## Taktronix

## 5113

 DUAL BEAM STORAGE OSCILLOSCOPEINSTRUCTION MANUAL

A nomenclature change has been introduced for the 500 Series products. The 5013N/D13 is now called the 5113 Dual Beam Storage Oscilloscope.

This composite manual incorporates the 5103 N and D13 manuals, formerly bound under separate cover.
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# TEKTRONIX 

## 5113 <br> DUAL BEAM STORAGE OSCILLOSCOPE

## INSTRUCTION MANபAL

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Serial Number
105585

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

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Fig. 1-1. 5103N Oscilloscope with a Dual-Beam Display Unit.

## SECTION 1

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of the manual.

## D12 and D13 General Description

The : D12 Dual Beam Display Unit or the D13 Dual Beam Storage Display Unit provides a dual-beam cathode-ray tube (CRT) display for Tektronix 5100 -series oscilloscopes. Either module is operated with a power supply/amplifier module, and comprises one-half of the oscilloscope mainframe. It has an electrostatic-deflection CRT with an $8 \times 10$ division (one-half inch per division) internal black graticule. A bright display is provided by a 3.5 -kilovolt accelerating potential. Active geometry correction ensures display accuracy throughout the graticule area. Provision is made for application of Z-axis signals, and a front-panel loop provides a calibration signal.

The D13 has a direct-view, bistable storage tube with two $4 \times 10$ division screens, which can be independently controlled for split-screen applications. A variable Brightness control permits extended storage time and can be used to integrate fast, repetitive displays.

The electrical characteristics on page $1-5$ apply over a room temperature range of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 1+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to ${ }^{\prime}$ $+90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ). Refer to the 5100 -series Oscilloscope System manual for environmental characteristics.

## NOTE

Reference to storage controls or storage operation in this manual applies to the D13 only.

## Preliminary Information

The Operating Instruction section of the 5100 -series Oscilloscope System instruction manual should be referred to for initial preparation. It contains information for installation of modules and plug-ins, correct operating voltage and temperature, and general oscilloscope usage.

## CONTROLS AND CONNECTORS

This is a brief description of the function or operation of the front- and rear-panel controls and connectors. More detailed information is given under General Information.

UPPER and LOWER Button pushed in selects storage STORE operation of associated storage screen. Button out selects normal operation without storage. Each button has push-push action and operates independently of the other.

UPPER and LOWER ERASE

ERASE

BRIGHTNESS (Y-T)

LEFT VERT
INTENSITY

## .. LEFT VERT FOCUS

RIGHT VERT INTENSITY

RIGHT VERT FOCUS

POWER
*

BEAM FINDER

CALIBRATOR Loop

LEFT VERTICAL EXT INTENSITY INPUT (Rear Panel)

RIGHT VERTICAL EXT INTENSITY INPUT (Rear Panel)

TRACE ROTATION (Rear Panel)

Momentary contact pushbutton initiates erasure of the storage display selected to be erased.

Provides continuously variable floodgun current duty cycle from about $10 \%$ to $100 \%$, permitting the intensity of a storage display to be varied. Permits extended retention of displayed information; also serves as an integrator for storing fast, repetitive signals.

Controls brightness of display associated with the left vertical plug-in unit.

Provides adjustment to obtain a welldefined display.

Controls brightness of display associated with the right vertical plug-in unit.

Provides adjustment to obtain a well-defined display.

Used to turn instrument power on or off.

Brings both beams on-screen; limits displays to area inside graticule and intensifies both beams.

Provides positive-going accurate 400 -millivolt and 4 -milliampere square wave at a frequency of twice the line frequency for calibration and probe compensation.

Permits application of Z-axis signals to the CRT (DC coupled). Positivegoing signal increases intensity of CRT beam associated with the left vertical plug-in unit.

Permits application of Z-axis signals to the CRT (DC coupled). Positivegoing signal increases intensity of CRT beam associated with the right vertical plug-in unit.

Permits alignment of the trace with respect to the graticule lines.

## Operating Instructions--D12/D13

## BASIC OPERATION

## General

The following steps show the use of the controls and connectors of the display unit. It is recommended that this procedure be followed completely for familiarization with this instrument.

## Preparation

1. Make sure the ofcilloscope system is complete. The display unit must be properly connected to the power supply/ amplifier module and the dual-beam auxiliary board must be installed on the plug-in interface board. A 5A-series amplifier plug-in should be in each vertical (left and center) compartments, and a 5B-series time-base plug-in should be in the horizontal (right) compartment.

## Turn On Procedure

Follow this procedure when first receiving the instrument and when it has been turned OEF for two weeks or more.

Turn BRIGHTNESS control' fully CW.
Place the push-push STORE switches (UPPER \& LOWER) in the depressed position. Turn the power ON and note that after a short delay the screen will become fully illuminated. Leave the instrument in this mode for 5 minutes before erasing or going to non-store mode.

This procedure reduces the ion content in the CRT and maximizes life.
2. Set the POWER switch off (push in) and connect the display unit to a power source that meets the voltage and frequency requirements of this instrument. See Operating Voltage (Preliminary Procedure) in the Operating Instructions section of the 5100 -series Oscilloscope System manual.
3. Turn both INTENSITY controls counterclockwise and pull the POWER switch out to turn the instrument on. Set the front-panel controls as follows:

## Display Unit (D12 or D13)

| FOCUS (both) | Centered |
| :--- | :--- |
| UPPER and LOWER | Non-store (buttons out) |
| STORE |  |
| BRIGHTNESS (Y-T) | Clockwise |


| Amplifier Plug-ins (both) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Display | On |
| Position | Centered |
| Volts/Div | .2 |
| Variable Volts/Div | Cal (fully clockwise) |
| Input Coupling | DC |
|  | Time-Base Plug-in |
|  |  |
| Display | Alternate (button out) |
| Position | Centered |
| Seconds/Div | 5 ms |


| Variable Seconds/Div | Cal (fully clockwise) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sweep Magnifier | Off |
| Trigggering Level | Counterclockwise |
| Triggering Source | Dis Play (Left and <br> Right button in) |
| Triggering/Sweep Mode | Auto Trig, DC Coupling, <br> +Slope, Normal Sweep |

4. Advance the INTENSITY controls until the traces are at the desired viewing level. The traces should appear near the graticule center.
5. Apply a signal from the CALIBRATOR loop to the input connectors of both amplifier plug-ins through a $1 \times$ probe or test lead and a dual input cable.
6. Turn the Triggering Level control clockwise until a stable display is obtained. Adjust the vertical and horizontal Position controls so the left vertical display is in the top half of the graticule area and the right vertical display is in the bottom half, and the displays start at the left edge of the graticule.
7. Adjust the FOCUS controls for sharp, well defined displays over the entire trace length.
8. Disconnect the input signal and position either trace vertically so it coincides with the center horizontal line of the graticule.
9. If the trace is not parallel with the center horizontal line, see Trace Adjustment in this section.

## Calibration Check

10. Set the Volts/Div switches of both vertical plug-ins to .1 , and move both traces two divisions below graticule center. Reconnect the calibration signal to the input connectors of both vertical amplifier plug-ins.
11. The display should be four divisions in amplitude with six complete cycles (five complete cycles for 50 -hertz line frequencyl shown horizontally. An incorrect display indicates that the oscilloscope mainframe or plug-ins need to be recalibrated.
12. Rotate the RIGHT VERT INTENSITY control counterclockwise and set the time-base Triggering Source to Left.

