmeter set to a range having a low internal source current, such as the $R \times 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range. The diode resistance should be very high in one direction and very low when the meter leads are reversed.

Silicon diodes should have 0.6 to 0.8 V across their junctions when conducting. Higher readings indicate that they are either reverse biased or defective, depending on polarity.

RESISTORS. Check resistors with an ohmmeter. Refer to the "Replaceable Electrical Parts" list for the tolerances of resistors used in this instrument. A resistor normally does not require replacement unless its measured value varies widely from its specified value and tolerance.

INDUCTORS. Check for open inductors by checking continuity with an ohmmeter. Shorted or partially shorted inductors can usually be found by checking the waveform response when high-frequency signals are passed through the circuit.

CAPACITORS. A leaky or shorted capacitor can best be detected by checking resistance with an ohmmeter set to one of the highest ranges. Do not exceed the voltage rating of the capacitor. The resistance reading should be high after the capacitor is charged to the output voltage of the ohmmeter. An open capacitor can be detected with a capacitance meter or by checking whether the capacitor passes ac signals.

ATTENUATORS. The thick-film attenuators are best checked by substitution. If only one channel of the 2336 is not operating properly and there is reason to believe the attenuator is defective, replace the suspected attenuator
with the attenuator from the other channel and recheck instrument operation. If proper operation results, either order a new attenuator or replace the defective contact set or hybrid circuit in the malfunctioning attenuator as described in the "Removal and Replacement Instructions" of this section.

Improper contact pressure on a contact pad can either cause or contribute to attenuator switch failure. Contact pressure can be determined by visually inspecting cam-to-contact-arm height and contact-arm shape. Sometimes a previously defective switch contact will operate satisfactorily after it is installed on either a new or freshly cleaned hybrid circuit board. Make visual inspections of switch contacts by rotating the switch shaft and observing all contacts in both their open and closed positions. Also check that the contacts are correctly aligned with each other. Refer to Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3.

When a contact is open, its lobe should ride on the cam. A gap means either a defective contact arm or excessive cam clearance. Contact-to-pad gaps should be even. Variations may indicate defective contacts or actuator problems.

As a contact closes, contact should be made while the contact lobe is still on the cam ramp (before the logic lobe is over the contact lobe). Excessive cam clearance or a defective contact arm can cause improper contact closure. All contact fingers on any arm should touch the pads at the same time. If they do not, either the contact arm or the fingers are defective.

When contacts are closed, their fingers should be centered squarely on their respective pads. If they are not, either the contact arms or fingers are defective. If the cam does not supply sufficient pressure on the arm to produce good finger-to-pad contact, an intermittent connection can result. This condition can be produced by either a defective contact arm or actuator problems.

## 9. Repair and Adjust the Circuit

If any defective parts are located, follow the replacement procedures given under "Corrective Maintenance" in this section. After any electrical component has been replaced, the performance for that particular circuit should be checked, as well as the performance of other closely related circuits. Since the power supplies affect all circuits, performance of the entire instrument should be checked if work has been done in the power supplies or if the power transformer has been replaced. Readjustment of the affected circuitry may be necessary. Refer to the "Performance Check" and "Adjustment Procedure" (Sections 4 and 5) and to Table 5-1 (Adjustment Interactions).

Figure 6-3. Attenuator contact alignment.

## CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

## INTRODUCTION

Corrective maintenance consists of component replacement and instrument repair. This part of the manual describes special techniques and procedures required to replace components in this instrument. If it is necessary to ship your instrument to a Tektronix Service Center for repair or service, refer to the "Instrument Repackaging Instructions" at the end of this section.

## MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS

To reduce the possibility of personal injury or instrument damage, observe the following precautions.

1. Disconnect the instrument from the ac power input source before removing or installing components.
2. Use care not to interconnect instrument grounds which may be at different potentials (cross grounding).
3. When soldering on circuit boards or small insulated wires, use only a 15 -watt, pencil-type soldering iron.

## OBTAINING REPLACEMENT PARTS

Most electrical and mechanical parts can be obtained through your local Tektronix Field Office or representative. However, many of the standard electronic components can usually be obtained from a local commercial source. Before purchasing or ordering a part from a source other than Tektronix, Inc., please check the "Replaceable Electrical Parts" list for the proper value, rating, tolerance, and description.

## NOTE

Physical size and shape of a component may affect instrument performance, particularly at high frequencies. Always use direct-replacement components, unless it is known that a substitute will not degrade instrument performance.

## Special Parts

In addition to the standard electronic components, some special parts are used in the 2336 . These components are manufactured or selected by Tektronix, Inc. to meet specific performance requirements, or are manufactured for Tektronix, Inc. in accordance with our specifications.

The various manufacturers can be identified by referring to the "Cross Index-Manufacturer's Code Number to Manufacturer" at the beginning of the "Replaceable Electrical Parts" list. Most of the mechanical parts used in this instrument were manufactured by Tektronix, Inc. Order all special parts directly from your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

## Ordering Parts

When ordering replacement parts from Tektronix, Inc., be sure to include all of the following information:

1. Instrument type (include modification or option numbers).
2. Instrument serial number.
3. A description of the part (if electrical, include its component number).
4. Tektronix part number.

## MAINTENANCE AIDS

The maintenance aids listed in Table 6.5 include items required for performing most of the maintenance procedures in this instrument. Equivalent products may be substituted for the examples given, provided their characteristics are similar.

## INTERCONNECTIONS

Two methods of interconnection are used in this instrument to connect the circuit boards with other boards and components. When the interconnection is made with a coaxial cable, a special end-lead connector plugs into a socket on the board. Other interconnections are made with pins soldered onto the board. Several types of mating connectors are used for these interconnecting pins. The following information provides the replacement procedures for the various interconnecting methods.

## Coaxial-Type End-Lead Connectors

Replacement of the coaxial-type end-lead connectors requires special tools and techniques; only maintenance personnel familiar with the specialized techniques should attempt replacement of these connectors. It is recommended that the cable or wiring harness and connector be replaced as a unit. For cable or wiring harness part numbers, see the "Replaceable Mechanical Parts" list. An

Table 6-5
Maintenance Aids

| Description | Specifications | Usage | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Soldering Iron | 15 to 25 W. | General soldering and unsoldering. | Antex Precision Model C. |
| 2. Phillips Screwdrivers | \#1 tip, \#2 tip. | Assembly and disassembly. | Xcelite Models X108 and $\times 102$. |
| 3. Flat-bit Screwdriver | 3 -inch shaft, 3/32-inch bit. | Assembly and disassembly. | Xcelite Model R3323. |
| 4. Torque Screwdriver | 3 inch-pounds. | Assembly of crt and SEC/ DIV and VOLTS/DIV switches. | Sturtevant-Richmont Torque Products Model PM-5 RotoTorq. |
| 5. Nutdrivers | 3/16 inch, 1/4 inch. | Assembly and disassembly. | Xcelite \#6 and \#8. |
| 6. Open-end Wrenches | 1/4 inch, 5/16 inch, 7/16 inch. | Assembly and disassembly. |  |
| 7. Allen Wrenches | 0.050 inch, $1 / 16$ inch, 1/8 inch. | Assembly and disassembly. |  |
| 8. Long-nose Pliers |  | Component removal and replacement. |  |
| 9. Diagonal Cutters |  | Component removal and replacement. |  |
| 10. Vacuum Solder Extractor | No static charge retention. | Unsoldering static-sensitive devices and components on multilayer boards. | Pace Model PC-10. |
| 11. Lubricant | Versilube (silicone grease). | Switch lubrication. | Tektronix Part Number 006-1353-01. |
| 12. Spray Cleaner | No-Noise. | Switch pad cleaning. | Tektronix Part Number 006-0442-02. |
| 13. Pin-replacement Kit |  | Replace circuit board connector pins. | Tektronix Part Number 040-0542-00. |
| 14. IC-Removal Tool |  | Removing DIP IC packages. | Augat T114-1. |

alternative solution is to refer the replacement of the defective connector to your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

## End-Lead Pin Connectors

Pin connectors used to connect the wires to the interconnecting pins are factory assembled. They consist of machine-inserted pin connectors mounted in plastic holders. If the connectors are faulty, the entire wire assembly should be replaced.

## Multipin Connectors

When pin connectors are grouped together and mounted in a plastic holder, they are removed, reinstalled, or replaced as a unit. If any individual wire or connector in the assembly is faulty, the entire cable assembly should be replaced. To provide correct orientation of this multipin connector when it is reconnected to its mating pins, an arrow is stamped on the circuit board, and a matching arrow is molded into the plastic housing of the multipin connector. Be sure these arrows are aligned with each other when the multipin connector is reinstalled.

## TRANSISTORS AND INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Transistors and integrated circuits should not be replaced unless they are actually defective. If removed from their sockets or unsoldered from the circuit board during routine maintenance, return them to their original sockets or board locations. Unnecessary replacement or transposing of semiconductor devices may affect the adjustment of the instrument. When a semiconductor is replaced, check the performance of any instrument circuit that may be affected.

Any replacement component should be of the original type or a direct replacement. Bend transistor leads to fit their circuit board holes and cut the leads to the same length as the original component. See Figure $9-2$ for leadconfiguration illustrations.

To remove socketed dual-in-line packaged (DIP) integrated circuits, pull slowly and evenly on both ends of the device. Avoid disengaging one end of the integrated circuit from the socket before the other, since this may damage the pins.

To remove a soldered DIP IC, do not heat adjacent conductors consecutively. Apply heat to pins at alternate sides and ends of the IC as solder is removed. Allow a moment for the circuit board to cool before proceeding to the next pin.

The heat-sink-mounted power supply transistors are insulated from the heat sink. In addition, a heat-sink compound is used to increase heat transfer capabilities. Reinstall the insulators and replace the heat-sink compound when replacing these transistors. The compound should be applied to both sides of the insulators and should be applied to the bottom side of the transistor where it comes in contact with the insulator.

## NOTE

After replacing a power transistor, check that the collector is not shorted to the heat sink before applying power to the instrument.

## SOLDERING TECHNIQUES

The reliability and accuracy of this instrument can be maintained only if proper soldering techniques are used to remove or replace parts. General soldering techniques, which apply to maintenance of any precision electronic equipment, should be used when working on this instrument.

To avoid an electric-shock hazard, observe the following precautions before attempting any soldering: turn the instrument off, disconnect it from the ac power source, and allow approximately three minutes for the power-supply capacitors to discharge.

Use rosin-core wire solder containing $63 \%$ tin and $37 \%$ lead. Contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative to obtain the names of approved solder types.

When soldering on circuit boards or small insulated wires, use only a 15 -watt, pencil-type soldering iron. A higher wattage soldering iron can cause etched circuit conductors to separate from the board base material and melt the insulation on small wires. Always keep the soldering-iron tip properly tinned to ensure best heat transfer from the iron tip to the solder joint. To protect heatsensitive components, either hold the component lead with long-nose pliers or place a heat block between the component body and the solder joint. Apply only enough solder to make a firm joint. After soldering, clean the area around the solder connection with an approved fluxremoving solvent (such as isopropyl alcohol) and allow it to air dry.

Circuit boards in this instrument may have as many as three conductive layers. Conductive paths between the top and bottom board layers may connect to one or more inner layers. If any inner-layer conductive path becomes broken due to poor soldering practices, the board becomes unusable and must be replaced. Damage of this nature can void the instrument warranty.

## CAUTION

Only an experienced maintenance person, proficient in the use of vacuum-type desoldering equipment, should attempt repair of any circuit board in this instrument. The following multilayer board assemblies are particularly susceptible to heat damage: A23-Trigger, A16-B Timing Switch, and A17-A Timing Switch.

Desoldering parts from multilayer circuit boards is especially critical. Many of the integrated circuits are static sensitive and can be damaged by a static charge that can be generated by some types of solder extractors. Perform work involving static-sensitive devices only at a static-free work station while wearing a grounded antistatic wrist strap and use only an antistatic vacuum-type solder extractor approved by a Tektronix Service Center.

## CAUTION

Attempts to unsolder, remove, and resolder leads from the component side of a circuit board may cause damage to the reverse side of the circuit board.

The following techniques should be used to replace a component on any of the circuit boards:

1. Touch the vacuum desoldering tool to the lead at the solder connection. Never place the iron directly on the board; doing this may damage the board.

## NOTE

Some components are difficult to remove from the circuit board due to a bend placed in each lead during machine insertion of the component. The purpose of the bent leads is to hold the component in place during a solder-flow manufacturing process that solders all the components at once. To make removal of machine-inserted components easier, straighten the component leads on the reverse side of the circuit board with a small screwdriver or pliers. It may be necessary to remove the circuit board to gain access to the component leads on the reverse side of the circuit board. Circuit-board removal and reinstallation procedures are discussed later in this section.
2. When removing a multipin component, especially an IC, do not heat adjacent pins consecutively. Apply heat to pins at alternate sides and ends of the IC as solder is removed. Allow a moment for the circuit board to cool before proceeding to the next pin.


Excessive heat can cause the etched circuit conductors to separate from the circuit board. Never allow the solder extractor tip to remain at one place on the board for more than three seconds. Solder wick, spring-actuated or squeeze-bulb solder suckers, and heat blocks for desoldering multipin components) must not be used. Damage caused by poor soldering techniques can void the instrument warranty.
3. Bend the leads of the replacement component to fit the holes in the circuit board. If the component is replaced while the board is installed in the instrument, cut the leads so they protrude only a small amount through the reverse side of the circuit board. Excess lead length may cause shorting to other conductive parts.
4. Insert the leads into the holes of the board so that the replacement component is positioned the same as the original component. Most components should be firmly seated against the circuit board.


Do not allow either solder or flux to flow beneath etched circuit board switches. The etched switch contacts on the circuit board are an integral part of the switch, and intermittent operation can occur if the contacts become contaminated.
5. Touch the soldering iron to the connection and apply enough solder to make a firm solder joint. Do not move the component while the solder hardens.
6. Cut off any excess lead protruding through the circuit board (if not clipped to size in step 3).
7. Clean the area around the solder connection with an approved flux-removing solvent. Be careful not to remove any of the printed information from the circuit board.

When soldering to the ceramic strips in the instrument, a slightly larger soldering iron can be used. It is recommended that a solder containing about $3 \%$ silver be used when soldering to these strips to avoid destroying the bond to the ceramic material. This bond can be broken by repeated use of ordinary tin-lead solder or by the application of too much heat; however, occasional use of ordinary solder will not break the bond, provided excessive heat is not applied.

If it becomes necessary to solder in the general area of any of the high-frequency contacts of this instrument, clean the contacts immediately upon completion of soldering. Refer to the "Switch Contacts" paragraph in the "Preventive Maintenance" part of this section for the recommended cleaners and procedures.

## REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS

## WARNING

To avoid electric shock, disconnect the instrument from the power input source before removing or replacing any component or assembly.

The exploded view drawings in the "Replaceable Mechanical Parts" list may be helpful during the removal
and reinstallation of individual components or subassemblies. Circuit board and component locations are shown in the "Diagrams" section.

Read these instructions completely before attempting any corrective maintenance.

## Cabinet

Removal and reinstallation of the instrument cabinet is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Remove one Phillips-head screw holding the powercord securing clamp. Remove the clamp and disconnect the power cord.
2. Remove two Phillipshead retaining screws from the rear of the cabinet assembly (one near each of the bottom feet).
3. Loosen six Phillips-head retaining screws on the rim band around the front panel (three across the top and three across the bottom).
4. Close and latch the lid, place the cabinet handle against the bottom of the cabinet, and set the instrument face down on a flat surface.
5. Carefully lift up on the cabinet until the ground lug, ac-power-input jack, and fuse holder are free of the perforations in the rear of the cabinet; then slide the cabinet up off of the instrument chassis.

To reinstall the cabinet:
6. Place the instrument face down on a flat surface (with the lid latched).
7. Align the cabinet to allow the ground lug, ac-powerinput jack, and fuse holder to pass through the perforation in the rear of the cabinet and carefully slide the cabinet down over the instrument chassis to its original position.
8. Open the lid and tighten six retaining screws around the rim band (loosened in step 3).
9. Reinstall two Phillips-head screws (removed in step 2).
10. Reconnect the power cord and reinstall the securing clamp and screw removed in step 1.

## Lid Cover

Removal and reinstallation of the lid cover is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Shut and latch the lid; set the instrument vertically, on its rear feet, on a flat working surface.
2. Remove two Phillips-head screws at the end of the two rubber bumper strips (one for each bumper strip).
3. Remove two Phillips-head screws under each bumper strip (on the top of the lid cover).
4. Note the orientation of the lid cover and pull it free from the lid assembly.

To reinstall the lid cover:
5. Slide the cover over the lid assembly, oriented as noted in step 4.
6. Reinstall four Phillips-head screws, two under each bumper strip (removed in step 3).
7. Reinstall two Phillips-head screws retaining the bumper strips (removed in step 2).

## A30-Delta Time Logic Circuit Board

Removal and reinstallation of the Delta Time Logic circuit board is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Remove the lid cover, using the preceding procedure.
2. Disconnect J 780 from P780 on the Delta Time Logic circuit board.
3. Use a $1 / 16$-inch Allen wrench to loosen the set screw in the B TRIGGER LEVEL knob and remove the knob.
4. Use a $1 / 4$-inch nutdriver to remove. four hexagonal standoffs retaining the Delta Time Logic circuit board and lift out the board.

To reinstall the Delta Time Logic circuit board:
5. Set the circuit board into place in the lid and secure it with four hexagonal standoffs (removed in step 4).
6. Reinstall the B TRIGGER LEVEL knob (removed in step 3).
7. Reconnect J780 to P780 (disconnected in step 2).
8. Reinstall the lid cover, using the preceding procedure.

## B Trigger Panel

Removal and reinstallation of the B Trigger panel is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Remove both the lid cover and the Delta Time Logic circuit board, using the preceding procedures.
2. Use a $1 / 4$-inch nutdriver to remove two nuts retaining the flange which holds down the Delta Time Interconnect cable boot. Lift the flange off of the two mounting studs.
3. Use a $7 / 16$-inch open-end wrench to remove the nut and flat washer retaining the flex ground tab and carefully lift the tab off of its grounding stud.
4. Remove six Phillips-head screws retaining the B Trigger panel and lift out the panel.

To reinstall the B Trigger panel:
5. Set the panel into place in the lid and secure it with six Phillips-head screws (removed in step 4).
6. Place the flex ground tab onto its grounding stud and use a $7 / 16$-inch open-end wrench to reinstall the nut and flat washer removed in step 3.
7. Reinstall the flange which holds down the Delta Time interconnect cable boot and secure it with two nuts (removed in step 2).
8. Reinstall the Delta Time Logic circuit board and the lid cover, using the preceding procedures.

## Delta Time Interconnect Cable

Removal and reinstallation of the Delta Time Interconnect cable is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Remove the lid cover, the Delta Time Logic circuit board, and the B Trigger panel (in that order), using the preceding procedures.
2. Remove six Phillips-head screws retaining the gray rim band around the instrument front panel. Remove the gray rim band from the instrument.
3. Remove four Phillips-head screws retaining the nowexposed black rim band, but do not remove the black rim band from the instrument.
4. Disconnect the Delta Time Interconnect cable from P751 on the Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board.
5. Use a flat-bit screwdriver to lift the black rim band away from the front casting in the area of the Delta Time Interconnect cable and remove the right-angle edge of the boot from the notch in the casting.
6. Gently pull forward on the Delta Time Interconnect cable (along with its boot and flex ground strap) until the complete cable assembly is clear of the instrument.

To install a new Delta Time Interconnect cable:
7. Use a flat-bit screwdriver to lift up the black rim band in the area of the notch in the edge of the front casting. Insert the cable assembly (J751 towards the Sweep/ Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board) between the black rim band and the casting.
8. Insert the right-angle edge of the boot into the notch (facing towards the top of the instrument) and insert the flex ground over the edge of the casting (facing towards the bottom of the instrument).
9. Connect J 751 and P751 on the Sweep/Horiz Amp/ Opt circuit board.
10. Reinstall four screws securing the black rim band to the front casting (removed in step 3).
11. Reinstall the gray rim band (with the hinge edge along the bottom edge of the instrument) and secure it with six screws (removed in step 2).
12. Reinstall the $B$ Trigger panel, the Delta Time Logic circuit board, and the lid cover (in that order).

## NOTE

For all of the following procedures, the cabinet must first be removed in accordance with the foregoing removal and replacement instructions.

## Cathode-Ray Tube

## WARNING

Use care when handling a crt. Breaking the crt can cause high-velocity scattering of glass fragments. Protective clothing and safety glasses should be worn. Avoid striking the crt on any object which might cause it to crack or implode. When storing a crt, either place it in a protective carton or set it face down on a smooth surface in a protected location with a soft mat under the faceplate.

Removal and replacement of the crt is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Disconnect P768 from the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board.
2. Use long-nose pliers to disconnect the two vertical deflection connectors from the pins on the neck of the crt (these wires come from the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board). Pull straight out on these connectors to prevent placing strain on the metal-to-glass seal. Note wire colors and positions for reinstallation reference.
3. Raise the front of the instrument and disconnect the two horizontal deflection pin connectors from the neck of the crt (these wires come from the Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board). Pull straight out on these connectors to prevent placing strain on the metal-to-glass seal. Note wire color and location for reinstallation reference.

## WARNING

The crt anode and the output terminal of the HighVoltage Multiplier will retain a high-voltage charge after the instrument is turned off. To avoid electrical shock, ground both the output terminal and the crt high-voltage lead to the main instrument chassis.
4. Disconnect the crt anode lead from the High-Voltage Multiplier lead by carefully pulling the anode plug out of the jack. Discharge the plug tip to the chassis.
5. Disconnect the socket from the base of the crt, gripping the tabs on the socket cover to pull it free.
6. Disconnect the Delay Line electrical connector from J878 on the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board.
7. Pull the Delay Line cable free from the two retaining clips on the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board.
8. Remove three Phillips-head screws retaining the Delay Line assembly.
9. Lift the Delay Line assembly up and set it on top of the Vert Preamp/L.V Power Supply circuit board.
10. Remove the Phillips-head screw retaining the ground lug to the bottom rear of the crt shield.
11. Support the crt with one hand and use a $1 / 8$-inch Allen wrench to loosen one of four set screws llocated at each corner of the crt face), counting the turns, until the tip of the screw is flush with its mounting tab. Then loosen the remaining three set screws the same number of turns as the first one.

## NOTE

It may be necessary to remove some of the rear panel screws in the area of the crt and to pull back slightly on the rear chassis panel when performing the next step.
12. Slide the crt and the surrounding metal shield back and lift them out of the instrument. The implosion shield will remain in the front casting. Note the alignment of the graticule for reinstallation reference.
13. Remove the metal mask and EMI gasket from around the front of the crt.
14. Remove the metal shield from the crt by sliding the shield to the rear. Exercise care not to damage the high-voltage lead, neck pins, and cable connecting to the two coils.

## NOTE

It may be necessary to remove the rubber grommet from the metal shield before sliding the shield off of the crt.

To install a replacement crt:
15. Insert the crt into its metal shield (removed in step 14), passing the high-voltage lead and the cable connected to the two coils through the appropriate holes in the shield. Reinstall the rubber grommet, if it was previously removed.


The EMI gasket must be installed correctly to ensure both a proper ground to the shield and a cushion for the front of the crt.
16. Set the metal mask (removed in step 13) on a flat surface with its back edges facing upward.
17. Drape the EMI gasket over the edges of the mask so that the gasket material is partially inside and partially outside the mask.
18. Press the front of the crt into the mask.
19. Verify that the EMI gasket makes even contact with the mask and the crt shield on all four sides when viewed from the rear.
20. Verify that the EMI gasket also makes even contact between the mask and the front of the crt on all four sides when viewed from the front (graticule).
21. Carefully place the assembled crt and mask into the instrument, ensuring that the index guide and graticule are aligned as noted in step 12.
22. Support the crt with one hand and use a $1 / 8$-inch Allen wrench to alternately tighten each of the four retaining screws about one to two turns less than counted in step 11. Then use a torque screwdriver to alternately torque each screw to 1.5 inch-pounds.
23. Align the index slot of the crt socket with the index guide on the crt base and press the socket firmly into place.

## WARNING

The High-Voltage Multiplier can again build up a high-voltage charge after it is first discharged to ground. To avoid electrical shock, ground its output terminal to the main instrument chassis before reconnecting the crt anode lead.
24. Reconnect the crt anode-lead plug to the jack from the High-Voltage Multiplier.
25. Reinstall the screw securing the ground lug to the crt shield (removed in step 10).
26. Reinstall the Delay Line assembly (removed in step 9), using three retaining screws (removed in step 8).
27. Press the Delay Line cable into its two retaining clips on the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board.
28. Reconnect the Delay Line electrical connector to J878 (disconnected in step 6).
29. Raise the front of the instrument and use long-nose pliers to reconnect the two horizontal deflection pin connectors (from the Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board) to the neck of the crt at the positions noted in step 3.
30. Reconnect the two vertical deflection pin connectors (from the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board) to the neck of the crt at the positions noted in step 2.
31. Reconnect P768 (disconnected in step 1) to the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board.

## A15-Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply Circuit Board

Removal and reinstallation of the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Use a $1 / 16$-inch Allen wrench to loosen the set screw on the FOCUS control knob. Note its position for reinstallation reference and remove the knob from the instrument.
2. Use a $5 / 16$-inch open-end wrench to remove the retaining nut from the FOCUS control shaft and push the control shaft through the front panel until it hangs free.
3. Disconnect P763, P759, and P765 at the front edge of the circuit board.
4. Disconnect the Delay Line electrical connector from J878.
5. Pull the Delay Line cable free from the two retaining clips on the circuit board.
6. Disconnect P756, P768, and P758 at the rear of the circuit board.
7. Disconnect the socket from the base of the crt, gripping the tabs on the socket cover to pull it free.
8. Use long-nose pliers to disconnect the two vertical deflection pin connectors from the neck of the crt (these wires come from the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board). Pull straight out on these connectors to prevent placing strain on the metal-to-glass seal. Note their positions for reinstallation reference.
9. Remove five Phillips-head screws retaining the circuit board (four around the outer edges and one near the center of the board).
10. Remove the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board from the instrument, taking care not to damage L913 and L915.

To reinstall the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board:
11. Carefully reposition the board into place, taking care not to damage L913 and L915.
12. Reinstall five retaining screws (removed in step 9).
13. Use long-nose pliers to reconnect the two vertical defiection pin connectors to the neck of the crt at the positions noted in step 8.
14. Align the index slot of the crt socket with the index guide on the crt base and press the socket firmly into place.
15. Press the Delay Line cable into its two retaining clips.
16. Reconnect P756, P768, and P758 at the rear of the circuit board (disconnected in step 6).
17. Reconnect the Delay Line electrical connector to J878 (disconnected in step 4).
18. Reconnect P763, P759, and P765 at the front edge of the circuit board (disconnected in step 3).
19. Insert the FOCUS control shaft through the front panel and reinstall the retaining nut (removed in step 2).
20. Reinstall the FOCUS control knob, noting its position in step 1, and tighten the set screw.

## A10-Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply Circuit Board

Removal and reinstallation of the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Use a $1 / 16$-inch Allen wrench to loosen both VOLTS/ DIV VAR control-knob set screws. Note their positions for reinstallation reference and remove the knobs.
2. Pull both VOLTS/DIV control knobs from their shafts, noting their positions for reinstallation references.
3. Disconnect P703 and P704, located near the middle of the circuit board. These lead to the CH 1 and CH 2 POSITION controls respectively.
4. Disconnect P733 from the Trigger circuit board (from the LEVEL control) and remove its rubber grommet from the slot in the edge of the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board.
5. Disconnect P730 and P732 from the Trigger circuit board.
6. Disconnect the two miniature coaxial connectors (P830 for Channel 1 and P831 for Channel 2) from the Trigger circuit board. Note the color and location of each for reinstallation reference.
7. Disconnect the following connectors from the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board, noting their locations for reinstallation reference:
a. P710 (from the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board).
b. P714 (from the transformer).
c. P702 (from the EXT $Z$ AXIS connector).


Exercise care not to damage the center conductors of the miniature coaxial connectors while performing the next step.
8. Tip the instrument up, exposing the bottom, and use long-nose pliers to disconnect the miniature coaxial connectors from the CH 1 and CH 2 input bnc connectors.
9. Remove two Phillips-head screws retaining the attenuators (one for each attenuator).
10. Remove the following nine Phillips-head retaining screws from the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board and the preamplifier circuit shield:
a. One near each end of the Negative Regulator board (A11).
b. Two connecting the preamplifier circuit shield to the front casting (do not remove the four screws securing the hexagonal standoffs).
c. One on the edge of the board, adjacent to Q194.
d. Two under the preamplifier circuit shield.
e. One toward the rear of the circuit board, adjacent to U215 and to which the grounding lug is attached.
f. One toward the rear of the circuit board, located between C225 and C250.
11. Gently lift up on the rear of the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board to disengage it from the pins of P808 on the Trigger circuit board.
12. With the rear of the circuit board raised approximately one inch, use long-nose pliers to disconnect the Delay Line electrical connector from the bottom of the board. Use a screwdriver to carefully pry the Delay Line cable from its retaining clip.
13. Remove the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board from the instrument by lifting the rear of the board and pulling it toward the rear of the instrument.

## NOTE

The attenuators are now accessible for servicing. Their contacts are factory lubricated. If preventivemaintenance cleaning is to be performed, lubricate the switch contacts after cleaning with a thin film of No-Noise lubricant, or the equivalent. Lubricate only the gold-plated contact surfaces of the hybrid circuit boards, not the cam-switch assembly. Attenuator disassembly and reassembly instructions are presented later in this section of the manual.

Power-supply pass transistors 0246, 0253, 0264, Q252, and 0256 are mounted on a heat sink. Thermal-transfer compound is used on the insulator between each transistor and the heat sink. If any of these transistors are replaced, be sure to replace both the insulator and the thermal-transfer compound.

To reinstall the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board:
14. Press the Delay Line cable back into its retaining clip and reconnect its electrical connector (disconnected in step 12).
15. Position the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board into the instrument, aligning all the extension shafts with their respective holes in the front panel and aligning the pins of J 808 with connector P808. Carefully press P808 onto the pins of J 808 until the board is firmly seated.
16. Reinstall nine Phillips-head screws (removed in Step 10).


Exercise care not to damage the center conductors of the miniature coaxial connectors while performing the next step.
17. Place the instrument on its side, exposing the rear of the input bnc connectors, and use long-nose pliers to insert the miniature coaxial connectors into the CH 1 and CH 2 input bnc connectors.
18. Reinstall two Phillips-head screws retaining the attenuators (removed in step 9).
19. Place the instrument right side up and reconnect the following cables and connectors (disconnected in steps 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3).
a. P702 (from the EXT Z AXIS connector).
b. P714 (from the transformer).
c. P710 (from the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board).
d. P830 (for Channel 1) and P831 (for Channel 2) (from the Trigger circuit board).
e. P730 and P732 (from the Trigger circuit board).
f. P733 (from the Trigger circuit board). Reinstall the rubber grommet removed in step 4.
g. P703 and P704 (from the CH 1 and CH 2 POSITION controls respectively).
20. Reinstall both VOLTS/DIV control knobs onto their shafts in the positions noted in step 2.
21. Reinstall both VOLTS/DIV VAR control knobs in the positions noted in step 1 and tighten their set screws.

## A11-Negative Regulator Circuit Board

Removal and replacement of the Negative Regulator circuit board is accomplished by the following steps:


The following procedure destroys the circuit board being removed. Perform this procedure only if a new board is available for replacement.

1. Cut five pins at J 803 and six pins at J 804 on the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board and remove the Negative Regulator circuit board.
2. Use a vacuum-type desoldering tool to clean the 11 pin holes.
3. Insert the pins of P803 and P804 into the appropriate holes on the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board. Hold the Negative Regulator board in place and solder the 11 pins.

## A12-Positive Regulator Circuit Board

Removal and replacement of the Positive Regulator circuit board is accomplished by the following steps:


The following procedure destroys the circuit board being removed. Perform this procedure only if a new board is available for replacement.

1. Note board orientation and cut four pins at J801 and four pins at J802 on the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board and remove the Positive Regulator circuit board.
2. Use a vacuum-type desoldering tool to clean the 8 pin holes.
3. Orient the replacement Positive Regulator board as noted in step 1 and insert the pins of the replacement Positive Regulator circuit board into the appropriate holes on the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board. Hold the Positive Regulator board in place and solder the 8 pins.

## A23-Trigger Circuit Board

Removal and reinstallation of the Trigger circuit board is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Disconnect the following connectors and cables from the Trigger circuit board (note colors and locations for reinstallation reference):
a. P733 (from the LEVEL control).
b. Two miniature coaxial connectors, J 830 and J831. Note their color and position for reinstallation reference.
c. P732 (from the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board).
d. Miniature coaxial connector P829 (from the Sweep/ Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board).
2. Loosen, but do not completely remove, nine Phillipshead screws retaining the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board.
3. Remove four Phillips-head screws retaining the Trigger circuit board.
4. Gently pry up on the rear of the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board until the top edge-connector receptacle of 3808 disengages from P808 pins on the Trigger circuit board. Then gently pull the Trigger circuit board away from the instrument until the bottom edgeconnector pins of P840, on the Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board, disengage from J840.
5. Remove the Trigger circuit board from the instrument, taking care not to damage the COUPLING and SOURCE switch control levers and the pins of P808 and P840.

To reinstall the Trigger circuit board:
6. Position the board into place, inserting the COUPLING and SOURCE switch levers into their respective slots in the front panel and aligning the pins of P808 with J 808 and the pins of P 840 with J 840 .
7. Gently press J 840 (on the Trigger board) onto the pins of P840 (on the Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt board); then press J808 (on the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply board) onto the pins of P808 (on the Trigger board).
8. Reinstall four Phillips-head screws (removed in step 3).
9. Tighten nine screws on the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board (loosened in step 2).
10. Reconnect the five cables and connectors that were disconnected in step 1.

## A24-Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt Circuit Board

Removal and reinstallation of the Sweep/Horiz Amp/ Opt circuit board is accomplished by the following steps:

1. Place the instrument on its side so that the Sweep/ Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board is accessible and disconnect the following cables and connectors from the board:
a. P842 (from the Trigger circuit board).
b. P745 (from the Vert Out/H.V. Power Supply circuit board).
c. P750 (from the B DELAY TIME POSITION control).
d. P751 (the Delta Time Interconnect cable).
2. Remove six Phillips-head screws retaining the Swoep/ Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board.
3. Gently pull the circuit board away from the instrument until connectors J 871 and J 876 (from the A and B Timing Switch circuit boards) are disengaged.

To reinstall the Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board:
4. Position the board into place, aligning J 871 and J876 with pins P871 and P876 on the A and B Timing Switch circuit boards.
5. Press gently on the Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board until P871 and P876 are fully engaged with J871 and J876.
6. Reinstall six Phillips-head screws (removed in step 2).
7. Reconnect the four cables and connectors that were disconnected in step 1.

## Timing Switch Assembly

The Timing Switch assembly is a unit consisting of the $A$ and $B$ Timing switches, the VAR potentiometer, the $A$ Timing Switch circuit board (A17), and the B Timing Switch circuit board (A16). Replacing a complete Timing Switch assembly with a new or rebuilt unit is the recommended procedure. However, should it become necessary to disassemble and repair the assembly, replacement parts (as well as complete replacement units) can be ordered from your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

The following procedure not only describes removal and replacement of the Timing Switch assembly as a complete unit, but also explains how to disassemble and reassemble the unit to facilitate repair and cleaning. Both Figure 6-4 and the exploded view drawings in the "Replaceable Mechanical Parts" list (Section 10) are useful in performing switch disassembly and reassembly.

It is recommended that this procedure be read completely before starting any disassembly.

1. Remove the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board using the procedure previously described in this part of the manual.