## NOTE

The remainder of the procedure is performed using the Left Vertical controls bnly, since just one display is needed to demonstrate the remaining control functions.

## Beam Finder

13. Move the display off-screen "with the left vertical amplifier Position control.
14. Push the BEAM FINDER button and observe that the display compresses into the screen area. Reposition the display to screen center and release the BEAM FINDER button.

## External Intensity Input

15. Move the calibrator signal from the amplifier plug-in input connectors and apply it to the LEFT VERTICAL EXT INTENSITY INPUT connector on the rear panel.
16. Set the Triggering Source to Line and slowly rotate the LEFT VERT INTENSITY control counterclockwise until the trace appears to be a series of dimmed and brightened segments. The brightened segments correspond with the tops of the calibrator square waves.

## Storage Operatión

17. Move the calibrator signal from the EXT INTENSITY INPUT connector to the left vertical amplifier plug-in unit input connector.
18. Set the Triggering Source to Left, turn the LEFT VERT INTENSITY control counterclockwise and press both the UPPER and LOWER STORE buttons. A background light level will be present on the storage screen.
19. Simultaneously press both the UPPER and LOWER ERASE screen-selector buttons "and push the ERASE button to erase both screens and prepare the targets for storage.
20. Advance the INTENSITY control slowly in the clockwise direction to produce a waveform of normal intensity, then turn the control to the counterclockwise (minimum intensity) position. A stored waveform should remain on the storage screen.
21. Set the time-base plug-in to the Single Sweep Mode, (Single Sweep button in).
22. Turn the BRIGHTNESS (Y-T) control counterclockwise and note that the stored display dims. Then turn the control clockwise to normal brightness.
23. To demonstrate independent screen operation, push the UPPER ERASE screen-selector button to release the LOWER ERASE button. Press the ERASE button and note that only the upper screen erases. Push the LOWER ERASE button (UPPER ERASE releases) and press the ERASE button. Set either screen to non-store (STORE button out) and note that the other screen is fully operable in the storage mode, permitting simultaneous store and non-store operation.

This completes the basic operating procedure of the display unit. Instrument operations not explained here, of operations which need further explanation are discussed under General Operating Information.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

## Graticule

The graticule of the display unit is internally marked on the faceplate of the CRT to provide accurate, no-parallax measurements. The graticule is marked with eight vertical and ten horizontal divisions. Each division is one-half inch square. In addition, each major division is divided into five minor divisions. The vertical gain and horizontal timing are calibrated to the graticule so accurate measurements can be made from the graticule.

## Intensity Controls

Two INTENSITY controls are provided, one for each CRT beam. Each CRT beam is associated with one of the vertical deflection systems; thus, the LEFT VERT INTENSITY controls the intensity of the display associated with the left vertical plug-in unit and the RIGHT VERT INTENSITY controls the intensity of the display associated with the right vertical plug-in unit. These controls are adjusted so the displays are easily visible, but not overly bright. Readjustment will probably be required for different displays or sweep rates. Particular care should be exercised when only a spot is displayed. A high-intensity stationary spot may burn the CRT phosphor and cause permanent damage to the CRT if allowed to remain too long.

## Display Focus

A FOCUS control is associated with each CRT beam. If a well-defined display cannot be obtained with the FOCUS control, even at low intensity settings, adjustment of the internal astigmatism control may be required.

To check for proper setting of the Astig control, slowly turn the FOCUS control through the optimum setting with a signal displayed on the CRT screen. If the Astig control is correctly set, the vertical and horizontal portions of the :- trace will come into sharpest focus at the same position of the FOCUS control.

## Trace Alignment Adjustment

If a free-running trace is not parallel with the horizontal graticule lines, set the TRACE POSITION adjustment (rear panel) as follows: Position the trace to the center horizontal line and adjust the TRACE ROTATION control so the trace is parallel with the horizontal graticule lines.

## Beam Finder

The BEAM FINDER switch provides a means of locating a display which overscans the viewing area either vertically or horizontally. When the BEAM FINDER switch is pressed, the display is compressed within the graticule area. To locate and reposition an overscanned display, use the following procedure.

1. Press the BEAM FINDER switch, and while holding it in, increase the vertical and horizontal deflection factors until the display is reduced to about two divisions vertically and four divisions horizontally (the horizontal deflection needs to be reduced only when in the X-Y mode of operafion).
2. Adjust the vertical and horizontal position controls to center the display about the vertical and horizontal centerlines.
3. Release the BEAM FINDER switch; the display should remain within the viewing area.

## Care of Storage Screens

To prolong the useful life of the storage screens, the following precautions should be observed when operating the D13.

1. Use minimum beam intensity required to produce a clear, well defined display. Care must be taken in the degree of writing-beam intensity that is used, particularly when using slow sweep rates and X-Y displays. Too-high beam intensity may permanently damage the CRT screen.
2. Avoid repeated use of the same area of the screen. If a particular display is being stored repeatedly, change the vertical position occasionally to use other portions of the display area.
3. Do not leave a stored display on the screen when it is no longer needed.
4. Turn the Store BRIGHTNESS (Y-T) control fully counterclockwise (with sweep held off) when storing a display for an extended period of time.
5. Operate in the non-store "mode unless storage is required.

## Storage Operation

General. Separate STORE switches are provided for both the upper and lower CRT storage screens, permitting independent screen operation. When both screens are operated in the non-stored mode (both the UPPER and LOWER STORE switches out), the instrument operates as a conventional oscilloscope. When either or both screens are operated in the storage mode (applicable STORE switch in), a display can be retained for further analysis.

A stored display is erased by first selecting the applicable screen for erasure and then pushing the ERASE button. The erasure of one screen has no effect on the other. The UPPER and LOWER ERASE switches are self-cancelling; when either button is pressed, the other button is released. Also, both switches can be pressed in or released at the same time. Thus either screen or both can be selected for erasure, or erasure of both screens can be prevented. The ERASE momentary-contact switch initiates the waveform required for erasure.

Holding and Viewing Modes. The BRIGHTNESS control permits extended retention of displayed information with negligible reduction in CRT life. The control provides continuously variable flood-gun current duty cycle from about $10 \%$ to $100 \%$. To hold a stored display, set the time-base plug-in unit to Single Sweep and turn the control fully counterclockwise. In this position, the storage-target flood guns are on only $10 \%$ of the time, producing the effect of decreased intensity. A stored display will be very faint and may not be discernible from the background areas. Both screens are affected. To return the instrument to a viewing mode, turn the BRIGHTNESS control clockwise until the desired viewing level is achieved. In the full clockwise position, the flood guns are on $100 \%$ of the time and stored display will be its brightest. The BRIGHTNESS control is inoperable for $X$ - Y displays and when the sweep is running.

If the control is counterclockwise and the sweep is running, a blinking effect will be noticeable at the slower sweep rates because the CRT will revert to the hold mode between sweeps. To eliminate this effect, turn the control clockwise.

Integrating Fast Displays. If fast, repetitive displays cannot be stored even at maximum intensity settings, the BRIGHTNESS control can be used to increase the apparent writing speed of the CRT. To use this function, first obtain a triggered, well focused display of the signal in the nonstore mode. Adjust the writing-beam INTENSITY control so the trace is just starting to defocus. Then press in both STORE buttons and erase the screen. Turn the BRIGHTNESS control counterclockwise and press the STORE button to obtain the non-store mode. Wait about two seconds, press in both STORE buttons and rotate the BRIGHTNESS control clockwise to view the integrated display. If all portions of the display are not properly stored, rotate the BRIGHTNESS control counterclockwise and return to the non-store mode to integrate the display for a few seconds more. If too much integration time is used, the stored image begins to broaden, or background fade-up may occur, obscuring the desired display. Some practice may be necessary to determine the proper intensity level and integration time required for obtaining best results.

Improving Writing Speed. After continued use (2 hours $\because$ or more) in the non-store mode, or store mode with no display, fade the screen positive by obtaining a repetitive sweep in the store mode. Slowly position the trace from CRT top to bottom. Leave the CRT target fully stored for five minutes.

## Intensity Modulation

Intensity (Z-axis) modulation can be used to relate a third item of electrical phenomena to the vertical (Y-axis) and the horizontal (X-axis) coordinates without affecting the waveshppe of the displayed signal. The Z-axis modulating signal applied to the EXT INTENSITY INPUT changes the intensity of the displayed waveform to provide this type of display. The voltage amplitude required for visible trace modulation depends on the setting of the INTENSITY control. About +5 volts will turn on the display to a normal brightness level from an off level, and about -5 volts will turn the display off from a normal brightness level. "Gray scale" intensity modulation can be obtained by applying signals between these levels. Maximum safe input voltage is + or -50 volts. Usable frequency range of the Z -axis circuit is DC to one megahertz.
Time markers applied to the EXT INTENSITY INPUT provide a direct time reference on the display. With uncalibrated horizontal sweep or X-Y operation, the time markers provide a means of reading time directly from the display. However, if the markers are not time-related to the displayed waveform, a single-sweep display should be used (for internal sweep only) to provide a stable display.

Intensity modulation can be used in the store mode as well as in the non-store mode; however, there is only one intensity level in a stored display. The stored waveform may be modified by either dimming portions of the waveform so they do not store, or brightening portions from a dim background so only the brightened portions store.

## Calibrator

The internal calibrator of the display unit provides a convenient signal source for checking the basic vertical gain and sweep timing. The calibrated signal is also very useful for adjusting probe compensation as described in the probe instruction manual. The output square-wave voltage is 400 millivolts, within $1 \%$, and the square-wave current is 4 milliamperes, within $1 \%$. The frequency of the square-wave signal is twice the power-line frequency. The signal is obtained by clipping the probe to the loop.

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## Display Photography

A permanent record of the CRT display can be obtained with an oscilloscope camera system. The CRT bezel provides integral mounting for a Tektronix oscilloscope camera. A camera with a light source is required to illuminate the graticule in the non-store mode. The instruction manuals for the Tektronix oscilloscope cameras include complete instructions for obtaining waveform photographs. The following specific information is given for photographing stored displays.

When this instrument is operated in the storage mode, a photograph may easily be composed by erasing unwanted displays as many times as necessary before the desired display is obtained. This ability to compose a photograph in advance prevents wasted film due to incorrect displays.

Due to the background glow of the stored display pro-, duced by the flood guns, special care must be taken in determining the exposure time and $f$-stop settings. Of course, exact settings will depend upon the specific types of film. After the correct settings are obtained for a specific oscillo-scope-camera-film combination, record these figures for future reference. Since the background glow does not change substantially between displays, these settings should produce satisfactory results for most displays. Background glow may be altered by adjustment of the BRIGHTNESS control.

## Oscilloscope Applications

The 5100 -series Oscilloscope, including its associated display module and plug-ins, provides a very flexible measurement system. Specific application for the individual plug-ins are described in the manuals for those units. Refer to the Operating Instructions section of the 5100 -series Oscilloscope manual for basic oscilloscope applications, including peak-to-peak AC voltage measurements, instantaneous DC voltage measurements, comparison measurements, time duration measurements, determining frequency, risetime measurements, and $X-Y$ measurements.

## Electrical Characteristics

Cathode-Ray Tube. Size is $61 / 2$ inches with an $8 \times 10$ division ( $1 / 2$ inch/div.) display area. P31 phosphor is standard for the D12; similar to P1 for the D13. Accelerating voltage is 3.5 kV ; orthogonality, $90^{\circ}$ (within $1^{\circ}$ ); geometry, 0.1 division or less.

Storage Display (D13 Only). Writing speed is at least 20 divisions per millisecond; storage time, one hour (longer at low brightness); erase time, about 250 milliseconds.

External Intensity Input. +5 volts will turn on display to a normal brightness level from an off level; -5 volts will turn display off from a normal brightness level. Usable frequency range is $D C$ to one megahertz; input $R$ and $C$, about $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ paralleled by about 40 pF ; maximum safe input, +50 volts ( $D C+$ peak $A C$ ).

Calibrator. Voltage amplitude is 400 mV , within $1 \%$; current, 4 mA , within $1 \%$. Frequency of square-wave signal is twice the line frequency.

Power Input. With the standard transformer, the 5103 N Oscilloscope will operate from nominal 110 V and 120 V (within $10 \%$ ) line voltage sources having frequencies of 60 hertz or 400 hertz. With the optional export transformer, the $5103 \mathrm{~N}^{*}$ Oscilloscope will operate from nominal $100 \mathrm{~V}, 110 \mathrm{~V}$, $120 \mathrm{~V}, 200 \mathrm{~V}, 220 \mathrm{~V}$ and 240 V (all within $10 \%$ ) line voltage sources having frequencies of 50 to 60 hertz or 400 hertz.

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# SECTION 2 <br> THEORY OF OPERATION 

Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of the manual.

## Introduction <br> $\%$

This section of the manual contains an electrical description of the circuits in the D12 and D13 Display Units. An overall block diagram of these units and complete schematics are given on pullout pages at the rear of this manual.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Vertical and Horizontal Deflection Amplifiers provide final amplification of the signals from the plug-in units. They produce push-pull outputs suituble to drive the CRT vertical and horizontal deflection plates. Separate vertical amplifiers are provided for independent dual-beam display of signals from the left and right vertical plug-in units. Beam-finding circuitry limits the display within the screen area when the front-panel BEAM FINDER button is pressed.
The CRT Circuit produces the high voltage (about -3400 volts) and contains the controls necessary for operation of the cathode-ray tube. The CRT Circuit also contains the ZAxis Amplifier, which provides drive signals to control the' intensity levels of the displays produced by both CRT beams.

The Storage Circuit provides the voltage levels necessary to operate the storage elements associated with the CRT in the D13. The circuit includes the erase-pulse generator for erasing stored information and a multivibrator which permits the flood-gun duty cycle to be varied.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## Deflection Amplifiers

Vertical Deflection Amplifiers. The left and right Vertical Deflection Amplifiers provide the final amplification of signals applied to the left and right vertical plug-in units. These are differential amplifiers which produce push-pull outputs suitable to drive the CRT left and right vertical deflection plates for independent dual-beam displays. The left amplifier consists of Q164, Q166, Q174 and Q176, and the right amplifier consists of Q104, Q106, Q114 and Q116.

The input signal arrives via P612 from the plug-in interface circuit (power supply/amplifier module). The output signal is developed across the collector-load resistors of the output transistors, and is about 50 times the magnitude of the input signal. Variable resistors R116 and R176 (Right and Left Vert Gain) provide emitter degeneration to set the gain of their respective amplifiers to provide a calibrated vertical display.

Horizontal Deflection Amplifier. The Horizontal Deflection Amplifier consists of Q124, Q126, Q134 and Q136, and is basically the same as the Vertical Deflection Amplifiers just described. It provides final amplification of signals from
the horizontal plug-in unit, which arrive via P611. Gain of the stage is set by R136, Horiz Gain, to provide a calibrated horizontal display.