Figure 6-4. SEC/DIV switch exploded view.
2. Rotate the $A$ and B SEC/DIV switch fully counter. clockwise.
3. Use a 0.050 -inch Allen wrench to loosen the set screw on the SEC/DIV VAR control knob. Note its position for reinstallation reference and remove the knob.
4. Use a $1 / 16$-inch Allen wrench to loosen the set screws on the control knobs for the A and B SEC/DIV switches. Note their positions for reinstallation reference and remove the knobs.
5. Use a $7 / 16$-inch open-end wrench to remove the retaining nut for the control-shaft housing of the $A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV switches. Note its position for reinstallation reference.
6. Pull up on the Timing Switch assembly until the pins on the $A$ and $B$ Timing Switch circuit boards disengage from connectors J871 and J876 on the Sweep/Horiz Amp/ Opt circuit board.
7. Continue lifting up on the Timing Switch assembly while guiding it to the rear of the instrument until the assembly is clear.

## NOTE

As this point resistors, capacitors, diodes and transistors may be replaced on the Timing Switch circuit boards without further disassembly. After replacing circuit-board components, proceed to step 50 for reinstallation instructions.
8. If mechanical or electrical components of the Timing Switch assembly are to be replaced, proceed to step 9 . If the entire assembly is to be replaced, proceed to step 50.
9. Disconnect P774 from the A Timing Switch circuit board, A17.

## NOTE

In steps 10 through 48, the capital letters enclosed within parentheses refer to the like-lettered components in Figure 6-4.

Before each component is removed, note its position and/or orientation for reinstallation reference. To facilitate reassembly, it is recommended that all parts be laid out in the order in which they are removed.

Steps 10 through 14 are necessary only if the potentiometer (A) requires replacement.
10. Remove the mounting screw from the potentiometer (A).
11. Rotate the extension shaft (V) counterclockwise until the set screws in the coupling (C) line up with the slot in the clear plastic mounting bracket.
12. Use a 0.050 -inch Allen wrench to loosen the rearmost set screw in the coupling (C).
13. Unscrew the potentiometer from its mounting bracket (B).
14. If only the potentiometer is being replaced, proceed to step 45.

## CAUTION

The knurled rotary shaft (U) is spring loaded and must be held in place while performing steps 15 through 21 to prevent possible damage to the electrical contacts. Two of the ways that this can be accomplished are: (1) placing the shaft in a vise, or (2) temporarily reinstalling the VAR knob and gripping it to hold the shaft in place.
15. Remove three Phillips-head screws (D) retaining the mounting bracket $(B)$.
16. Pull the coupling (C), with extension shaft (V) attached, out through the rear of the assembly.

## 17. Remove the rear bearing ( $E$ ).



Contact holders are mechanically, but not electrically, interchangeable.

Do not touch switch contacts and their corresponding circuit-board runs with your hands. This will avoid contamination, preserve high-frequency characteristics, and avoid possible damage.
18. Remove the rear contact holder (F).
19. Remove the B Timing Switch circuit board (G).

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20. Remove the detent (1) along with the front contact holder $(\mathrm{H})$. Separate them both from the B Timing Switch circuit board and from each other.
21. Gradually release the knurled rotary shaft (U) from the tension of the helical spring ( K ). Remove the VAR knob (if it was reinstalled for holding), then remove the shaft through the rear of the assembly.
22. Remove three Phillips-head screws (T) while holding both the front bearing ( S ) and the center bearing housing $(J)$ between your thumb and forefinger.
23. Remove the center bearing housing (J).

## NOTE

Steps 24 through 26 should be performed only if the rotor, stop, and/or retaining spring parts are worn and require replacement. Otherwise proceed to step 27.
24. Remove rotor (N), stop (M), and retaining spring (L) together.
25. Carefully remove the retaining spring (stretch it as little as possible) from the rotor.
26. Remove the stop (M) from the rotor.
27. Remove the front bearing housing (S).
28. Remove the rear contact holder (O).
29. Remove the rotary shaft with detent $(R)$ and the front contact holder ( O ).
30. Separate the front contact holder from the rotary shaft.

## NOTE

During reassembly, if any cleaning has been done or if the switch assembly was previously difficult to rotate, lubricate the points indicated by a triangle symbol on Figure 6.4 with a very small amount of Versilube (or equivalent) silicone grease. All places indicated may not require lubrication. A general guide is to lubricate only the mechanical parts that rub together. See "Switch Contacts" in the "Preventive Maintenance" part of this section.

To reassemble the Timing Switch assembly (refer to Figure 6-4):
31. Install the front contact holder ( O ) on the rotary shaft (R).
32. Reinstall the rotary shaft ( $R$ ), with contact holder (O), facing the component side of the A Timing Switch circuit board ( P ).
33. Reinstall the front bearing housing (S).
34. Reinstall the stop (M) and retaining spring (L) on the rotor (N).
35. Reinstall the rotor assembly.
36. Reinstall the center bearing housing (J) and front bearing (S); hold them in place with your thumb and forefinger.
37. Reinstall the three screws (T) removed in step 22.


The knurled rotary shaft (U) is spring loaded. To prevent possible damage to the electrical contacts, it must be held in place while performing steps 38 through 44 (see CAUTION preceding step 15).
38. Reinstall the knurled rotary shaft (U), with helical spring $(K)$, through the rear of the assembly.
39. Reinsert detent (I) into front contact holder (H) and insert them both into the center bearing housing (J).
40. Reinstall the B Timing Switch circuit board, A16.
41. Reinstall the rear contact holder (F).
42. Reinstall the rear bearing $(E)$.
43. Reinstall the extension shaft (V), with coupling (C), through the rear of the assembly.
44. Reinstall bracket (B) using the three Phillips-head screws (D).
45. If applicable, screw the replacement potentiometer (A) into the rear of the mounting bracket (B) while inserting its shaft into the coupling (C).
46. Rotate the extension shaft $(\mathrm{V})$ to align the rearmost set screw on coupling (C) with the slot in the clear plastic bracket (B).
47. Tighten the set screw using a 0.050 -inch Allen wrench.
48. Rotate the Potentiometer (A) clockwise to its proper orientation and reinstall its mounting screw.
49. Reconnect P774 to the A Timing Switch circuit board, A17.
50. Position the Timing Switch assembly into the instrument by first inserting the control shaft (with housing) through the front panel.
51. Align the edge-connector pins of the $A$ and $B$ Timing Switch circuit boards with connectors J871 and J876 on the Sweep/Horiz Amp/Opt circuit board and press them firmly into place.
52. Reinstall the control-shaft housing for the $A$ and $B$ SEC/DIV switches at the position noted in step 5 and tighten the retaining nut with a $7 / 16$-inch open-end wrench.
53. Reinstall the control knobs for the $A$ and $B$ SEC/ DIV switches in the positions noted in step 4 and tighten the set screws with a $1 / 16$-inch Allen wrench.
54. Reinstall the VAR control knob in the position noted in step 3 and tighten its set screw with a 0.050 -inch Allen wrench.
55. Reinstall the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board using the procedure previously described.

## Attenuators

Replacing a complete Attenuator assembly with a new or rebuilt unit is the recommended procedure. However, should it become necessary to disassemble and repair an Attenuator, replacement parts (as well as complete replacement units) can be ordered from your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

The following procedure not only describes removal and reinstallation of an Attenuator as a complete unit, but also explains how to disassemble and reassemble the unit to facilitate repair and cleaning. Both Figure 6-5 and the exploded view drawing in the "Replaceable Mechanical Parts" list (Section 10) are useful when performing attenuator disassembly and reassembly.

It is recommended that this procedure be read completely before starting any disassembly.

1. Remove the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board using the procedure previously described in this part of the manual.
2. Disconnect the following connectors from the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board:
a. $\sqrt{7} 700$ (from the rear of the Channel 1 Attenuator).
b. 5705 (from the rear of the Channel 2 Attenuator).
3. Unsolder the wire connecting the two potentiometers at the rear of the attenuators and unsolder the wire from the Channel 2 potentiometer which leads to J 712 on the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board. Note wire color and location for reinstallation reference.

## CAUTION

If the Channel 1 Attenuator is to be replaced or repaired, the Channel 2 Attenuator must first be removed. Attempting to unsolder the resistorcapacitor network from the Channel 1 Attenuator without first removing the Channel 2 Attenuator can result in heat damage to both attenuators.

## NOTE

In the remainder of this procedure, the capital letters enclosed within parentheses refer to the likelettered components in Figure 6-5.
4. Unsolder the resistor-capacitor network (adjacent to the Channel 2 Attenuator) from the shielded hybrid circuit board ( $E$ ) in the Channel 2 Attenuator assembly.
5. On the component side of the circuit board, use a $3 / 16$-inch nutdriver to remove the two hexagonal standoffs retaining the Channel 2 Attenuator.


Figure 6-5. Vertical attenuator exploded view.
6. Gently pull the Channel 2 Attenuator straight away from the circuit board to avoid damaging the rear hybrid circuit module ( M ) that plugs into the circuit board.
7. Repeat steps 4 through 6 for the Channel 1 Attenuator, if it is to be removed.
8. If a replacement Attenuator assembly is to be installed as a complete unit, proceed to step 45.

## NOTE

Steps 9 through 44 describe how to disassemble and reassemble an attenuator to accomplish replacement of one or more of the following parts: shielded hybrid ( $E$ ) and its associated contact sets, rear hybrid ( $M$ ) and its associated contact sets, and the potentiometer ( $U$ ).

Before any component is removed during disassembly, carefully note its position and/or orientation for reinstallation reference. To facilitate reassembly, it is recommended that all parts be laid out in the order in which they are removed.
9. If the shielded hybrid ( E ) or its associated contact sets require replacement, proceed to step 10 . To replace the rear hybrid ( M ) or its associated contact sets, go to step 16. To replace the potentiometer (U), go to step 21.
10. Remove the two screws (A) and the upper retainer plate (B).
11. Remove the two screws (C) and the lower retainer plate (D).


Prior to performing the next step, note the exact location and orientation of the shielded hybrid (E) to prevent damage during reinstallation.
12. Unsolder the shielded hybrid (two places) from the ground contact ( J ) and remove the shielded hybrid.
13. Remove the outer contact set (F); it has five contacts and a ground tab.
14. Remove the inner contact set (G); it has four contacts and a ground tab.
15. If no other components are to be replaced, proceed to step 39 for reinstallation instructions.

## NOTE

To ensure proper grounding after reinstallation, note the positioning of the ground contact spring against the shaft before removing it in the next step.
16. Remove the screw $(\mathrm{H})$ and ground contact spring (I). Unsolder the ground contact ( J ) in two places and remove it (if not previously unsoldered in step 12).
17. Remove the side retaining plate (L).
18. Remove the rear hybrid (M). Note its exact location and orientation to prevent damage during reinstallation.
19. Remove both the left contact set ( N ) and the right contact set ( O ).
20. If no other components are to be replaced, proceed to step 32 for reinstallation instructions.
21. Use a 0.050 -inch Allen wrench and loosen, but do not remove, the two set screws on the coupling ( P ) which are nearest to the potentiometer ( U ).
22. Remove the screw ( $Q$ ) and remove the bracket ( $R$ ), with the potentiometer attached, from the Attenuator cam-switch assembly.
23. Use a 5/16-inch open-end wrench to remove the nut $(\mathrm{S})$ and the lockwasher ( T ) retaining the potentiometer.
24. Remove the potentiometer (U) from the bracket.
25. Unsolder the wires connected to the potentiometer, noting their color and location for reinstallation reference.
26. To install a replacement potentiometer, resolder the wires (removed in step 25) at the locations noted.
27. Insert the potentiometer into the bracket (R) and orient it as noted in step 24.
28. Reinstall the nut and lockwasher (removed in step 23).

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29. Mount the bracket ( R ) to the cam-switch assembly with the screw ( Q ) removed in step 22. Use a torque screwdriver to tighten it to 3 inch-pounds.
30. Use a 0.050 -inch Allen wrench to tighten the two set screws (loosened in step 21) on the coupling (P).
31. If no other parts require reassembly, proceed to step 45.
32. To reinstall the rear hybrid ( $M$ ) and its associated contact sets, first insert the left contact set ( $N$ ) into the cam-switch assembly. Then insert the right contact set ( O ). Position them both as noted in step 19.
33. Place the rear hybrid $(M)$ in the exact location and orientation noted in step 18.
34. Place the side retaining plate (L) over the hybrid.
35. Place the ground contact (J) over the side retaining plate. Insert the ground contact spring (I) through the hole in the ground contact so that the end of the spring is against the same side of the shaft.
36. Reinstall the screw $(\mathrm{H})$ removed in step 16; use a torque screwdriver to tighten it to 3 inch-pounds.
37. Check contact pressure and alignment (refer to Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3).
38. If no other components are to be reinstalled, proceed to step 44.
39. To reinstall the shielded hybrid (E), insert the inner contact set (G) into the cam-switch assembly. Then insert the outer contact set (F). Position them as noted in steps 14 and 13.
40. Reinstall the shielded hybrid ( $E$ ) at the exact location and orientation noted in step 12.
41. Reinstall the lower retaining plate (D) with the two screws (C) removed in step 11. Use a torque screwdriver to tighten the screws to 3 inch-pounds.
42. Reinstall the upper retaining plate $(B)$ with the two screws (A) removed in step 10 . Use a torque screwdriver to tighten the screws to 3 inch-pounds.
43. Check contact pressure and alignment (refer to Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3).
44. Solder the ground contact (J) to the shielded hybrid $(E)$ in two places.
45. Reinstall the Channel 1 Attenuator (if applicable) by carefully plugging the pins of the rear hybrid (M) into the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board.
46. Use a $3 / 16$-inch nutdriver to reinstall the two hexagonal standoffs securing the Channel 1 Attenuator (if removed in step 5).
47. Resolder the resistor-capacitor network lead (unsoldered in step 4) to the shielded hybrid ( $E$ ) on the Channel 1 Attenuator (if applicable).
48. Repeat steps 45 through 47 for the Channel 2 Attenuator.
49. Resolder the wire connecting the two potentiometers and resolder the wire leading to $\mathbf{J 7 1 2}$ (unsoldered in step 3).
50. Reconnect the following connectors to the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board (disconnected in step 2):
a. $\quad \mathbf{J 7 0 0}$ (from the Channel 1 Attenuator).
b. $\mathbf{J 7 0 5}$ (from the Channel 2 Attenuator).
51. Reinstall the Vert Preamp/L.V. Power Supply circuit board.

## REPACKAGING FOR SHIPMENT

If the Tektronix instrument is to be shipped to a Tektronix Service Center for service or repair, attach a tag showing: owner (with address) and the name of an individual at your firm that can be contacted. Include complete instrument serial number and a description of the service required.

Save and reuse the package in which your instrument was shipped. If the original packaging is unfit for use or not available, repackage the instrument as follows:

Surround the instrument with polyethylene sheeting to protect the finish of the instrument. Obtain a carton of corrugated cardboard of the correct carton strength and having inside dimensions of no less than six inches more than the instrument dimensions. Cushion the instrument by tightly packing three inches of dunnage or urethane foam between carton and instrument, on all sides. Seal carton with shipping tape or industrial stapler.

The carton test strength for your instrument is 275 pounds.

## SELECTABLE COMPONENTS

## A10R50

A10R122

If U55 or U125 is replaced, the position pots may no longer have sufficient range ( + and -12 div), in which case R50 or R122 respectively will need to be removed by clipping the leads.

## A13R11

If the transient response is too large for the External Trigger View when in $\div 10$ mode, R11 may be changed to a higher value. The nominal value is $43 \Omega$ and selected values are: $51 \Omega, 62 \Omega, 75 \Omega$, or $910 \Omega$ which are all $0.125 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ resistors.

## OPTIONS

## INTRODUCTION

## OPTION 03

There is presently only one option available for the 2336. A brief description of this option is given in the following paragraph. For further information about instrument options, see your Tektronix Catalog or contact your Tektronix Field Office or representative.

Option 03 (100-V/200-V Power Transformer) permits operation of the instrument from either a $100 \cdot \mathrm{~V}$ or a $200-\mathrm{V}$ nominal ac-power-input source at a line frequency from 48 Hz to 440 Hz . This option does not affect the basic instrument operating and servicing information presented in this manual.

# REPLACEABLE ELECTRICAL PARTS 

## PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION

Replacement parts are available from or through your local Tektronix, Inc. Field Office or representative.

Changes to Tektronix instruments are sometimes made to accommodate improved components as they become available, and to give you the benefit of the latest circuit improvements developed in our engineering department. It is therefore important, when ordering parts, to include the following information in your order: Part number, instrument type or number, serial number, and modification number if applicable.

If a part you have ordered has been replaced with a new or improved part, your local Tektronix, Inc. Field Office or representative will contact you concerning any change in part number.

Change information, if any, is located at the rear of this manual.

## LIST OF ASSEMBLIES

A list of assemblies can be found at the beginning of the Electrical Parts List. The assemblies are listed in numerical order. When the complete component number of a part is known, this list will identify the assembly in which the part is located.

## CROSS INDEX-MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

The Mfr. Code Number to Manufacturer index for the Electrical Parts List is located immediately after this page. The Cross Index provides codes, names and addresses of manufacturers of components listed in the Electrical Parts List.

ABBREVIATIONS<br>Abbreviations conform to American National Standard Y1.1.

## COMPONENT NUMBER (column one of the Electrical Parts List)

A numbering method has been used to identify assemblies, subassemblies and parts. Examples of this numbering method and typical expansions are illustrated by the following:


Read: Resistor 1234 of Assembly 23


Read: Resintor 1234 of Subassembly 2 of Assembly 23

Only the circuit number will appear on the diagrams and circuit board illustrations. Each diagram and circuit board illustration is clearly marked with the assembly number. Assembly numbers are also marked on the mechanical exploded views located in the Mechanical Parts List. The component number is obtained by adding the assembly number prefix to the circuit number.

The Electrical Parts List is divided and arranged by assemblies in numerical sequence (e.g., assembly A1 with its subassemblies and parts, precedes assembly A2 with its subassemblies and parts).

Chassis-mounted parts have no assembly number prefix and are located at the end of the Electrical Parts List.

## TEKTRONIX PART NO. (column two of the Electrical Parts List)

Indicates part number to be used when ordering replacement part from Tektronix.

## SERIAL/MODEL NO. (columns three and four of the Electrical Parts List)

Column three (3) indicates the serial number at which the part was first used. Column four (4) indicates the serial number at which the part was removed. No serial number entered indicates part is good for all serial numbers.

## NAME \& DESCRIPTION (column five of the Electrical Parts List)

In the Parts List, an Item Name is separated from the description by a colon (). Because of space limitations, an liem Name may sometimes appear as incomplete. For further tem Name identification, the U.S. Federal Cataloging Handbook H6-1 can be utilized where possible.

## MFR. CODE (column six of the Electrical Parts List)

Indicates the code number of the actual manufacturer of the part. (Code to name and address cross reference can be found immediately after this page.)

## MFR. PART NUMBER (column seven of the Electrical Parts List)

Indicates actual manufacturers part number.

| Mir. Code | Manufacturer |
| :---: | :---: |
| 000FJ | MARCOM SWITCHES INC. |
| $0001 F$ | COMPONENT CONCEPTS INC. |
| 01121 | ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY |
| 01295 | TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC. |
|  | SEMICONDUCTOR GROUP |
| 02114 | FERROXCUBE CORPORATION |
| 02735 | RCA CORPORATION, SOLID STATE DIVISION |
| 02777 | HOPKINS ENGINEERING COMPANY |
| 03508 | GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SEMI-CONDUCTOR PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT |
| 04222 | AVX CERAMICS, DIVISION OF AVX CORP. |
| 04713 | MOTOROLA, INC., SEMICONDUCTOR PROD. DIV. |
| 05397 | UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, MATERIALS SYSTEMS DIVISION |
| 07263 | FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR, A DIV OF FAIRCHILD CAMERA AND INSTRUMENT CORP. |
| 07716 | TRW ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, IRC FIXED RESISTORS, BURLINGTON DIV. |
| 12697 | CLAROSTAT MFG. CO., INC. |
| 12969 | UNITRODE CORPORATION |
| 14193 | CAL-R, INC. |
| 14433 | ITT SEMICONDUCTORS |
| 14552 | MICRO SEMICONDUCTOR CORP. |
| 14752 | ELECTRO CUBE INC. |
| 14936 | GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORP., SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS GROUP |
| 15238 | ITT SEMICONDUCTORS, A DIVISION OF INTER NATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORP. |
| 18324 | SIGNETICS CORP. |
| 19396 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS, INC, PAKTRON DIV. |
| 22229 | SOLITRON DEVICES, INC., SEMICONDUCTOR GROUP |
| 24546 | CORNING GLASS WORKS, ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION |
| 27014 | NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORP. |
| 31918 | IEE/SCHADOW INC. |
| 32293 | INTERSIL, INC. |
| 32997 | BOURNS, INC., TRIMPOT PRODUCTS DIV. |
| 50157 | MIDWEST COMPONENTS INC. |
| 50434 | HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY |
| 51642 | CENTRE ENGINEERING INC. |
| 51984 | NEC AMERICA INC. RADIO AND TRANSMISSION DIV. |
| 52306 | high voltage devices, inc. |
| 52648 | PLESSEY SEMICONDUCTORS |
| 54473 | MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC, CORP. OF AMERICA |
| 56289 | SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO. |
| 57668 | R-OHM CORP. |
| 59660 | TUSONIX INC. |
| 71400 | BUSSMAN MFG., DIVISION OF MCGRAWEDISON CO. |
| 72619 | DIALIGHT, DIV. AMPEREX ELECTRONIC |
| 72982 | ERIE TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, inc. |
| 73138 | BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS, INC., HELIPOT DIV. |
| 73899 | JFD ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS CORP. |
| 74276 | SIGNALITE DIV, gENERAL INSTRUMENT CORP. |
| 74970 | JOHNSON, E. F., CO. |
| 75042 | TRW ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, IRC FIXED RESISTORS, PHILADELPHIA DIVISION |
| 75915 | LITTELFUSE, INC. |
| 76493 | bELL INDUSTRIES, INC., MILLER, J. W., DIV. |
| 78488 | Stackpole carbon Co. |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. |
| 82104 | standard grigsby co., div. of sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION |

Address

67 ALBANY STREET
3229 PINE ST.
1201 2ND STREET SOUTH
P.O. BOX 5012

PO BOX 359, MARION ROAD
ROUTE 202
12900 FOOTHILL BLVD.
ELECTRONICS PARK
PO BOX 867
5005 E MCDOWELL RD,PO BOX 20923
11901 MADISON AVENUE
464 ELLIS STREET
2850 MT. PLEASANT
LOWER WASHINGTON STREET
580 PLEASANT STREET
1601 OLYMPIC BLVD.
3301 ELECTRONICS WAY
POBOX 3049
2830 E FAIRVIEW ST.
1710 S . DEL MAR AVE.
P.O. BOX 600,600 W. JOHN ST.
P.O. BOX 168.500 BROADWAY

811 E. ARQUES
900 FOLLIN LANE, SE
8808 balboa avenue
550 HIGH STREET
2900 SEMICONDUCTOR DR.
8081 WALLACE ROAD
10900 N. TANTAU AVE.
1200 COLUMBIA AVE.
P. O. BOX 787

1981 PORT CITY BLVD.
640 PAGE MILL ROAD
2820 E COLLEGE AVENUE
2990 TELESTAR CT. SUITE 212
7485 AVENUE 304
1641 KAISER
1 PANASONIC WAY
87 MARSHALL ST.
16931 MILLIKEN AVE.
2155 N FORBES BLVD
2536 W. UNIVERSITY ST.
203 HARRISON PLACE
644 W .12 TH ST.
2500 HARBOR BLVD.
PINETREE ROAD
1933 HECK AVE.
299 10TH AVE. S. W.
401 N. BROAD ST.
800 E. NORTHWEST HWY
19070 REYES AVE., P O BOX 5825
POBOX 500
920 rathbone avenue

City, State, Zip

CAZENOVIA, N.Y. 13035
EVERETT, WA 98201
MILWAUKEE, WI 53204
DALLAS, TX 75222
SAUGERTIES, NY 12477
SOMERVILLE, NY 08876
SAN FERNANDO. CA 91342
SYRACUSE, NY 13201
MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29577
PHOENIX, AZ 85036
CLEVELAND, OH 44101
MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94042
BURLINGTON, IA 52601
DOVER, NH 03820
WATERTOWN, MA 02172
SANTA MONICA, CA 90404
WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33402
SANTA ANA, CA 92704
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91776
hicksville, ny 11802
LAWRENCE, MA 01841 SUNNYVALE. CA 94086 VIENNA, VA 22180

SAN DIEGO OPERS, CA 92123
BRADFORD. PA 16701
SANTA CLARA, CA 95051
EDEN PRAIRIE, MN 55343
CUPERTINO, CA 95014
RIVERSIDE, CA 92507
MUSKEGON, MI 49443
palo alto, CA 94304
STATE COLLEGE, PA 16801
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22042
VISALIA. CA 93277
IRVINE, CA 92714
SECAUCUS. NJ 07094
NORTH ADAMS, MA 01247
IRVINE, CA 92713
TUCSON, AZ 85705
ST. LOUIS, MO 63107
BROOKLYN, NY 11237
ERIE, PA 16512
FULlerton, CA 92634
OXFORD, NC 27565
NEPTUNE, NJ 07753
WASECA, MN 56093
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19108
DES PLAINES, IL 60016
COMPTON, CA 90224
ST. MARYS, PA 15857
BEAVERTON, OR 97077
AURORA, IL 60507

| Mif. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 90201 | MALLORY CAPACITOR CO., DIV. OF | 3029 E. WASHINGTON STREET |  |
|  | P.R. MALLORY AND CO., INC. | P. O. BOX 372 | P. O. BOX 609 |


| Component No. | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Part No. | Eff | Dscont |  |  |  |
| A10 | 670-6526-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERT PREAMP/LV POWER | 80009 | 670-6526-00 |
| A11 | 670-6532-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:NEGATIVE RGLTR | 80009 | 670-6532-00 |
| A12 | 670-6533-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:POSITIVE RGLTR | 80009 | 670-6533-00 |
| A15 | 670-6529-00 | B010100 | B012227 | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERT OUT/HV POWER | 80009 | 670-6529-00 |
| A15 | 670-6529-01 | B012228 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:VEF OUT/HV POWER | 80009 | 670-6529-01 |
| A16 | 670-6531-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:B TIMING SWITCH | 80009 | 670-6531-00 |
| A17 | 670-6530-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:A TIMING SWITCH | 80009 | 670-6530-00 |
| A19 | 119-1193-00 |  |  | ATTENUATOR, VAR:5MV TO 5V, 1 MEG OHM HYBRID | 80009 | 119-1193-00 |
| A23 | 670-6527-01 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:A \& B TRIGGER | 80009 | 670-6527-01 |
| A 24 | 670-6528-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:SWEEP/HORIZ AMP | 80009 | 670-6528-00 |
| A30 | 670-6535-00 | B010100 | 8010536 | CKT BOARD ASSY:DELTA TIME LOGIC | 80009 | 670-6535-00 |
| A30 | 670-6535-01 | B010537 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:DELTA TIME LOGIC | 80009 | 670-6535-01 |
| A31 | 670-6590-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:B TRIGGER SWITCH | 80009 | 670-6590-00 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A10 | ----------> |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERT PREAMP/LV POWER |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A 10 Cl | 281-0151-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,CER DI: $1-3 P \mathrm{PF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 518000 A 1.03 |
| A10C3 | 281-0786-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $150 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | G1710100NP0151K |
| A1006 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A1007 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{UF}_{\mathrm{t}}+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C10 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.001UF $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C11 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C12 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF $+30-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C14 | 290-0523-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:2.2UF,20\%,20V | 56289 | 1960225×0020HA1 |
| A10C15 | 283-0140-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:4.7PF,5\%,50V | 72982 | 8101E003A479C |
| A10C16 | 281-0786-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI: $150 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | G1710100NP0151K |
| A10C20 | 283-0140-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:4.7PF,5\%,50V | 72982 | 8101E003A479C |
| A10C27 | 281-0815-00 | B010100 | 8010539 | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:0.027UF, $20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 800509AABW5R273M |
| A10C27 | 281-0772-00 | B010540 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER D1:0.0047UF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC701C472K |
| A10c30 | 283-0164-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:2.2UF,20\%,25V | 04222 | SR402E225MAA |
| A 10 C 31 | 283-0339-00 |  |  | CAP. FXD,CER OI:0.22UF. $10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 8131 NO75W5R224K |
| A10C33 | 281-0158-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,CER D1:7.45PF,50V | 73899 | DVJ-5006 |
| A10C52 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF $+30-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C53 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C54 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: 0.001 UF $,+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C55 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C56 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C58 | 281-0151-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:1-3PF,100V | 59660 | 518000 A 1.03 |
| A10C62 | 281-0151-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,CER DI;1-3PF, 100 V | 59660 | 518000 A 1.03 |
| A10C67 | 281-0786-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $150 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | G1710100NP0151K |
| A10c75 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10c76 | 281-0786-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI: $150 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%$, 100 V | 51642 | G1710100NP0151K |
| A10C77 | 283-0140-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:4.7PF,5\%,50V | 72982 | 8101E003A479C |
| A10C81 | 283.0140 .00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:4,7PF,5\%,50V | 72982 | 8101E003A479C |
| A10C88 | 281-0815-00 | 8010100 | 8010539 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.027UF,20\%,50V | 72982 | 8005D9AABW5R273M |
| A10C88 | 281-0772-00 | B010540 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0047UF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC701C472K |
| A10C89 | 283-0164-00 |  |  | CAP,,FXD,CER DI:2,2UF,20\%,25V | 04222 | SR402E225MAA |
| A10C92 | 283-0339-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD.CER DI:0.22UF. $10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 8131N075W5R224K |
| A10C95 | 281-0158-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,CER D1:7-45PF,50V | 73899 | DVJ-5006 |
| A10C120 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C121 | 281-0862.00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C124 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A10C125 | 281-0862-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80.20 \% .100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |




| Component No. | ktron | Serial/Model No. |  | Name \& Description | Mrr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Part No. | Eff | Dscont |  | Code | Mfr Part Number |
| A10Q163 | 151.0472.00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SULICON,NPN | 51984 | NE41632B |
| A10Q170 | 151.0369-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 01295 | SKA6664 |
| A100175 | 151-0472-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 51984 | NE41632B |
| A100182 | 151-0711-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOF:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SPS8224 |
| A10Q194 | 151-0190-05 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A10Q209 | 151-0199-02 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP, PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151-0199-02 |
| A10Q218 | 151-0190-05 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A100239 | 151.0347-01 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151-0347-01 |
| A100244 | 151.0347-01 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SLICON,NPN,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151.0347-01 |
| A10Q246 | 151-0476-00 | B010100 | B010654 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 02735 | 68430 |
| A100246 | 151.0476-01 | B010655 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 0001F | OBD |
| A100252 | 151-0323-00 | B010100 | B010654 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MJES21 | 04713 | SJE916 |
| A100252 | 151-0323-02 | B010655 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SCRN MJE521 | 0001F | 151-0323-02 |
| A10Q253 | 151-0323-00 | B010100 | B010654 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MJE521 | 04713 | SJE916 |
| A10Q253 | 151-0323-02 | B010655 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SCRN MJE521 | 0001F | 151.0323-02 |
| A100264 | 151-0324-00 | 8010100 | B010654 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP | 04713 | SJE915 |
| A10Q264 | 151-0324-02 | B010655 |  | TRANSISTOR:SLLICON,PNP,SCRN MSE371 | 0001F | 151-0324-02 |
| A10Q265 | 151-0324-00 | B010100 | B010654 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 04713 | SJE915 |
| A10Q265 | 151-0324-02 | B010655 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP, SCRN MSE371 | 0001F | 151-0324-02 |
| A10R1 | 315-0471-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 470 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4715 |
| A10R2 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R3 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES,,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM. $5 \% .0 .25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A10R4 | 315-0160-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 16 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1605 |
| A10R7 | 307-0109-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN:8.2 OHM, $5 \% .0 .25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB82G5 |
| A10R8 | 317-0201-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM $, 5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB2015 |
| A10R9 | 317-0240-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 24 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB2405 |
| A10R10 | 311-2098-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:THMR, 100 OHM, $10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-265-0 |
| A10R11 | 315-0152-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 1.5 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1525 |
| A10R13 | 315-0160-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 16 OHM, $5 \% .0 .25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1605 |
| A10R14 | 315-0100-00 |  |  | RES.,FXO,CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A10R15 | 315-0132-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.3 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1325 |
| A10R16 | 315.0361-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 360 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3615 |
| A10R21 | 321-0173-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 619 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G619ROF |
| A10R22 | 311-0643-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 50 OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-33-2 |
| A10R23 | 321-0099-00 |  |  | RES.FXD,FILM: 105 OHM $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G105R0F |
| A10R24 | 321.0099-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD.FILM: 105 OHM $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G105ROF |
| A10R27 | 315-0431-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN:430 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4315 |
| A10R28 | 321-0099-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 105 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G105ROF |
| A10R29 | 321-0099-00 |  |  | RES., FXO,FILM: 105 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G105R0F |
| A10R30 | 315-0561-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 560 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5615 |
| A10R31 | 311-0609-00 |  |  | RES., VAR.NONWIR:2K OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-26-1 |
| A10R33 | 311-0643-00 |  |  | RES., VAR NONWIR: 50 OHM. $10 \% .0 .50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-33-2 |
| A10R34 | 321-0050-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD.FILM: 32.4 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G32R40F |
| A10R36 | 315-0130.00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 13 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1305 |
| A10R37 | 315.0103-00 |  |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R42 | 315.0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 3.3 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| A10R43 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| A10R45 | 317-0331-00 | B010575 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B83315 |
| A10R46 | 317-0272-00 | B010100 | B010574 | RES.,FXD.CMPSN:2.7K OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B82725 |
| A10R46 | 317-0911-00 | B010575 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 910 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | 889115 |
| A10R47 | 311.0978-00 | B010100 | 8010574 | RES. VAR, NONWIR:250 OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-4-2 |
| A10R47 | 311-0634-00 | B010575 |  | RES, VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, $500 \mathrm{OHM}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 32997 | 3329H-G48-501 |
| A10R48 | 317.0301-00 | B010100 | B010574 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:300 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | 883015 |
| A10R48 | 317.0331-00 | B010575 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB3315 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. |  | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Eff | Dscont |  |  |  |
| A10R49 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A10R50 | 315-0152-00 | 8010330 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.5 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1525 |
| A10R50 | ----- |  |  | (TEST SELECTABLE) |  |  |
| A10R53 | 315-0822-00 |  |  | RES.FXD.CMPSN:8.2K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB8225 |
| A10R54 | 315-0750-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN: 75 OHM. $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7505 |
| A10R56 | 321-0266-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 5.76 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G57600F |
| A10R57 | 315.0390-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 39 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3905 |
| A10R58 | 317.0221-00 | B010100 | B010419 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 220 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B82215 |
| A10R58 | 317-0301-00 | B010420 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 300 OHM $, 5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB3015 |
| A10R60 | 321-0251-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.02K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G40200F |
| A10R61 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A10R62 | 315-0471-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 470 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C84715 |
| A10R63 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81035 |
| A10R67 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81015 |
| A10R68 | $317.0160-00$ |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 16 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB1605 |
| A10R69 | 317.0201-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 200 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB2015 |
| A10R70 | 317-0240-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:24 OHM, 5\%, 0.125 W | 01121 | BB2405 |
| A10R72 | 307-0109-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:8.2 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB82G5 |
| A10R73 | 315-0152-00 |  |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN: 1.5 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81525 |
| A10R74 | 311-2098-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR TRMR, 100 OHM, $10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-265-0 |
| A10R75 | 315-0100-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A10R76 | 315-0361.00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 360 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3615 |
| A10R77 | 315-0132-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.3 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1325 |
| A10R78 | 315-0160-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 16 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1605 |
| A10R82 | 321-0173-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 619 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G619R0F |
| A10R83 | 311-0643-00 |  |  | RES.VAR,NONWIR: 50 OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-33-2 |
| A10R84 | 321-0099-00 |  |  | RES.FXD,FILM: $105 \mathrm{OHM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G105R0F |
| A10R85 | 321-0099-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,FILM: 105 OHM $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G105R0F |
| A10R88 | 315-0431.00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 430 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4315 |
| A10R89 | 315-0561-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 560 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C85615 |
| A10R90 | 321-0099-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 105 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G105ROF |
| A10R91 | 321-0099-00 |  |  | RES., FXD,FILM: 105 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G105R0F |
| A10R92 | 311-0609-00 |  |  | RES., VAR,NONWIR:2K OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 73138 | 82-26-1 |
| A10R95 | 311.0643-00 |  |  | RES.VAR,NONWIR: 50 OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-33-2 |
| A10R96 | 321-0050-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 32.4 OHM, $1 \%$ \%, 0.125 W | 91637 | MFF1816G32R40F |
| A10R106 | 315-0130-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 13 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1305 |
| A10R107 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R112 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES ,FXD,CMPSN: 3.3 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| A10R113 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES , FXD, CMPSN:3.3K OHM. $5 \% .0 .25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| A10R114 | 311-0978-00 | B010100 | B010574 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 250 OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-4-2 |
| A10R114 | 311-0634-00 | B010575 |  | RES.,VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 500 OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329H-G48-501 |
| A10R115 | 317-0272-00 | B010100 | B010574 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.7K OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BE2725 |
| A10R115 | 317.0911 .00 | B010575 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 910 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B89115 |
| A10n116 | 317.0331-00 | B010575 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 330 OHM $.5 \%$ \% 0.125 W | 01121 | B83315 |
| AlOR118 | 317-0301-00 | B010100 | 8010574 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 300 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB3015 |
| A10R118 | 317-0331-00 | B010575 |  | RES.FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM. $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB3315 |
| A10R119 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 100 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A10R120 | 315-0822-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:8.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB8225 |
| A10R121 | 315-0750-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:75 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB7505 |
| A10R122 | 315-0152-00 | B010330 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 1.5 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1525 |
| A10R122 | ----- ---- |  |  | (TEST SELECTABLE) |  |  |
| A10R126 | 315-0390-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39 OHM , $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3905 |
| A10R127 | 321-0242-00 |  |  | FES.,FXD,FILM: 3.24 K OHM $, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G32400F |
| A10R128 | 321-0231-00 |  |  | RES,FXD,FILM: 2.49 K OHM $, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G24900F |