Beam Finder. If a high-amplitude signal or a misadjusted control has deflected the trace or display off-screen, it can be located by pressing the front-panel BEAM FINDER pushbutton. This opens S223 (CRT Circuit diagram), allowing current to flow through R179 into the emitter circuits of the deflection amplifiers. R179 limits the current available to the transistors, and hence, to the collector-load resistors. Thus the dynamic range of the deflection plates is limited to an on-screen level, and the display is compressed within the viewing area. The intensification function of the Beam Finder is discussed in the Z-Axis Amplifier description.

X-Y Phasing. Variable capacitors C115 and C175 are - connected across the output collectors of their respective Vertical Deflection Amplifiers. These capacitors are adjusted to eliminate the inherent phase difference between the vertical and horizontal deflection systems when operating in the $X-Y$ mode.

Dynamic Geometry. Because each CRT gun is physically located off-center in the vertical plane, the beams emitted by these guns pass through an uneven magnetic field as they sweep across the screen. To compensate for the effects that the unbalanced field would have on display geometry, a dynamic geometry circuit made up of full-wave rectifier CR141-CR142 and operational amplifier Q148 applies a voltage to the vertical deflection plate shield. As the beam moves from the left towards CRT center, CR142 conducts, and the voltage applied to the shield increases in a sawtooth fashion. When the beam passes the center and continues toward the right edge of the screen, CR142 turns off and CR141 turns on, and the voltage applied to the shield decreases in a sawtooth fashion. The peak of this voltage waveform corresponds to the CRT center, and the ramp voltages are directly proportional to the distance of the CRT spot from the screen center. R145, Dynamiċ, Geometry, adjusts the constant factor of the ratio.

Because the unregulated +200 -volt collector supply of Q148 may have an undesirable effect on geometry due to ripple, the ripple component is injected via operational amplifier Q154 to the base of Q148 to cancel this effect.

## CRT Circuit

General. The CRT Circuit produces the high-voltage potential and provides the control circuits necessary for operation of the cathode-ray tube (CRT). This circuit also includes the Z-Axis Amplifier circuit, which controls the CRT intensity level of both beams from several inputs.

Z-Axis Amplifier. The Z-Axis Amplifiers establish the biasing conditions of the CRT to control the intensity levels of both beams. They are current-driven, shunt-feedback operational amplifiers with voltage outputs; they consist of Q232Q234 for the left electron gun, and Q432-Q434 for the right electron gun.

The output levels of the Z-Axis Amplifiers are established by the voltage drops across feedback resistors R236 and R436 in reference to virtual ground at the operational amplifier summing points (Q2332 and Q432 bases). The currents through these feedback resistors are determined by input currents from any combination of several sources. Individual INTENSITY controls, R200A and R400A, permit the quiescent intensity levels of both beams to be adjusted independently. An EXT INTENS INPUT, J203 or J403, is provided for each Z-Axis Amplifier; the external signals are applied via operational amplifiers Q206 and Q406. The remaining inputs are simultaneous to both Z-Axis Amplifiers, and thus affect both CRT beams. The sweep blanking and chop blanking inputs are applied via emitter followers Q214 and Q218 to turn off the CRT beams during sweep retrace and during the chopswitching transitions. When BEAM FINDER switch S223 is pressed, Q224 saturates, resulting in a slight increase in the CRT beam intensity levels.

High-Voltage Primary. A repetitive, non-sinusoidal signal is produced by a phase-modulated switching circuit in the primary of T240 and induced into the secondaries. Current drive for the primary winding is furnished by Q252 in its conduction state. Q252 is turned on by positive-going feedback applied through C259 and L259 from the feedback winding, and then turned off by switching action from Q262. A sample of the output DC voltage is modulated by the AC from another feedback winding at the gate of Q268 to establish the conduction time of Q252, and thus maintain the proper output level. Q252 delivers energy to T240 only once each cycle.

Assuming Q262 and Q264 are off initially, R262 provides base drive for Q252, causing it to deliver current to T240 primary. As Q252 conducts, its increasing current through the primary winding induces a voltage into the secondaries. The gate of Q268 is driven negative by the voltage from the feedback winding, switching Q264 and Q262 on. With conduction of Q262, base drive for Q252 is removed.

With Q252 off, the transformer field collapses, reversing the polarity of the voltage induced into the secondaries. When the gate of Q268 is driven sufficiently positive to switch Q264 and Q262 off, Q252 is switched on again. Q252 again delivers energy to the primary winding and the action is repeated.

High-Voltage Regulation. Regulation is accomplished as follows: Feedback from the -3400 -volt cathode supply is summed with the low-voltage levels through the voltage divider consisting of resistors R272A, R272B, R274, R275 and R276 to establish the DC level at the gate of Q268. The AC component, which is the switching signal, is derived from the transformer as described previously. If the output level of the cathode supply drops below the nominal -3400 -volts (becomes more positive), the level at the gate of Q268 rises. A new point is selected on the varying AC component to cause Q262-Q264 to switch later and thus increase the conduction time of Q252. This allows more energy to be delivered to the primary winding of T240, resulting in an in-
crease of voltage in the secondaries. Conversely, if the output level increases, Q252 is allowed to conduct for a shorter length of time. The DC level at the gate of Q268 is adjusted by R275, High Voltage, to set the voltage on the CRT cathode to exactly -3400 volts.

Electron Gun Cathode and Grid Supplies. Half-wave rectifier CR247 produces -3500 volts DC, which is applied to Q454 and VR458. Each of these devices drops 100 volts, establishing the -3400 -volt cathode potential. Conduction of Q454 in the right cathode circuit is controlled by R455, Horiz Bal, to balance the horizontal sensitivity of the two displayed traces. The 6.3 -volt cathode heater is elevated to -3.5 kV through R459.

Bias voltage for each grid is supplied by identical DC restorer networks, which consist of CR243, CR244, and R244 for the right grid and CR443, CR444 and R444 for the left grid. These DC resistors have the -3400 -volt cathode potential applied to them as a reference voltage, and they are driven by a varying voltage obtained from one side of the 400 VAC winding of T240. R242, Right Inten Range, and R442, Left Inten Range, provide a fine adjustment of the quiescent grid voltage to bias both electron guns just below cutoff when the Z-Axis Amplifier output is at its minimum quiescent level (INTENSITY controls counterclockwise and no intensifying or blanking inputs). A change in the Z-Axis Amplifier output produces an almost equal change of voltage on the control $\therefore$ grid, allowing the Z-Axis Amplifier to control the beam current in the CRT.

CRT Control Circuits. In addition to the INTENSITY controls discussed previously, front-panel focus and internal astigmatism controls have been incorporated for arriving at an optimum CRT display. FOCUS controls R200B and R400B provide the correct voltage for the first anode of each gun. Proper voltages for the second anodes are obtained by adjusting the Right and Left Astig controls, R286 and R486. In order to obtain optimum spot size and shape, both the focusing and ${ }^{\text {h }}$ astigmatism controls are adjusted to provide the proper electrostatic lens configuration in the CRT.

Two adjustments control the trace alignment. TRACE ROTATION control R291 permits adjustment of the DC current through beam-rotation coil L291 to align the display with the horizontal graticule lines. Beam Regis control R285 varies the voltage between two special sets of deflection plates to align the two traces horizontally, ensuring correct time relationship (registration) between the traces and the vertical graticule lines. Geom control R289 varies the positive level on the horizontal deflection plate shield to control the overall geometry of the display. The dynamic geometry correction which is applied to the vertical deflection plate shields has been discussed previously.

## Storage Circuif (D13 Only)

General. The CRT used in the D13 is a direct-view, bistable storage cathode-ray tube with a split-screen viewing area that permits each half to be operated individually for stored displays. Only those elements associated with the storage capability of the CRT are shown inside the CRT symbol on the right side of the Storage Circuit schematic diagram. The writing gun, its deflection systems and associated elements have been discussed previously.

Storage Operation. Four low-energy electron guns (flood guns) provide full coverage of the large screen area. Each consists of a heated cathode and an anode. The cathode heaters, which receive an unfiltered pulsating DC from fullwave rectifier CR329, are elevated to the cathode potential through R329. Quiescently, Q308 is saturated, providing current to the flood-gun cathodes. The anode potential is established by VR396 and supplied via emitter follower Q396.

The collimation electrode is a metallic band around the inner wall of the CRT enyelope. It produces an electrostatic field to distribute the; flood-gun electrons uniformly over the storage target. R390, CE1, provides adjustment of the floodelectron trajectories to cover the extreme rim of the targets and optimize uniformity of the target coverage. Emitter follower Q392 maintains a stable voltage on the collimation electrode, providing a low-impedance current path to absorb current variations.

The storage screen consists of a thin fin-oxide layer called the target backplate, which is coated with an insulator material containing finely-ground phosphor particles called the target. A positive voltage potęntial is applied via Q372 and S372 to the backplate to establish the operating level of the tube, which is the difference in potential between the backplate and the flood-gun cathodes. The CRT screen area is divided into two halves, which are electrically insulated from each other to permit independent operation.

The target operates in a bistable mode because of the secondary-emission properties of the insulator material. The stable state is the rest potential, at which the target has gathered low-energy flood-gun electrons, causing it to charge' down to the flood-gun cathode potential. The second stable state is the stored state, at which the target (or portions of it) is shifted to the backplate potential by increasing the secondary emission. While the flood guns do not have sufficient energy to shift the target to the stored state, they do supply sufficient energy to hold the target in the stored state after it has been shifted by the high-energy writing-gun beam (CRT beam). This is because the landing energy of the flood electrons has increased with the increased potential difference between the flood-gun cathode and the target. These higher energy electrons yield a light output and produce a visual display as long as the flood beam covers the target.

When the stored display is no longer needed, the information is erased by first shifting the entire target to the stored state and then removing the charge. A positive-going, short duration pulse is first applied to the backplate, increasing the flood-gun electron landing energy and writing the entire target area. Next, the backplate voltage is pulled well below the rest potential of the target, which follows due to its inherent capacitive coupling. Then, as the backplate is gradvally returned to its quiescent potential, the target charges to the rest potential and is ready to write again.

For a comprehensive study of storage tube operating principles, a Tektronix Circuit Concepts book entitled "Storage Cathode-Ray Tubes and Circuits" is available through your local Tektronix, Inc. Field Office or representative. Tektronix Part No. 062-0861-00.

Backplate Supply. A regulated +370 -volt DC power supply is incorporated in the Storage Circuit to provide the storage level for the CRT and to ensure a potential sufficient for the erasure process. A winding of high-voltage trans-
former T240 supplies 400 volts RMS, which is rectified by CR386. Q386 and Q388 are connected as a feedback pair to provide the regulated +370 -volt DC output. VR388 establishes the reference voltage, and R387, +370 V Adi, sets the current through Q386 to set the output level. VR387 is a protection device for the transistors, and is normally operated in a region of its characteristics curve below its Zener knee.

Backplate Confrol. Separate STORE switches, S375A and S375B, are provided for the target backplates to permit each storage screen to be operated individually. In the store mode, the store-level potential for the backplate is supplied by either Q372 or the erase-generator output operational amplifier, depending upon the setting of the ERASE SELECT switches, S372A and S372B.

A high degree of control of the target backplates is maintained by a feedback amplifier system consisting of Q356, Q358, Q362, and Q364. The operational amplifier summing point is at the base of Q356, and the feedback resistor is R355. Variable resistor R350, Store Level, provides an adjustment of the current to the null point, and hence sets the backplate voltage through R355 to an optimum storage level. R370, Store Bal, permits matching the backplate voltages for uniform screen luminance, whether they are selected for erasure or not.

When either or both screens are operated in the store mode, the divider network in the high-voltage regulator circuit is modified to shift the high voltage slightly, correcting for the deflection sensitivity changes that occur. The backplate voltage is applied through either R381 or R382 to the base of Q384, removing the ground potential from the Q384 collector. R385, Sens Correct, permits an adjustable sensitivity correction voltage to be applied to the high-voltage regulafor.

## -

Erase Generator. The previously discussed operational amplifier is driven by a monostable multivibrator when it is desired to erase a stored display. The multivibrator consists of Q334, which is normally on, and Q336, which is normally off. When ERASE button S330 is pressed, R330 is grounded, producing a negative-going step through C331 to cut Q334 off. Q336 turns on, and the negative-going step produced at its collector causes a corresponding positive-going step at the output of the operational amplifier. This positive-going step is applied to the target backplate, increasing the storage level and "writing" the entire target.

After an RC-controlled time of 10 milliseconds, the multivibrator reverts to its quiescent state, producing a positivegoing step at the collector of Q336 as the transistor turns off. This positive-going step is coupled through C342, and the backplate is pulled negative through the action of the operational amplifier. The target is pulled well below its rest potential. As C342 charges, the voltage at the cathode of CR343 decays from about +20 volts toward the -30 -volt supply at an RC-controlled rate until it is clamped at ground by conduction of CR343. This action allows the target backplate to be raised slowly to its operating level, while the target remains at the flood-gun cathode potential. The total time from initiation of erasure to the ready-to-write condition is about 250 milliseconds.

## Theory of Operation-D12/D13

Flood-Gun Cathode Control. As previously mentioned, Q308 provides the current for the flood-gun cathodes. It operates at saturation, establishing a cathode potential of nearly -30 volts. Q308 is controlled by two circuits: a transistor switch activated by the sweep gate and a multivibrator. While the sweep is running, Q304 overrides the multivibrator output and holds Q308 in its conduction state. Emitter follower Q302 receives the sweep blanking input from R203 in the Z-Axis Amplifier circuit; however, the level of interest is the zero volts applied to the base of Q302 while the sweep is running. This level permits the base of Q304 to move slightly negative, biasing the transistor into saturation
and grounding the collector of Q320. Through R307-R308 divider action, Q308 is held on.

Between sweeps or when the sweep is held off, the +5 -volt sweep-blanking level is applied to Q302, raising its emitter positive. This level switches Q304 off, releasing its hold on Q308. In this condition, Q308 is controlled by collector-coupled multivibrator Q310-Q320. When Q320 conducts, Q308 conducts. Symmetry of the multivibrator is controlled by R313 and R325. R325, BRIGHTNESS, is adjustable to allow Q320 to conduct anywhere from $10 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the time. Thus the duty cycle of the flood-gun cathodes can be varied from 10\% to $100 \%$, which has the effect of varying the stored brightness.

## SECTION 3

## CALIBRATION

Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of the manual.

## Introduction

## $:$

This section of the manual contains a procedure to return the circuits of the D12 and D13 display units to within their designed operating capabilities. Calibration is generally required after a repair has been made, or after long time intervals in which normal aging of components may affect instrument accuracy. For initial inspection to verify instrument operation, the Basic Operation procedure in Section 1 should be used (the instrument is checked with its covers on, using a minimum of peripheral equipment).