| Component No. | Tektronix <br> Part No. | Seria/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A10R132 | 321-0242-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 3.24 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G32400F |
| A10R133 | 315-0390-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:39 OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3905 |
| A10R134 | 321-0251-00 |  | RES, FXD,FILM: 4.02 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G40200F |
| A10R135 | 321-0251-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 4.02 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G40200F |
| A10R139 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A10R140 | 321-0136-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:255 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G255ROF |
| A10R141 | 321-0230-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 2.43 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G24300F |
| A10R142 | 315.0751.00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 750 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7515 |
| A10R145 | 317-0560-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 56 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B85605 |
| A10R146 | 321-0136-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 255 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G255R0F |
| A10R147 | 321-0230-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 2.43 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G24300F |
| A10R148 | 321-0174.00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 634 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G634ROF |
| A10R149 | 315-0751-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN 750 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C87515 |
| A10R153 | 321-0143-00 |  | RES. FXD,FLLM: 301 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G301R0F |
| A10R154 | 321-0168.00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 549 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G549ROF |
| A10R155 | 321-0107.00 |  | RES.FXD,FILM: 127 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G127ROF |
| A10R156 | 321-0231-00 |  | RES.,FXD.FILM: 2.49 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G24900F |
| A10R160 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| Al0R161 | 321-0102-00 |  | RES , FXD,FILM: 113 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G113ROF |
| A10R162 | 317-0431.00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:430 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B84315 |
| A10R162 | 317-0301-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: $300 \mathrm{OHM}, 5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B83015 |
| A10R163 | 321-0087-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 78.7 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G78R70F |
| A10R167 | 321-0115-00 |  | RES. FXD,FILM: 154 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | CMF5516G154ROF |
| A10R168 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN:20K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A10R169 | 321-0174-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 634 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G634R0F |
| A10R170 | 321-0143-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 301 OHM, $\% \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G301R0F |
| A10R173 | 321-0168-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 549 OHM $, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G549ROF |
| A10R174 | 321-0107.00 |  | RES.,FXD,FLLM: 127 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G127ROF |
| A10R175 | 321-0087.00 |  | RES. FXD,FILM: 78.7 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G78R70F |
| A10R176 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A10R180 | 315-0510-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 51 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5105 |
| A10R181 | 321-0224-00 |  | RES , FXD,FILM 2.1 K OHM $, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G21000F |
| A10R182 | 315-0271-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 270 OHM, $5 \%$, 0.25 W | 01121 | CB2715 |
| A10R183 | 315-0132-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.3 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1325 |
| A10R184 | 315-0911.00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: $910 \mathrm{OHM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB9115 |
| A10R185 | 315.0752.00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.5K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7525 |
| A10R186 | 315-0112-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1125 |
| A10R187 | 315-0620-00 |  | RES. FXD,CMPSN: 62 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6205 |
| A 10 R 188 | 315-0362-00 |  | RES , FXD,CMPSN: 3.6 K OHM $5 \%$ \%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3625 |
| A10R189 | 315-0750-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 75 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7505 |
| A 10 R 190 | 315-0202-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2025 |
| A10R193 | 315-0271.00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 270 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2715 |
| A10R194 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R195 | 315-0393.00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3935 |
| A)0R196 | 315-0103.00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R197 | 315-0561-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 560 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5615 |
| A10R201 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN: 100 OHM. $5 \% .0 \mathrm{O}$. 25 W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A10R202 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES., FXO,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R203 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R208 | 315-0472-00 |  | RES, FXX,CMPSN: 4.7 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C84725 |
| A10R209 | 315-0821-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:820 ОНM. $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C88215 |
| A10R210 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R211 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A10R215 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |



| Component No. | Tektronix <br> Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mir Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A10TP255 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A10TP264 | 214.0579.00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A10TP265 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A10TP266 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214.0579-00 |
| A10u30 | 155-0220.00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, LI:VERTICAL PREAMP | 80009 | 155-0220-00 |
| A10U41 | 156.0158-03 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:DUAL OPNL AMPL,CHK | 80009 | 156-0158-03 |
| A10u55 | 155-0231.00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, LI:VERTICAL PREAMP | 80009 | 155-0231-00 |
| A10U100 | 155-0220-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:VERTICAL PREAMP | 80009 | 155-0220-00 |
| Al0u125 | 155-0231-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, LI:VERTICAL PREAMP | 80009 | 155-0231-00 |
| A10U160 | 156-0067-12 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:OPERATIONAL AMPLFFIER | 01295 | Ua741CJg |
| A10U196 | 156-0721-02 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, DI: QUAD 2-IN NAND SCHMITT TRI | 04713 | SN74LS132NDS |
| A100211 | 156-0388-03 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, DI:DUAL D FLIP-FLOP | 07263 | 74LS74A |
| A10U215 | 156-0798-02 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, DI:DUAL 14 TO 1 LINE SELMU | 01295 | SN74LS 153 |
| A10U237 | 156-0067-12 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER | 01295 | uaf4icja |
| A10vR229 | 152-0411-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER, $0.25 \mathrm{~W} .9 \mathrm{~V} .5 \%$ | 04713 | SZ12483KAL |
| A10vfr236 | 152-0405-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,1W,15V,5\% | 80009 | 152.0405-00 |
| A10VR238 | 152-0241-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER. $0.4 \mathrm{~W}, 33 \mathrm{~V} .5 \%$ | 04713 | SZG35009K5 |
| AlOVR246 | 152-0756-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER, SI, $47 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$, 1W | 04713 | 1N4756A |
| A10VR252 | 152-0520-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER, $1 \mathrm{w}, 12 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ | 15238 | z6033 |
| A10VR253 | 152-0757-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,SI.6.2V.5\%.1W | 04713 | 1N4735A |
| A10VR264 | 152-0757-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,SI,6.2V. $5 \%$, 1W | 04713 | 1N4735A |
| A10VR265 | 152-0520-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,1W.12V.5\% | 15238 | z6033 |
| A10W1 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W2 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, $2.375,22$ AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W143 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, $2.375,22$ AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| Al0W146 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| Alow211 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W215 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W244 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2.375 .22 AWG | 57668 | Jww-0200E0 |
| A10W246 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, $2.375,22$ AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W247 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2, 375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W248 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2,375,22 AWG | 57668 | JwW-0200E0 |
| A10W251 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2375,22 AWG | 57668 | jwW-0200E0 |
| A10W252 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, $2.375,22$ AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10w253 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W255 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2375.22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W263 | 131.0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2,375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W264 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A10W265 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |


|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Component No. | Part No. | Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |
| A11 | $\cdots$ |  | CKT Board assy:negative reg |  |  |
| Al1ct | 281-0775-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A11C2 | 281-0775-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER Di:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A11C8 | 281.0765-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | G1710-100NP0101J |
| A11c9 | 281-0775-00 |  | CAP.,FXD.CER DI: $0.14 \mathrm{~F}, 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| Altcl5 | 281-0765-00 |  | CAP.,FXD.CER DI:100PF,5\%,100V | 51642 | G1710-100NP0101J |
| A11C21 | 281-0775-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A11CR9 | 152.0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A11CR14 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A11CR21 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A11CR23 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A1109 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A11Q10 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON.PNP.SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A11Q21 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A11022 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A1/R1 | 315-0201-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 200 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C82015 |
| A11R2 | 315-0201-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 200 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2015 |
| A11R3 | 321-0289-03 |  | RES.,FXD,FLLM: 10 K OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D10001C |
| A11R4 | 321-0289-03 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10 K OHM $, 0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816010001C |
| A11R8 | 3+5-0512-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5125 |
| Al1R9 | 315-0202-00 |  | RES. FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM, $5 \%$ \% 0.25W | 01121 | CB2025 |
| A11R10 | 321-0198-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.13K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G11300F |
| A11R14 | 321-0262-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 5.23 K OHM, $1 \% 0.0 .125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G52300F |
| A11R15 | 321-0289-03 |  | RES.FXX,FILM: 10 K OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D10001C |
| A11R16 | 321-0289-03 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:10K OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D10001C |
| A11R20 | 315-0512-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5125 |
| A11R21 | 315-0132-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.3 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1325 |
| A11R22 | 321-0198-00 |  | FES.,FXD,FILM: $1,13 \mathrm{~K}$ OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G11300F |
| A11R23 | 321-0289-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| A11u8 | 156-0158-03 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:DUAL OPNL AMPL,CHK | 80009 | 156-0158-03 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alive9 | 152-0195-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W, 5, \% V . $5 \%$ | 04713 | S211755 |
| A11VR21 | 152-0306-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,9.1V.5\% | 15238 | 25409 |
| A12 | $\cdots$ |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:POSITIVE REG |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A12Cl | 281-0775-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0,1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A12C8 | 281-0765-00 |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | G1710-100NP0101J |
| A12C9 | 281-0775-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF, $20 \%$,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A12C15 | 281-0765-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:100PF. $5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | G1710-100NP0101J |
| A12CR9 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A12CR14 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A12CR16 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A1209 | 151-0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A12010 | 151-0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A12016 | 151-0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A12020 | 151-0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A12R1 | 315-0201-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 200 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| A12R2 | 321-0761-03 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:35K OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816035001C |
| A12R3 | 321-0816-03 |  | RES.,FXD,FLLM: 5 K OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816050000C |
| A12R4 | 321-1310-03 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 16.7 K OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D16701C |
| A12R8 | 32t-1310-03 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 16.7 K OHM $, 0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D16701C |
| A12R9 | 315-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 15 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |
| A12R10 | 321-0198-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1.13 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G11300F |
| A12R14 | 321-0289-00 |  | RES. FXD,FILM: 10 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| A12A15 | 315-0822-00 |  | RES.FXD,CMPSN:8.2K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C88225 |
| A12R16 | 315-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 15 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |
| A12R20 | 321-0198-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1.13 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G11300F |
| A12R21 | 321-0262-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:5.23K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G52300F |
| A12U3 | 156-0158-03 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:DUAL OPNL AMPL.CHK | 80009 | 156-0158-03 |
| A12VR9 | 152-0195-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W, $5.1 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ | 04713 | SZ11755 |

## Replaceable Electrical Parts-2336 Service

|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Component No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |


| A 15 | ------ | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERT OUT/HV POWER |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A15C1 | 290-0522-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT: 1 UF,20\%,50V | 56289 | 1960105×0050HA1 |
| A15C3 | 290-0523-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:2.2UF,20\%,20V | 56289 | 196D225X0020HA1 |
| A 45 CS 5 | 290-0524-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:4.7UF,20\%,10V | 90201 | TDC475M010EL |
| A15C8 | 281-0809-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:200PF,5\%,100V | 96733 | R2915 |
| A 15 C 10 | 281-0773-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF, 10\%, 100 V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| A15C18 | 281-0862-00 | CAP., FXD, CER DI: 0.001 UF, $+80.20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A15C25 | 281-0809-00 | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:200PF. $5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 96733 | R2915 |
| A 15 C 26 | 281-0862-00 | CAP,.FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A15C29 | 283-0330-00 | CAP, FXD,CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | 200-050-NP0-101J |
| A15C32 | 283-0115-00 | CAP, FXD, CER DI:47PF,5\%,200V | 59660 | 805-519-COG0470J |
| A15C33 | 281-0123-00 | CAP, VAR,CER DI:5-25PF, 100V | 59660 | 518-000A5-25 |
| A15C36 | 281-0167-00 | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:9-45PF,200V | 59660 | 538-01109-45 |
| A15C39 | 281-0123-00 | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:5-25PF, 100V | 59660 | 518-000A5-25 |
| A15C54 | 281.0862-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A15C57 | 281-0862-00 | CAP.,FXD, CER D $: 00.001$ UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A15C58 | 281-0770-00 | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC101C102M |
| A15C66 | 281-0774-00 | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0.022UF, $20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGE223MEZ |
| A15C73 | 281-0772-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0047UF, $10 \%$, 100V | 04222 | GC701C472K |
| A15C80 | 281-0862-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+80-20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC70-1E102M |
| A15C86 | 281-0775-00 | CAP., FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C87 | 281-0775.00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $0.14 \mathrm{~F}, 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C94 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C100 | 281-0775-00 | CAP. FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C101 | 281-0138-00 | CAP.,VAR,PLSTC:0.4-1.2PF,600V | 74970 | 1890509075 |
| A15C108 | 285-1062-00 | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.005UF,0.1\%,200V | 19396 | 502F02PP460 |
| A15C109 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF, $20 \%$,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C110 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER D: 0.1 UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C116 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 0.1 UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C121 | 281-0773-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| A15C122 | 285-1101-00 | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.022UF, $10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 19396 | 223K02PT485 |
| A15C123 | 281-0783-00 | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,100V | 96733 | ADVIXE |
| A15C128 | 281-0151-00 | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:1-3PF, 100 V | 59660 | 518000 A 1.03 |
| A15C136 | 281-0760-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:22PF, $10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 0314021 COGO220K |
| A15C140 | 285-1099-00 | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC: $0.047 \mathrm{JF}, 20 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 19396 | 473M02PT605 |
| A15C148 | 281-0773-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| A15C150 | 283-0177-00 | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:1UF, $+80-20 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 2C2025U1052025B |
| A15C156 | 281-0876-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:5.6PF, +1 -0.5PF,500WVDC | 04222 | GC106A569D |
| A15C167 | 290-0939-00 | CAP, FXD,ELCTLT: $104 \mathrm{~F},+100-10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 672D106H100CG2C |
| A15C168 | 281-0783-00 | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.1UF, $20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 96733 | advixe |
| A15C174 | 283-0167-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF, 10\%,100V | 72982 | 8131N145X5R0104K |
| A15C175 | 285-1040-00 | CAP,,FXD,PLSTC: $0.0012 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%, 4000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 430 P 522 |
| A15C182 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C183 | 285-1119-00 | CAP.,FXD, PLSTC: $0.082 \mathrm{CF}, 10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 19396 | PP680C823K |
| A15C185 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A15C190 | 285-0892-00 | CAP, FXD,PLSTC: $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%$,200V | 56289 | LP66A1C224K002 |
| A15C191 | 290-0159-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:RUF. $+50-10 \%, 150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 300205F1508B9 |
| A15C196 | 285-1040-00 | CAP,,FXD,PLSTC: $0.0012 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%, 4000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 430 P 522 |
| A15C197 | 285-0892-00 | CAP.,FXD, PLSTC:0.22UF, $10 \%$, 200V | 56289 | LP66A1C224K002 |
| A15C198 | 285-1095-00 | CAP.,FXD, PLSTC: $3300 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%$,400V | 19396 | 332K06PP481 |
| A15C202 | 285-1101-00 | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.022UF, $10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 19396 | 223K02PT485 |
| A15C205 | 281-0773-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER O1:0.01UF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| A15C209 | 285-1101-00 | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC: $0.022 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 19396 | 223K02PT485 |
| A15C210 | 281-0773-00 | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.01UF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| A15C211 | 281-0783-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,100V | 96733 | ADVIXE |


| Component No. | Tektronix <br> Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A15CR8 | 152-0141.02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A15CR9 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A15CR24 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1 N 4152 F |
| A15CR25 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152月 |
| A15CR91 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152A |
| A15CR92 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V,100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15CR94 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A15CR100 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A15CR123 | 152-0061.00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE SILICON, 175V,100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15CR127 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V,100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15CR130 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V,100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15CR140 | 152-0061.00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICESSILICON, 175V,100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15CR148 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICONO DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A15CR154 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V,100MA | 07263 | FOH2161 |
| A15CR156 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICESSILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152F |
| A15CR157 | 152-0107-64 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $400 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{MA}, \mathrm{SEL}$ | 14936 | GPD-011 |
| A15CR161 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V,100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15CR163 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A15CR165 | 152-0107-04 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $400 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{MA}, \mathrm{SEL}$ | 14936 | GPD-011 |
| A15CR167 | 152-0398-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,200V,1A | 04713 | SR3609RL |
| A15CR168 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICESSILICON, 175V,100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15CR174 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1-14152A |
| A15CR175 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A15CR177 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1 N 4152 R |
| A15CR190 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V, 100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15CR191 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 400V,750MA | 14433 | LG4016 |
| A15CR197 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V, 100MA | 07263 | FDH2161 |
| A15DS195 | 150-0030-00 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS | 74276 | NE2V-T |
| A15DS196 | 150-0030-00 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON, T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS | 74276 | NE2V-T |
| A150S197 | 150-0030-00 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS | 74276 | NE2V-T |
| A15E53 | 276-0569-00 | B012228 | CORE,EM:TOROID,FERRITE, 0.12 OD $\times 0$. | 78488 | 57-9660 |
| A15E55 | 276-0569-00 | B012228 | CORE,EM:TOROID,FERRITE, $0.1200 \times 0$. | 78488 | 57.9660 |
| A15F89 | 159-0183-00 |  | FUSE,CARTRIDGE: $5.2 \times 20 \mathrm{MM}, 0.25 \mathrm{~A}, 125 \mathrm{~V}$ | 000 H | TSC. 25 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |
| A15L54 | 108-0440-00 |  | COIL,RF:8UH,TOROIDAL INDUCTOA | 80009 | 108-0440-00 |
| A15L167 | 108-0237-00 |  | COLL,RF:80UH | 80009 | 108-0237-00 |
| A15L191 | 108-0691-00 |  | COIL,RF: 1.8 MH | 76493 | 02279 |
| A15093 | 151-0192-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0192-03 |
| A150100 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A150107 | 151-0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190.05 |
| A15Q114 | 151-0350-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI PRESTRESSED \& TESTED | 80009 | 151-0350-01 |
| A150115 | 151-0347-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151-0347.01 |
| A15Q116 | 151.0199-02 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151-0199-02 |
| A150148 | 151-0347-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151-0347-01 |
| A150155 | 151-0350-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI PRESTRESSED \& TESTED | 80009 | 151-0350-01 |
| A15Q156 | 151-0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A150161 | 151.0701.00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0701-00 |
| A150163 | 151-0364-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0364-00 |
| A150178 | 151-0126-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:SLLICON,NPN,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151-0126-01 |
| A150184 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |


| Component No. | Tektronix <br> Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A15R8 | 321-0086-00 |  | RES, FXD,FILM: 76.8 OHM, $1 \%$ \% 0.125 W | 91637 | MFF1816G76R80F |
| A15R9 | 317-0220-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B82205 |
| A15R10 | 315-0220-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2205 |
| A15R17 | 315-0111-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 110 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1115 |
| A15R18 | 311-2082-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, $200 \mathrm{OHM}, 10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-256-0 |
| A15R22 | 321-0134-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 243 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G243ROF |
| A15R23 | 321-0134-00 |  | RES.FFXD.FLLM: 243 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G243ROF |
| A15R24 | 317.0220-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | B82205 |
| A15R25 | 321-0086-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 76.8 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G76R80F |
| A15R26 | 315-0111-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 110 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1115 |
| A15R29 | 311-1560-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 5 K OHM, $20 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 91-82-0 |
| A15R30 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 470 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C84715 |
| A15R31 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R32 | 311.1564.00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, 500 OHM, 0.5 W | 73138 | 91-86-0 |
| A15R37 | 315-0181-00 |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN: 180 OHM. $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1815 |
| A15R38 | 315-0181-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: $180 \mathrm{OHM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1815 |
| A15R39 | 311-0605.00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, 200 OHM, 0.5 W | 73138 | 82-23-2 |
| A15R43 | 321-0106-00 |  | RES., FXD,FILM: 124 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G124R0F |
| A15R44 | 311-0643-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 50 OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 73138 | 82-33-2 |
| A15R50 | 321-0157-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:422 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G422ROF |
| A15R51 | 321-0083-00 |  | RES, FXD,FILM: 71.5 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G71R50F |
| A15R52 | 321-0083-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: $71.5 \mathrm{OHM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G71R50F |
| A15R53 | 321-0157.00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:422 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G422ROF |
| A15R57 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A15R58 | 315-0331-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3315 |
| A15R59 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 20 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A15R60 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 20 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A15R64 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A15R65 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 20 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A15R66 | 311-1560-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 5 K OHM, $20 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 91-82-0 |
| A15R67 | 315-0391-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:390 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3915 |
| A15R71 | 322-0147-00 |  | RES., FXD, FILM 333 OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24546 | NA6003320F |
| A15R72 | 322-0147-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:332 OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24546 | NA60D3320F |
| A15R73 | 311-1561-00 |  | RES., VAR,NONWIR 2.5 K OHM, $20 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 91-83-0 |
| A15R74 | 315-0391-00 |  | RES . FXD, CMPSN: 390 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3915 |
| A15R75 | 322-0147-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:332 OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24546 | NA60D3320F |
| A15R78 | 322-0147-00 |  | RES, FXD,FILM: 332 OHM, 1\%,0.25W | 24546 | NA6003320F |
| A15R79 | 315-0221-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C82215 |
| A15R80 | 307-0105-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 3.9 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB39G5 |
| A15R85 | 315-0100-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A15R86 | 315-0100-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A15R87 | 315-0100-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A15R90 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A15R91 | 315-0511-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 510 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C85115 |
| A15R92 | 315-0240-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:24 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2405 |
| A15R93 | 321-0227-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.26K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G22600F |
| A15R94 | 322-0287-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 99.53 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24546 | NA60D9531F |
| A15R99 | 321-0258-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.75K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G47500F |
| A15R100 | 321-0030-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 20 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G20R00F |
| A15R101 | 321-0286-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 9.31 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G93100F |
| A15R102 | 321-0294-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: $11.3 \mathrm{KOHM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G11301F |
| A15R106 | 321-0144-00 |  | RES., FXD,FILM: 309 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G309ROF |
| A15R107 | 315-0122-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.2 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1225 |
| A15R108 | 315-0330-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | С83305 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mrr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 315-0331-00 |  |  |  |  |
| A15R113 | 315-0162-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.6 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1625 |
| A15R114 | 301-0273-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB2735 |
| A15R115 | 315-0200-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2005 |
| A15R116 | 315-0331-00 |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN: $330 \mathrm{OHM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3315 |
| A15R120 | 315-0513-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C85135 |
| A15R121 | 315-0113-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 11 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1135 |
| A15R122 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R123 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81035 |
| A15R127 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R128 | 321-0277-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 7.5 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G75000F |
| A15R130 | 315-0102-03 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A15R134 | 315-0103-03 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A15R135 | 315-0102-03 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A15R136 | 315-0224-01 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 240 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2245 |
| A15R140 | 311-1164-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:50K OHM, $20 \%$ | 32997 | 3386M-T07-503 |
| A15R147 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A 15 F 148 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A15R149 | 321-0982-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:450K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G45002F |
| A15R150 | 321-0756-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 50 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24546 | NA5505002F |
| A15R154 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A15R155 | 315.0622-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 6.2 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6225 |
| A15R156 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A15R157 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R161 | 315-0120-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 12 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1205 |
| A15R163 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, 5\%,0. 25 W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R168 | 315-0511-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: $510 \mathrm{OHM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5115 |
| A15R176 | 307-0687-00 |  | RES,NTWK,FXD FI:HIGH VOLTAGE DIVIDER | 80009 | 307-0687-00 |
| A15R177 | 315-0393-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 39 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3935 |
| A15R178 | 315-0474-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4745 |
| A15R182 | 315-0123-00 |  | RES..FXD,CMPSN:12K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81235 |
| A15R183 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R184 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R185 | 315-0822-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 8.2 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB8225 |
| A15R191 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R192 | 308-0703-00 | B012228 | RES.,FXD,WW:1.8 OHM, $5 \%$,2W | 75042 | BWH-1R800J |
| A15R202 | 311-1148-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 100 K OHM $, 20 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 32997 | 3386M-T07-104 |
| A15R203 | 311-1137-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 5 K OHM, $20 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72PX-67-0-502M |
| A15R204 | 315-0623-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 62 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6235 |
| A15R205 | 315-0104-00 |  | RES. FXD,CMPSN: 100 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A15R210 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R211 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A15R940 | 311-2118-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:PNL,5M OHM, $20 \%$, 0.5W | 12697 | CM41759 |
| A15T9 | 108-0570-00 |  | COIL, RF:75NH | 80009 | 108.0570-00 |
| A15T24 | 108-0570-00 |  | COIL,RF:75NH | 80009 | 108-0570-00 |
| A15T167 | 120-1311-00 |  | XFMR,PWR,STU:HIGH VOLTAGE | 80009 | 120-1311-00 |
| A15T168 | 108-1066-00 |  | COIL,RF:FIXED,95UH | 80009 | 108-1066-00 |
| A15U43 | 155-0218-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:VERTICAL OUTPUT AMPL | 80009 | 155-0218-00 |
| A15U54 | 155-0219-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, LIVERTICAL OUTPUT DR | 80009 | 155-0219-00 |
| A15U58 | 156-0067-12 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LL:OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER | 01295 | UA741CJG |
| A15U130 | 152-0767-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:HV MULTR,SI,8KV PP INP | 52306 | HVG126E |


|  | Tektronix <br> Part No. |  | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff <br> Component No. | Dscont |
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|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  | Mir |
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| Component No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Name \& Description | Code |


| A16 | --------- | CKT BOARD ASSY:B TMMING SWITCH |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . A16 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| A16C1 |  |  |  |  |
| A16C2 | 295-0193-00 | CAP SET,MATCHED:10UF,1UF, $0.0099 \mathrm{UF}, 900 \mathrm{PF}$ | 80009 | 295-0193-00 |
| A16C3 |  |  |  |  |
| A16C4 | --...---- | (FURN. AS A MATCHED SET WITH A17C1,C2,C3) |  |  |
| A16R1 | 307-0693-00 | RES,NTWK,FXD FI:TIMING | 80009 | 307-0693-00 |
| A16R2 | 315-0332-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| A16R3 | 315-0472-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 4.7 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4725 |
| A16R4 | 315-0752-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.5K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7525 |
| A16R5 | 315-0153-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM , $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |
| A16R6 | 315-0273-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2735 |
| A16R7 | 315-0563-00 | RES, FXD,CMPSN:56K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5635 |
| - |  |  |  |  |
| . |  |  |  |  |
| A17 | - | CKT BOARD ASSY:A TIMING SWITCH |  |  |
| . |  |  |  |  |
| A17C1 |  |  |  |  |
| A17C2 | 295-0193-00 | CAP SET,MATCHED: $10 \cup \mathrm{~F}, 1 \mathrm{~T}, 0.0099$ UF,900PF | 80009 | 295-0193-00 |
| A17C3 | --..-- ----- | (FURN. AS A MATCHED SET WITH A16C1, C2,C3,C4 |  |  |
| . |  |  |  |  |
| A17Q10 | 151-0190-05 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151.0190-05 |
| A17R1A |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| A17R1B |  |  |  |  |
| A17R1C |  |  |  |  |
| A17R1D | 307.0693-00 | RES,NTWK,FXD FI:TIMING | 80009 | 307-0693-00 |
| A17R1E |  |  |  |  |
| A17R1F |  |  |  |  |
| A17A1G |  |  |  |  |
| A17A2 | 315-0332-00 | AES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM $5 \%$, 0.25W | 01121 | CB3325 |
| A17R3 | 315-0472-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 4.7 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4725 |
| A17R4 | 315-0752-00 | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 7.5 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7525 |
| A17R5 | 315-0153-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 15 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |
| A17R6 | 315-0273-00 | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2735 |
| A17R7 | 315-0563-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN, 56 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C85635 |
| A17R10 | 315-0621-00 | RES, FXD,CMPSN:620 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C86215 |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| A19 | -..... ----- | ATTENUATOR,VAR:5MV TO 5V, 1 MEG OHM |  |  |
| A19R20 | 307-0692-00 | RES,NTWK, FXD FI:ATTENUATOR | 80009 | 307-0692-00 |
| A19R30 | 307-0682-00 | RES,NTWK, FXD FI:ATTENUATOR | 80009 | 307-0682-00 |
| A19R902 | 311-2089-00 | RES.,VAR, NONWIR:PNL, 10 K OHM, $20 \%$, 0.5 W | 01121 | 20M156 |
| A19R902 | --1.- --..-- | (CHANNEL 1 ONLY) |  |  |
| A19R906 | 311-2089-00 | RES., VAR,NONWIR:PNL, 10 K OHM, $20 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | $20 \mathrm{M156}$ |
| A19R906 | - .-.....--- | (CHANNEL 2 ONLY) |  |  |
| A19S1A \& B | 263-1188-00 | SW CAM ACTR AS:ATTENUATOR | 80009 | 263-1188-00 |


| Component No. | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  | Name \& Description | Mir Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Part No. | Eff | Dscont |  |  |  |
| A23 | ------- |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:A \& B TRIGGER |  |  |
| . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A23C2 | 281.0874-00 |  |  | GAP, FXD,CER DI:10F,5\%,500V | 04222 | GC106A100. |
| A23C3 | 281-0874-00 |  |  | CAP,,FXD,CER DI:10F,5\%,500V | 04222 | GC106A100J |
| A23C4 | 281-0873-00 | B010100 | 8011099 | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $2.2 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 314021 Coj0229D |
| A23C4 | 281-0547.00 | B011100 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:2.7PF, $10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | 7001-COJ-2R7C |
| A23C8 | 281-0872-00 | B010100 | 8011099 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:91PF, $5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MC101A910.J |
| A23C8 | 281-0814-01 | B011100 |  | CAP, FXD,CER,DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GA101A101JAA |
| A23C9 | 283-0414-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.022UF,20\%,500V | 51642 | $300-500 \times 7 \mathrm{R} 23 \mathrm{M}$ |
| A23C15 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | GAP. FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A 23 C 21 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C27 | 281.0775-00 |  |  | CAP,,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C35 | 281-0812-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:1000PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| A23C36 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0,1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A 23 C 48 | 281-0812-00 |  |  | CAP,,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| A23C56 | 281.0812-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:1000PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| A23C63 | 281-0812-00 |  |  | CAP,,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| A23C67 | 290-0245-00 |  |  | CAP,,FXD,ELCTLT: $1.5 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 150D155X9010A2 |
| A 23 C 70 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.1UF, $20 \%$,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C74 | 281-0797-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CEA DI: $15 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 803509AADCOG150K |
| A23C77 | 281-0812-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| A23C80 | 119-1484-00 |  |  | COMPONENT ASSY:CAPACITOR/RESISTOR | 80009 | 119-1484-00 |
| A23C81 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C82 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C91 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C106 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C114 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXO,CER DI:0.1UF, $20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C122 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP,,FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C125 | 290-0246-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: 3.3 UF, $10 \%, 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 1620335×9015CD2 |
| A23C127 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER D1:0.1UF, $20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C133 | 290-0246-00 | B010100 | B010512 | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:3.3UF, $10 \%, 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 162D335×9015CD2 |
| A23C133 | 119-1485-00 | B010513 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:CAPACITOR/RESISTOR | 80009 | 119-1485-00 |
| A23C133 | --...--- |  |  | (ALSO SEE A23R131,A23R145) |  |  |
| A23C147 | 290-0246-00 | 8010100 | 8010512 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:3.3UF, $10 \%, 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 162D335×9015CD2 |
| A23C147 | 119-1485-00 | B010513 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:CAPACITOR/RESISTOR | 80009 | 119-1485-00 |
| A23C147 | ----- ---- |  |  | (ALSO SEE A23R131,A23R145) |  |  |
| A23C149 | 119-1485-00 |  |  | COMPONENT ASSY:CAPACITOR/RESISTOR | 80009 | 119-1485-00 |
| A23C156 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER DL:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C162 | 281.0775-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C163 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C170 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A23C171 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A23CR10 | 152.0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A23CR14 | 152.0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A23CR90 | 152.0322-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,HOT CARRIER | 50434 | 5082-2672 |
| A23CR91 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SLLICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A23CA ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A23Q15 | 151-1042-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:MATCHED PAIR FET | 01295 | SKA5390 |
| A23Q16 | ------ |  |  | (PART OF A23Q15) |  |  |
| A23021 | 151-0188-03 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151.0188 .03 |
| A23Q89 | 151-0199-02 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151-0199.02 |
| A23095 | 151.0199-02 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,PRESTAESSED | 80009 | 151-0199-02 |
| A230104 | 151-0190-05 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/M <br> Eff | del No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A23Q134 | 151-0188-03 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A23Q139 | 151-0188-03 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151.0188-03 |
| A230153 | 151.0190-05 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151.0190-05 |
| A230161 | 151.0190-05 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A23R2 | 315-0105-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:TM OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1055 |
| A23R3 | 315-0514-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:510K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C85145 |
| A23R4 | 315-0335-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3M OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3355 |
| A23R7 | 315-0220-00 |  |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN: 22 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2205 |
| A23R8 | 315-0913-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 91 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB9135 |
| A23R9 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A23R10 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A23R11 | 317-0430-00 | B010100 | 8011099 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 43 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | 8B4305 |
| A23R11 | 317.0620-00 | B011100 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 62 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB6205 |
| A23R11 | ---------- |  |  | (NOMINAL VALUE,SELECTED) |  |  |
| A23R14 | 315-0105-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:1M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1055 |
| A23R15 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A23R16 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A23R20 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A23R21 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A23R22 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A23R23 | 321-0289-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10 K OHM, $1 \%$, 0.125 W | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| A23R24 | 307-0113-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 5.1 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C851G5 |
| A23R27 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A23R28 | 315.0473-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A23R29 | 311-2103-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 20 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-270-0 |
| A23R30 | 321-0289-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:10K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| A23R34 | 321.0289-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:10K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| A23R35 | 321-0289-00 |  |  | RES , FXD,FILM:10K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| A23R36 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A23R37 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A23R41 | 311-2103-00 |  |  | RES, VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, 20 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-270-0 |
| A23R56 | 307-0694-00 |  |  | RES,NTWK,FXD FI:TRIGGER PICK-OFF | 80009 | 307-0694-00 |
| A23A61 | 315-0301-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 300 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3015 |
| A23R67 | 315.0124-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 120 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1245 |
| A23R70 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2225 |
| A23R74 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| A23R75 | 321-0289-00 |  |  | RES ${ }^{\text {F }}$ FXD,FILM: 10 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$, | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| A23R76 | 321.0241-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,FILM 3.16 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G31600F |
| A23R77 | 315.0101-00 |  |  | RES,,FXD,CMPSN: $100 \mathrm{OHM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A23R80 | 119-1484-00 | 8010424 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:CAPACITOR/RESISTOR | 80009 | 119-1484-00 |
| A23A81 | 307-0113-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 5.1 OHM $.5 \%$, 0.25 W | 01121 | CB51G5 |
| A23R82 | 311-2102-00 |  |  | RES.VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, 10 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-269-0 |
| A23R83 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2225 |
| A23R84 | 315-0620-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 62 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6205 |
| A23R88 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2225 |
| A23R89 | 315-0391-00 |  |  | AES, FXD,CMPSN: 390 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3915 |
| A23R90 | 315-0331-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3315 |
| A23R91 | 315-0220-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2205 |
| A23R95 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A23R96 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM, $5 \% .0 .25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2225 |
| A23R103 | 315-0122-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 1.2 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1225 |
| A23R104 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A23R106 | 311.1137-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 5 K OHM, $20 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72PX.67-0.502M |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Mo <br> Eff | del No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A23R107 | 315-0132-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1325 |
| A23R111 | 315-0472-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4725 |
| A23R112 | 315-0242-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.4K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2425 |
| A23R113 | 315-0560-00 |  |  | RES.FXD,CMPSN: 56 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5605 |
| A23R114 | 315-0100-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0,25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A23R118 | 315-0242-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.4K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2425 |
| A23F119 | 315.0560-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 56 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C85605 |
| A23R120 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A23R121 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A23F122 | 307-0113-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB51G5 |
| A23R124 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A.23R125 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A23R126 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A23R127 | 311-2102-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, 10 K OHM $, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-269-0 |
| A23R128 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2225 |
| A23R131 | 290-0246-00 | B010100 | B010512 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:3.3UF, $10 \%, 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | $162 \mathrm{D} 335 \times 9015 \mathrm{CD} 2$ |
| A23R131 | 119-1485-00 | B010513 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:CAPACITOR/RESISTOR | 80009 | 119-1485-00 |
| A23R131 | --------- |  |  | (ALSO SEE A23C133,A23C147) |  |  |
| A.23R132 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C83025 |
| A23R133 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM , $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A23R134 | 315-0620-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 62 OHM,5\%,0,25W | 01121 | CB6205 |
| A23R135 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2225 |
| A23R139 | 315-0391-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 390 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3915 |
| A23R140 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A23R141 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES , FXO, CMPSN:2.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2225 |
| A23R142 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A23R145 | 290-0246-00 | $B 010100$ | B010512 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:3.3UF,10\%,15V | 56289 | 1620335×9015CD2 |
| A23R145 | 119-1485-00 | B010513 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:CAPACITOR/RESISTOR | 80009 | 119-1485-00 |
| A23R145 | ----------- |  |  | (ALSO A23C133,A23C147) |  |  |
| A23R146 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A23A147 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C83025 |
| A23R148 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A23F149 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A23P150 | 119-1485-00 |  |  | COMPONENT ASSY:CAPACITOR/RESISTOR | 80009 | 119-1485-00 |
| A23R153 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A23R154 | 315-0132-00 |  |  | RES.FXD,CMPSN: 1.3 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81325 |
| A23R155 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXO,CMPSN:22K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2235 |
| A23R156 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A23R160 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A23F161 | 315-0752-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.5K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7525 |
| A23R162 | 315-0100-00 |  |  | RES. FXD, CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A23P163 | 311-1137-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:5K OHM, $20 \%$, 0.50 W | 73138 | 72PX-67-0-502M |
| A23F164 | 315-0132-00 |  |  | RES ,FXD,CMPSN: 1.3 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81325 |
| A23R167 | 321-0193-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| A23522 | 263-0075-00 |  |  | SW LEVER ASSY:4 POSN, 14 DEG, A COUPLING | 80009 | 263-0075-00 |
| A23567 | 263-0076-00 |  |  | SW LEVER ASSY:A SOURCE | 80009 | 263-0076-00 |
| A23U81 | 155-0196-00 |  |  | MICROCKT,INTFC:TRIGGER | 80009 | 155.0196-00 |
| A23U122 | 155-0196-00 |  |  | MICROCKT,INTFC:TRIGGER | 80009 | 155-0196-00 |