## Instrument Maintenance

Before complete calibration, throughly clean and inspect this instrument as outlined in the Maintenance section of the Oscilloscope System manual. Also, the system manual contains information for general maintenance of this instrument, including preventive maintenance, component identification and replacement, etc.

## Services Available

Tektronix, Inc. provides complete instrument repair and calibration at local Field Service Centers and at the Factory Service Center. Contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative for further information.

## TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

## General

The following test equipment and accessories, or the equivalent, is required for complete calibration of the D12 or D13. Specifications given for the test equipment are the minimum necessary for accurate calibration. Therefore, some of the specifications listed here may be less rigorous than the actual performance capabilities of the test equipment. All test equipment is assumed to be correctly calibrated and operating within the listed specification.

## Calibration Equipment Alternatives

If other test equipment is substituted, control settings or calibration setup may need altering to meet the requirements of the equipment used. Detailed operating instructions for the test equipment are not given in this procedure. Refer to the instruction manual for the test equipment if more information is needed.

## Special Calibration Fixtures

Special Tektronix calibration fixtures are used in this procedure only when they facilitate instrument calibration. These special calibration fixtures are available from Tektronix, Inc. Order by part number through your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

## Test Instruments

1. Vertical plug-in units. Three Tektronix 5A-series amplifiers of the same type are needed for checking $X-Y$ phase relationship; however, only two need be used if the procedure is altered slightly.
2. Time-base plug-in unit. Tektronix 5 B 10 N or 5 B 12 N recommended.
3. DC voltmeter. Minimum sensitivity rating, 3600 volts full scale with an accuracy of at least $3 \%$.
4. Low-frequency sine-wave generator. Frequency, 2 hertz to at least 2 megahertz; output amplitude, from about 0.1 volt to 20 volts peak to peak. For example, General Radio 1310-B Oscillator (use a General Radio 274-QBJ Adapter to provide BNC output).
5. Standard amplitude calibrator. Frequency, about one kilohertz; square-wave output amplitude, 0.2 volt. DC voltage outputs, + and -5 for checking Z-Axis inputs. Tektronix Calibration Fixture 067-0502-01 fills all of these requirements.

## Accessories

1. Coaxial cable. 50 ohms impedance, 42 -inch length, BNC connectors. Tektronix Part No. 012-0057-01.
2. Dual-input cable. Provides matched signal paths to the X and Y channels; BNC ;connectors. Tektronix Part No. 067-0525-00.
3. Test lead to connect signal from CALIBRATION loop to the vertical input.

## SHORT-FORM PROCEDURE AND INDEX

D12/D13 Serial No.
Calibration Date
Calibrated By

1. Check/Adjust Power Supplies

Page 3-3
Low-Voltage Supplies: Check that each supply is within the tolerance listed in Table 3-1.

High-Voltage Supply: Meter reading between HV test point and ground is $-3400 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 170 \mathrm{~V}$. Adjust R275.
2. Check/Adjust CRT Operation

Page 3-3
Intensity Range (both beams): Adjust R442 (Left Inten Range) and R242 (Right Inten Range) to establish CRT bias.
Astigmatism (both Beams): Adjust R486 (Left Astig) and. R286, (Right Astig) for sharp displays.
Trace Alignment: Adjust TRACE ROTATION to align the trace parallel to the center graticule line.
Geometry: Adjust R289 (Geom) and R145 (Dynamic Geometry) for minimum curvature of traces at screen edges. Beam Alignment and Horizontal Sensitivity: Adjust R285 (Beam Registration) to align the beams at screen center. Adjust R455 (Horiz Bal) to calibrate horizontal sensitivity at screen edges.
3. Check/Adjust Storage Operation

Page 3-4
+370 -Volt Supply: Meter reading between TP2 and ground is $+370 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 7 \mathrm{~V}$. Adjust R387 ( +370 V Adj).
Operating Level: Adjust R350 (Store Level) for best stored display with Erase Selector pushed in.
Store Balance: Adjust R370 (Store Bal) for stored display with Erase Selector button out. Operating level and store balance levels must match.
Collimation: Adjust R390 (CE1) for full screen coverage and best uniform brightness over the storage target area.
Non-Store: Adjust R395 (Non-Store) so screen erases promptly and completely when changing from store to non-store mode.
Writing Speed: Check that writing speed is $\geq 20$ divisions millisecond.
4. Check/Adjust CRT Deflection System

Page 3-5
Horizontal Centering and Sweep Magnifier Registration: Adjust R675 (Horiz Cent) to establish the horizontal electrical zero at the screen center.

Vertical and Horizontal Amplifier Gain: Adjust R116 (Right Vert Gain), R176 (Left Vert Gain), and R136 (Horiz Gain) to providé calibrated deflection factor. Adjust R385 (Sensitivity Correction) in the Store mode.
X-Y Phasing: Check that phase difference between identical amplifier units is $1^{\circ}$ or less. Adjust C 115 (Right Phase) and C175 (Left Phase).
5. Check Z-Axis Amplifier

Page 3-6
External Intensity Input: +5 V turns the CRT beam on from an off level; -5 V turns the beam off from an on level.
Beam Finder: Traces can be located.
6. Check Calibrator Loop

Page 3-6
Amplitude and Frequency: Output amplitude is 400 mV ; frequency is twice the power-line frequency.

## CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

## Preparation

## NOTE

This instrument should be adjusted at an ambient temperature between $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (between $+68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and $+86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) for best overall accuracy.

1. The D12 or D13 Display Unit is operated with a 5100 series Power Supply/Amplifier unit, forming an oscilloscope mainframe. Remove the side and bottom cabinet panels.
2. Insert an amplifier plug-in unit in each vertical plug-in compartment (left and center). Insert a time-base plug-in unit in the horizontal (right) compartment.
3. Connect the oscilloscope to the power source for which it is wired.
4. Set the controls as given under Initial Control Settings.
5. Allow a 20 minute warm up time before performing the calibration procedure.

## Initial Control Settings

## NOTE

Do not preset internal controls unless they are known to be significantly out of adjustment, or unless repairs have been made in the circuit. In these instances, the particular controls can be set to midrange.

| - | D12/D13 |
| :---: | :---: |
| LEFT VERT |  |
| INTENSITY | Counterclockwise |
| FOCUS | Midrange |
| RIGHT VERT |  |
| INTENSITY | Counterclockwise |
| FOCUS | Midrange |
| POWER | ON |
| STORE (UPPER and LOWER) | Non-Store (button out) |
| BRIGHTNESS (Y-T) | Clockwise |


|  | Amplifier Units |
| :--- | :--- |
| (both) |  |
| Display | On |
| Position | Midrange |
| Volts/Div | 50 mV |
| Variable | Calibrated (fully <br> clockwise) |
| Input Coupling | DC, GND |


| Time Base Unit |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Display |  |
| Position | Alt (button out) <br> Sweep starts at the left <br> edge of the graticule. |
| Seconds/Div | 0.5 ms |
| Variable | Calibrated (fully <br> clockwise) |
| Owp Mag (button out) |  |

## 1. Check/Adjust Power Supplies

## LOW-VOLTAGE SUPPLIES

a. Connect the DC voltmeter between each low-voltage test point and ground.
b. CHECK-Each supply is within the tolerance listed in table 3-1.
NOTTE

The tolerance in Table 3-1 includes the possible $3 \%$ measurement error of the VOM. If a supply is outside the listed tolerance, refer to the Calibration section of the 5100 -series Oscilloscope System manual for complete calibration instructions.