|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  | Mfr |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Component No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |


| A24 | ---7- | CKT BOARD ASSY:SWEEP/HORIZ AMP |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A 24 C 1 | 290-0136-00 | CAP.,FXD, ELCTLT: $2.2 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 162D225×0020CD2 |
| A24C2 | 281-0775-00 | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C6 | 281-0809-00 | CAP.,FXD.CER DI:200PF.5\%,100V | 96733 | R2915 |
| A24C15 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%.50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C19 | 281-0811-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:10PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 96733 | R2911 |
| A24C20 | 281-0816-00 | CAP..FXD,CER DI: $82 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 96733 | R3247 |
| A24C21 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C22 | 281-0160-00 | CAP.,VAR,CER D: $7-25 \mathrm{PF}, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 538-01187-25 |
| A24C23 | 281-0763-00 | CAP, FXD,CER D: 47 PFF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GA101A470KAA |
| A24C54 | 281-0785-00 | CAP.FXD,CER DI:68PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC101A680K |
| A24C68 | 281-0763-00 | CAP..FXD,CER DI:47PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GA101A470KAA |
| A24C76 | 290-0136-00 | CAP., FXD,ELCTLT: $2.2 \mathrm{LJF}, 20 \%, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 162D225×0020CD2 |
| A24C80 | 281-0797-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $15 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%$, 100 V | 72982 | 803509AADC0G150K |
| A24C82 | 281-0816-00 | CAP.,FXD, CER D1: $82 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 96733 | R3247 |
| A24C83 | 281.0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER D $10.01 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C84 | 281-0160-00 | CAP.,VAR.CER DI: $7-25 \mathrm{PF}, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 538-01187-25 |
| A24C87 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C89 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C90 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $0.1 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C100 | 290-0264-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT: $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%$,35V | 56289 | 162D224X9035BC2 |
| A24C108 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C128 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C140 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD.CER DI:0.1UF,20\%.50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C141 | 281-0775-00 | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C145 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C146 | 281-0810-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $5.6 \mathrm{PF}, 0.5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC10-1A5R6D |
| A24C147 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF, $20 \%$, 50 V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C148 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF, $20 \%$,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C149 | 281-0809-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:200PF,5\%,100V | 96733 | R2915 |
| A24C153 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C155 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C158 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C160 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C161 | 281-0138-00 | CAP.,VAR,PLSTC:0.4-1.2PF,600V | 74970 | 1890509075 |
| A24C167 | 285-1100-00 | CAP.,FXD.PLSTC:0.022UF,5\%,200V | 19396 | 223.02PT485 |
| A24C169 | 281-0771-00 | CAP.,FXO,CER DI:0.0022UF,20\%,200V | 56289 | 292 C 25U222M200B |
| A24C173 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD.CER DI: $0.10 \mathrm{~F} .20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C174 | 281.0775-00 | CAP..FXD,CER DI:0.1UF.20\%.50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C180 | 285-1100-00 | CAP.,FXD, PLSTC:0.022UF,5\%,200V | 19396 | 223.02PT485 |
| A24C182 | 281-0771-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0,0022UF,20\%,200V | 56289 | 292 C Z5U222M200B |
| A24C187 | 281-0138-00 | CAP.,VAR.PLSTC:0.4-1.2PF,600V | 74970 | 1890509075 |
| A24C190 | 285-0695-00 | CAP.,FXD.PLSTC:0.01UF, $10 \%$,200V | 56289 | 192 P 10392 |
| A24C194 | 290-0136-00 | CAP.FXD,ELCTLT: $2.2 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 1620225×00200CD2 |
| A24C197 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD.CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C200 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C201 | 281.0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF, $20 \%$,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C205 | 283-0212-00 | CAP. FXD.CER DI:2UF,20\%,50V | 51642 | 400-050-25U205M |
| A24C206 | 283-0212-00 | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:2UF,20\%,50V | 51642 | 400-050-25U205M |
| A24C209 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C240 | 281-0775-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $0.14 \mathrm{~F}, 20 \%$,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A24C244 | 285-1100-00 | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.022UF,5\%,200V | 19396 | 223J02PT485 |
| A24C250 | 290.0164-00 | CAP., FXD, ELCTLT:1UF. $+50-10 \%, 150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 5000105 F 150 BA 7 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A24C265 | 290-0290-00 |  | CAP, FXD ELCTLT: 10 UF, $20 \%$,25V | 56289 | 300472 |
| A24C266 | 290-0264-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:0.22UF. $10 \%$,35V | 56289 | 162D224×9035BC2 |
| A24C267 | 290-0121-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT: 2 UF $+750-10 \%$, 25 V | 56289 | 300205G0258A9 |
| A24C273 | 290-0290-00 |  | CAP, FXD,ELCTLT: $10 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%$,25V | 56289 | 30 D 472 |
| A24C281 | 290-0264-00 |  | CAP.FXD,ELCTLT:0.22UF, $10 \%$,35V | 56289 | $162 \mathrm{D} 24 \times 9035 \mathrm{BC} 2$ |
| A24C282 | 290-0121-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:2UF, $+75-10 \%$,25V | 56289 | 300205G025BA9 |
| A24C284 | 290-0290-00 |  | CAP..FXD.ELCTLT: 10 UF.20\%, 25V | 56289 | 300472 |
| A24C288 | 290-0264-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT: $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%$,35V | 56289 | 162D224X9035BC2 |
| A24C290 | 290-0121-00 |  | CAP, FXD,ELCTLT:2UF, $+75-10 \%$ 25V | 56289 | 30D205G025BA9 |
| A24C340 | 281-0765-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 100 PF . $5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | G1710-100NP0101J |
| A24C343 | 281-0820-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER D:680PF, $10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 05397 | C114K681K1 5 5 ${ }^{\text {CA }}$ |
| A24C345 | 281-0773-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0.01UF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | SA2010103KAA |
| A24C347 | 290-0188-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT: $0.14 \mathrm{~F}, 10 \%$,35V | 56289 | 1620104×9035BC2 |
| A24C349 | 290-0283-00 |  | CAP,FXD,ELCTLT: $0.47 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%$,35V | 56289 | $162 \mathrm{D} 474 \times 9035 \mathrm{BC} 2$ |
| A24C351 | 290-0246-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:3.3UF,10\%,15V | 56289 | 162D335×9015CD2 |
| A24C355 | 281-0765-00 |  | CAP.,FXD, CER D: $100 \mathrm{PF} .5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 51642 | G1710-t00NP0101J |
| A24CR21 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR28 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR29 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1 N 4152 R |
| A24CR45 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1 N 4152 F |
| A24CR47 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON. $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 |  |
| A24CR63 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1 N 4152 R |
| A24CR83 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR87 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR88 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE: SILICON, 30V, 150 MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR111 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR128 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR133 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V.150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR135 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR160 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR161 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR175 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR193 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1 N 4152 H |
| A24CR195 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1 N 4152 R |
| A24CR202 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR208 | 152-0141.02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1 N 4152 R |
| A24CR300 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1 N 4152 R |
| A24CR301 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR302 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE: SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1 N4152R |
| A24CR303 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR308 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CA311 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | in4152R |
| A 24 CR 313 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1 N 1152 R |
| A24CR314 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR315 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR316 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR317 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 04295 | 1 N 4152 R |
| A24CR318 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICONO DEVICE:SILICON, 30V. 150 MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR319 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR321 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1 N 4152 R |
| A24CR322 | 152-0141.02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR323 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR324 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A24CR325 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR327 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE: SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR329 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V, 150 MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR330 | 152.0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR334 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | iN4152R |
| A24CR336 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR340 | 152.0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR341 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR342 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR343 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR344 | 152.0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR345 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR346 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR347 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR348 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR349 | 152.0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR350 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR351 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR353 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR357 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A 24 CR358 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR359 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR360 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24CR362 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A24E36 | 119-1487-00 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:SHIELDING BEAD/BARE WIRE | 80009 | 119-1487.00 |
| A24E54 | 119-1487-00 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:SHIELDING BEAD/BARE WIRE | 80009 | 119-1487-00 |
| A24E85 | 276-0507-00 |  | SHIELDING BEAD, FERRITE | 78488 | 57.3443 |
| A24K127 | 148-0076-00 |  | RELAY,REED: 1 FORM A,5V,0.25A,100V | 95348 | F81-1447 |
| A24L36 | 119-1487-00 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:SHIELDING BEAD/BARE WIRE | 80009 | 119-1487-00 |
| A24L54 | 119-1487-00 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:SHIELDING BEAD/BARE WIRE | 80009 | 119-1487-00 |
| A24Q16 | 151-1042-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:MATCHED PAIR FET | 01295 | SKA5390 |
| A24Q20 | --- |  | (PART OF A24Q16) |  |  |
| A24Q21 | 151-0189-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A24Q24 | 151.0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A24Q28 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A24080 | 151-1042-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:MATCHED PAIR FET | 01295 | SKA5390 |
| A24Q81 | ----- |  | (PART OF A24080) |  |  |
| A24083 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151.0188-03 |
| A24Q108 | 151-0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A240111 | 151.0188 .03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151.0188-03 |
| A24Q155 | 151-0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A240160 | 151.0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,FNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A240167 | 151-0347-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON.NPN.PRESTAESSED | 80009 | 151.0347-01 |
| A24Q168 | 151-0350-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI PRESTRESSED \& TESTED | 80009 | 151-0350-01 |
| A24Q174 | 151-0460-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 07263 | S039652 |
| A24Q176 | 151-0347-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151.0347-01 |
| A24Q181 | 151-0350-01 |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP,SI PRESTRESSED \& TESTED | 80009 | 151-0350-01 |
| A24Q208 | 151-0188-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL | 80009 | 151-0188-03 |
| A240213 | 151-1025-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, JFE,N-CHANNEL | 01295 | SFB8129 |
| A24Q222 | 151.0190-05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151.0190-05 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A240250 | 151-0190.05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A24Q267 | 151-0216-02 |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP,SI PRESTRESSED \& TESTED | 80009 | 151-0216-02 |
| A240271 | 151-0736-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SPS8317 |
| A240281 | 151-0216-02 |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP,SI PRESTRESSED \& TESTED | 80009 | 151-0216-02 |
| A24Q282 | 151-0736-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SPS8317 |
| A24Q288 | 151-0216-02 |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP,SI PRESTRESSED \& TESTED | 80009 | 151-0216-02 |
| A240289 | 151-0405-03 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,CHK | 80009 | 151-0405-03 |
| A240290 | 151-0736-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON.NPN | 04713 | SPS8317 |
| A24Q327 | 151-0190.05 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-05 |
| A24R1 | 315-0223-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 22 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C82235 |
| A24R3 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A24R4 | 321-0385-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:100K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10002F |
| A24R6 | 311-1943-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 10 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 68WR10K-10A |
| A24R8 | 321-0327-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 24.9 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G24901F |
| A24R10 | 311-0607.00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 10 K OHM, $10 \%$,0.50W | 73138 | 82-25-2 |
| A24R14 | $315-0203-00$ |  | RES,.FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 W$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A24R15 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C82035 |
| A24R16 | 315-0303-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 30 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3035 |
| A24R17 | 315-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 15 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81535 |
| A24R20 | 315-0272-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN:2.7K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2725 |
| A24R21 | $315-0220.00$ |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2205 |
| A24R23 | 315-0824-00 |  | RES. FXD,CMPSN:820K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C88245 |
| A24R24 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R25 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R26 | 315-0220-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2205 |
| A24R27 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A24R28 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 470 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4715 |
| A24R29 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A24R30 | 315-0912-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:9.1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB9125 |
| A24R34 | 315-0912-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:9.1K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB9125 |
| A24R35 | 315-0912-00 |  | RES, FXX,CMPSN: 9.1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB9125 |
| A24R36 | 315-0332-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 3.3 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | С83325 |
| A24R37 | 315-0912-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 9.1 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB9125 |
| A24R38 | 315-0106-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1065 |
| A24R41 | 315-0332-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 3.3 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C83325 |
| A24R42 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R43 | 315-0512-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 5.1 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5125 |
| A24R47 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A24R49 | 315-0302-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| A24R53 | 315-0122-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 1.2 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1225 |
| A24R54 | 315-0390-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 39 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3905 |
| A24R55 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A24R56 | 315-0392-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 3.9 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C83925 |
| A24R61 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R62 | 315-0912-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 9.1 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C89125 |
| A24R63 | 315.0472.00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 4.7 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4725 |
| A24R67 | 315-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 15 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |
| A24R68 | 315-0824-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:820K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8245 |
| A24R73 | 315-0683-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 68 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6835 |
| A24R74 | 311-1943-00 |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 10 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 68WR10K-10A |
| A24R75 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A24R76 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 20 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A24R77 | 315-0334-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 330 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3345 |


|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  | Name \& Description | Mfr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Component No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont |  | Code | Mfr Part Number |
| A24R81 | 315-0183-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 18 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1835 |
| A24R82 | 315-0272-00 |  |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN:2.7K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2725 |
| A24R83 | 315-0220-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2205 |
| A24R85 | 317-0220-00 |  |  | RES.,FXO,CMPSN: 22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BE2205 |
| A24R88 | 315-0122-00 |  |  | RES.FXD,CMPSN:1.2K OHM $5 \% .0 .25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1225 |
| A24R89 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 100 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A24R90 | 315-0474-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 470 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4745 |
| A24R100 | 315-0624-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:620K OHM, $5 \% .0 .25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6245 |
| A24R104 | 315-0682-00 |  |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN:6.8K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6825 |
| A24R105 | 315-0621-00 | B010100 | B010512 | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 620 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6215 |
| A24R105 | 315-0241-00 | B010513 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 240 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2415 |
| A24R106 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES,FXD, CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C83025 |
| A24R107 | 315.0102.00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81025 |
| A24R108 | 315-0472-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 4.7 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CE4725 |
| A24R109 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81025 |
| A24R110 | 315-0100.00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CE1005 |
| A $24 \mathrm{R} \dagger 11$ | 315-0202-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN:2K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C82025 |
| A24R112 | 315-0242-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.4K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2425 |
| A24R124 | $321.0108-00$ |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 130 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G130ROF |
| A24R125 | 321-0213-00 |  |  | RES., FXD,FILM: 1.62 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G16200F |
| A24R126 | 311-2100-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 1 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-267-0 |
| A24R127 | 311-0622-00 |  |  | RES. VAR, NONWIF: $100 \mathrm{OHM}, 10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 32997 | 3329H-G48-101 |
| A24R128 | 307-0106-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB47G5 |
| A24R132 | 315-0182-00 |  |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 1.8 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1825 |
| A24R133 | 321-0307-00 |  |  | RES., FXD,FILM: 15.4 K OHM $, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G15401F |
| A24R134 | 311-1137-00 |  |  | RES., VAR,NONWIR:5K OHM, $20 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72PX-67-0-502M |
| A24R135 | 321-0307-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 15.4 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G15401F |
| A24R139 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2235 |
| A24R140 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81015 |
| A24R141 | 315-0753-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:75K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C87535 |
| A24R142 | 321-0222-07 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 2 K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816C20000B |
| A24R146 | 321-0268-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 6.04 K OHM $, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G60400F |
| A24R147 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R148 | 311-2099-00 |  |  | RES., VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, $500 \mathrm{OHM}, 10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 72-266-0 |
| A24R149 | 321-0337-00 |  |  | RES., FXD,FILM:31.6K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G31601F |
| A24R153 | 307-0106-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB47G5 |
| A24R154 | 315-0470.00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A24R155 | 321-0260-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 4.99 K OHM $, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49900F |
| A24R156 | 321-0306-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:15K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFFi816G15001F |
| A24R163 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C84705 |
| A24R167 | 301.0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:22K OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB2235 |
| A24R168 | 321-0189-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:909 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G909R0F |
| A24R169 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C84705 |
| A24R170 | 315-0562.00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:5.6K OHM, $5 \%$, 0.25W | 01121 | C85625 |
| A24R173 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A24R174 | 315-0241-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 240 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2415 |
| A24R175 | 315-0431-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 430 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4315 |
| A24R176 | 315-0681-00 |  |  | RES.,FXO.CMPSN:680 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C86815 |
| A24R181 | 321-0189-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:909 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G909R0F |
| A24R182 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A24R183 | 315-0913-00 |  |  | RES,,FXD,CMPSN:91K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C89135 |
| A24R187 | 323-0312-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 17.4 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1226G17401F |
| A24R190 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A24R193 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A24R194 | 321-0432-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:309K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G30902F |
| A24R195 | 315-0622-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6225 |
| A24R196 | 321-0309-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 16.2 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G16201F |
| A24R197 | 321.0310-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:16.5K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G16501F |
| A24R198 | 321-0306-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:15K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G15001F |
| A24R201 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R203 | 315-0363-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:36K OHM , $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3635 |
| A24R204 | 315-0433-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:43K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4335 |
| A24R205 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A24R206 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A24R208 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R209 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R210 | 321-0193-07 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1 K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816C10000B |
| A24R212 | 315-0394-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:390K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3945 |
| A24R213 | 315-0105-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1M OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1055 |
| A24R214 | 321-0926-07 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4K OHM, 0.1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816C40000B |
| A24R215 | 321-0193-07 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM, 0.1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816C10000B |
| A24R216 | 321-0222-07 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816C20000B |
| A24R219 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R220 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R221 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R222 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| A24R223 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R224 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R226 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R238 | 321-0323-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:22.6K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G22601F |
| A24R239 | 321-0323-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:22.6K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G22601F |
| A24R240 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM,5\%,0. 25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A24R243 | 315-0563-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5635 |
| A24R244 | 321-0358-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:52.3K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G52301F |
| A24R245 | 321-0358-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:52.3K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G52301F |
| A24R246 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A24R250 | 321-1289-07 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10.1 K OHM $, 0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816C10101B |
| A24R251 | 315-0100-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A24R252 | 321-0685-07 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:30K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816C30001B |
| A24R253 | 321-0829-07 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:202 OHM,0.1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816C202R0B |
| A24R264 | 315-0223-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2235 |
| A24R265 | 315-0333-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3335 |
| A24R267 | 315-0681-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 680 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6815 |
| A24R271 | 315-0163-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 16 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1635 |
| A24R272 | 315-0223-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2235 |
| A24R273 | 315-0393-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3935 |
| A24R274 | 315-0104-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A24R281 | 315-0681-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:680 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6815 |
| A24R282 | 315-0163-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 16 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1635 |
| A24R283 | 315-0223-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2235 |
| A24R284 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A24R287 | 315-0104-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A24R288 | 315-0681-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 680 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6815 |
| A24R289 | 315-0151-00 |  | RES.,FXD.CMPSN:150 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1515 |
| A24R290 | 315-0163-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:16K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1635 |
| A24R294 | 321-0291-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10.5 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10501F |
| A24R295 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A24R296 | 321-0260-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.99K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49900F |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A24R326 | 315-0202-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2025 |
| A24R327 | 315-0153-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN 15 K OHM, $5 \%$, 0.25 W | 01121 | CB1535 |
| A24R340 | 315-0273-00 |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2735 |
| A24R343 | 315-0333-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 33 K OHM, $5 \%, 0,25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CE3335 |
| A24R345 | 315-0333-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 33 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C83335 |
| A24R347 | 315-0333-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 33 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3335 |
| A24R349 | 315-0333-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C83335 |
| A24R350 | 315-0431-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: $430 \mathrm{OHM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4315 |
| A24R351 | 315-0333-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C83335 |
| A24R353 | 315-0562-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.6K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5625 |
| A24R355 | 315-0154-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 150 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | C81545 |
| A24R357 | 315-0752-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.5K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB7525 |
| A24R359 | 315-0752-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.5K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7525 |
| A24R360 | 315-0752-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.5K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7525 |
| A24R362 | 315-0752-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.5K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7525 |
| A24R364 | 315-0163-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:16K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1635 |
| A24R365 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A24R368 | 315-0163-00 |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN: 16 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1635 |
| A24R369 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A24R371 | 315-0163-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:16K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1635 |
| A24R372 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A24R374 | 315-0163-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 16 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1635 |
| A24R375 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A24RT295 | 307-0124-00 |  | RES.,THERMAL:5K OHM, 10\% | 50157 | 1 D 1618 |
| A24TP2 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP3 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP9 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP27 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP49 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP55 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP85 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP86 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP87 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP89 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP106 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP127 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP190 | 214-0579-00 |  | TEAM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP194 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP210 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP216 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP246 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP250 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24TP327 | 214-0579-00 |  | TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| A24U3 | 156-0053-00 |  | MICAOCIRCUIT,LI:VOLTAGE REGULATOR | 07263 | SL21721 |
| A24U24 | 155-0123-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:A AND B SWP/PICKOFF | 80009 | 155-0123-00 |
| A24U43 | 155-0123-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:A AND B SWP/PICKOFF | 80009 | 155-0123-00 |
| A24U87 | 155-0122-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, DI:A \& B LOGIC | 80009 | 155-0122-00 |
| A24U108 | 156-0387.02 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:DUAL J-K FF,BURN IN | 01295 | SN74LS73 |
| A24U128 | 155-0124-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:HORIZONTAL PREAMPL | 80009 | 155-0124-00 |
| A24U147 | 156-1338-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER | 18324 | NE5534N |
| A24U197 | 156-0158-03 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:DUAL OPNL AMPL.CHK | 80009 | 156-0158-03 |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Eff | Dscont |  |  |  |
| A24U198 | 156-0158-03 |  |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:DUAL OPNL AMPL,CHK | 80009 | 156-0158-03 |
| A24U216 | 156-0515-03 | 8010100 | B010274 | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:TPL 2 CHAN MUX,SCREENED | 80009 | 156-0515-03 |
| A24U216 | 156-0515-02 | B010275 |  | MICROCIRCUIT, DI:TRIPLE 3-CHAN MUX,SEL | 80009 | 156-0515-02 |
| A24U238 | 156-0494-02 |  |  | MICROCIRCUIT DI:HEX INV/BUFF,SELECTED | 80009 | 156-0494-02 |
| A24U365 | 156.0197-01 |  |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:5-TRANSISTOR ARRAY | 80009 | 156-0197-01 |
| d ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A24VR111 | 152-0149-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,10V, $5 \%$ | 04713 | SZG35009K3 |
| A24VR174 | 152-0217-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W, $8.2 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ | 04713 | SZG20 |
| A24W5 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200EO |
| A24W6 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A24W7 | 131.0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A24W8 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A24W9 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A24W85 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2, 375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A24W88 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A24W109 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2,375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A24W208 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A24W235 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200EO |
| A24W240 | 131-0566-00 |  |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, $2.375,22$ AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Eff | Dscont |  |  |  |
| A30 | ----- ---- |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:DELTA TIME LOGIC |  |  |
| A30C2 | 281-0773-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:0.01UF, $10 \%$, 100 V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| A30C4 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER D $10,0,1$ UF, $20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A30C11 | 281-0814-00 |  |  | CAP,FXD,CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GCl01A101K |
| A30C12 | 285-0809-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, PLSTC: $1 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | LP66A1A105K |
| A30C15 | 285-1098-00 | 8010100 | B010654 | CAP.,FXD, PLSTC: $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%, 80 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 192P2249R8 |
| A30C15 | 285-1238-00 | B010655 |  | CAP.,FXDPLSTC:0.22UF,20\%,100V | 14752 | C 2598 |
| A30C16 | 285-1098-00 | B010100 | 8010654 | CAP,,FXD,PLSTC.0.22UF, $10 \%, 80 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 192P2249R8 |
| A 30 C 16 | 285-1238-00 | 8010655 |  | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC: 0.22 UF, $20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 14752 | C 2598 |
| A30C20 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A30C25 | 281-0814-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC101A101K |
| A30C30 | 290-0136-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:2.2UF,20\%,20V | 56289 | 162D225×00200CD2 |
| A30C80 | 283-0414.00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.022UF,20\%,500V | 51642 | $300-500 \times 7 \mathrm{R} 223 \mathrm{M}$ |
| A30C81 | 281-0797-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI: $15 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 8035D9AADC0G150K |
| A30C83 | 281-0763-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:47PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GA101A470KAA |
| A30C91 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| A30C92 | 281-0775-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 04222 | MA205E104MAA |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A30CR30 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A30CR50 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A30CR51 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A30CR52 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $30 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{MA}$ | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A30CR55 | 152.0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A30CR62 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A30CR67 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A30CR71 | 152-0141.02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| A30CR85 | 152-0246-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SW,SI,40V,200MA | 03508 | DE140 |
| A30CR86 | 152.0246-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SW, $51,40 \mathrm{~V}, 200 \mathrm{MA}$ | 03508 | DE140 |
| A30CR89 | 152.0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| A30DS41 | 150-1078-00 |  |  | LT EMITTING DIO:GREEN,565NM,20MA | 50434 | HLMP 1502 |
| - 30088 |  |  |  |  | 80009 |  |
| A30088 A30089 | $\xrightarrow{151-1042-02}$ | B010100 | B010536 | (PART OF A30Q88) | 80009 | 151.1042-02 |
| A30088 | 151-1042-00 | 8010537 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:MATCHED PAIR FET | 01295 | SKA5390 |
| A30Q89 | ----". - --m |  |  | (PART OF A30089) |  |  |
| A30Q92 | 151-0199-02 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,PRESTRESSED | 80009 | 151-0199-02 |
| A30R1 | 315-0105-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1055 |
| A30R2 | 315-0105-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 1 M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1055 |
| A30R4 | 315-0153-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |
| A30R5 | 321-0268-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:6.04K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G60400F |
| A30R7 | 321-0227-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.26K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G22600F |
| A30R8A-B | 307-0765-00 |  |  | RES. FXD, FHM $1 \mathrm{1K}$ OHM \& 9 K OHM $, 5 \%, 0.1 \mathrm{~W}$ EA | 07716 | 1168 |
| A30R9 | 317-0824-00 | B010655 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:820K OHM, 5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB8245 |
| A30f11 | 321-0385-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 100 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10002F |
| A30R15 | $321.0450-00$ |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:475K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G47502F |
| A30R16 | 321-0354-00 |  |  | RES , FXD,FILM: 47.5 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G47501F |
| A30R18 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM. $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1045 |
| A30R21 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| A30R25 | 315-0185-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.8M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1855 |
| A30R27 | $315-0105-00$ |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1055 |
| A30R28 | 315-0105-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1055 |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A30U42 | 156-0786-02 |  | MICAOCIRCUIT,DI:QUAD EXCLUSIVE OR GATE | 04713 | MC14070BCLD |
| A30U55 | 156-0330-02 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:HEX BUFFER | 04713 | MC14050BCLD |
| A30VR6 | 156-1490-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI:VOLTAGE REFERENCE | 32293 | ICL6069CCSO |
| A30VR20 | 152-0395-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,4.3V,5\% | 14552 | TD332317 |
| A31 | - $-\cdots \cdots$ |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:B TRIGGER SWITCH |  |  |
| A31S1 | 263-0083-00 |  | SWITCH,SL ASSY:B TRIGGER SLOPE | 80009 | 263-0083-00 |
| A31S2 | 263-0084-00 |  | SWITCH,SL ASSY:B TRIGGER SOURCE | 80009 | 263-0084-00 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | CHASSIS PARTS |  |  |
| B924 | 119-0830-02 |  | FAN,TUBEAXIAL:12VDC,2.4W,5250 RPM | 000A | 69.11.55 W/O ELE |
| C900 | 283-0000-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+100-0 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 831610Y5U0102P |
| C901 | 283-0000-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF, $+100-0 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 831610Y5U0102P |
| C911 | 281-0876-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:5.6PF, +/-0.5PF,500WVDC | 04222 | GC106A569D |
| CR931 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| CR932 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 01295 | 1N4152R |
| DL900 | 119-1309-00 |  | DELAY LINE,ELEC:90NS,75 OHM | 80009 | 119-1309-00 |
| DS900 | 150-1054-01 |  | LT EMITTING DIO:GREEN,560NM,35MA MA | 72619 | 558-0201-802 |
| DS902 | 150-1093-01 |  | LT EMITTING DIO:RED,655NM 50MA MA | 72619 | 558-0101-804 |
| DS910 | 150-1093-00 |  | LT EMITTING DIO:RED,655NM 50MA MA | 72619 | 558-0101-003 |
| F900 | 159-0022-00 |  | FUSE,CARTRIDGE:3AG, 1A,250V,FAST-BLOW | 71400 | AGC 1 |
| F900 | 159-0182-00 |  | FUSE,CARTRIDGE: $5 \times 20 \mathrm{MM}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{MIN}$ | 75915 | OBD |
| F900 | ----- ----- |  | (OPTION A1,A2 \& A3 ONLY) |  |  |
| F900 | 159-0025-00 |  | FUSE,CARTRIDGE:3AG,0.5A,250V,FAST-BLOW | 71400 | AGC 1/2 |
| F900 | -...- ---- |  | (OPTION A4 ONLY) |  |  |
| FL900 | 119-1359-00 |  | FILTER,RFI:3AMP,115-240VAC,60HZ | 02777 | F85105 |
| L913 | 119-1366-00 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:RF COIL,W/CONNECTOR | 80009 | 119-1366-00 |
| L915 | 119-1366-00 |  | COMPONENT ASSY:RF COIL,W/CONNECTOR | 80009 | 119-1366-00 |
| R900 | 315-0474-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4745 |
| R901 | 315-0474-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4745 |
| R903 | 311-2121-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:PNL, 500 OHM, 10\%,0.5W | 01121 | WAIG040S501UZ |
| R904 | 321-0227-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.26K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G22600F |
| R905 | 321-0227-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.26K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G22600F |
| R907 | 311-2121-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:PNL,500 OHM,10\%,0.5W | 01121 | WAIG040S501UZ |
| R909 | 311-2123-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:PNL,5K OHM, $20 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | 20 M 904 |
| R911 | 315-0270-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2705 |
| R913 | 311-2120-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:PNL,20K OHM, $20 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | WA1G040S203MZ |
| R918A \& B | 311-2128-00 |  | RES.,VAR,WW:2 X 20 K OHM, $10 \%$, 1 W | 32997 | 84J2F-G36-CA0007 |
| R930 | 311-2091-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:PNL, 10K OHM,20\%,0.5W | 01121 | $20 \mathrm{M157}$ |
| R931 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R935A \& B | 311-2117-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:PNL,10K $\times 2.5 \mathrm{~K}$ OHM,20\% | 12697 | CM41783 |
| R942 | 311-2119-00 |  | RES., VAR,NONWIR:PNL,5K OHM,20\%,0.5W | 01121 | WA4G032S502MZ |
| R945 | 311-2122-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:PNL, 100K OHM, 20\%,0.5W | 12697 | CM41785 |
| S901 | 260-1967-00 |  | SWITCH,SLIDE:DPDT,5A/250V | 000FJ | 4021.0512 |
| S901 | 260-1967-02 |  | SWITCH,SLIDE:DPDT,5A/250V | 80009 | 260-1967-02 |
| S901 | ------- |  | (OPTION 3 ONLY) |  |  |
| S903 | 260-2047-00 |  | SWITCH,PUSH:DPST,4A,250V | 31918 | 601805 |
| T900 | 120-1314-00 |  | XFMR,PWR,STPDN:LF | 80009 | 120-1314-00 |
| T900 | 120-1312-00 |  | XFMR,PWR,STPDN:LF(OPTION 03 ONLY) | 80009 | 120-1312-00 |
| V940 | 154-0832-00 |  | ELECTRON TUBE:CRT, T2330 | 80009 | 154-0832-00 |

## DIAGRAMS AND CIRCUIT BOARD ILLUSTRATIONS

## Symbols

Graphic symbols and class designation letters are based on ANSI Standard Y32.2-1975.

Logic symbology is based on ANSI Y32.14-1973 in terms of positive logic. Logic symbols depict the logic function performed and may differ from the manufacturer's data.

The overline on a signal name indicates that the signal performs its intended function when it is in the low state.

Abbreviations are based on ANSI Y1.1-1972.