TABLE 3-1

| Supply | Tolerance |
| :---: | :---: |
| -30 V | -29.025 V to -30.975 V |
| +5 V | +4.75 V to +5.25 V |
| +30 V | +28.95 V to +31.07 V |
| +205 V | +175 V to +247.5 V |

## HIGH-VOLTAGE SUPPLY

## CAUTION

Turn off instrument power when connecting and disconnecting the DC voltmeter.
c. Connect the DC voltmeter ( $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega /$ volt VOM set to measure at least -3600 volts) between ground and the -3400 volt test point.
d. CHECK-Meter reading must be -3400 volts, $\pm 170$ volts. ADJUST-R275, High Voltage, for -3400 volts.
e. Disconnect the DC voltmeter.

## 2. Check/Adjust CRT Operation

If you are beginning calibration with this step, set the frontpanel controls as listed under Initial Control Settings.

## INTENSITY RANGE (BOTH BEAMS)

a. Advance the LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT INTENSITY controls clockwise and check that traces can be obtained, then turn the controls fully counterclockwise.
b. ADJUST-Temporarily set R442 (Left Inten Range) and R242 (Right Inten Range) so two faint traces are visible. Slowly turn each INTENSITY control clockwise until its trace starts to brighten, then set the INTENSITY control $30^{\circ}$ clockwise (1 division marked on the panel adjacent to the knob) of this point. Adjust R442 and R242 clockwise until the beams just disappear. The INTENSITY controls can now be adjusted for traces of normal brightness.

## ASTIGMATISM (BOTH BEAMS)

c. Connect the low-frequency sine-wave generator output to the left and right vertical plug-in unit input connectors through a coaxial cable and a dual-input cable. Set the sine-wave generator for a 2 -kilohertz, minimum amplitude output.
d. Set the input coupling switches of both vertical units to DC and adiust the sine-wave generator so both displays are about 6 divisions in amplitude. Adjust the time-base triggering controls for a stable display.
e. ADJUST-R486, Left Astig, and the front-panel LEFT VERT FOCUS control for best focus of overall left display; R286, Right Astig, and the front-panel RIGHT VERT FOCUS control for best focus of overall right display.
f. Disconnect the sine-wave signal from the vertical input connectors.

## TRACE ALIGNMENT

g. Move both traces to the center of the graticule.
h. CHECK-Trace should be parallel to the center graticule line.

ADJUST-TRACE ROTATION control (rear-panel control) to align the trace horizontal.

## GEOMETRY

i. Position the left trace to the top of the graticule and the right trace to the bottom.
i. CHECK—Bowing of the traces must not exceed 0.1 division.

ADJUST-R289, Geometry, for minimum curvature of the two traces.
k. Interchange the time-base plug-in unit with either of the amplifier plug-in units to obtain a vertical sweep. Position the vertical trace to the right edge of the graticule. Readjust R289 if the bowing exceeds 0.1 division.
I. Replace the time-base plug-in unit in the horizontal compartment and the amplifier unit in the vertical compartment. Move the left trace to the bottom of the graticule and right trace to the top.
m. CHECK—Bowing of the traces "must not exceed 0.1 division.

ADJUST-R145, Dynamic Geometry, for minimum curvature of the two traces.
n. Repeat steps i through m to obtain optimum geometry of the display.

## BEAM AlIGNMENT AND HORIZONTAL SENSITIVITY

o. Connect the standard amplitude calibrator output to the left and right amplifier plug-in unit input connectors through a coaxial cable and a dual-input cable. Set the standard amplitude calibrator for a 0.2 -volt square-wave output.
p. Set the Second/Div switch to 1 ms , then position the displays so the bottom of the left display and the top of the right display are near the graticule center.
q. ADJUST-Adjust R285, Beam Registration, so the vertical transitions of both displays at the graticule vertical centerline coincide exactly (adjust horizontal positioning as required). Then adjust R455, Horiz Bal, so the vertical transitions at the left and right edges of the graticule coincide exactly.
r. Set the Input Coupling switches of both displays to GND, set the Seconds/Div switch to 0.5 ms , and disconnect the standard amplitude calibrator.

## 3. Check/Adjust Storage Operation (D13 Only)

If you are beginning calibration with this step, set the front-panel controls as listed under Initial Control Settings, except as follows:

STORE (both UPPER and In LOWER)
Erase Select (both UPPER In
and LOWER)

## +370-VOLT SUPPLY

a. Connect the DC voltmeter ( $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ /volt VOM set to measure at least +400 volts) between ground and the +370 volt test point (TP2).
b. CHECK - Meter reading must be +370 volts, $\pm 7$ volts. ADJUST-R387, +370 V Adi, for +370 volts.

## OPERATING LEVEL

c. Connect the $D C$ voltmeter between the flood-gun cathodes (pin 3 of P389) and the Store Level test point (TP1). Record the voltmeter reading so that if necessary you can return the operating level to the original setting.

## * NOTE

If CRT performance has been satisfactory, no adjustment of the Store Level control is necessary. Proceed to the Store Balance adjustment.

For replacement CRT's an information card is provided to show the optimum levels established by the factory for the individual CRT. All voltage levels associated with storage operation are made with respect to the flood-gun cathodes.
d. Locate the Writing Threshold (minimum store level) as follows:

1. Turn the INTENSITY control (either one) clockwise until the trace starts to defocus rapidly. Press the ERASE button to prepare the target area for storage.
2. Write about 3 lines per division across both targets by slewing the free-running trace vertically.
3. Carefully check the written lines for breaks or gaps of 0.025 inch or more. If no breaks or gaps are evident after 10 seconds, adjust R350, Store Level, to reduce the operating level by 5 volts.
4. Erase twice, wait 10 seconds, then write again and check for breaks or gaps.
5. Repeat this procedure of decreasing the operating voltage level in 5 -volt steps until breaks of 0.025 inch occur. This is the Writing Threshold. Note the voltage and rotate the Store Level control clockwise until the original level noted in step $c$ is reached.

## NOTE

Do not change the INTENSITY or FOCUS control settings.
e. Locate the Upper Writing Limit (maximum store level) as follows:

1. Again write about 3 lines per division. Carefully check the stored lines and background for trace spreading or background fade-up. If no trace spreading or background fade-up is evident after 10 seconds, adjust R350, Store Level, to increase the operating level by 5 volts.
2. Erase twice, wait 10 seconds, then write again and check for spreading or fade-up.
3. Repeat this procedure until trace spreading of about 0.025 inch, or background fade-up occurs. This is the Upper Writing Limit. Note this voltage.
f. Adjust R350 for an operating point midway between the Upper Writing Limit and the Writing Threshold.
g. INTERACTION-Collimation and gain are affected if the change in operating level is significant.

## STORE BALANCE

h. Move the position lead of the DC voltmeter from TP1 to the store balance test point (TP4).
i. ADJUST-R370, Store Bal, to set the store level to the same voltage as that recorded at TP1.