Other ANSI standards that are used in the preparation of diagrams by Tektronix, Inc. are:

Y14.15, 1966 Drafting Practices.
Y14.2, 1973 Line Conventions and Lettering.
Y10.5, 1968 Letter Symbols for Quantities Used in Electrical Science and Electrical Engineering.
American National Standard Institute 1430 Broadway
New York, New York 10018

## Component Values

Electrical components shown on the diagrams are in the following units unless noted otherwise:
Capacitors $=$ Values one or greater are in picofarads (pF). Values less than one are in microfarads $(\mu \mathrm{F})$.
Resistors $=$ Ohms ( $\Omega$ ).

## The information and special symbols below may appear in this manual.

## Assembly Numbers and Grid Coordinates

Each assembly in the instrument is assigned an assembly number (e.g., A20). The assembly number appears on the circuit board outline on the diagram, in the title for the circuit board component location illustration, and in the lookup table for the schematic diagram and corresponding component locator illustration. The Repiaceable Electrical Parts list is arranged by assemblies in numerical sequence; the components are listed by component number *(see following illustration for constructing a component number).

The schematic diagram and circuit board component location illustration have grids. A lookup table with the grid coordinates is provided for ease of locating the component. Only the components illustrated on the facing diagram are listed in the lookup table. When more than one schematic diagram is used to illustrate the circuitry on a circuit board, the circuit board illustration may only appear opposite the first diagram on which it was illustrated; the lookup table will list the diagram number of other diagrams that the circuitry of the circuit board appears on.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1)(2) and (3) - } 1 \text { st, 2nd, and 3rd significant figures } \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { (M) } & \text {-multiplier } & \text { (T) -tolerance } \\
\text { (TC) }- \text { temperature coefficient } & \text { CAPACITORS } \\
\text { (P) }- \text { polarity and voltage rating } & \text { and/or (T) color code may not be present } \\
\text { on some capacitors }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

| COLOR | SIGNIFICANT FIGURES | RESISTORS |  | CAPACITORS |  |  | DIPPEDTANTALUMVOLTAGERATING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MULTIPLIER | tolerance | MULTIPLIER | TOLERANCE |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | over 10 pF | under 10 pF |  |
| BLACK | 0 | 1 | --- | 1 | $\pm 20 \%$ | $\pm 2 \mathrm{pF}$ | 4 VDC |
| BROWN | 1 | 10 | $\pm 1 \%$ | 10 | $\pm 1 \%$ | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{pF}$ | 6 VDC |
| RED | 2 | $10^{2}$ or 100 | $\pm 2 \%$ | $10^{2}$ or 100 | $\pm 2 \%$ | --- | 10 VDC |
| orange | 3 | $10^{3}$ or 1 K | $\pm 3 \%$ | $10^{3}$ or 1000 | $\pm 3 \%$ | --- | 15 VDC |
| Yellow | 4 | $10^{4}$ or 10 K | $\pm 4 \%$ | $10^{4}$ or 10,000 | +100\% -9\% | -- | 20 VDC |
| Green | 5 | $10^{5}$ or 100 K | $\pm 1 / 2 \%$ | $10^{5}$ or 100,000 | +5\% | $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{pF}$ | 25 VDC |
| blue | 6 | $10^{6}$ or 1 M | \#\%\% | $10^{6}$ or $1,000,000$ | -- | - | 35 VDC |
| VIOLET | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\pm 1 / 10 \%$ | --- | - | -- | 50 VDC |
| GRay | 8 | --- | --- | $10^{-2}$ or 0.01 | +80\%-20\% | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | -- |
| WHITE | 9 | $\cdots$ | ---- | $10^{-1}$ or 0.1 | $\pm 10 \%$ | $\pm$ ¢ pF | 3 VDC |
| GOLD | - | $10^{-1}$ or 0.1 | $\pm 5 \%$ | -- | - | --- | -- |
| SILVER | - | $10^{-2}$ or 0.01 | $\pm 10 \%$ | --- | ---- | --- | --- |
| NONE | - | -- | $\pm 20 \%$ | -- | $\pm 10 \%$ | $\pm 1 \mathrm{pF}$ | --- |




L_LIOUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY



ead coniquations integrated circuits - waby due to vendor chatesor
EAD CONFIGURATIINS AND
INSTRUMENT MODIFICATIONS.


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## CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS

| CIRCUIT NuMaEA | SCHEM NUMEEA | SCHEM LOCATION | CIRCUTT NUMEER | SCHEM NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | GIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM NUMEER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B924 | 8 | 7 N | $\begin{aligned} & 3915 \\ & \mathrm{~J} 920 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 7 A | R913 | 5 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 | 7E | R918A | 6 | 8 G |
| c900 | 1 | 2G | J935 | 5 | 2A | R9188 | 6 | 96 |
| C 001 | 1 | 7 G | J954 | 8 | $8 F$ | R930 | 7 | 20 |
| c911 | 5 | 2A |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R931 } \\ & \text { R935A } \end{aligned}$ | 7 | 1 E |
|  |  |  | L.913 | 3 | 3 |  | 8 | 3 A |
| CR931 | 7 | 2 E | 1915 |  | 4 | R935B | 8 | 4A |
| CR932 | 7 | 2 E | P708 | 3 |  | R940 | 9 | 4. |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | $8 E$ | R942 | 9 | 1N |
| 0.900 | 2 | 5N | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P800 } \\ & \text { P829 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $4 E$ | R945 | 9 | 4N |
|  |  |  |  | 5 | 88 |  |  |  |
| DS195 | 9 | 63 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P830 } \\ & \text { P831 } \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 4B | \$900 | 3 | 5A |
| DS196 | 9 | 5.1 |  | 5 | 4 B | 5901 | 10 | 33 |
| DS197 | 9 | 5 J |  |  |  | 5902 | 2 | 3G |
| 05900 | 6 | 4B | R900 | 1 | 2G | S903 | 10 | 58 |
| DS902 | 7 | IF | R901 | 1 | 76 | 5906 | 2 | 6G |
| 05910 | 2 | 4E | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 902 \\ & \mathrm{R} 903 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 5930 \\ & \$ 934 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | $3 F$ |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 36 |  | 7 | IE |
| F900 | 10 | 68 | $\begin{aligned} & R 903 \\ & \text { R904 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 36 | $5934$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | R905 | 2 | 76 | 1900 | 10 | 18 |
| FL900 | 10 | 6A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R906 } \\ & \text { R907 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 76 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 76 |  |  |  |
| J900 | 101 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{~B} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 909 \\ & \mathrm{R} 911 \end{aligned}$ | 35 | 6A |  |  |  |
| J914 |  |  |  |  | 2A |  |  |  |

## TEST WAVEFORM AND VOLTAGE SETUPS

On the left-hand pages preceding the schematic diagrams are illustrations of test waveforms that are intended to aid in troubleshooting the instrument. To test the instrument for these waveforms, make the initial control settings and connect the initial test setup as specified in these setup instructions.

RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

| Item | Specification | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Test Oscilloscope with 10 X probe and 1 X probe ( 1 X probe is optional accessory). | Frequency response: Dc to 100 MHz . Deflection factor: 50 mV to $50 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ (to 5 V /div with 1 X probe). Input impedance: $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 20 \mathrm{pF}$. | a. TEKTRONIX 465B Oscilloscope with two (included) 10X probes. <br> b. TEKTRONIX P6101 Probe (1X). Part Number 010-6101-03. |
| Calibration Generator | Standard-amplitude accuracy: $\pm 0.3 \%$. Signal amplitude: at least 50 mV . Output signal: Square wave. Repetition rate: 1 to 100 kHz . Rise time: 1 ns or less. | TEKTRONIX PG 506 Calibration Generator. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Dual-input Coupler | Connectors: Bnc female-to-dualbnc male. | Tektronix Part Number 067-0525-01 |
| Cable | Impedance: $50 \Omega$. Connectors: bnc. Length: 42 in. | Tektronix Part Number 012-0057-01. |
| Digital Multimeter (for dc voltages up to 1 kV ) | Range: 0 to 1 kV . Input impedance: $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. | TEKTRONIX DM 501A Digital Multimeter. |
| DC Voltmeter (for dc voltages above 1 kV ) | Range: 0 to 1500 V . Input impedance: $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega / \mathrm{V}$. | Triplett Model 630NA |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Requires TM 500 power-module mainframe.

2336 INITIAL CONTROL SETTINGS

NOTE

Changes to 2336 initial control settings applicable to specific waveforms or sets o page on which the waveforms are focated.

## Vertical (Both Channels, if applicable)

VERTICAL MODE

CH 2 INVERT
VOLTS/DIV VAR AC-GND-DC POSITION

Full bandwidth (button out)
Set to channel being measured; change for specific waveform Off (button out)
10 mV
Calibrated detent
DC
As required to center
the baseline trace

## Horizontal

| POSITION | Midrange |
| :--- | :--- |
| X1O MAG | Off (button out) |
| HORIZ MODE | A |
| A and B SEC/DIV | .5 ms |
| VAR | Calibrated detent |
| B DELAY TIME | Fully counterclockwis |
| POSITION |  |

Trigger

| SLOPE | + (button out $)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| LEVEL | Midrange |
| Mode | AUTO |
| COUPLING | DC |

TEST OSCILOSCOPE initial control settings

NOTE
Changes to test oscilloscope initial control settings applicable to specific waveforms are
listed on the respective waveform illustration.

All controls as needed for best display, except as follows:

| Volts/Division (Channel 1) | As specified on each <br> waveform illustration. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ac-Gnd-Dc (Channel 1) | Dc |
| Position (Channel 1) | Midrange |
| Vertical Mode | Channel 1 |
| Time/Division | As specified on each |
|  | waveform illustration. |
| Trigger Mode | Auto |
| Source | Normal |
| Coupling | Dc |
| Slope | + (plus) |
| Level | Midrange |

CALIBRATION GENERATOR INITIAL CONTROL SETTINGS

Std Ampl-Fast Rise-High Ampl
Period
Std Amp
Pulse Amplitude
50 m

## INITIAL TEST SETUP

On the 2336, align the Channel 1 and Channel 2 baseline traces with the center horizontal graticule line. Fo waveforms on schematic diagrams $1,2,3$, and 5 , connecta
$50-\mathrm{mV}$ pp standard-amplitude square-wave signal to the $50-\mathrm{mV}$ pp standard-amplitude square-wave signal to the
2336 CH 1 ORX and CH 2 ORY input connectors via a dual input coupler and $50-\Omega$ cable. An innut signal is not required for waveforms on schematic diagrams 4 and 6 through 11. Connect a 10X probe to the test oscilloscope Channel 1 input.

If applicable, make control-setting changes to the tes oscilloscope, as indicated on each specific wavetorm. If
applicable, make control setting changes to the 2336 as applicable, make control setting changes to the 2336 a
indicated near the top of the waveform illustration page Apply the probe tip to the component lead or test point indicated on both the schematic diagram and the circult board illustration associated with that schematic. Th waveforms illustrated are typical for troubleshootin purposes only.

## DC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

Typical voltage measurements were obtained with the 2336 operating under the conditions specified in the each waveform page. These measurements were taken with reference to chassis ground and are rounded to the nearest $\pm 5 \%$.

2336 Service



## TEST WAVEFORMS FOR DIAGRAM < 1



36 OV


## CH1 \& CH2 ATTENUATORS DIAGRAM

| ASSEMBLY A10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT number | SCMEM location | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT number | SCHEM location | BOARD location | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD location |
| Cl | 2 G | 5 C | 3806 | $1 J$ | 40 | R13 | 4H | 4D |
| c3 | 2 H | 4 C | J806 | 3N | 40 | R14 | 5 H | 5 C |
| C10 | 41 | 40 | 1807 | 5.5 | 60 | R15 | 31 | 40 |
| c14 | 11 | 5 C | $J 807$ | 7N | 60 | R16 | 21 | 4 C |
| C15 | 15 | 40 |  |  |  | R62 | 6 G | 60 |
| C16 | 21 | 4 C | 044 | 2 H | 4 C | R63 | 6 H | 6 C |
| C20 | 13 | 40 | 048 | 3 H | 4 C | 867 | 6 H | ${ }_{6}$ |
| c62 | 6 G | 8 C | a,om | 4 H | 4D | R68 | 7 H | 5 C |
| C67 | 6H | ${ }^{6 C}$ | 9108 | 31 | 4 D | R69 | 7H | 5 C |
| C75 | 91 | 6D | 068A | 7H | 6C | R70 | 8H | 5 D |
| C76 | 71 | 5 C | 0688 | 8 H | 6 C | R72 | 91 | 50 |
| C77 | 5.5 | 60 | Q74A | 8 H | 50 | R73 | 81 | 50 |
| C81 | 6 | 60 | 0748 | 71 | 50 | R74 | 91 | 40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R75 | 9 H | 6 C |
| CR1 | 2 H | 4 C | R1 | 2 G | 50 | R76 | 71 | 5. |
| CR2 | 2 H | 5D | R2 | 2 H | 5 C | R77 | 81 | 50 |
| CR3 | 2 H | 5 C | 83 | 2 H | 4 C | R78 | 9 H | 50 |
| CR8 | 3 H | 4 C | R4 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 4 C |  |  |  |
| CR62 | 7H | ${ }^{6 C}$ | ¢7 | 41 | 4 D | TP1 | 2 G | 50 |
| CR63 | 6H | 6 D | R8 | 3 H | 4 C |  |  |  |
| CR64 | ${ }^{6 H}$ | ${ }^{6 C}$ | R9 | 4H | 40 | w1 | 11 | 6 C |
| CR69 | 84 | 5 C | A10 | 41 | 30 | W2 | 11 | 68 |
|  |  |  | R11 | 41 | 30 |  |  |  |
| Partial AlO also shown on diagrams 2, 3. 4, 5. 6. s and 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASSEMBLY A19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| circuit nUMBER | SCHEM LOCAIION | BOABD location | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | 8OARD location | CRCUIT number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | Board location |
| C1 | 28 | ** | P807 | 7 M | ** | 810 | $2 F$ | ** |
| C1 | 78 | - |  |  |  | R10 | 6 F | ** |
| c2 | 2 C | ** | R1 | 28 | $\cdots$ | 911 | 17 | ** |
| C2 | ${ }^{6 C}$ | $\cdots$ | 81 | 78 | $\cdots$ | 811 | $6 F$ | $\cdots$ |
| C3 | 10 | - | R2 | 2 C | - | 812 | $2 F$ | * |
| c3 | 60 | ** | R2 | 6 C | * | R12 | 7 F | * |
| C4 | $2 E$ | ** | R3 | 28 | ** | R13 | $2 F$ | ** |
| C4 | $6 E$ | ** | ค3 | 68 | * | R13 | 75 | ** |
| C5 | $2 E$ | ** | R4 | $2 E$ | - | R20 | 1 K | " |
| C5 | $6 E$ | $\cdots$ | R4 | $6 E$ | " | A20 | 6K | " |
| C6 | IF | ** | R5 | 10 | - | A30 | $3 E$ | ** |
| C6 | 68 | ** | R5 | 6D | $\cdots$ | R30 | 78 | ** |
| C7 | 25 | ** | R6 | 2 E | ** |  |  |  |
| c7 | bf | * | R8 | 6 E | - | SiA | 4 E | $\cdots$ |
| C15 | 28 | * | R7 | 2 E | - | SIA | 9 E | - |
| C15 | 78 | ** | R7 | $6 E$ | - | S18 | 41. | ** |
|  |  |  | R8 | 2 F | ** | 518 | 9 L | - |
| P806 | 1 J | ** | R8 | 6 F | ** | S2 | 3 C | * |
| P806 | 3M | ** | $R 9$ | $1 F$ | ** | S2 | 8 C | * |
| P807 | 5 J | - | R9 | $6 F$ | ** |  |  |  |
| CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD location | CIACUIT number | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARO LOCATION | Clacuit NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARO LOCATION |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C900 } \\ & \text { C901 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 G \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | CHASSIS CHASSIS | $\begin{aligned} & J 914 \\ & \mathrm{~J} 915 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{7 \mathrm{AA}}^{2 \mathrm{~A}}$ | CHASSIS CHASSIS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R900 } \\ & \text { R901 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{GG} \\ & 7 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | CHASSIS CHASSIS |

## 2336 Service



## A10-VERT PREAMP/L.V. POWER SUPPLY BOARD

| CRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM NUMBER | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM NUMBER | CRRCUIT nUMBER | SCHEM <br> number | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM NUMBER | CRCUT NUMBER | SCHEM NUMBER | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | 1 | C259 | 10 | P710 | 6 | R37 | 2 | 8153 | 2 | R258 | 10 |
| C3 |  | C260 | 10 | P710 | 10 | R42 | 2 | R154 | 2 | R259 | 10 |
| C6 | 2 | C264 | 10 | P712 | 2 | R43 | 2 | R155 | 2 | R260 | 10 |
| C7 | 2 | C265 | 10 | P713 | 2 | R46 | 2 | R156 | 2 | R264 | 10 |
| C10 | 1 | CR1 | 1 | P714 | 10 | R47 | 2 | 8160 | 2 | R265 | 10 |
| C11 | 2 | CR2 | 1 | P716 | 8 | R48 | 2 | 7161 | 2 | RT46 | 2 |
| C12 | 2 | CR3 | 1 | P716 | 8 | 849 | 2 | R162 | 2 | RT115 | 2 |
| C14 | 1 | CR8 | 1 | 04 | 1 | R50 | 2 | R163 | 2 | 5134 | 2 |
| C15 | 1 | CR53 | 2 | 010 | 1 | $R 53$ | 2 | R167 | 2 | S190 | 8 |
| C16 | 1 | CR54 | 2 | 036 | 2 | R54 | 2 | R168 | 2 | S194 | 4 |
| c20 | 1 | CR55 | 2 | 049 | 2 | R56 | 2 | R169 | 2 | S194 | 8 |
| C27 | 2 | CR56 | 2 | 055 | 2 | R57 | 2 | R170 | 2 | S210 | 6 |
| c30 | 2 | CR57 | 2 | 057 | 2 | R58 | 2 | 8173 | 2 | S211 | 3 |
| C31 | 2 | CR58 | 2 | 068 | 1 | R60 | 2 | R174 | 2 | S211 | 4 |
| C33 | 2 | CR62 | 1 | 074 | 1 | R61 | 2 | R175 | 2 | S218 | 6 |
| C52 | 2 | CR63 | 1 | 0106 | 2 | R62 | 1 | R176 | 2 | S219 | 5 |
| C53 | 2 | CR64 | 1 | Q119 | 2 | R63 | 1 | R180 | 2 | TP1 | 1 |
| C54 | 2 | CR69 | 1 | 0132 | 2 | R67 | 1 | R181 | 2 | TP30 | 2 |
| C55 | 2 | CR132 | 2 | 0133 | 2 | R68 | 1 | R182 | 2 | TP61 | 2 |
| C56 | 2 | CR134 | 2 | Q134 | 2 | R69 | 1 | R183 | 2 | TP62 | 2 |
| C58 | 2 | CR138 | 2 | 0135 | 2 | R70 | 1 | R184 | 8 | TP139 | 2 |
| C62 | 1 | CR139 | 2 | 0141 | 2 | R72 | 1 | 8185 | 8 | TP156 | 2 |
| 067 | 1 | CR140 | 2 | Q142 | 2 | 873 | , | R186 | 8 | TP176 | 2 |
| C75 | 1 | CR142 | 2 | 0147 | 2 | 974 | 1 | R187 | 2 | TP247 | 10 |
| 676 | 1 | CR146 | 2 | Q149 | 2 | R75 | 1 | R188 | 2 | TP252 | 10 |
| 677 | 1 | CR149 | 2 | Q153 | 2 | 876 | 1 | R189 | 2 | TP254 | 10 |
| C81 | 1 | CR180 | 2 | 0163 | 2 | R77 | 1 | R190 | 8 | TP255 | 10 |
| C88 | 2 | CR2O1 | 4 | 0170 | 2 | R78 | 1 | R193 | 2 | TP264 | 10 |
| C89 | 2 | CR209 | 4 | 0175 | 2 | R82 | 2 | R194 | 4 | TP265 | 10 |
| C92 | 2 | CR225 | 10 | 0182 | 2 | R83 | 2 | 8195 | 4 | TP266 | 10 |
| C95 | 2 | CR237 | 10 | 0194 | 4 | 884 | 2 | P196 | 4 | 430 | 2 |
| C120 | 2 | CR239 | 10 | 0209 | 4 | R85 | 2 | 1897 | 4 | 441 | 2 |
| C121 | 2 | CR250 | 10 | 0218 | 6 | R88 | 2 | R201 | 4 | U55 | 2 |
| C124 | 2 | CR259 | 10 | 0239 | 10 | R89 | 2 | R202 | 4 | U100 | 2 |
| C125 | 2 | E 6 | 2 | 0244 | 10 | 890 | 2 | R203 | 4 | U125 | 2 |
| C126 |  | E | 2 | 0246 | 10 | 991 | 2 | R208 | 4 | U160 | 2 |
| C133 | 2 | E11 | 2 | 0252 | 10 | 892 | 2 | R209 | 4 | U196 | 4 |
| C134 | 2 | E12 | 2 | 0253 | 10 | R 95 | 2 | R210 | 4 | U211 | 4 |
| C135 | 2 | F225 | 10 | 0264 | 10 | R96 | 2 | R211 | 4 | U215 | 4 |
| C143 | 2 | F250 | 10 | 0265 | 10 | 8106 | 2 | R215 | 4 | U237 | 10 |
| C145 | 2 | F251 | 10 | R1 | 1 | R 107 | 2 | R216 | 6 | VR229 | 10 |
| C147 | 2 | F257 | 10 | R2 | 1 | R 112 | 2 | R217 | 6 | VR236 | 10 |
| C150 | 2 | F259 | 10 | R3 | 1 | R113 | 2 | R218 | 6 | VR238 | 10 |
| C160 | 2 | 5708 | 2 | 94 | 1 | $R 114$ | 2 | R219 | 6 | VR246 | 10 |
| C162 | 2 | J800 | 2 | R7 | 1 | $\mathrm{R115}$ | 2 | R222 | 6 | VR252 | 10 |
| C181 | 2 | 1801 | 10 | R8 | 1 | $R 118$ | 2 | R223 | 6 | VR253 | 10 |
| C182 | 2 | 1802 | 10 | R9 | 1 | R119 | 2 | R224 | 4 | VR264 | 10 |
| C183 | 2 | 1803 | 10 | 810 | 1 | R120 | 2 | R225 | 10 | VR265 | 10 |
| C197 | 4 | J804 | 10 | 811 | 1 | $\mathrm{R121}$ | 2 | R229 | 10 | W1 | 1 |
| C224 | 4 | 1806 | 1 | 813 | 1 | R 122 | 2 | R230 | 10 | W2 | 1 |
| C225 | 10 | 1807 | 1 | R14 | 1 | R126 | 2 | R231 | 10 | W143 | 2 |
| C226 | 10 | J808 | 4 | R15 | 1 | R127 | 2 | R232 | 10 | W146 | 2 |
| C231 | 10 | 1808 | 5 | R16 | 1 | R128 | 2 | R236 | 10 | W211 | 4 |
| C232 | 10 | 5808 | 6 | 821 | 2 | R132 | 2 | R237 | 10 | W215 |  |
| C237 | 10 | 1808 | 8 | 822 | 2 | 8133 | 2 | R238 | 10 | W244 | 10 |
| C238 | 10 | J808 | 10 | R23 | 2 | R134 | 2 | R239 | 10 | W245 | 10 |
| C246 | 10 | $J 877$ | 2 | R24 | 2 | $\mathrm{R135}$ | 2 | R243 | 10 | W247 | 10 |
| C248 | 10 | P700 | 2 | R27 | 2 | R139 | 2 | R244 | 10 | W248 | 10 |
| C249 | 10 | P702 | 4 | R28 | 2 | R140 | 2 | R245 | 10 | W251 | 10 |
| C250 | 10 | P703 | 2 | 929 | 2 | R141 | 2 | R246 | 10 | W252 | 10 |
| C25 | 10 | P704 | 2 | 830 | 2 | R142 | 2 | R250 | 10 | W253 | 10 |
| C252 | 10 | P705 | 2 | R31 | 2 | R145 | 2 | R251 | 10 | W255 | 10 |
| C253 | 10 | P706 | 2 | R33 | 2 | R146 | 2 | 8252 | 10 | W263 | 10 |
| C257 | 10 | P710 | 3 | R34 | 2 | R 147 | 2 | R253 | 10 | W264 | 10 |
| C258 | 10 | P710 | 4 | 736 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R148 } \\ & \text { R149 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 2 | R257 | 10 | W265 | 10 |

ALL COMPONENTS MOUNTED ON A11-NEGATIVE REGULATOR AND A12-POSITIVE REGULATOR CIRCUIT BOARDS ARE SHOWN

TEST WAVEFORMS FOR DIAGRAM 2

(8) 18
ov

(9) 19
4.4 V



1020


4116-81

## TEST WAVEFORMS FOR DIAGRAM $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ (CONT)



14


45


16
ov


4116 -82




## TEST WAVEFORMS FOR DIAGRAM 3 3

For waveforms $\mathbf{2 5}$ through 28, center the $\mathbf{2 3 3 5}$ trace about the center horizontal graticule line.

23


25
26

9 V


24

$2 7 \longdiv { 2 8 } 9 \begin{array} { r } { } \\ { } \\ { \text { ov } } \end{array}$


VERTICAL OUTPUT AMPLIFIER DIAGRAM

| ASSEMBLY A10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCAIION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATIO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOAAD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| P710 | 2 B | 3 M | S2116 | 1 A | 51 |  |  |  |
| Partiat A10 atso shown on diagrems 1, 2. 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASSEMBLY A1E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| circuir <br> number | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| C1 | 21 | 2 H | P756 | 88 | 1 H | R59 | 5 F | 2 H |
| C8 | 3 C | 2 J | P758 | 8 C | 4G | R60 | $6 E$ | 4 H |
| C10 | 2G | 3 H | P759 | 68 | 2K | R64 | 6 F | 2 H |
| C18 | 30 | 21 |  |  |  | R65 | 75 | 3 H |
| C25 | 4 C | 4, | R8 | 2 C | 21 | R66 | $5 E$ | 2 H |
| C26 | 2 C | 2.1 | R9 | 20 | 21 | R67 | $6 E$ | 2 H |
| C29 | $4 E$ | 4 | A10 | 2 G | 3 H | R71 | 5 E | 21 |
| C32 | 3 E | 41 | 817 | 40 | 4.1 | 872 | 6E | 2 H |
| c33 | 3 E | 41 | R18 | 3 E | 21 | R73 | $6 E$ | 41 |
| C38 | $3 F$ | 31 | R22 | 3 E | 21 | R74 | 7 E | 4 H |
| c39 | $3 F$ | 3 J | R23 | $4 E$ | 2 J | R75 | $6 E$ | 4H |
| C54 | 41 | 3 H | R24 | 50 | 41 | R78 | $7 E$ | 4 H |
| C57 | 66 | 3 H | R25 | 5 c | 41 | R79 | 70 | 4 H |
| C58 | 57 | 2 H | R26 | 2 C | 25 | R80 | 70 | 4 H |
| c66 | 5 E | 21 | R29 | 3 E | 41 | R90 | 7 C | 4 H |
| C73 | 6 E | 41 | R30 | 3 E | 41 |  |  |  |
| C80 | 70 | 4 J | R31 | 4 E | 4.3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | R32 | 3 E | 4 J | 124 | 5 C | 41 |
| CR8 | 3 C | 35 | R37 | 3 F | 21 | 1 |  |  |
| CR9 | 3 C | 31 | R38 | 4 F | 31 | TP25 | 5 C | 41 |
| CR24 | 4 C | 35 | R39 | 4 F | 31 |  |  |  |
| CR25 | 4 C | 33 | 843 | 4G | 31 | 443 | 1 H | 31 |
|  |  |  | R44 | 3 F | 3. | U54 | 41 | 3 H |
| 1878 | 3 C | 3k | R50 | 2 H | 21 | U58 | 57 | 2 H |
| 1878 | 4 C | 3 K | R51 | 2 H | 31 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | R52 | 3 H | 31 | VR51 | 21 | 21 |
| L54 | 31 | 2H | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 53 \\ & \mathrm{R} 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 H \\ & 5 \mathrm{G} \end{aligned}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ | W1 | 21 | 2 H |
| P756 | 28 | 1H |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partial als also shown on diagram 9. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT <br> NUMBEA | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | circuit <br> number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIACUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | $\begin{gathered} \text { BOARD } \\ \text { LOCATION } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} 913 \\ & \mathrm{~L} 915 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | CHASSIS CHASSIS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R909 } \\ & \$ 900 \end{aligned}$ | $6 A$ $5 A$ | CHASSIS <br> CHASSIS |  |  |  |



## TEST WAVEFORMS FOR DIAGRAM 4 4

For waveforms 29, 30. 32, 33, and 34, set the 2335 VERTICAL MODE to CHOP. For waveforms 31, 35, and 36, set the 2335 VERTICAL MODE to ALT and the SEC/DIV to .5 ms .

29


30
$(32)$


334


3536


| ASSEMBLY A10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCAIION } \end{aligned}$ | circuit NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | circuit NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| C197 | 6 E | 3 K | 8194 | 2 C | 58 | S194 | 4 A | 48 |
| C224 | 78 | 3 L | R195 | 7 C | 58 | S211A | 5 F | 51 |
|  |  |  | 8196 | 60 | 3. |  |  |  |
| CR201 | 6 E | 3 L | R197 | 6 D | 3K | U196A | 6E | 31 |
| CR209 | 7G | 3M | R201 | 6 E | 3 L | U1968 | 6 F | 3L |
|  |  |  | R202 | $3 F$ | 3 J | U196C | 2 H | 3 L |
| $J 808$ | 1 H | 91 | R203 | 3 F | 3J | 41960 | 5 E | 3 L |
|  |  |  | R208 | 6 G | 3 L | U211A | 3 F | 3K |
| P702 | 7 F | 3M | R209 | 6 G | 3 L | U2118 | 5 H | 3k |
| 9710 | 7K | 3 M | R210 | 7 G | 3M | U215 | 11 | 3 J |
|  |  |  | R211 | 4 H | 4 J |  |  |  |
| 0194 | 2 C | 38 | A215 | 2 F | 3 J | W211 | 5 H | 41 |
| 0209 | 6 G | 34. | R224 | 78 | 4.5 | W215 | 21 | 31 |

Partial A10 also strown on diagrams 1, 2, 3. 5, 6.8 and 10 .

ASSEMBLY A23

| CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CRRCUI <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATON | BOARD <br> LOCATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{J 8 4 0}$ | 16 | 31 | P808 | $1 H$ | 11 |  |  |  |

Partial A23 also shown on diagrams 5. 6 and 8

ASSEMBLY A24

| CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIACUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P840 | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Partial A24 also shown on diegrams 6, 7. 8 and 11

CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS

| CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARO <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J920 | $7 E$ | CHASSIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |



figure 9.9. A23-Trigger board.

| CIRCUIT | SCHEM | Clircuit number | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { NUMBER } \end{gathered}$ | circur number | $\underset{\substack{\text { SULHEM } \\ \text { NUMBEP }}}{\text { SUM }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CIRCOUT } \\ \text { NUMBER } \end{gathered}$ | SCHEM | CIRCUIT number | schem number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {c2 }}$ | 5 | c170 | 6 | ${ }^{\text {R2 }}$ | 5 | ${ }^{2} 7$ | 5 | ${ }^{\text {R135 }}$ | 5 |
| $\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{C}}^{4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }_{c}^{\text {c171 }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | R3 | 5 | ${ }_{881}^{\text {R80 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R139 }}^{8139}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {c8 }}$ | 5 | CR14 | 5 | R7 | 5 | ${ }_{882}$ | 5 | R140 | 5 |
| c9 | 5 | CR15 | 5 | ${ }^{\text {R8 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R83 }}$ | 5 | R142 | 5 |
| ${ }^{1} 15$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | CR9O | 5 | ${ }^{\text {R9 }}$ | 5 | ${ }^{888}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }^{\text {R145. }}$ | 5 |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {chas }}^{\text {chas }}$ | 5 | R10 R11 | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R89 }}^{\text {R88 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { R146 } \\ \text { R147 }}}$ | 5 |
| ${ }_{C} 35$ | 5 | ј830 | 5 | 814 | 5 | п90 | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R148 }}$ | 5 |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | j831 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | R15 | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R99 }} \mathrm{R9}$ | 5 | R1499 R150 | 5 |
|  | 5 | jeat | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | R16 820 | 5 5 | ${ }_{\text {R96 }}^{\text {R95 }}$ | 5 | R150 R153 | 5 |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 5 | ${ }^{\text {j } 540}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{\text {R22 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R103 }}$ | 5 | - R153 | 5 |
| ${ }_{\text {c } 68} 68$ | 5 | J840 | 8 | ${ }_{R 22}$ | 5 | R104 | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R15 }}$ | 5 |
| c70 | 5 | ${ }^{\text {p730 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R23 }}$ | 5 | R106 |  | ${ }_{\text {R156 }}$ |  |
| c74 | 5 | 9732 | 5 | ${ }^{\text {R24 }}$ | 5 | 8107 | 5 | R160 | 5 |
| c7 | 5 | ${ }^{\text {P733 }}$ | 5 | ${ }^{\text {R227 }}$ | 5 | 814 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | ${ }^{\text {R16 }} 16$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}^{68}$ | 5 | ${ }^{\text {P7742 }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | R28 ${ }_{\text {R29 }}$ | 5 | R112 | 5 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { R162 } \\ \text { R183 }}}^{1818}$ | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {c } 88} 88$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {Prog }}$ | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { R239 } \\ & \text { R30 }\end{aligned}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R114 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R164 }}^{\text {R163 }}$ | 5 |
| c91 | 5 | P808 | 6 | ${ }^{\text {R34 }}$ | 5 | R118 | 5 | ${ }^{\text {R167 }}$ | 8 |
| ${ }_{\substack{c 106 \\ C 114 \\ C 1}}$ | 5 | P808 | 8 5 | (835 ${ }_{\text {R36 }}$ | 5 | R119 R120 |  | 522 567 | 5 |
| C122 | 5 | 016 | 5 | ${ }_{\text {a37 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {R121 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {TP48 }}^{\text {S67 }}$ | 5 |
| ${ }^{125}$ | 5 | ${ }^{0} 21$ | 5 | A41 | 5 | R122 | 5 | TP56 | 5 |
| ${ }^{127}$ | 5 | 089 | 5 | ${ }^{\text {R56 }}$ | 5 | ${ }^{2} 124$ | 5 | TP61 | 5 |
| ${ }^{\text {c133 }}$ | 5 | ${ }^{095}$ | 5 | ${ }_{861}^{867}$ | $5_{5}^{5}$ | R125 | 5 | $\mathrm{rP}_{1} 153$ | 5 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { c147 } \\ \text { C149 }}}$ | 5 | 0104 <br> 0134 <br> 0134 <br> 18 | 5 5 | R67 R70 | 5 5 | R126 $\mathbf{R} 127$ | 5 5 | $\stackrel{481}{4122}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |
| C156 | 5 | $\bigcirc 139$ | 5 | ${ }^{874}$ | 5 5 5 |  | 5 5 5 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{C 162}}^{C_{163}}$ | 5 | 0153 0161 0161 | 5 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {R75 }}^{\text {R76 }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { R132, } \\ \text { R132, } \\ \text { R12, }}}$ | 5 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {R133 }}$ | 5 5 |  |  |



37
ov

.

©
ov

ov

## TEST WAVEFORMS FOR DIAGRAM $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{~}$

h 45 , connect a $1 \times$ probe to the test oscilloscope External Trigger input and set the test scope External. Apply the tip of the 1X probe to TP56 and set the 2336 SEC/DIV to . 2 ms . For 13. the O-V level is determined by the 2336 A TRIGGER LEVEL control.


43


44

42
ov

45


## TRIGGER DIAGRAM

| ASSEMBLY A10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM location | BOARD <br> location | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD location | cipcut <br> Numben | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $J 808$ | 13 | 91 | S219 | 1.J | 8B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partial A10 also shown on diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASSEMBLY A23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT NuMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATON } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD location | circut Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM <br> location | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION |
| C2 | 2B | 38 | 1840 | 8 B | 3 | R41 | 2 E | 21 | P121 | 61 | 3G |
| C3 | 2 B | 3 B | 1840 | 8 M | 3 | R56A | 5 E | 2 E | R122 | 6.1 | 1 G |
| C4 | 2 B | 3 C |  |  |  | R568 | $4 E$ | 2 E | R124 | BC | 3 G |
| C8 | 2 B | 3 c | P730 | 4 M | 10 | H56C | 50 | 2 E | R125 | 8 C | 2 F |
| C9 | 2 C | 18 | P732 | 4 B | 2 F | R560 | 5 SE | 2 E | R126 | 80 | 2 F |
| C15 | 2 D | 2 C | P733 | 11 | 3 D | R56E | 4 E | 2 E | R127 | 6K | 3 |
| C21 | 30 | 2 C | P808 | 13 | 11 | 856 F | 5 E | 2E | R128 | 6 K | 16 |
| 627 | 6G | 2 H | P808 | 3B | 11 | R56G | 5 H | 2 E | R131. |  | $3 F$ |
| C35 | 2 E | 2 E |  |  |  | R56H | 51 | 2 E | R132 | 6 C | 2 F |
| C36 | 2 E | 1H | 015 | 2 D | 2 C | R561 | 5 | 2 E | R133 | 6D | 2 F |
| C48 | 40 | 3 E | 016 | 20 | 2 C | R56J | 5 E | 2 E | R134 | 7 K | 2 C |
| C56 | 40 | $2 E$ | Q21 | 20 | 2 D | R56K | 4 E | 2 E | R135 | 7 K | 2 G |
| C63 | 40 | 2 E | 089 | 3 K | 1 C | R56L | 50 | 2 E | R139 | 7 L | 26 |
| 667 | 3 | 28 | 095 | 3 L | 10 | R56M | 5 E | 2 E | R140 | 7 L | 16 |
| c70 | 21 | 30 | 0104 | 4L | 2 D | R56N | 4 E | 2 E | R141 | 7 L | 1 G |
| c74 | 21 | 3 D | 0134 | 7 K | 2 H | R560 | 5 E | 2 E | R142 | 7 K | 2 C |
| c77 | 31 | 1 E | 0139 | 7 | 2 H | R61 | 4 D | 2 E | R145. |  | 3F |
| C80 | 51 | $2 \varepsilon$ | 0153 | 8 K | 3 H | R67 | 21 | 3D | R146 | 7 C | 3 F |
| C81 | 23 | 20 | 0161 | 91 | 1 G | R70 | 21 | 3 D | R147 | 7 C | 3 F |
| C82 | 2 K | 20 |  |  |  | R74 | 21 | 2 D | R148 | 7 C | 1 F |
| C91 | 3 K | 1 c | R2 | 2 B | 3 B | R75 | 2. | 2 D | R149 | 7 C | 1 F |
| C106 | 4 K | 2 D | R3 | 2B | 3 B | R76 | 3 | 1 E | R150 | 6 C | 1 F |
| C114 | 5. | 3 E | R4 | $2 B$ | 3 C | 877. | 3. | 1 E | R153 | 8 K | 2 G |
| C122 | 6.5 | 16 | R7 | 38 | 4 C | R80* | 51 | 2 E | R154 | 8 L | 3 G |
| C125 | 8 C | 2 F | 88 | 3B | 3 C | R81 | 2 J | 2D | R155 | 81 | 3 G |
| C127 | 6 K | 2 G | $R 9$ | 20 | 18 | R82 | 2 K | 11 | A156 | 81 | 3 G |
| C133 | 60 | 2 F | R10 | 2 C | 2 C | R83 | 2 K | 3 E | R160 | 81 | 3 G |
| C147 | 7 C | 3 F | R11 | 2 B | 38 | R84 | 3 K | 20 | R162 | 9.1 | $2 F$ |
| C149 | 6C | 1F | R14 | 2 C | 2 C | R88 | 3K | 20 | R163 | 8 K | 3 |
| C156 | 81 | 3 G | R15 | 2D | 2 C | R89 | 2 L | 1 c | R164 | 9 K | 3 H |
| C162 | 9.5 | 2 F | R16 | 2D | 2 C | R90 | 3K | 1 c |  |  |  |
| 0163 | 8K | 2G | R20 | 3 D | 3 C | R91 | 3K | 2 B | S22A | 10 | 1A |
|  |  |  | R21 | 2 D | 2 C | R95 | 2 L | 10 | S22E | 16 | 1 A |
| CR10 | 20 | 2 C | R22 | 3 F | 1 K | R 96 | 3. | 10 | S67A | 1 C | 2 A |
| CR14 | 2 D | 2 C | R23 | 3 F | 2 E | R103 | 4. | 3 C | S678 | 1 H | 2 A |
| CR15 | 2 D | 2 C | R24 | 2 D | 10 | R104 | 4L | 3 C |  |  |  |
| CR90 | 3 L | 1 C | R27 | 6G | 2 H | 8106 | 4 K | 11 | TP48 | 4 C | $3 F$ |
| CR91 | 3 L | 1 C | R28 | 6G | 2 H | 8107 | 4K | 1 H | TP56 | 4 D | 1 F |
|  |  |  | 829 | 6G | 2 | R 111 | 2.1 | 3 E | TP59 | 20 | 2 B |
| 1829 | 8 B | 3 G | 830 | 3 F | 3 E | R112 | 5 K | 1 E | TP61 | 40 | 2 F |
| $J 830$ | 4 B | 1 F | R34 | 3 F | 1 E | R113 | 5 L | 1 D | TP62 | 20 | 2 K |
| 1831 | 4 B | 3 F | R35 | 2 F | 2 E | R114 | 5. | 3E | TP153 | 8K | 3H |
| 1840 | 4M | 31 | 836 | 2 E | 2 H | R118 | 5 K | 1 E |  |  |  |
| J840 | 6B | 31 | R37 | 2E | 2 H | R119 | 51 | 1 D | U81 | 5K | 2 E |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R120 | 61 | 3G | U122 | 9K | 2G |

Partial A23 also shown on diagrams 4.6 and 8.

CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS

| CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> location | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUTT NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



() ${ }^{\text {Statice Sensitive Devices }}$ Semintreance Section


REV JUL 1981

A24-SWEEP/HORIZ AMP/OPT BOARD

| CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> NUMBER | CIRCUTT NUMBER | SCHEM NUMBER | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> NUMBER | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM NUMBER | CIRCUIT NUMEER | SCHEM NUMBER | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM NLMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | 6 | C355 | 6 | 1876 | 6 | R37 | 6 | R174 | 8 | R345 | 6 |
| C 2 | 6 | CR21 | 6 | 1876 | 7 | R38 | 6 | R175 | 8 | ค347 | 6 |
| C6 | 6 | CR28 | 6 | K127 | 8 | R41 | 6 | R176 | 8 | R349 | 6 |
| C15 | 6 | CR29 | 6 | P745 | 6 | R42 | 6 | R180 | 8 | ค350 | 6 |
| C19 | 6 | CR45 | 6 | P745 | 8 | 843 | 6 | R181 | 8 | R351 | 6 |
| C20 | 6 | CR47 | 6 | P747 | 8 | R47 | 6 | R182 | 8 | R353 | 6 |
| C21 | 6 | CR63 | 6 | P750 | 6 | R49 | 6 | R183 | 8 | R355 | 6 |
| C 22 | 6 | CR83 | 6 | F751 | 6 | R53 | 6 | R187 | 8 | R357 | 11 |
| C23 | 6 | CR87 | 6 | P751 | 8 | R54 | 6 | R190 | 8 | R359 | 11 |
| C54 | 6 | CR88 | 6 | P751 | 11 | R55 | 6 | R193 | 6 | R360 | 11 |
| C68 | 6 | CA111 | 8 | P754 | 8 | R58 | 6 | R194 | 6 | R362 | 11 |
| C76 | 6 | CR128 | 8 | P840 | 4 | R61 | 6 | 8195 | 6 | R364 | 11 |
| C80 | 6 | CR133 | 8 | P840 | 6 | H62 | 6 | P196 | 6 | R365 | 11 |
| C82 | 6 | CR135 | 8 | P840 | 8 | H63 | 6 | R197 | 6 | P368 | 11 |
| C83 | 6 | CR160 | 8 | P840 | 11 | R67 | 6 | R198 | 6 | R369 | 11 |
| C84 | 6 | CF161 | 8 | 016 | 6 | R68 | 6 | R201 | 6 | R371 | 11 |
| C87 | 6 | CR175 | 8 | 020 | 6 | 773 | 6 | R 203 | 6 | R372 | 11 |
| C89 | 6 | CR193 | 6 | 021 | 6 | R74 | 6 | ค204 | 6 | R374 | 11 |
| C90 | 6 | CR195 | 6 | Q24 | 6 | R75 | 6 | R205 | 6 | R375 | 11 |
| 0100 | 6 | CR202 | 6 | 028 | 6 | 876 | 6 | R206 | 6 | RT295 | 8 |
| C108 | 6 | CR208 | 6 | 080 | 6 | R77 | 6 | R208 | 6 | TP2 | 6 |
| C128 | 8 | CR300 | 6 | 081 | 6 | 881 | 6 | R209 | 6 | TP3 | 6 |
| C140 | 8 | CR301 | 6 | Q83 | 6 | R82 | 6 | R210 | 6 | TP9 | 6 |
| Cl 41 | 8 | CR302 | 6 | 0108 | 6 | R83 | 6 | R 212 | 6 | TP27 | 6 |
| C145 | 8 | $\mathrm{CR303}$ | 6 | 0111 | 8 | $R 85$ | 6 | R213 | 6 | TP49 | 6 |
| C146 | 8 | CR308 | 11 | 0155 | 8 | $R 88$ | 6 | R214 | 6 | TP55 | 6 |
| C147 | 8 | CR311 | 11 | 0160 | 8 | R89 | 6 | R215 | 6 | TP85 | 6 |
| C148 | 8 | CR313 | 11 | 0167 | 8 | $\mathrm{R90}$ | 6 | 8216 | 6 | TP86 | 6 |
| C 149 | 8 | CR314 | 11 | 0168 | 8 | R100 | 6 | R219 | 6 | TP87 | 6 |
| C153 | 8 | CR315 | 11 | 0174 | 8 | R104 | 6 | R220 | 6 | TP89 | 6 |
| 6155 | 8 | CR316 | 11 | 0176 | 8 | R105 | 6 | R221 | 6 | TP106 | 6 |
| 6159 | 8 | CR317 | 11 | 0181 | 8 | R106 | 6 | R222 | 6 | TP127 | 8 |
| 0160 | 8 | CR318 | 11 | a208 | 6 | R107 | 6 | P223 | 6 | TP190 | 8 |
| 0161 | 8 | CR319 | 11 | 0213 | 6 | R108 | 6 | R224 | 6 | TP194 | 6 |
| C167 | 8 | CR321 | 11 | 0222 | 6 | F109 | 6 | R226 | 6 | TP196 | 6 |
| C169 | 8 | CR322 | 11 | Q250 | 8 | R110 | 8 | R238 | 8 | TP210 | 6 |
| C173 | 8 | CR323 | 11 | 0267 | 8 | R111 | 8 | R239 | 8 | TP216 | 6 |
| $\mathrm{Cl74}$ | 8 | CR324 | 11 | 0271 | 8 | R112 | 8 | F240 | 8 | TP246 | 8 |
| C180 | 8 | CR325 | 11 | 0281 | 8 | R124 | 8 | R243 | 8 | TP250 | 8 |
| C182 | 8 | CR327 | 11 | 0282 | 8 | H125 | 8 | R244 | 8 | TP327 | 11 |
| 6187 | 8 | CR329 | 11 | 0288 | 8 | R126 | 8 | R245 | 8 | U3 | 6 |
| $\mathrm{C190}$ | 8 | CR330 | 11 | 0289 | 8 | R127 | 8 | 8246 | 8 | 124 | 6 |
| C194 | 6 | CR334 | 11 | Q290 | 8 | R128 | 8 | R250 | 8 | 443 | 6 |
| C197 | 6 | CR336 | 11 | 0327 | 11 | A132 | 8 | R251 | 8 | 487 | 6 |
| C200 | 6 | CR340 | 6 | R1 | 6 | R133 | 8 | R252 | 8 | U108 | 6 |
| C201 | 6 | CR341 | 6 | R3 | 6 | 8134 | 8 | R253 | 8 | U128 | 8 |
| c205 | 6 | CR342 | 6 | R4 | 6 | R135 | 8 | R264 | 8 | 0147 | 8 |
| C206 | 6 | CR343 | 6 | R6 | 6 | R139 | 8 | R265 | 8 | 1197 | 6 |
| C209 | 8 | CR344 | 6 | R8 | 6 | R140 | 8 | R266 | 8 | U198 | 6 |
| C240 | 8 | CR345 | 6 | R10 | 6 | R141 | 8 | P267 | 8 | U216 | 6 |
| C 244 | 8 | CR346 | 6 | R14 | 6 | R142 | 8 | R271 | 8 | U238 | 8 |
| C250 | 8 | CR347 | 6 | R15 | 6 | R146 | 8 | R272 | 8 | U365 | 6 |
| C265 | 8 | CR348 | 6 | R16 | 6 | R147 | 8 | R273 | 8 | U365 | 11 |
| C266 | 8 | CR349 | 6 | 817 | 6 | R148 | 8 | R274 | 8 | VR111 | 8 |
| C267 | 8 | CR350 | 6 | R20 | 6 | R149 | 8 | R281 | 8 | VR174 | 8 |
| C273 | 8 | CR351 | 6 | R21 | 6 | R153 | 8 | R 282 | 8 | W5 | 6 |
| c281 | 8 | CR353 | 6 | H23 | 6 | R154 | 8 | R283 | 8 | We | 6 |
| C 282 | 8 | CR357 | 11 | R24 | 6 | R155 | 8 | R284 | 8 | W7 | 6 |
| C284 | 8 | CR358 | 6 | R25 | 6 | R156 | 8 | R287 | 8 | W8 | 6 |
| C288 | 8 | CR359 | 11 | H26 | 6 | R160 | 8 | R288 | 8 | W9 | 6 |
| C290 | 8 | CR360 | 11 | R27 | 6 | R161 | 8 | R289 | 8 | W85 | 6 |
| C340 | 6 | CR362 | 11 | R28 | 6 | R163 | 8 | R290 | 8 | W88 | 6 |
| C343 | 6 | E36 | 6 | R29 | 6 | R167 | 8 | R294 | 8 | W109 | 6 |
| C345 | 6 | E54 | 6 | P30 | 6 | F168 | 8 | R295 | 8 | W208 | 6 |
| C347 | 6 | E85 | 6 | $R 34$ | 6 | ค169 | 8 | R296 | 8 | W235 | 6 |
| C349 | 6 | 5842 | 11 | R35 | 6 | 8170 | 8 | R326 | 11 | W240 | 8 |
| C351 | 6 | 1871 | 6 | R36 | 6 | P173 | 8 | R327 | 11 |  |  |
|  |  | J871 | 7 |  |  |  |  | R340 | 6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | R343 | 6 |  |  |

## TEST WAVEFORMS FOR DIAGRAM 6

For waveforms 46 through 53, set 2336 SEC/DIV to 1 ms . For waveforms 52 and 53, set 2336 HORIZ MODE to $B$.

46
ov

49


47

5061
52

63

4118.60


Partial 423 atso shown on diegrams 4,5 and 8.

TABLE (CONT)

| ASSEMBLY A24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATON } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARO } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBEA | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARO LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION |
| Cl | 8 | $6 F$ | CR345 | 4 E | $3 E$ | R28 | 5 M | $3 F$ | R215 | 5 H | 5 C |
| C2 | 75 | 6F | CR346 | 4 F | 40 | 829 | 6. | 2 G | R216 | 4 H | 6 C |
| C6 | 8 | $6 F$ | CR347 | 4 E | 3 E | 830 | 5 K | 2 G | R219 | 5 H | 40 |
| C15 | ${ }^{1}$ | 3 H | CR348 | 4 F | 4D | 834 | 5K | 1 G | A220 | 5 H | 3 C |
| C19 | 72 | 4G | CR349 | $4 E$ | 3 E | R35 | 5K | 2 G | R221 | 51 | 3 C |
| C20 | 8 L | 3G | CR350 | 5 F | 4D | R36 | 6. | 2 G | R222 | 3 G | 70 |
| C21 | 7 M | 4G | CR351 | 5 E | 3 E | 837 | 6K | 1 G | R223 | 3 G | 30 |
| C22 | 8. | 3G | CR353 | 3 E | 3 F | 838 | 4K | 56 | R224 | 3G | 30 |
| C23 | 8 N | 4G | CR358 | 5 F | 4D | R41 | 4 L | 56 | R226 | 51 | 50 |
| C54 | 3 N | 6 F |  |  |  | R42 | 5 N | 4 F | R340 | 4 F | 3 E |
| C68 | 2 N | 5 F | E36 | 7N | 3 H | R43 | 4 N | 4 F | R343 | 45 | 3 E |
| C76 | 4 K | 5 F | E54 | 3N | 56 | R47 | 6. | 2 G | R345 | 4 F | 3 E |
| C80 | 31. | 57 | E85 | 3 L | 5 F | R49 | 4 N | 4F | R347 | 4 F | 30 |
| C82 | 3 L | 4 E | J871 | 9K | 45 | P53 | 4 N | $1 F$ | R349 | 4 F | 3 E |
| C83 | 21 | 5G | 1876 | 1k | 5 E | R54 | 3N | 6 F | R350 | 5 E | $2 E$ |
| C84 | 31. | 4 E | 1876 | 3G | $5 E$ | R55 | 3 N | 4G | R351 | 5 F | $3 E$ |
| C87 | 20 | 2 F | 1876 | 5 H | 5 E | R56 | 5 N | IE | R353 | 3 F | 4 F |
| C89 | 4 K | 6 F | 1876 | 9 J | 5E | 861 | 5 N | 1 c | R355 | 5 F | 30 |
| C90 | 30 | 2 E |  |  |  | R62 | 5 N | 1 C |  |  |  |
| c100 | 40 | $2 E$ | P745 | 70 | 7G | R63 | 5N | 18 | TP2 | 71 | 70 |
| C108 | 3 E | 2 F | P745 | 7 N | 7 G | R67 | 5 N | 1 A | TP3 | 7k | 6 F |
| C194 | $8 E$ | 6 E | P750 | 7G | 60 | R68 | 2N | 4 F | TP9 | 6 L | $3 F$ |
| C197 | 8 F | 6 E | P750 | 8G | 60 | R73 | 3 J | 5 F | TP27 | 8 N | 4G |
| C200 | 9 F | 6 E | P751 | 4. | 3A | R74 | 3.1 | 5 F | TP49 | 5M | $3 F$ |
| C201 | 8 H | 60 | P840 | 1 C | 1G | R75 | 3 K | 5F | TP55 | 2 N | 4G |
| C205 | 91 | 6 C | P840 | 2 C | 1 G | R76 | 4K | 5 F | TP85 | 40 | 2 E |
| C206 | 81 | 60 | P840 | 4N | 1G | R77 | 3 K | 5 F | TP86 | 2 E | $3 F$ |
| C209 | 9 H | 6D |  |  |  | R81 | 3 K | 5 G | TP87 | 1 E | 2 E |
| C340 | 4E | 3 E | 016 | 8L | 4H | R82 | 4. | 5 F | TP89 | 3 E | 2 E |
| C343 | 4 E | 3 E | 020 | BL | 4 H | R83 | 2. | 5 G | TP106 | 3 D | 2 E |
| C345 | 4 E | $3 E$ | 021 | 7 M | 4 G | R85 | 31 | 5 F | TP194 | 9 F | 5 E |
| C347 | 4E | 30 | 024 | BM | 3G | R88 | 1 E | 4 F | TP210 | 41 | 5 C |
| C349 | 4 E | 3 E | 028 | 5M | 2 G | R89 | 2 C | 1E | TP216 | 41 | 5 C |
| C351 | $5 E$ | 30 | 080 | 3L | 5 F | R90 | 20 | 1 E |  |  |  |
| C355 | 4 E | 3 E | 081 | 3K | $5 F$ | R100 | 30 | 20 | 43 | 81 | 6 F |
|  |  |  | 083 | 3 L | 5 F | R 104 | 4 C | 1 H | U24 | 7N | 3 G |
| CR21 | 7 | 4 G | 0108 | 3 F | 2 G | R105 | 40 | $1{ }^{\text {H }}$ | 443 | 3 N | 4 F |
| CR28 | 5 N | 2G | 0208 | 51 | 38 | R106 | 30 | 3 E | 487 | 4D | 2 E |
| CR29 | 6. | 2 G | 0213 | 31 | 70 | R107 | 3 C | 2 E | 4108 | 3 E | 2 F |
| CR45 | 7 N | 6 F | 0222 | 2 H | 70 | R 108 | 3 E | 2 G | U197A | 8H | 70 |
| CR47 | 6. | 2G |  |  |  | R109 | 2 F | 2G | U1978 | 9 H | 70 |
| CR63 | 5 N | 18 | 81 | 75 | 6 G | R193 | 8 F | 7 E | U198A | 7 F | 6 E |
| CR83 | 3 L | 5F | R3 | 7 J | 7 F | R194 | je | 7 E | U1988 | 9 F | 6 E |
| CR87 | 20 | 2 E | R4 | 7 K | 6G | R195 | 7 F | $7 E$ | U216A | 41 | 50 |
| CR88 | 10 | 2 F | R6 | 8 k | 6 G | A196 | 8 F | $7 E$ | U2168 | 81 | 50 |
| CR193 | 8 E | 7 E | R8 | 8 K | 6 G | R197 | 8 F | 7 E | U216C | 4 H | 50 |
| CR195 | 7 E | 7 E | R10 | 8 K | 3 G | A198 | 7 F | $6 E$ | U365E | 6 N | 2 D |
| CR202 | 71 | 4D | R14 | 8 K | 3G | R201 | 8 H | 60 |  |  |  |
| CR208 | 61 | 2D | R15 | 8 K | 3 H | ¢203 | 51 | 38 | W5 | 80 | 75 |
| CR300 | 3 G | 3D | 816 | 8 K | 3 H | F204 | 51 | 3 B | w6 | 90 | 75 |
| CR301 | 4G | 3D | R17 | 7 | 3G | R205 | 9 H | 6 C | W7 | 8 D | 7 G |
| CR302 | 4G | 3 D | R20 | 8 L | 3 H | R206 | 8 H | 6 D | W8 | 80 | 7 G |
| CR303 | 4 G | 3 D | R21 | 7 | 4G | R208 | 51 | 2 C | W9 | 70 | 15 |
| CR340 | 3 E | 3 E | R23 | 8 N | 4 G | R209 | 9 H | 60 | W85 | 4 K | 6 H |
| CR341 | 3F | 30 | 824 | 8M | 3 G | R210 | 5H1 | 5 C | W88 | 1 C | 1 F |
| CR342 | 4 F | 5 E | A25 | 8M | 3 G | R212 | 21 | 7 C | W109 | 2 F | 1G |
| CR343 | 4 E | $3 E$ | R26 | 7 M | 4 G | R213 | 31 | 60 | W208 | 41 | 38 |
| CR344 | 4 F | SE | R27 | 8 N | 4G | R214 | 4 H | 7 C | W235 | 8 C | 6 B |
| Partial A24 also shown on diagrams 4. 7.8 and 11. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | 80ARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| DS900 | 4 B | chassis | R918A R9188 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{G} \\ & 9 \mathrm{G} \end{aligned}$ | CHASSIS CHASSIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## 2336 Service



ALL COMPONENTS MOUNTED ON A16-B TIMING AND A17-A TIMING CIRCUIT BOARDS ARE SHOWN IN SCHEMATIC



## A \& B TIMING SWITCHES DIAGRAM

| ASSEMBLY A16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | circuit NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD <br> LOCATION |
| Cl | 5 K | 2 C | R1A | 91 | 2 C | R3 | 4 N | 1A |
| C2 | 6K | 28 | R18 | 9. | 2 C | P4 | 4 N | 1A |
| c3 | BK | 2A | R1C | 9. | 2 C | R5 | 4 N | 2A |
|  |  |  | R10 | 9 L | 2 C | R6 | 4 N | 2A |
| P871 | 2K | 3A | R1E | 8 L | 2 C | R7 | 4 N | 2 A |
| P871 | 3N | 3A | R1F | 8 L | 2 C |  |  |  |
| P871 | BK | 3A | R1G | 8 L | 2 C | S1 | 3K | 2 C |
| P971 | 9 N | 3A | R2 | 3 N | 1 A |  |  |  |
| ASSEMBLY A17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUTT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD LOCATION | circuit NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM location | BOARD location |
| Cl | 58 | 60 | P876 | 8A | 6 C | R2 | 6 D | 40 |
| C2 | 68 | 6 E |  |  |  | R3 | 60 | 40 |
| C3 | 78 | 58 | 010 | 16 | 4A | R4 | 70 | 4 D |
| C4 | 88 | 58 |  |  |  | R5 | 8 E | 50 |
|  |  |  | Rìa | 3 C | 50 | R6 | 8 E | 50 |
| P774 | If | 5 A | R18 | 3 C | 50 | R7 | 8 E | 50 |
| P774 | 30 | 5A | R1C | 4 C | 50 | H10 | $1 F$ | 48 |
| P775 | $1 F$ | 4 C | R10 | 4 C | 50 |  |  |  |
| P876 | 16 | 6 C | RiE | 4 C | 50 | S ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 30 | 5E |
| P876 | 3A | 6 C | R1F | 4 C | 50 |  |  |  |
| P876 | 3G | 6 C | R1G | 5 C | 50 |  |  |  |
| ASSEMBLY A24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT <br> number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NLIMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{J} 871 \\ \mathrm{~J} 71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 K \\ & 3 N \end{aligned}$ | 4F | $\begin{array}{r}1871 \\ \\ \hline 876\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 1 \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ | 48 $5 E$ | $\begin{aligned} & J 876 \\ & \\ & \hline 876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 H \\ & 8 A \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 E \\ & 5 \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ |
| $J 871$ | 8 J | 4F | 5876 | 3A | $5 E$ |  |  |  |
| Partiel A24 also shown on disgrams 4, 6, 8 and 11. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT NuMEER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> number | SCHEM <br> location | BOARD location | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARO LOCATION |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CR931 } \\ & \text { CR932 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 E \\ & 2 E \end{aligned}$ | CHASSIS CHASSIS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R930 } \\ & \text { R931 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{D} \\ & 1 \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ | CHASSIS CHASSIS | S934 | 1 E | Chassis |
| 0S902 | $1 F$ | CHASSIS | 5930 | $3 F$ | CHASSIS |  |  |  |



## TEST WAVEFORMS FOR DIAGRAM < 8

For waveforms 57 and 58, set 2336 SEC/DIV to 1 ms .


65


56
ov


HORIZONTAL, PROBE COMP AND FAN DIAGRAM


| ASSEMBLY A10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cifcuit NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { BOARD } \\ \text { LOCATION } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ciacuit <br> Number | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD location | CIRCUIT nUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION |
| $\begin{aligned} & J 808 \\ & J 808 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 5 B \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P715 } \\ & \text { P716 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 A \\ & 3 A \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 E \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R184} \\ & \mathrm{R185} \\ & \mathrm{R186} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 3 B \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} 190 \\ & \mathbf{S 1 9 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 2 B \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ |

Partial AtO also shown on diagrams 1. 2. 3. 4.5. 6 and 10.

| ASSEMBLY A23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NuMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { BOARD } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{array}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION |
| $J 840$ | 1 C | 31 | 1840 | 9 N | 31 | $9800$ | 6B | 11 | R167 | 5 C | IE |
| $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \hline 840\end{array}$ | $4 C$ 68 | 31 31 | P808 | 1 C | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| ASSEMBLY A24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | BOARO LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIACUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| C128 | 15 | 41 | $K 127$ | $2 G$ | 5G | $R 139$ | 40 | 21 | R265 | 81 | 3. |
| C140 | $4 E$ | 4 H |  |  |  | R140 | 40 | 31 | R266 | 91 | 2. |
| C141 | 40 | 2 H | P745 | 30 | 7G | R141 | 4D | 2 H | R267 | 91 | 23 |
| C145 | 4 E | 3 H | P745 | 4N | 76 | R142 | 50 | 2 H | R271 | 81 | 31 |
| C146 | $4 E$ | 31 | P747 | 7N | 21 | R146 | 4 E | 31 | R272 | 8. | 3J |
| C147 | $5 E$ | 3 H | P751 | 7 F | 3 A | R147 | 50 | 31 | $R 273$ | 8.1 | 5. |
| C148 | $5 \varepsilon$ | 3H | P754 | 8 F | 6A | f148 | $5 E$ | 31 | A274 | 9. | 51 |
| C149 | $6 E$ | 4H | P840 | 10 | 1 G | R149 | $5 E$ | 51 | R281 | 9 K | 45 |
| C153 | 6 F | 5 H | P840 | 4 D | 1 G | R153 | $6 F$ | 4 H | R282 | 8K | 4. |
| C155 | 4 H | $7 J$ | P840 | 68 | 1 G | R154 | 3 G | 5H | R283 | 8K | 5 J |
| C159 | 4 H | 8. | P840 | 9M | 16 | R155 | 4G | 75 | R284 | BK | 6. |
| C160 | 3 H | 81 |  |  |  | R156 | 4G | 8 | R287 | 9 K | $6 J$ |
| C161 | 21 | 71 | 0.11 | 16 | 2 H | R160 | 3H | ${ }^{8}$ | R288 | 9 L | 6.5 |
| C167 | 3. | 7H | 0155 | 4H | B. | R161 | 21 | $8{ }^{8}$ | R289 | 8 M | 2.5 |
| C169 | 4 K | BH | 0160 | 3 H | 71 | R163 | 3K | 8 H | R290 | 8 L | 5J |
| C173 | 5 H | 8. | 0167 | 3.1 | 7 | R167 | 3. | 7H | R294 | 8 M | 11 |
| C174 | 51 | 91 | 0168 | 3 K | 7 H | R168 | 4K | 7H | R295 | 6M | 11 |
| C180 | 5.5 | 8 H | 0174 | 6 H | 81 | R169 | 3 K | 8 H | R296 | 6M | 11 |
| C182 | 5K | 9 H | 0176 | 65 | 81 | R170 | 34. | 7H |  |  |  |
| C187 | 71 | 81 | 0181 | 5K | 8 H | R173 | 5G | 5H | RT295 | 6M | 13 |
| C190 | 4 L | 8 H | 0250 | 8 E | 5A | R174 | 6 H | 9 J |  |  |  |
| C240 | 8 C | 58 | 0267 | 91 | 2 J | R175 | 5 H | 9. | TP127 | 2G | 5 H |
| C244 | 9 C | 4 B | 0271 | 9] | 15 | A176 | 6. | 91 | TP190 | 5L | 8 |
| C250 | 8E | 68 | 0281 | 9K | 4 | R180 | 5 | 8 H | TP246 | 80 | 58 |
| C265 | 81 | 2.5 | 0282 | 9K | 4.1 | R181 | 5K | 8 H | TP250 | 80 | 58 |
| C266 | 81 | 31 | 0288 | 9 L | 6. | R182 | 5K | 9 H |  |  |  |
| C267 | 91 | 21 | 0289 | 7 L | is | -183 | 5K | 71 | 4128 | $4 F$ | 4H |
| C273 | 8.1 | 4. | 0290 | 9. | 51 | R187 | 61 | 91 | 4147 | $5 E$ | 3 H |
| C281 | 8 | 45 |  |  |  | A190 | 6K | 9 H | U238A | 9 D | 48 |
| C282 | 9 K | 35 |  | :G | 2 H | R238 | 9 A | 5 A | U2388 | 90 | 48 |
| C284 | 8L | 65 | 8111 | 1 E | 2 H | R239 | 98 | 5A | U238C | 60 | 4 B |
| C288 | 8 L | 6 | A112 | 2 E | 2 H | R240 | 88 | 68 | 42380 | 9 C | 4B |
| c290 | 9. | 5. | R124 | 3 G | 5 H | R243 | 98 | 4A | U238E | 90 | 48 |
|  |  |  | 8125 | 2 F | 5 H | R244 | 9 C | 5A | U238F | 9 A | 48 |
| CP111 | 10 | 66 | A126 | 3 F | 51 | A245 | 9A | 58 |  |  |  |
| CA128 | 2 E | 4 H | 8127 | 3 G | 5 H | R246 | 80 | 58 | VR111 | 1E | 2 H |
| CA133 | $3 E$ | $6{ }^{6}$ |  | 1 F | 41 | R250 | 8 E | 68 | VR174 | 61 | 91 |
| CR135 | 3 E | 6H | R132 | 30 | 7 F | R251 | 8 E | 68 |  |  |  |
| CR160 | 4H | 81 | R133 | 3 E | 5 H | R252 | $8 E$ | 68 | W240 | 78 | 6 C |
| CR161 | 3 H | 75 | R134 | 38 | 6H | R253 | $8 E$ | SA |  |  |  |
| CR175 | 4 H | 8.5 | R135 | $3 E$ | 6 H | R264 | 81 | 2 J |  |  |  |
| Fartial A24 atso shown on diagrams 4. 6. 7 and 11. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Circuit nUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT number | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| B924 | 7N | CHASSIS | J954 | 8 F | Chassis | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R935A } \\ & \text { R935B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 A \\ & 4 A \end{aligned}$ | CHASSIS CHASSIS |  |  |  |



test waveforms for diagram <9>

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| ASSEMBLY A16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | Cincuit <br> NUMBEF | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT Number | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION |
| c3 | 18 | 4H | CR191 | 71 | $4 E$ | R128 | 3 G | 3 F |
| C5 | 2A | 2 H | CR197 | 7 H | 58 | R130 | 3 G | $3 E$ |
| C86 | 2 B | 3F |  |  |  | R134 | 4G | 5E |
| C87 | 2 B | 2 F | F89 | 5B | 2 G | R135 | 4G | 50 |
| c94 | 2C | 4G |  |  |  | R136 | 4 G | 5C |
| c100 | 20 | 4F | L167 | 50 | 3 C | R140 | 4E | 5 H |
| c101 | 40 | 35 | L191 | 71 | 50 | R147 | 6B | 30 |
| 6108 | 2 E | $4 E$ |  |  |  | R148 | 78 | 30 |
| C109 | IE | 4 E | P756 | 3A | 1 H | R149 | 78 | 40 |
| c110 | 10 | 4E | P756 | 4 A | 1 H | P150 | 7 B | 4 C |
| C116 | 3 E | 45 | P758 | 1A | 4 G | 0154 | 7 C | 40 |
| Cl 21 | 2 F | 3 E | P758 | 4 A | 4G | 8155 | 7 C | 40 |
| C122 | $1 F$ | 30 | P758 | 7N | 4 G | R156 | 70 | 4 A |
| Cl 23 | 2G | 35 | P761 | 21 | 2 C | R157 | $6 E$ | 3 A |
| C128 | $3 F$ | $3 F$ | P761 | 2 L | 2 C | R161 | 6 E | 38 |
| C136 | 5G | 4 C | P761 | 31. | 2 C | P163 | 60 | 38 |
| C140 | 4 F | 5 E | P763 | IN | 1 K | R168 | 50 | 2 A |
| C148 | 7 A | 4 C | P765 | 3 N | 3 K | R176A | 3 J | 2 C |
| C150 | 78 | 4 C | P768 | 1L. | 1 K | R1768 | 91 | 2 C |
| C156 | 70 | 3 A | P768 | 2 L | 1K | R176C | 95 | 2 C |
| C167 | 50 | 48 |  |  |  | R176D | 4. | 2 C |
| C168 | 5 C | 3 D | 093 | 3B | $4 F$ | R 177 | 9 H | 1 C |
| C774 | 91 | 28 | 0100 | 3 D | 4F | R178 | 8 H | 1 C |
| C175 | 9 J | 2 C | 0107 | 10 | 4 E | R182 | 9 H | 18 |
| C182 | 9 H | 18 | 0114 | 2 E | 3 E | ค183 | 9 F | 18 |
| C 183 | 9 F | 38 | 0115 | 3 E | 3 F | R184 | 8 G | 1 C |
| C185 | 96 | 18 | 0116 | $3 E$ | 4 F | $\mathrm{R185}$ | 96 | 18 |
| C190 | 7 H | 4 B | 0148 | 7 A | 40 | R191 | 7 N | 56 |
| C191 | 71 | 4 C | 0155 | 6C | 40 | R202 | 2M | 1E |
| C196 | 4 J | 30 | 0156 | 7 E | 3 A | R203 | 2M | 2K |
| C197 | 7G | 4 B | 0161 | $6 E$ | 3A | R204 | 3M | 10 |
| C198 | 2.5 | 2 C | 0163 | 6C | 2B | R205 | 3M | 10 |
| C202 | 2M | 2 D | 0178 | 9 H | 1 C | R210 | 4M | 2D |
| C205 | 3M | 10 | 0184 | 9G | 1 B | R211 | 4M | 10 |
| c209 | 4M | 3 C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C210 | 4M | 2D | H85 | 18 | 2 F | T167 | $5 F$ | 48 |
| C 211 | 5M | 2 C | R86 | 18 | 2 F | T168 | 6 E | 28 |
|  |  |  | R87 | 2 B | 2 F |  |  |  |
| CR91 | 2 B | 4G | R91 | 2B | 4 K | TP92 | 38 | 3 G |
| CR92 | 3 B | 2 C | R92 | 3 B | 4G | TP127 | 26 | $3 F$ |
| CR94 | 3 C | 4 F | R93 | 3 B | 4G | TP130 | 2 G | 3E |
| CR100 | 3 C | 4F | R94 | 2 B | 5 G | TP148 | 日A | 3 C |
| CR123 | $2 F$ | 3 E | $R 99$ | 30 | 3G | TP161 | 6 D | 3A |
| CR127 | $2 F$ | 3 E | R100 | 2 D | 3G | TP184 | BG | 18 |
| CR130 | 4 G | 4 D | R101 | 4 D | 3 F | TP185 | 96 | 18 |
| CRI40 | 4 F | 50 | R102 | 30 | 2 F | TP320 | 7 | 40 |
| CR148 | 78 | 3 C | R106 | 3 D | $3 F$ |  |  |  |
| CR154 | 7B | 4 D | R107 | 2 D | 4 E | U130 | 16 | 40 |
| CR156 | 7E | 4A | R108 | 2 E | $4 E$ |  |  |  |
| CA157 | 6E | 3A | A109 | 10 | 4 F | VR123 | 2G | 2 E |
| CR161 | 6 E | 3A | R113 | 2 E | 3E | VR140 | 4F | 57 |
| CR163 | 6 D | 3B | R114 | $2 E$ | $4 E$ | VR148 | 78 | 3 C |
| CR165 | 6C | 2A | R115 | $3 E$ | $4 F$ | VR155 | 6 C | 30 |
| CA167 | 5 C | 3 B | 8116 | $3 E$ | 4F | VR198 | 2 J | 2B |
| CR168 | 5 C | 2 A | R120 | $2 F$ | 3 E |  |  |  |
| CR174 | 91 | 1 B | 8121 | 2 F | 3 E | W88 | 48 | 4G |
| CR175 | 91 | 1 C | P122 | IF | 40 | W163 | 60 | 3 B |
| CR177 | 9 H | 1 C | A123 | $2 F$ | $3 E$ | W209 | 4 N | 1. |
| CR190 | 7H | 58 | R127 | 2G | $3 E$ |  |  |  |
| Partial A15 also shown on diagram 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | SOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMEER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION |
| DS195 | 6. | CHASSIS | R940 | 4 J | CHASSIS | V940 | 1K | CHASSIS |
| DS196 | 5J | CHASSIS | R942 | 1 N | CHASSIS |  |  |  |
| DS197 | $5 . J$ | CHASSIS | R945 | 4 N | CHASSIS |  |  |  |



| ASSEMBLY A10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARO LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARO } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| C225 | 1 D | 7 L | F257 | 7 C | 4K | R225 | 1 E | 6K | TP265 | 81 | 9.」 |
| C226 | 1 C | 5K | F259 | 6C | 5J | R229 | 1 E | 9 C | TP266 | 8 C | 9 K |
| C231 | 2 G | 9 D |  |  |  | R230 | $3 F$ | 8 C |  |  |  |
| C232 | 2 F | 80 | $J 801$ | 3 E | 7 C | R231 | 3 F | 80 | U237 | IF | $9 E$ |
| C237 | $1 F$ | 9 D | J801 | 41 | 7 C | R232 | 3 F | 9 C |  |  |  |
| C238 | 1 G | 9 E | J801 | 5 E | 7 C | R236 | 3F | $8 E$ | VR229 | 1 E | 90 |
| C246 | 21 | 9 C | $J 802$ | 5 E | 7 F | R237 | 1F | 90 | VR236 | $2 F$ | 9 E |
| C248 | 4 C | 5K | J802 | 5 E | 7F | R238 | 1 G | $9 E$ | VR238 | 1 G | 9 E |
| C249 | 3 C | 5 K | J802 | 5. | 7 F | R239 | 1 H | 9 F | VR246 | 21 | 80 |
| C250 | 30 | 7 J | J803 | $7 E$ | 8 C | $R 243$ | 2 H | 9 F | VR252 | 5 J | 80 |
| C251 | 4 D | 8 8 | J803 | BE | 8 C | R244 | 21 | 9 F | VR253 | 6 J | 8 E |
| C252 | 5 J | 7G | $J 803$ | 8 E | 8 C | R245 | 21 | 8F | VR264 | 6K | 8 E |
| C253 | $6 J$ | 76 | J803 | 8 | 8 C | R246 | 2. | 8G | VR265 | 8K | 8D |
| C257 | 7 C | 5 J | J804 | 7 E | 8 E | R250 | 3 E | 7G |  |  |  |
| C258 | 7 C | 5 J | J804 | $7 E$ | 8 E | R251 | 3 E | 9 K | W244 | 11 | 9 H |
| C259 | 7 D | 81 | J804 | 7 J | 8 E | R252 | 4K | 80 | W246 | 11 | 8 F |
| C260 | 70 | $6 J$ | $J 808$ | BC | 91 | R253 | 6K | 8 F | W247 | 2 2 | 8 G |
| C264 | 6K | 8 G | J808 | 9K | 91 | R257 | 7 C | 8 K | W248 | 21 | 8 F |
| C265 | 8K | 7 C |  |  |  | R258 | 8 C | 9 K | W251 | 4 D | 8. |
|  |  |  | P710 | 1M | 3M | R259 | 7 E | 8K | W252 | 5 K | 86 |
| CR225 | 10 | 6K | P714 | 18 | 4K | R260 | 70 | 61 | W253 | 6K | 8 G |
| CR237 | 1 F | 9 D |  |  |  | R264 | 7K | 8 E | W255 | 6K | 8 G |
| CR239 | 2 H | 9 F | 0239 | 2 H | 9 F | R265 | 8k | 8 C | W263 | 6 L | 6B |
| CR250 | 30 | 7K | 0244 | 1 H | 9 F |  |  |  | W264 | 7K | 9 G |
| CR259 | 6 D | 7K | 0246 | 2 J | 7 F | TP247 | 2K | $9]$ | W265 | 8K | 7G |
|  |  |  | 0252 | 4K | 70 | TP252 | 41. | 9J |  |  |  |
| F225 | 1 C | 5K | 0253 | 5 K | 78 | TP254 | 6 J | 8 F |  |  |  |
| F250 | 3 C | 5K | 0264 | 7K | 7 E | TP255 | 61 | 91 |  |  |  |
| F251 | 3 C | 4K | 0265 | 8K | 7 C | TP264 | 7 | 91 |  |  |  |

Parlial A 10 also shown on diagrams 1. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.

ASSEMBLY A11

| circuit NUMBER | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{gathered} \text { SCHEM } \\ \text { LOCATION } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD location | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c1 | 75 | 2 B | P803 | 7 E | 2A | R1 | 7 F | 28 | R22 | 8 H | 1 A |
| C2 | 8 F | 2B | P803 | 8E | 2A | R2 | 8 F | 28 | R23 | 8 H | 1 A |
| C8 | 8G | 1 C | P803 | $8 E$ | 2A | R3 | 7F | 2 C |  |  |  |
| C9 | 7H | 1 c | P803 | 8 | 2A | $R 4$ | 8 F | 1 C | U8A | 9 G | 18 |
| C15 | 9 G | 18 | P804 | 7 E | 2 C | R8 | 8G | 18 | U88 | 76 | 1 B |
| C21 | 8 H | 18 | P804 | $7 E$ | 2 C | R9 | 81 | 1 C |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | P804 | $7 J$ | 2 C | R10 | 7H | 1 C | VR9 | 7H | 1 C |
| CR9 | 7G | 18 |  |  |  | R14 | 7H | 10 | VR21 | 9 H | 1 B |
| CR14 | 71 | 1 C | 09 | 71 | 1 C | $R 15$ | 9 F | 2A |  |  |  |
| CR21 | 9G | 18 | 010 | 71 | 1 C | R16 | 9 F | 14 |  |  |  |
| CR23 | 81 | 1A | 021 | 81 | 1 A | R20 | 9G | 18 |  |  | - |
|  |  |  | 022 | 91 | 18 | R21 | 91 | 1 A |  |  |  |

ASSEMBLY A12

| CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCMEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD location | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | $3 F$ | 16 | P801 | 41 | 2 H | $R 1$ | 3 F | 1 G | R20 | 61 | $1 F$ |
| c8 | 4G | 16 | P801 | 5 E | 2 H | R2 | 3 F | 2G | R21 | 61 | 1E |
| c9 | 3 H | 1 H | P802 | $5 E$ | 2 F | R3 | 56 | 2G |  |  |  |
| C15 | 6G | 1 F | P802 | 5 E | 2F | R4 | 56 | 2 G | U3A | 56 | 1G |
|  |  |  | P802 | 5.J | 2 F | R8 | 5 G | 2 G | U3B | 4G | 1 G |
| CR9 | 4G | 1G |  |  |  | R9 | 4H | 1 F |  |  |  |
| CR14 | 41 | 2 H | 09 | 4 H | 1 H | R10 | 41 | 1 H | vR9 | 4 H | 1G |
| CR16 | 5 H | 1 F | 010 | 41 | 1H | R14 | 41 | 1 H |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 016 | 6H | 1F | R15 | 6G | 2 F |  |  |  |
| P801 | 3E | 2H | 020 | 51 | $1 F$ | $R 16$ | 5H | 1F |  |  |  |

CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS

| CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT <br> NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARD <br> LOCATION |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F900 | 68 | CHASSIS | J900 | $6 B$ | CHASSIS | 5903 | $5 B$ | CHASSIS |  |  |  |
| FL900 | $6 A$ | CHASSIS | S901 | 38 | CHASSIS | T900 | 1B | CHASSIS |  |  |  |



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| ASSEMBLY A24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT number | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD location | CIRCUIT <br> number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT number | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | BOARO <br> LOCAIION |
| CR00308 | 6K | 3 C | CR327 | 6 L | 40 | P840 | 95 | 1 G | R369 | 8 N | 2 C |
| CR311 | 7K | 4D | CR329 | 7 | 3 C |  |  |  | R371 | 8 N | 2 C |
| CR313 | 7K | 3 C | CR330 | 6 M | 40 | 0327 | 7. | 38 | R372 | 8 N | 2 C |
| CR314 | 6 K | 3 C | CR334 | 6 M | 4 C |  |  |  | R374 | 8 N | 1 c |
| CR315 | 6 L | 2 C | CR336 | 7 M | 3 B | R326 | 7M | 3 C | A375 | 8 N | 1 C |
| CR316 | 7K | 3 C | CR357 | 7K | 28 | R327 | 7. | 4 D |  |  |  |
| CR317 | 7K | 3 C | CR359 | 7 | 2 B | R357 | 7 K | 28 | TP327 | 71 | 2A |
| CR318 | 6 K | 3 C | CR360 | 7M | 2 B | R357 | 7. | 28 |  |  |  |
| CR319 | 6M | 4 C | CR362 | 7M | 2 C | R359 | 7. | 28 | U365A | 8 N | 20 |
| CR321 | 6M | 3 C |  |  |  | R360 | 7 M | 2 B | U3658 | 7N | 2 D |
| CR322 | 6M | 2 C | J842 | 9.5 | 2 A | R362 | 7M | 2 C | U365C | 8 N | 20 |
| CR323 | 7 M | 4 D |  |  |  | R364 | 7 N | 2 C | U365D | 8 N | 2 D |
| CR324 | 6M | 4 D | P751 | 71 | 3 3 | R365 | 7N | 2 C |  |  |  |
| CR325 | 6M | 4D | P840 | 7N | 16 | R368 | 8 N | 2 C |  |  |  |
| Partigl A24 also shown on diagrams 4.6.7 and 8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASSEMBLY A30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT numbea | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD <br> LOCATION | CIRCUIT number | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ |
| C2 | 10 | 7G | $J 895$ | 98 | 5K | R45 | 4M | 4A | U22C | 3 H | 68 |
| C4 | 2 C | 6H |  |  |  | R46 | 4M | 4A | U220 | 3H | 68 |
| C11 | 30 | 5 F | P780 | 1 B | 71 | R48 | 4 M | 4A | U23A | 31 | 58 |
| C12 | 30 | 6G | P780 | 7H | 71 | R49 | 4M | 4A | U23C | 31 | 58 |
| C15 | 3 D | 6 G |  |  |  | R51 | 5M | 48 | U230 | 31 | 58 |
| C16 | 40 | 76 | 088 | $9 E$ | 6.5 | R52 | 5M | 48 | U25A | 5 M | 4 C |
| C20 | SE | 7 H | 089 | $9 E$ | 61 | R53 | 4 K | 4 E | U258 | 3.J | 4 C |
| C25 | 3.1 | $4 E$ | 092 | 9 E | 6.3 | R55 | 6 F | 4G | U25C | 3.3 | 4 C |
| C30 | 4.1 | $4 E$ |  |  |  | R57 | $6 F$ | 4 H | U250 | 3 M | 4 C |
| C8O | 9 C | 5 | R1 | 10 | 7G | R62 | $6 F$ | 4G | U32A | 3k | 4 E |
| C81 | 9 C | 5 | R2 | 10 | 7G | R64 | 6 F | 4H | U32B | 5 F | 4 E |
| C83 | 90 | 51 | R4 | 2 C | 5 F | A67 | $6 F$ | 4G | U32C | 5K | 4E |
| c91 | 9 F | 61 | R5 | 2 C | 5 F | R69 | 6 F | $4{ }^{4}$ | U320 | 3K | 4 E |
| C92 | 9 F | 61 | R7 | 2 C | 5 G | R71 | 75 | 4G | U37 | 11 | 60 |
|  |  |  | REA | 2 C | 5 F | R73 | 75 | 4 H | 438 | 3 L | 40 |
| Cr30 | 31 | 4 E | R88 | 2 C | 5 F | R80 | 9 c | 5 J | U39A | 3M | 4 C |
| CR50 | 5 C | 5 J | R11 | 3D | 5 F | 1881 | 9 C | 51 | U398 | 4M | 4 C |
| CR5 1 | 70 | 4G | 815 | 4D | ${ }^{6 G}$ | R83 | 90 | 51 | U39C | 4M | 4 C |
| CR52 | 70 | 4 G | 816 | 4D | 7 G | R85 | 90 | 51 | U390 | 4M | 4 C |
| CR55 | 60 | 4 K | R18 | 5 C | 54 | 888 | $9 E$ | 61 | U40A | 5 N | 6A |
| CR62 | 6 D | 4 H | R21 | 5 E | 5 C | $R 89$ | $9 E$ | 61 | U408 | 3 N | 6A |
| CR67 | 60 | 4 H | R25 | 3.5 | $4 E$ | R90 | 95 | 61 | U40C | 4 G | 6A |
| CR71 | 70 | 4 G | 827 | 3. | 4 E | 892 | $9 E$ | 61 | U400 | 4 N | 6A |
| CR85 | 90 | 61 | R28 | 3.1 | $4 E$ | R94 | 9 F | 7k | U42A | 4 N | 5A |
| CR86 | 9 E | 61 | A29 | 31 | $4 E$ |  |  |  | 4428 | 4 N | 5A |
| CR89 | $9 E$ | 61 | 930 | 31 | $3 E$ | TP88 | 8 G | 71 | U42C | 5N | 5A |
|  |  |  | R31 | 3k | 4 E | TP69 | 8 G | 7H | U420 | 3N | 5A |
| DS40 | 78 | 6 C | ¢34 | 3 L | 4 E | TP90 | 8 G | 5 H | U55A | 6 G | 4 F |
| OS41 | 78 | 6 E | 835 | 3M | 4 A | TP92 | 8 G | 7H | U558 | 66 | 4 F |
|  |  |  | R36 | 3M | 4A |  |  |  | U55C | 6 G | 4 F |
| J990 | 48 | 65 | R37 | 5. | 4 E | $\mathrm{U}_{2}$ | 1 c | 5 H | 4550 | 76 | 4 F |
| J890 | 58 | 6 J | R38 | 3M | 4 A | U9A | 40 | $6{ }_{6}$ | U55E | 3 K | 4 F |
| J890 | 78 | 65 | 839 | 3M | 4 A | 498 | $5 E$ | 6H |  |  |  |
| J892 | 68 | $5 K$ | R40 | 78 | 45 | U9C | 2 D | 6 H | VR6 | 2 C | 5G |
| $J 892$ | 78 | 5K | H41 | 7 B | $7 E$ | U10 | 1E | 6 F | VR20 | $5 \varepsilon$ | 7H |
| 1894 | 58 | 7K | R42 | 3 M | 4 A | U22A | 3 H | 68 |  |  |  |
| 1894 | 68 | 7 K | 843 | 4M | 4A | U228 | 3 H | 68 |  |  |  |
| ASSEMBLY A31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIRCUIT NUMBEA | SCHEM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM LOCATION | BOARD LOCATION | CIRCUIT NUMBER | SCHEM <br> LOCATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOARD } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | CIECUIT NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEM } \\ & \text { LOCATION } \end{aligned}$ | BOARD LOCATION |
| P890 | 48 | 38 | P892 | 68 | 1 C | 9894 | 68 | 1 A | S2 | 4A | 18 |
| P890 | 58 | 38 | P892 | 78 | 1 C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P890 | 78 | 3 B | P894 | 58 | IA | S1 | 48 | 2B |  |  |  |



## POWER SUPPLY ISOLATION PROCEDURE

Each regulated supply has numerous feed points to external loads throughout the instrument. The power distribution diagram is used in conjunction with the schematic diagrams to determine those loads that can be isolated by removing service jumpers and those that cannot.

The power distribution diagram is divided into circuit boards. Each power supply feed to a circuit board is indicated by the schematic diagram number on which the voltage appears. The schematic diagram grid location of a service jumper or component is given adjacent to the component number on the power distribution diagram.

If a power supply comes up after lifting a service jumper or other component to isolate a circuit, it is very probable that the problem is in that circuit. This can sometimes, however, lead to erroneous conclusions. A supply may pass through one circuit to another circuit. For instance, the $+5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{b}}$ supply goes through both the CH 1 and CH 2 VERT MODE switches (for XY MODE), across the A13 Trigger board from P808-11 to J84021, and onto the A14 Sweep/Horiz Amp board. It is no longer identified as $+5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{B}}$ but is now labeled XY Enable. The XY Enable signal appears on both diagram 8 and on diagram 6. Watch for this type of condition when trying to localize a loading problem.

Typical resistance values to ground from the regulated supplies output as measured at the supply test points are:

| +40 V | $4 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ at TP247 |
| ---: | ---: |
| +10 V | $210 \Omega$ at TP252 |
| +5 V | $110 \Omega$ at TP255 |
| -10 V | $400 \Omega$ at TP265 |
| -5 V | $160 \Omega$ at TP264 |

Resistance values significantly lower may indicate shorted components in the load. Values will vary between instruments.

Always set the POWER switch to OFF before soldering or unsoldering service jumpers or other components and before attempting to measure component resistance values.




A23-TRIGGER, ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS



a 30 -delta time logic. adjustment locations

## SPECIFIC NOTES

1. Set the instrument fromt-ponel controls initially as follows:

TRIG SOURCE VERT MODE TRIG SLOPE + TRIG MODE AUTO VAR TIME

In detent

A AND B SEC/DIV HORIZ MODE CH 1 VOLTSIOIV CH - $\mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{CND}-\mathrm{DC}$ VERTICAL MODE
VERTICAL POSITION
HORIZONTAL POSITION XIO MAG INTENSITY
B DELAY TIME POSITION

1 ms
A
$0.1 v$ DC CH 1
Midrange
Midronge OFF
Midrange
Fully ECW

GENERAL NOTES
A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit mol functions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of failure.
C. Note that some troubleshootingprocedure boxes on each chart contain numbers in their bottom corners. These ore the numbers of the applicable circult diogram(s) and circult boord illustrationsts) (see figure). Numbers shown at the start of a troubleshooting path remain applicable to downstream procedure boxes in the path untll the procedure specifles o different diogram and/or illustration.



## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cobles.
B. When analyzing circuit malfunctions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of follure.
(1)


## SPECIFIC NOTES

1. Verify the power supplies at the following test points

CIRCUIT BOARD
SUPPLY TEST POINT AND FIGURE NO.
$+40 \mathrm{~V} \quad \operatorname{TP247} \quad$ A10 (9-6)
+10 V TP252 A10 (9-6)
$+5 V \quad$ TP255 A10 (9-6)
$-10 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{TP265}$ A10 (9-6)
$-5 V$ TP262 A10 (9-6)
+102 V TP320 A15(9-7)

Power supply isolation procedure
is described adjacent to the Power
Distribution diagram in this manual
2. Set the instrument front-panel controls initially as follows

TRIG SOURCE
TRIG SLOPE TRIG MODE VAR TIME
A AND B SEC/DIV HORIZ MODE CH 1 VOLTS/DIV CH 1 AC-GND-DC VERTICAL MODE
VERTICAL POSITION
HORIZONTAL POSITION X ID MAG INTENSITY
B DELAY TIME POSITION

VERT MODE
$+$ AUTO In detent 1 ms A 0.1 V DC CH 1 Midrange Midrange OF Midrange Fully CCW

## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set POUER switch to OFF before swopping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit mol functions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of follure.
(2)


CHART 2
4118-92


## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit mol functions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of failure

z-AXIS TROUBLESHOOTINC
CHART 3


## SPECIFIC NOTE

1. A HV probe is required to measure the vollage on pins $1,2,3,4$, and 14 of the crt socket. Voltage on these pins is in excess of -1 kV . Nominal voltage for the cr t socket voltoges are

| Pin Nr. | Voltoge |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | $z-1960 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 2 | $z-1960 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 3 | $z-2035 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 4 | $z-1410 \mathrm{~V}$ 10 -1680 V |
| 5 | NC |
| 6 | $z-9.9 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 7 | $z+25 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 8 | $z+40 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 9 | $z-150 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 10 | $z+92 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 11 | $z+13 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 12 | NC |
| 13 | NC |
| 14 | $z-1960 \mathrm{~V}$ |

## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit malfunctions, consider sockets and cables as possible couses of failure.



## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circult malfunctions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of fallure.



VERTICAL TROUBLESHOOTING


## SPECIFIC NOTES

1. Verify the power supplies at the following test points:

CIRCUIT BOARD

| SUPPLY | TEST POINT | AND FIGURE NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $+40 V$ | TP247 | A10 $(9-6)$ |
| $+10 V$ | TP252 | A10 $(9-6)$ |
| $+5 V$ | TP255 | A10 $(9-6)$ |
| $-10 V$ | TP265 | A10 $(9-6)$ |
| $-5 V$ | TP262 | A10 $(9-6)$ |
| $+102 V$ | TP320 | A15 $(9-7)$ |

Power supply isolation procedure is described adjacent to the Power Distribution diagram in this manual.
2. Set the instrument front-panel controls inftially os follows:

TRIG SOURCE
TRIG SLOPE TRIG MODE var time
A AND B SEC/DIV HORIZ MODE
CH 1 VOLTS/DIV CH 1 AC-GND-DC VERTICAL MODE VERTICAL POSITION HORIZONTAL POSITION X10 MAG INTENSITY
b delay time position

VERT MODE
$+$
AUTO
In detent
1 ms
A
0.1 V

DC
CH 1
Midrange
Midrange OFF
Midrange
Fully CCW

GENERAL NOTES
A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit mal functions, consider sockets and cobles as possible couses of follure.


## SPECIFIC NOTES

1. Set the instrument front-panel controls initially as follows

TRIG SOURCE
TRIG SLOPE
TRIG MODE VAR TIME
A AND B SEC/DIV HORIZ MODE
CH 1 VOLTS/OIV
$\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND}-\mathrm{DC}$ VERTICAL MODE VERTICAL POSITION
HORIZONTAL POSITION XIv MAG INTENSITY
b delay time position

VERT MODE $+$ auto
In detent
1 ms
A
0.1 V

DC CH 1 Midrange Midrange OFF Midrange
Fully CCW

## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit mall functions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of failure


GENERAL NOTES
A. Always set POWER switch ta DFF before swapping; removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit mol functions, consider sockets and cobles as possible causes of fallure.



CHART 7.1 (CONT)


## SPECIFIC NOTES

1. Set the instrument front-panel controls intitially as follows

TRIG SOURCE TRIG SLOPE TRIG MODE VAR TIME
A AND B SEC/DIV HORIZ MODE
CH 1 VOLTS/DIV CH I $\mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND}-\mathrm{DC}$ VERTICAL MODE VERTICAL POSITION HORIZONTAL POSITION X10 MAG INTENSITY
B DELAY TIME POSITION

VERT MODE
$+$ AUTO In detent 1 ms
A 0.1 V DC
CH 1
Midrange
Midronge DFF Midronge Fully CCW

## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swopping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit
mal functions,
consider
sockets and
cables as
possible
couses of
follure.


GENERAL NOTES
A. Always set

POWER switch 10 OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When onalyzing circuit mal functions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of fallure


CHART 8.1 (CONT)

| VERIFY: |
| :--- |
| 1. LOW VOLTAGE |
| POWER SUPPLIES |
| WITHIN |
| TOLERANCE |
| INOTE 1) |
| 2. INITIAL CONTROL |
| SETTINGS |
| (NOTE 21 |


$\longrightarrow |$| APPLY AMPL |
| :---: | :---: |
| CAL SIGNAL |
| TO CH 1 I INPUT |
| VIA 1aX PROBE |
| SET CH 1 |
| AC-GND-DC |
| TO AC |

2. Set the instrument front-panel. controls initially as follows


Power supply isolation procedure is described adjacent to the Power Distribution diagram in this manual

## SPECIFIC NOTES

1. Verify the power supplies of the following test points

CIRCUIT BOARD

| SUPPLY | TEST POINT | AND FIGURE NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +40V | TP247 | A10 (9-6) |
| +10V | TP252 | A10 (9-6) |
| +5V | TP255 | A10 (9-6) |
| -10V | TP265 | A10 (9-6) |
| -5V | TP262 | A10 (9-6) |
| +102V | TP320 | A15 (9-7) |


| TRIG SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| :--- | :---: |
| TRIG SLOPE | + |
| TRIG MODE | AUTO | var time

A AND B SEC/DIV HORIZ MODE In detent 1 ms A CH 1 VOLTS/DIV $\mathrm{CH} 1 \mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{GND}-\mathrm{DC}$ VERTICAL MODE VERTICAL POSITION HORIZONTAL POSITION $\times 10$ MAG INTENSITY B DELAY TIME POSITION
DC
CH 1
Midrange
Midrange
OFF
Midrange
Fully CCW


GENERAL NOTES
A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit molfunctions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of
failure.


GENERAL NOTES
A. Always sel POWER switch to OFF before swopping : removing, or replocing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leods or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit mol functions, consider sockets and cables os possible causes of faslure.



## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set

POWER switch
to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cobles.
B. When analyzing circult mal functions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of fallure.
C. The power
supply
isolation procedure is described odjacent to the Power Distribution diagram in this manual.


$+10 V$ AND $+5 V$ POWER SUPPLY TROUBLESHOOTING
CHART (11)

A. Always set POWER swlich swopping fore
semoving or or swopping;
removing
in replacing
components components,
and before
connecting or
disconnecting disconnec
leods or
B. When onalyzing
circulit
circuin
molfunctions
consider
sockets ond
sockers an
cobles os
possible
causes of
causes of
follure.
supply
isolation
describad
adjacent 10
adjacent
the Power
the Power
Distribution
diagrom in
this manuol



## GENERAL NOTES

A. Always set

POWER switch
10 OFF before swapping,
removing, or
replocing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cobles.
B. When analyzing circuit mal functions, consider sockets and cobles os possible causes of follure.
C. The power supply isolation procedure is described adjacent 10 the Fower Distribution diagram in this manual.


+4EV REGULATOR CIRCUIT TROUBLESHOOTING CHART 13

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { B } & \text { TRIG } \\ & \text { TI } \\ \text { A } & \text { SEC } \\ \text { B } & \text { SECA } \\ & \text { HORI } \\ & A \\ B & \text { DELA }\end{array}$
$\triangle T I M$ CONTR


## GENERAL NOTES


A. Always set POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.
B. When analyzing circuit
mal functions, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of fotlure.


## CENERAL NOTES

A. Always set

POWER switch to OFF before swapping, removing, or replacing components, and before connecting or disconnecting leads or cables.

When analyzing circuit mal funcizons, consider sockets and cables as possible causes of fallure.

TROUBLESHOOT BACKWARDS THROUCH U32B, U55C, U55D, AND THE DIODE DECODING matrix to determine cause of the blanking condition. CHECK B SOURCE SWITCH
THROUGH CR5 1 AND CR52


## REPLACEABLE MECHANICAL PARTS

## PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION

Replacement parts are available from or through your local Tektronix, Inc. Field Office or representative.

Changes to Tektronix instruments are sometimes made to accommodate improved components as they become available, and to give you the benefit of the latest circuit improvements developed in our engineering department. It is therefore important, when ordering parts, to include the following information in your order: Part number, instrument type or number, serial number, and modification number if applicable.

If a part you have ordered has been replaced with a new or improved part, your local Tektronix, Inc. Field Office or representative will contact you concerning any change in part number.

Change information, if any, is located at the rear of this manual.

## SPECIAL NOTES AND SYMBOLS

X000 Part first added at this serial number
00 X Part removed after this serial number

FIGURE AND INDEX NUMBERS
Items in this section are referenced by figure and index numbers to the illustrations.

## INDENTATION SYSTEM

This mechanical parts list is indented to indicate item relationships. Following is an example of the indentation system used in the description column

12345
Name \& Description
Assembly and/or Component
Attaching parts for Assembly andfor Component
....*....
Detail Part of Assembly andlor Component Attaching parts for Detail Part
. . . * . . -

Parts of Detail Part
Attaching parts for Parts of Detall Part

Attaching Parts always appear in the same indentation as the item it mounts, while the detail parts are indented to the right. Indented items are part of, and included with, the next higher indentation. The separation symbol - - * *- - - indicates the end of attaching parts.

Attaching parts must be purchased separately, unless otherwise specitied.

## ITEM NAME

In the Parts List, an Item Name is separated from the description by a colon (). Because of space limitations, an ltem Name may sometimes appear as incomplete. For further Item Name identification, the U.S. Federal Cataloging Handbook H6-1 can be utilized where possible.

| * | INCH | ELCTRN | ELECTRON | IN | INCH | SE | SINGLE END |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# | NUMBER SIZE | Elec | ELECTAICAL | INCANO | INCANDESCENT | SECT | SECTION |
| ACTA | ACTUATOR | ELCTLT | ELECTROLYTIC | INSUL | INSULATOR | SEMICOND | SEMICONDUCTOR |
| ADPTA | ADAPTER | ELEM | ELEMENT | INTL | INTERNAL | SHLD | SHELD |
| ALIGN | ALIGNMENT | EPL | ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST | LPHLDR | LAMPHOLDER | SHLDP | SHOULDEFED |
| AL | ALUMINUM | EOPT | EOUIPMENT | MACH | MACHINE | SKT | SOCKET |
| ASSEM | ASSEMELED | EXT | EXTERNAL | MECH | MECHANICAL | SL | SLIDE |
| ASS\% | ASSEMBLY | FIL | FILLISTEA HEAD | MTG | MOUNTING | SLFLKG | SELF-LOCKING |
| ATTEN | ATTENUATOR | flex | FLExible | NIP | NIPPLE | Slvg | SLEEVING |
| AWG | AMERICAN WIRE GAGE | FLH | FLAT HEAD | NON WIPE | NOT WIRE WOUND | Sph | SPRING |
| B0 | BOARO | FLTA | FILTEA | O8D | ORDEA BY DESCRIPTION | SO | SQUARE |
| BRKT | BRACKET | FR | FRAME or FRONT | OD | OUITSIDE DIAMETEA | SST | STAINLESS STEEL |
| ERS | BRASS | FSTNP | FASTENEA | OVH | OVAL HEAD | STL | STEEL |
| BRZ | BRONZE | FT | FOOT | PHBAZ | PHOSPHOR BRONZE | SW | SWITCH |
| BSHG | BuShing | FXD | FIXED | PL | PLAN OR PLATE | T | TUBE |
| CAB | CABINET | GSKT | GASKET | PLSTC | PLASTIC | TERM | TERMINAL |
| CAP | CAPACITOR | HDL | HANDLE | PN | PART NUMBER | THD | THAEAD |
| CEA | CEAAMIC | HEX | HEXAGON | PNH | PAN HEAD | THK | THICK |
| CHAS | CHASSIS | HEX HD | MEXAGONAL HEAD | PWR | POWER | TNSN | TENSION |
| CKT | CIACUIT | HEX SOC | HEXAGONAL SOCKET | RCPT | AECEPTACLE | TPG | TAPPING |
| COMP | COMPOSITION | HLCPS | HELICAL COMPAESSION | RES | PESISTOR | TRH | TRUSS HEAD |
| CONN | CONNECTOR | HLEXY | HELICAL EXTENSION | RGD | RIGID | $\checkmark$ | VOLTAGE |
| COV | COVER | HV | HIGH VOL TAGE | RLF | RELIEF | VAF | VARIABLE |
| CFLG | COUPLING | 16 | INTEGRATED CIACUIT | RTNR | RETAINER | W/ | WITH |
| CRT | CATHODE RAY TUBE | 10 | INSIDE DIAMETER | SCH | SOCKET HEAD | WSHR | WASMEA |
| DEG | DEGREE | IDENT | IDENTIFICATION | SCOPE | OSCILLOSCOPE | XFMP | TRANSFORMER |
| DWR | ORAWER | IMPLR | IMPELLER | SCA | SCREW | XSTR | TRANSISTOR |


| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 000AQ | CONNOR SPRING \& MFG. COMPANY | 1426 SE 6TH | PORTLAND, OR 97214 |
| 000BK | STAUFFER SUPPLY | 105 SE TAYLOR | PORTLAND, OR 97214 |
| 0000W | CURRAN COIL SPRING, INC. | 635 NW 16TH AVENUE | PORTLAND, OR 97210 |
| 000EO | ZEPHER ELECTRONIC SALES CORP. | 647 INDUSTRY DRIVE | SEATTLE, WA 98188 |
| 0001E | UNITED SCREW PRODUCTS INC. | P.O. BOX 177 | LAKE OSWEGO, OR 97034 |
| 00779 | AMP, INC. | P.O. BOX 3608 | HARRISEURG, PA 17105 |
| 05006 | TWENTIETH CENTURY PLASTICS, INC. | 415 E WASHINGTON BLVD. | LOS ANGELES, CA 90015 |
| 06915 | RICHCO PLASTIC CO. | 5825 N. TRIPP AVE. | CHICAGO, IL 60646 |
| 09922 | BUANDY CORPORATION | RICHARDS AVENUE | NORWALK, CT 06852 |
| 11897 | PLASTIGLIDE MFG. CORPORATION | P O BOX 867,1757 STANFORD ST. | SANTA MONICA, CA 90406 |
| 12327 | FREEWAY CORPORATION | 9301 ALLEN DRIVE | CLEVELAND, OH 44125 |
| 13511 | AMPHENOL CARDRE DIV, BUNKER RAMO CORP. |  | LOS GATOS, CA 95030 |
| 13556 | TRW CINCH CONNECTORS | 1015 S SIXTH STREET | MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55415 |
| 16428 | BELDEN CORP. | P. O. BOX 1331 | RICHMOND, IN 47374 |
| 17217 | GORE, W. L. AND ASSOCIATES, INC. | 555 PAPER MILL RD. | NEWARK, DE 19711 |
| 18565 | CHOMERICSINC. | 77 DRAGON COURT | WOBURN, MA 01801 |
| 22526 | BERG ELECTRONICS, INC. | YOUK EXPRESSWAY | NEW CUMBERLAND, PA 17070 |
| 23880 | STANFORD APPLIED ENGINEERING, INC, | 340 MARTIN AVE. | SANTA CLARA, CA 95050 |
| 24931 | SPECIALITY CONNECTOR CO., INC. | 2620 ENDRESS PLACE | GREENWOOD, $\mathbb{N} 46142$ |
| 27264 | MOLEX PRODUCTS CO. | 5224 KATRINE AVE. | DOWNERS GROVE, IL 60515 |
| 33096 | COLORADO CRYSTAL CORPORATION | 2303 W 8TH STREET | LOVELAND, CO 80537 |
| 56878 | STANDARD PRESSED STEEL COMPANY | BENSON EAST | JENKINTOWN, PA 19046 |
| 59730 | THOMAS AND BETTS COMPANY | 36 BUTLER ST. | ELIZABETH, NJ 07207 |
| 70276 | ALLEN MFG. CO. | P. O. DRAWER 570 | HARTFORD, CT 06101 |
| 70485 | ATLANTIC INDIA RUBBER WORKS, INC. | 571 W. POLK ST. | CHICAGO, IL 60607 |
| 70903 | EELDEN CORP. | 2000 S BATAVIA AVENUE | GENEVA, IL 60134 |
| 71159 | BRISTOL SOCKET SCREW, DIV. OF |  |  |
|  | AMERICAN CHAIN AND CABLE CO., INC. | POBOX 2244, 40 BRISTOL ST. | WATERBURY, CT 06720 |
| 71279 | CAMBRIDGE THERMIONIC CORP. | 445 CONCORD AVE. | CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138 |
| 71400 | BUSSMAN MFG., DIVISION OF MCGRAW. |  |  |
|  | EDISON CO. | 2536 W. UNIVERSITY ST. | ST. LOUIS, MO 63107 |
| 71785 | TRW, CINCH CONNECTORS | 1501 MORSE AVENUE | ELK GROVE VILLAGE, IL 60007 |
| 73743 | FISCHER SPECIAL. MFG. CO. | 446 MORGAN ST. | CINCINNATI, OH 45206 |
| 73803 | TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC., METALLURGICAL |  |  |
|  | MATERIALS DIV. | 34 FOREST STREET | ATTLEBORO, MA 02703 |
| 74445 | HOLO-KROME CO. | 31 BROOK ST. WEST | HARTFORD, CT 06110 |
| 75037 | MINNESOTA MINING \& MFG CO. ELECTRO |  |  |
|  | PRODUCTS DIV. | 3M CENTER | ST. PAUL, MN 55101 |
| 75915 | LTTELFUSE, INC. | 800 E. NORTHWEST HWY | DES PLAINES, IL 60016 |
| 77250 | PHEOLL MANUFACTURING CO., DIVISION |  |  |
|  | OF ALLIED PRODUCTS CORP. | 5700 W. ROOSEVELT RD. | CHICAGO. IL 60650 |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS, INC. |  |  |
|  | SHAKEPROOF DIVISION | ST. CHARLES ROAD | ELGIN, IL 60120 |
| 79807 | WROUGHT WASHEA MFG. CO. | 2100 S. O BAY ST. | MILWAUKEE, WI 53207 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. | POBOX 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 80033 | PRESTOLE EVERLOCK, INC. | P. O. BOX 278,1345 MIAMI ST. | TOLEDO, OH 43605 |
| 80126 | PACIFIC ELECTRICORD CO. | 747 W. REDONDO BEACH,P O BOX 10 | GARDENA, CA 90247 |
| 83385 | CENTRAL SCREW CO. | 2530 CRESCENT DR. | BROADVIEW, IL 60153 |
| 84830 | LEE SPRING COMPANY, INC. | 30 MAIN STREET | BROOKLYN, NY 11201 |
| 85928 | SEASTROM MFG. COMPANY, INC. | 701 SONORA AVENUE | GLENDALE, CA 91201 |
| 88245 | LITTON SYSTEMS, INC., USECO DIV. | 13536 SATICOY ST. | VAN NUYS, CA 91409 |
| 93907 | TEXTRON INC. CAMCAR DIV | 60018 TH AVE | ROCKFORD, IL 61101 |
| S3109 | CIO PANEL COMPONENTS CORP. | P.O. BOX 6626 | SANTA ROSA, CA 95406 |
| S3629 | PANEL COMPONENTS CORP. | 2015 SECOND ST. | BEAKELEY, CA 94170 |

Fig. \&

| Index | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  |  | Mfr |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Qty | 12345 | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |


| $1-1$ | 348-0706-00 |  |  | 2 | BUMPER,PLASTIC:FRONT COVER *............... (ATTACHING PARTS) *.......... | 80009 | 348-0706-00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -2 | 211-0244-00 |  |  | 2 | SCR,ASSEM WSHR: $4-40 \times 0.312$ INCH,PNH STL ........... (END ATTACHING PARTS)*........ | 78189 | OBO |
| -3 | 105-0905-00 |  |  | 2 | .STRIKE,CATCH:INSERT,ALUMINUM | 80009 | 105-0905-00 |
| -4 | 390-0841-01 |  |  | 1 | COVER PROT:FRONT <br> ********* ${ }^{\text {ATTACHING PARTS })^{*} \ldots \ldots \ldots . .}$ | 80009 | 390-0841-01 |
| -5 | 211-0661-00 |  |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE: $4-40 \times 0.25$ INCH,PNH,STL ..............(END ATTACHING PARTS)......... | 78189 | ObD |
| -6 | 129-0895-00 |  |  | 4 | SPACER,POST:1.148 L,W/4-40 INT THD ONE | 80009 | 129-0895-00 |
| -7 | --... |  |  | 1 | CKT bOARD ASSY:DELTA TMME LOGICISEE A30 RE |  |  |
| -8 | 131-2093-00 |  |  | 2 | .SKT,PL-IN ELEK:MICROCKT, 20 CONT,LOW PF | 23880 | CSA-3200-208 |
| -9 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 1 | . DISPLAY,LIQUID CRYSTAL (SEE U37 REPL) |  |  |
| -10 | 136-0623-00 | B010100 | B012060 | 1 | .SOCKET,PLUG-IN:40 DIP,LOW PROFILE | 73803 | CS9002-40 |
|  | 136-0757-00 | 8012061 |  | 1 | .SKT,PLIN ELEK:MICROCKT,40 PIN | 09922 | DILB40P. 108 |
| -11 | 214-0579-00 |  |  | 4 | TERM, TEST POINT: | 80009 | 214.0579.00 |
| -12 | 136-0252-07 | B010100 | B010684 | 6 | .SOCKET,PIN CONN:WIO DIMPLE | 22526 | 75060-012 |
| -13 | 131-0608-00 |  |  | 16 | .TERMINAL,PIN:0.365 L $\times 0.025$ PH BRZ GOLD | 22526 | 47357 |
| -14 | 131-0955-00 |  |  | 1 | .CONN,RCPT,ELEC:BNC,FEMALE | 13511 | 31-279 |
| -15 | 129-0855-00 |  |  |  | .SPACER, POST: 0.675 L W/0. 375 INT THD | 80009 | 129-0855-00 |
| -16 | 136-0499-04 |  |  | 3 | .CONNECTOR,RCPT, 4 CONTACT | 00779 | 3-380949-4 |
| -17 | ----- |  |  | 1 | .RESISTOR, VARIABLE:(SEE R94 REPL) |  |  |
|  | 213-0048-00 |  |  | 2 | SETSCREW: $4-40 \times 0.125$ INCH,HEX SOC S ...............(ATTACHING PARTS)........... | 74445 | OBD |
| -18 | 210-0583-00 |  |  | 1 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX:0.25-32 $\times 0.312 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{BRS}$ | 73743 | 2x20317-402 |
| -19 | 210-0046-00 |  |  | 1 | WASHER.LOCK:0.261 ID,INTL.0.018 THK,BRS "(END ATTACHING PARTS)**...... | 78189 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
| -20 | ---7- --. |  |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:B TRIGGER SW(SEE A31 REPL) |  |  |
| -21 | 131-1857-00 |  |  | 1 | .TERM SET, PIN:36/0.025 SQ PIN,ON 0.1 CTRS | 22526 | 65500136 |
|  | 175-3680-00 |  |  | 1 | CA ASSY,SP,ELEC: 16.28 AWG, 6.275 L.RIBBON | 80009 | 175-3680-00 |
| -22 | 210-0586-00 |  |  | 2 | NUT,PL,ASSEM WA:4-40 $\times 0.25$, STL .............(END ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{*}$....... | 83385 | OBD |
| -23 | 346-0174-00 |  |  | 1 | .STRAP,RETAINING:BOOT,FRONT COVER ............(ATTACHING PARTS)**.......** | 80009 | 346-0174-00 |
| -24 | 211.0005-00 |  |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 $\times 0.125$ INCH,PNH STL ............ (END ATTACHING PARTS)......... | 83385 | OBD |
| -25 | 344-0333-00 |  |  | 1 | CLIP,GROUNDING:0.125 ID $\times 0.0126$ | 80009 | 344-0333-00 |
| -26 | 131-2201-01 |  |  | 1 | .CONN,PLUG,ELEC: $2 \times 8.01$ SPACING | 75037 | 3452-7000 |
| -27 | 175-3361-00 |  |  | FT | .CABLE, SP,ELEC:16,28 AWG,STRD | 17217 | GFS-909-050N16 |
| -28 | 131-2569-00 |  |  |  | .CONTACT, ELEC:GROUNDING STRAP | 80009 | 131-2569-00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ............. (ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{\text {c......... }}$ |  |  |
| -29 | 210-0407-00 |  |  | 1 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX. 6 - $32 \times 0.25$ INCH,BRS | 73743 | 3038-0228-402 |
| -30 | 210-0803-00 |  |  | 1 | WASHER,FLAT:0.15 ID $\times 0.032$ THK,STL CD ............END ATTACHING PARTS)......... | 12327 | OBD |
| -31 | 337-2879-00 |  |  | 1 | .Shield elec: FLAT CABLE | 80009 | 337-2879-00 |
| -32 | 131-2201-01 |  |  | 1 | .CONN,PLUG,ELEC:2 $\times 8.01$ SPACING | 75037 | 3452-7000 |
|  | 131-2770-00 |  |  | 5 | CONTACT,ELEC:GROUNDING | 80009 | 131-2770-00 |
| . 33 | 333-2709-00 |  |  | 1 | PANEL,FRONT:LIO | 80009 | 333-2709-00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | .............*(ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{\text {*.........* }}$ |  |  |
| -34 | 211.0007-00 |  |  | 6 | SCREW,MACHINE: $4-40 \times 0.188$ INCH,PNH STL ..............(END ATTACHING PARTS)........* | 83385 | OBD |
| -35 | 105-0870-00 |  |  | 1 | LATCH,CABINET:TOP RIGHT .............. (ATTACHING PARTS)........... | 80009 | 105-0870-00 |
| -36 | 211-0087-01 |  |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 $\times 0.188$ FLH 82 DEG,STL ..........".(END ATTACHING PARTS)......... | 83385 | OBD |
| -37 | 105-0871-00 |  |  | 1 | LATCH,CABINET:TOP LEFT *.............(ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{*} \cdot \ldots . . . .$. | 80009 | 105-0871-00 |
| . 38 | 211-0087-01 |  |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE: 2 -56 $\times 0.188$,FLH 82 DEG,STL ............(END ATTACHING PARTS)*........ | 83385 | OBD |
| -39 | 214-3163-00 |  |  | 2 | ACTUATOR,LATCH:CABINET TOP | 80009 | 214-3163-00 |
| -40 | 101-0057-00 |  |  | 1 | TRIM,COVER:HINGE,ARS | 80009 | 101-0057-00 |
| -41 | 214-3071-00 |  |  | 1 | PIN.HINGE; $9.45 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.0937$ DIA,SST | 80009 | 214-3071-00 |






Fig. \&


Fig. \&


Fig. \&

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. |  | Qty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-1 | . |  |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:SWEEP/HORIZ AMPISEE A24 REP .............. (ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{*}$......... |  |  |
| -2 | 211-0661-00 |  |  | 8 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 0.25 INCH,PNH,STL <br>  | 78189 | OBD |
|  | --------- |  |  | - | CKT BOARD ASSY INCLUDES: |  |  |
| -3 | 131-1003-00 |  |  | 1 | .CONN,RCPT,ELEC:CKT BD MT, 3 PRONG | 80009 | 131-1003-00 |
| -4 | 136-0252-07 | 8010100 | B010684 | 13 | .SOCKET,PIN CONN:W/O DIMPLE | 22526 | 75060-012 |
|  | 136-0252-07 | 8010685 |  | 1 | .SOCKET,PIN CONN:W/O DIMPLE | 22526 | 75060-012 |
| -5 | 131-0608-00 |  |  | 35 | .TERMINAL, PIN: $0.365 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.025 \mathrm{PH}$ BRZ GOLD | 22526 | 47357 |
| -6 | 214-0579-00 |  |  | 19 | TERM,TEST POINT: | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| -7 | 136-0499-10 |  |  | 2 | .CONNECTOR,RCPT, 10 CONTACT | 00779 | 4-380949-0 |
| -8 | 136-0499-06 |  |  | 1 | .CONN,RCPT,ELEC:CIRCUIT BD, 6 CONTACTS | 00779 | 3-380949-6 |
| -9 | 136-0260-02 | B010100 | B010512 | 4 | .SKT,PL-IN ELEK:MICROCIRCUIT, 16 DIP,LOW CL | 71785 | 133-51-92-008 |
|  | 136-0260-02 | B010513 |  | 2 | .SKT,PL-IN ELEK:MICROCIRCUIT, 16 DIP,LOW CL | 71785 | 133-51-92-008 |
| -10 | 131-0787-00 |  |  | 34 | CONTACT,ELEC:0.64 INCH LONG | 22526 | 47359 |
| -11 | --------- |  |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:A \& B TRIGGER(SEE A23 REPL) *(ATTACHING PARTS)******** |  |  |
| -12 | 211-0661-00 |  |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 $\times 0.25$ INCH,PNH,STL | 78189 | OBD |
|  | 211-0101-00 |  |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 $0.25,100$ DEG,FLH STL .........**(END ATTACHING PARTS)**.....* | 83385 | OBD |
|  | $\cdots-1 .-20$ |  |  | - | CKT BOARD ASSY INCLUDES: |  |  |
| -13 | 131-0787-00 |  |  | 24 | .CONTACT,ELEC: 0.64 INCH LONG | 22526 | 47359 |
|  | 136-0514-00 | B010100 | B010512 | 1 | .SKT,PL-IN ELEC:MICROCIRCUIT, 8 DIP | 73803 | CS9002-8 |
| -14 | 136-0499-14 |  |  | 1 | .CONNECTOR,RCPT.: 14 CONTACT | 00779 | 4-380949-4 |
| -15 | 136-0499-10 |  |  | 2 | .CONNECTOR,RCPT, 10 CONTACT | 00779 | 4-380949-0 |
| -16 | 136-0252-07 | B010100 | B010684 | 9 | ...SOCKET,PIN CONN:W/O DIMPLE | 22526 | 75060-012 |
|  | 136-0252-07 | B010685 |  | 3 | .SOCKET,PIN CONN:W/O DIMPLE | 22526 | 75060-012 |
| -17 | 131-1003-00 |  |  | 3 | .CONN,RCPT,ELEC:CKT BD MT,3 PRONG | 80009 | 131-1003-00 |
| -18 | 214.0579-00 |  |  | 6 | .TERM,TEST POINT: | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| -19 | 131-0608-00 |  |  | 13 | .TERMINAL, PIN:0.365 L X 0.025 PH BRZ GOLD | 22526 | 47357 |
| -20 | 136-0634-00 | B010100 | B012060 | 2 | .SOCKET,PLUG-IN: 20 LEAD DIP,CKT BD MTG | 73803 | CS9002-20 |
|  | 136-0752-00 | B012061 |  | 2 | .SKT,PL-IN ELEK:MICROCIRCUIT, 20 DIP | 09922 | DILB20P-108 |
|  | ---..---- |  |  | 1 | .SW LEVER ASSY:A SOURCE(SEE S67 REPL) .......****(ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{*}+\ldots \ldots$ |  |  |
| -21 | 211-0246-00 |  |  | 1 | .SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.625$ INCH,PNH,STL | 78189 | OBD |
| . 22 | 210-0551-00 |  |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX. : $4-40 \times 0.25$ INCH.STL ....*****(END ATTACHING PARTS)***..... | 0008K | OBD |
|  | -3510401 |  |  | - | .SWITCH ASSY INCLUDES: |  |  |
| -23 | 351-0448-01 |  |  | 1 | ..GUIDE ,SWITCH:W/SPRING AND ROLLER | 80009 | 351-0448-01 |
| -24 | 214-1126-02 |  |  | 1 | ..SPRING,FLAT:RED COLORED | 80009 | 214-1126-02 |
| -25 | 214-1127-00 |  |  | 1 | ..ROLLER,DETENT:0.125 DIA $\times 0.125, \mathrm{SST}$ | 80009 | 214-1127-00 |
| -26 | 214-3061-01 |  |  | 1 | ..LEVER,SWITCH: 6 POSN, 14 DEG,A SOURCE | 80009 | 214-3061-01 |
|  | ---- |  |  | 1 | .SW LEVER ASSY:A COUPLING(SEE S22 REPL) |  |  |
| -27 | 351-0448-01 |  |  | 1 | ..GUIDE, SWITCH:W/SPRING AND ROLLER | 80009 | 351-0448-01 |
| -28 | 214-1127-00 |  |  | 1 | ..ROLLER,DETENT: 0.125 DIA $\times 0.125, S S T$ | 80009 | 214-1127-00 |
| -29 | 214-1126-02 |  |  | 1 | ..SPRING,FLAT:RED COLORED | 80009 | 214-1126-02 |
| -30 | 214-3060-01 |  |  | 1 | ..LEVER,SWITCH: 4 POSN, 14 DEG,A COUPLING | 80009 | 214-3060-01 |
| -31 | ------- |  |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERT OUT/HV PWRISEE A15 REP ............ (ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{*} \ldots \ldots \ldots$. |  |  |
| -32 | 211-0661-00 |  |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 $\times 0.25$ INCH,PNH,STL | 78189 | OBD |
| -33 | 211-0313-00 |  |  | 1 | SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $00.5 \mathrm{PNH}, \mathrm{STL}$ CD PL | 78189 | OBD |
|  |  |  |  |  | ............(END ATTACHING PARTS)**..... |  |  |
|  | -------- |  |  | - | CKT BOARD ASSY INCLUDES: |  |  |
| -34 | 343-0088-00 |  |  | 4 | .CLAMP,LOOP:0.062 INCH DIA | 80009 | 343-0088-00 |
| -35 | 131-0589-00 |  |  | 12 | .TERMINAL,PIN:0.46 L X 0.025 SQ | 22526 | 48283-029 |
| -36 | 131-1857-00 |  |  | 1 | .TERM. SET, PIN:36/0.025 SQ PIN,ON 0.1 CTRS | 22526 | 65500136 |
|  | 131-0608-00 |  |  | 20 | .TERMINAL,PIN:0.365 L X 0.025 PH BRZ GOLD | 22526 | 47357 |
|  | 131-0589-00 |  |  | 6 | .TERMINAL, PIN:0.46 L $\times 0.025$ SQ | 22526 | 48283-029 |
| -37 | 136.0388-00 |  |  | 2 | .SOCKET, PIN TERM:U/W 0.04 DIA PIN | 71279 | 450-3704-01-0300 |
| -38 | 344-0286-00 |  |  | 1 | .CLP,ELECTRICAL:FOR 3AG FUSE,BRS | 75915 | 102074 |
| -39 | 344-0329-00 |  |  | 2 | .CLIP,ELECTRICAL:FUSE,5 $\times 20 \mathrm{MM}$ | S3629 | OG 751.0052 |
|  | 131-0589-00 |  |  | 6 | .TERMINAL, PIN:0.46 L X 0.025 SQ | 22526 | 48283-029 |
| -40 | 124-0092-00 |  |  | 1 | .TERMINAL BOARD:3 NOTCH,CERAMIC,CLIP MTD | 80009 | 124-0092-00 |
| -41 | 361-0007-00 |  |  | 1 | .SPACER,SLEEVE: 0.250 INCH DIA,PLASTIC | 80009 | 361-0007-00 |



Fig. \&




Fig. \&

| Index | Tektronix |  | el No. |  |  |  |  |  | Mfr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Qty | 1 | 23 | 5 | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |


| 4. | ----- ----- |  |  | 2 | ATTENUATOR, VAR:(SEE A19 REPL) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1 | 384-1570-00 |  |  | 2 | .SHAFT, DRIVE:VAR RES.,5.125 L X 0.1230 D | 80009 | 384-1570-00 |
| -2 | 214-3063-00 |  |  | 2 | .LEVER,SWITCH:0.6 DIA AC/GND/DC | 80009 | 214-3063-00 |
| -3 | ----- ---- |  |  | 2 | .SWITCH,CAM:(SEE A19S1,S2 REPL) |  |  |
| -4 | 131-2661-00 | B010100 | B010319 | 2 | CONTACT,ELEC:GROUND .............(ATTACHING PARTS)*.......... | 80009 | 131-2661-00 |
| -5 | 211-0198-00 | B010100 | B010319 | 2 | .SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 $\times 0.438$ PNH,STL,POZ | 77250 | ObD |
| -6 | 210-1002-00 | B010100 | B010319 | 2 | WASHER,FLAT:0.125 ID $\times 0.25 \mathrm{INCH}$ OD,BRS *(END ATTACHING PARTS)**......* | 12327 | OBD |
|  | 211-0121-00 | B010320 |  | 2 | .SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.438$ INCH, PNH BRS | 83385 | OBD |
| -7 | 131-2472-01 |  |  | 2 | ..CONTACT,ELEC:GROUND W/NUT BLOCK | 80009 | 131-2472-01 |
| -8 | 386-4358-01 |  |  | 2 | .PLATE,RETAINER:SIDE $\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots{ }^{*}$ (ATTACHING PARTS) $\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdot$ | 80009 | 386-4358-01 |
| -9 | 211-0207-00 | B010100 | B010512 | 2 | ..SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.312$ DOUBLE SEMS | 83385 | OBD |
|  | 211-0207-00 | B010513 |  | 1 | ..SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.312$ DOUBLE SEMS | 83385 | OBD |
|  | 211-0121-00 | B010513 |  | 1 | SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.438 \mathrm{INCH}$, PNH BRS **(END ATTACHING PARTS)**....... | 83385 | OBD |
| -10 | 386-4357-01 |  |  | 2 | .PLATE,RETAINER:LOWER .********(ATTACHING PARTS)*........... | 80009 | 386-4357-01 |
| -11 | 211-0121-00 |  |  | 4 | .SCR,ASSEM WSHR: $4-40 \times 0.438$ INCH,PNH BRS .**........(END ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{*}$....... | 83385 | OBD |
| -12 | ------ |  |  | 2 | ..RESISTOR,NTWK:(SEE A19R20 REPL) |  |  |
| -13 | 131-1758-09 |  |  | 2 | ..CONT ASSY,ELEC:2 CONTACTS | 80009 | 131-1758-09 |
| -14 | 131-1758.10 |  |  | 2 | ..CONT ASSY,ELEC:2 CONTACTS | 80009 | 131-1758-10 |
| -15 | 386-4356-01 |  |  | 2 | .PLATE,RETAINER:UPPER .............(ATTACHING PARTS)............ | 80009 | 386-4356-01 |
| -16 | 211-0121-00 |  |  | 6 | SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 X 0.438 INCH,PNH BRS (END ATTACHING PARTS)******* | 83385 | OBD |
| -17 | -- --- |  |  | 2 | ..RESISTOR,NTWK:(SEE A19R30 REPL) |  |  |
| -18 | 131-1758-08 |  |  | 2 | ..CONT ASSY,ELEC:5 CONTACTS | 80009 | 131-1758-08 |
| -19 | 131-1758-07 |  |  | 2 | ..CONT ASSY,ELEC:4 CONTACTS | 80009 | 131-1758-07 |
| -20 | 376-0051-00 |  |  | 2 | .CPLG,SHAFT,FLEX:0.127 ID X 0.375 ID DELRI | 80009 | 376-0051-00 |
| -21 | 407-2504-00 |  |  | 2 | .BRACKET,CMPNT:VAR RESISTOR <br> .............(ATTACHING PARTS)…........ | 80009 | 407-2504-00 |
| -22 | 211-0101-00 |  |  | 2 | .SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.25,100 DEG,FLH STL .***.......(END ATTACHING PARTS)**...... | 83385 | OBD |
| -23 | --..- .-.-- |  |  | 2 | .RESISTOR,VAR:(SEE A19R902,R906 REPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS)........... |  |  |
| -24 | 210-0583-00 |  |  | 2 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX:0.25-32 $\times 0.312 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{BRS}$ | 73743 | 2X20317-402 |
| -25 | 210-0046-00 |  |  | 2 | WASHER,LOCK: 0.261 ID,INTL,0.018 THK,BRS | 78189 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
| -26 | 175-3850-00 |  |  | 2 | .CA ASSY,SP,ELEC:2,26 AWG,3.0 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-3850-00 |
|  | 352-0169-01 |  |  | 2 | ..HLDR TERM CONN:2 WIRE,BROWN | 80009 | 352-0169-01 |
|  | 210-0994-00 | B011045 |  | 2 | .WASHER,FLAT:0.125 ID $\times 0.25^{\prime \prime}$ OD,STL | 86928 | 5702-201-20 |

Fig. \&



|  | 016-06744-01 |
| :---: | :---: |
| -1 | 016.0674.00 386-4615-00 |
|  | 212.0008-00 |
|  | 210.0967-00 |
| -2 | 010.6108-03 |
|  | 020-0646-00 |
|  | 020-0646-01 |
|  | 020.0646-01 |
|  | 020.0646-02 |
|  | 020-0646-03 |
|  | $\cdots$ |
|  | 006.0764-00 |
| -3 | 016-0537-00 |
|  | 337-2760-00 |
|  |  |
| -4 | 337-2781-00 |
|  | --- |
| -5 | 159-0022-00 |
|  | $159.0022-00$ |
|  |  |
|  | 159.0025-00 |
|  | 159.0025-00 |
|  | 159-0172-00 |
|  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{159-0881-00}{----7}$ |
|  | $\cdots$ |
|  | 159-0182-00 |
|  | $\cdots$ |
| . 6 | 161-0104-00 |
| -7 | - |
|  | 161-0104-05 |
| -9 | 161-0104-06 |
|  | $\cdots$ |
|  | 61-0104.07 |
| -10 | 161-0104-08 |
|  | 070-417-00 |


| ${ }^{80009}$ | 016-0674.01 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 80009 | 016.0674-00 |
| 80009 | 386-4615-00 |
| 83385 | OBD |
| 86928 | 5607.82 |
| 80009 | 010.6108-03 |
| 80009 | 020.0646-00 |
| 80009 | 020.0646-01 |
| 80009 | 020-0646-02 |
| 80009 | 020.0646-03 |
| 80009 | 006.0764.00 |
| 05006 | 21P-6x910 |
| 80009 | 337-2760.00 |
| 80009 | 337.2781.00 |
| 71400 | AGC 1 |
| 71400 | AGC 1 |
| 71400 | AGC 1/2 |
| 71400 | AGC 1/2 |
| S3629 | PCC-1089 |
| 33096 | PB1284 |
| 75915 | OBD |
| 16428 | кH8352 |
| S3109 | O80 |
| S3109 | obo |
| 80126 | ов |
| 80126 | ово |
| 80009 | 070.4177.00 |

## MANUAL CHANGE INFORMATION

At Tektronix, we continually strive to keep up with latest electronic developments by adding circuit and component improvements to our instruments as soon as they are developed and tested.

Sometimes, due to printing and shipping requirements, we can't get these changes immediately into printed manuals. Hence, your manual may contain new change information on following pages.

A single change may affect several sections. Since the change information sheets are carried in the manual until all changes are permanently entered, some duplication may occur. If no such change pages appear following this page, your manual is correct as printed.

# Tektronix <br> MANUAL CHANGE INFORMATION 

COMMTTED TO EXCELLENCE
Date: 4/9/82
Change Reference: C7/482
Product: 2336 SERVICE

## DESCRIPTION

EFF ALL SN
TEXT CHANGES

Page 5-10 Step 4. Check AUTO Vertical Mode Operation
CHANGE section $f$ to read....with a period of approximately 4 us....

## DIAGRAM CHANGES

DIAGRAM 4 VERTICAL SWITCHING LOGIC \& CHOP BLANKING
Connect both ends of R197 and 0197 together at location 6D.

DIAGRAM 5 TRIGGER
INTERCHANGE: the + and - signs on S219 SLOPE button at location 1 J (button out is + slope)

DIAGRAM 10 LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY
CHANGE: the value of F257 (location 7C) to 1.5A

REPLACEABLE ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CHANGES
ADD: A3OVR6 156-1490-00 MICROCKT,LINEAR: VOLTAGE REFERENCE, 1.2 V

COMMITTED TO EXCEL ENCE
Product:
2336 SERVICE

Date: 4/16/82 Change Reference: $\mathrm{C} 8 / 482$ Manual Part No.: $\quad 070-4118-00$

## DESCRIPTION

EFF SN: SEE BELOW
REPLACEABLE ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

| CHANGE: | SN | PN | DESCRIPTION | PC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al0C27 | B010540 | 281-0772-00 | CAP, FXD, CER DI: 4700PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 60 |
| A10C88 | B010540 | 281-0772-00 | CAP, FXD, CER DI: 4700PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 60 |
| A10Q246 | B010655 | 151-0476-01 | TRANSISTOR: SILICON,NPN | 57 |
| A10R46 | B010575 | 317-0911-00 | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 910 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 68 |
| A10R47 | B010575 | 311-0634-00 | RES,VAR, NONWW: TRMR,500 OHM,0.5W | 68 |
| Al0R48 | B010575 | 317-0331-00 | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 68 |
| A10R114 | B010575 | 311-0634-00 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 500 OHM, 0.5 W | 68 |
| A10R115 | B010575 | 317-0911-00 | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 910 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 68 |
| Al0R118 | B010575 | 317-0331-00 | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 68 |
| A23C4 | B011100 | 281-0547-00 | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $2.7 \mathrm{PF}, \pm 0.25 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 90 |
| A23C8 | B011100 | 281-0814-01 | CAP,FXD, CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 90 |
| A23R11 | B011100 | 317-0620-00 | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 62 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 90 |
| A30C15 | B010655 | 285-1238-00 | CAP, FXD, PLASTIC: $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 71 |
| A30C16 | B010655 | 285-1238-00 | CAP, FXD, PLASTIC: $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 71 |
| ADD: |  |  |  |  |
| A10R45 | B010575 | 317-0331-00 | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, 5\%,0.125W | 68 |
| Al0R116 | B010575 | 317-0331-00 | RES,FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 68 |
| A30R9 | B010655 | 317-0824-00 | RES,FXD, CMPSN: 820 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 71 |
| REMOVE: |  |  |  |  |
| A10C231 | B010540 | 281-0814-00 | CAP,FXD, CER DI: 100PF, 10\%,500V | 77 |

DIAGRAM 2 CH 1 \& CH 2 VERT PREAMPS \& DELAY LINE DRIVER CHANGE:

C27 (location 3B) to a 4700 PF capacitor.
C88 (location 6B) to a 4700 PF capacitor.
R46 (location 3E) to a $910 \Omega$ resistor.
R47 (location 3E) to a $500 \Omega$ variable resistor.
R48 (location 3E) to a $330 \Omega$ resistor.
R114 (location 6E) to a $500 \Omega$ variable resistor.
R115 (location 7E) to a $910 \Omega$ resistor.
R118 (location 7E) to a $330 \Omega$ resistor.
$A D D$ :
R45 (330 ת) in parallel with RT46 (1ocation 3E).
R116 (330 ת) in parallel with RT115 (location 6E).

Page 1 of 2

## DESCRIPTION

## DIAGRAM CHANGES (cont)

DIAGRAM 5 TRIGGER
CHANGE:
C4 (location 2 B ) to a 2.7 PF capacitor.
C8 (location 2 B ) to a 100 PF capacitor.
R11 (location 2B) to a $62 \Omega$ resistor.
DIAGRAM 10 LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY
REMOVE:
C231 (location 2G).
DLAGRAM


ADD:
R9 ( $820 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ ) in parallel with the $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ section of R 8 (location 2 C ).

# Tektronix <br> MANUAL CHANGE INFORMATION 

COMMITTED TO EXCELENCE
Date: August 26, 1983
Change Reference:
M50078
Product: 2335, 2336, 2337 SERVICE MANUALS Manual Part No.: See Below

## DESCRIPTION

EFF SERIAL NUMBERS:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2335(070-4116-00)-\mathrm{B} 013054 \\
& 2336(070-4118-00)-\mathrm{B} 012228 \\
& 2337(070-4120-00)-\mathrm{B} 011485
\end{aligned}
$$

REPLACEABLE ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CHANGES
CHANGE TO:
A15 670-6529-01 CKT BOARD ASSY: VERT OUT/HV POWER
ADD:
A15E53 276-0569-00 CORE, EM: TOROID, FERRITE, 0.12 OD $\times 0.07$ ID $\times 0.06$
A15E55 276-0569-00 CORE, EM: TOROID, FERRITE, 0.12 OD $\times 0.07$ ID $\times 0.06$
A15R192
308-0703-00
RES, FXD, WW: 1.8 OHM, $5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$

## DIAGRAM CHANGES

DIAGRAM VERT OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

Add E53 \& E55 to U54 pins 6 \& 8 (location 4I) as shown below.


DIAGRAM HIGH VOLTAGE \& CRT

Add R192 (1.8 $\Omega$ ) in series from the junction of U130 pin 7 and V940 pin 14 (located at approximately 6 k ) to T 167 pin 11.


[^0]:    ${ }^{a}$ Performance Requirement not checked in manual.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Performance Requirement not checked in manual.

[^2]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Performance Requirement not checked in manual.

[^3]:    ${ }^{\text {a Performance Requirement not checked in manual. }}$

[^4]:    ${ }^{a}$ Requires a TM 500-series power-module mainframe.

[^5]:    ${ }^{a}$ Will not trigger at 60 Hz in A HORIZ MODE.
    bwill not trigger at 20 MHz and 100 MHz in $A$ HORIZ MODE.

[^6]:    ${ }^{a}$ will not trigger at 60 Hz in A HORIZ MODE.
    ${ }^{6}$ will not trigger at $\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$ and 100 MHz in A HORIZ MODE.

[^7]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ For SEC/DIV switch settings slower than 5 ms , set the A TRIGGER

[^8]:    d. Disconnect all test equipment.

[^9]:    f. Set VERTICAL MODE to CH 2 and move the test signal to the CH 2 OR $Y$ input connector.

[^10]:    e. Position the bottom of the display to the bottom graticule line.

[^11]:    ${ }^{a}$ For SEC/DIV switch settings slower than 5 ms , set the A TRIGGER Mode to NORM.

[^12]:    ${ }^{a}$ Voltage equivalent for levels (voltage discharged from a $100-\mathrm{pF}$ capacitor through a resistance of 100 s ):

    | $1=100$ to $500 \vee$ | $4=500 \vee$ | $7=400$ to $1000 \vee$ (est) |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | $2=200$ to 500 V | $5=400$ to $600 \vee$ | $8=900 \vee$ |
    | $3=250 \vee$ | $6=600$ to $800 \vee$ | $9=1200 \vee$ |

[^13]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Requires a TM 500-Series power module.