## COLLIMATION

i. Move the positive lead of the DC voltmeter from TP4 to the CE1 test point (TP3).
k. Write the entire screen by slowly positioning the trace vertically. If the screen fails to write, adjust the INTENSITY control slightly clockwise and repeat the process until the screen is fully written. Then furn the INTENSITY control fully counterclockwise.
I. Record the voltage reading before an adjustment is made so that if necessary you can return the collimation voltage to its original setting.
m. With the screen fully written, furn R390, CEI, fully counterclockwise, noting that the screen edges are brightened and pulled. Turn R390 slowly clockwise to the point where the bright area just covers the graticule area.
n. Erase the screen and disconnect the DC voltmeter.
o. INTERACTION-Storage capabilities and display geometry should be rechecked if a significant change was made in the collimation voltage.
p. Fully write both halves of the screen by positioning the trace.
q. ADJUST-Adjust R395, Non-Store, so background glow quickly (less than 1 second) disappears when the upper or lower screen is placed in, the non-store mode (STORE button out).

## $:$

## WRITING SPEED

r. Slowly advance the INTENSITY to the point where the trace begins to defocus rapidly.
s. Connect the sine-wave generator output to the left vertical unit input through a coaxial cable. Set the Input Coupling to DC and adjust the sine-wave generator for exactly 3.2 divisions of display amplitude at a frequency of about 1.5 kilohertz.
t. Set the time-base Sweep "Mode to Single Sweep and erase the stored display. Alternately store and erase single sweeps while increasing the sine-wave generator frequency in small increments. Allow about five seconds after each erasure before writing another display. Adjust the frequency to the highest rate that will permit the vertical transition of the sine-wave display to store anywhere on the center $6 \times 8$ division area of the screens, with no more than a $50 \%$ loss in luminance, or with the breaks in the trace not exceeding 0.025 inch. This is the maximum writing speed of the CRT.

Maximum writing speed is calculated as follows:
Writing Speed (in divisions/second $=\frac{2 \pi F}{2} \underline{V_{p-p}}$
Substituting the display amplitude of 3.2 divisions for $V_{p-p}$, the expression is reduced to

Writing Speed $\approx 10 \times \mathrm{F}$.
Thus, for example, if the sine-wave generator frequency is two kilohertz or greater, the maximum writing speed of the CRT is 20 divisions/millisecond (20,000 divisions/second) or greater.
u. CHECK-Writing speed is $\geq 20$ divisions/millisecond.

## NOTE

It may be necessary to repeat this step with a slightly higher trace intensity or store level.
v. Set the Sweep Mode to normal sweep, STORE switches to non-store, and remove the sine-wave generator.

## 4. Check/Adjust CRT Deflection System

If you are beginning calibration with this step, set the front-panel controls as listed under Initial Control Settings, except as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { INTENSITY (both) } \\
& \text { Input Coupling (both) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Vertical plug-ins)

## HORIZONTAL CENTERING/SWEEP MAGNIFIER REGISTRATION

a. Set the standard amplitude calibrator for a 0.2 -volt square wave and connect its output to the input connectors of both vertical plug-in units through a coaxial cable and dual-input cable. Position the rising edge of one of the square waves to the graticule center vertical line and push in the Swp Mag button on the time-base unit.
b. CHECK - The corresponding rising edge on the magnified sweep must be within two divisions of the graticule center.

ADJUST-While switching between magnified and unmagnified displays, alternately adjust R675, Horiz Cent (see Fig. 5-1 in the 5103 N Oscilloscope System manual for location), and the horizontal Position control until the rising edge of both the unmagnified and magnified displays is at the graticule center.

## VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER GAIN

## NOTE

Use two amplifier plug-ins known to be accurately calibrated, or verify their correct calibration by applying a known signal and measuring the differential output at contacts A7 and B7 of the plugin connector. The deflection factor at the output is 50 millivolts/division.
c. CHECK-Vertical deflection of each display is 4 divisions, $\pm 0.04$ division.

ADJUST-R176, Left Vert Gain, and R116, Right Vert Gain, so the vertical deflection of each display is exactly 4 divisions.
d. Temporarily disconnect the calibrator signal and remove the time-base unit from the oscilloscope mainframe. Install a third amplifier unit into the horizontal compartment, then reconnect the 0.2 -volt calibrator signal through a dual-input cable to the input connectors of the left vertical and horizontal amplifier units.
e. Set the input coupling of the amplifier unit in the horizontal compartment to DC and its Volts/Div switch to 50 mV . The display should be two dots joined by a diagonal line. The dots represent opposite corners of a square having sides 4 divisions in length. Adjust the Position controls to center the display.
f. CHECK-Overall horizonfial width of display is 4 divisions, $\pm 0.04$ division.

ADJUST-R136, Horiz Gain, so the horizontal deflection is exactly 4 divisions.
g. Push in both STORE buttons and erase the screens (D13 only; for the D12 proceed to step i).
h. CHECK-Vertical and horizontal deflection does not change when switching between store and non-store modes.

ADJUST-R385, Sensitivity Correction, so the deflection sensitivity is the same for the store mode as it is for the nonstore mode.
i. Set both STORE switches to non-store (buttons out).

## Calibration-D12/D13

## X-Y PHASING

i. Set the low-frequency sine-wave generator for a 100 kilohertz, minimum amplitude output. Move the coaxial cable from the standard amplitude calibrator output to the sinewave generator output to apply the sine-wave signal to the amplifier plug-in units.
k. Adjust the vertical and horizontal Position controls to center the diagonal display, then increase the sine-wave generator amplitude until the display is 6 divisions vertically and horizontally.
$:$
I. CHECK-The opening of the loop measured on the graticule center line is 0.07 division or less. This indicates a phase difference of $1^{\circ}$ or less between the vertical and horizontal deflection systems.

ADJUST-C175, Left Phase, for minimum loop opening (a straight line) in the diagonal display.
m . Move the calibrator signal (dual-input cable) from the left amplifier unit input to the right amplifier unit input.
n. CHECK-_Phase difference between right vertical and horizontal deflection systems is $1^{\circ}$ or less.

ADJUST-C115, Right Phase, for minimum loop opening in the diagonal display.
o. Remove the low-frequency sine-wave generator. Remove the amplifier unit from the horizontal compartment and re-install the time-base unit.

## BANDWIDTH

The requirement of the deflection amplifiers with respect to bandwidth is that the response is sufficient to pass a signal from any 5A-series plug-in unit. To verify system bandwidth, refer to the calibration sections of the individual plug-in unit manuals.

## 5. Check Z Axis Amplifier

Set the front-panel controls as listed under Initial control Settings, except as follows:

INTENSITY (both)
Adjust for normal brightness.

## EXTERNAL INTENSITY INPUTS

a. Turn the INTENSITY controls until the traces cannot be seen, but do not turn the controls fully counterclockwise.
b. Connect the standard amplitude calibrator output to the LEFT VERTICAL and RIGHT VERTICAL EXT INTENSITY INPUT connectors through a coaxial cable and a dual-input cable. Set the calibrator for a +5 -volt DC output.
c. CHECK—Traces of normal brightness are displayed.
d. Disconnect the calibrator signal and adjust the INTENSITY controls for traces of normal brightness. Set the standard amplitude calibrator for -5-volt DC output and reconnect the calibrator signal to the EXT INTENSITY INPUTS.
e. CHECK-Traces are not visible.
f. Remove the standard amplitude calibrator.

## BEAM FINDER

g. Press the BEAM FINDER button and observe that the traces brighten slightly and compress into the graticule area.
h. CHECK-While holding the BEAM FINDER button in, neither trace can be positioned off screen.
i. Reposition the traces as desired and release the BEAM FINDER.

## 6. Check Calibrator Loop

Set the front-panel controls as listed under Initial Control Settings, except as follows:

LEFT VERT INTENSITY
Left Vertical Plug-In Volts/Div . 1 Input Coupling DC
Right Vertical Plug-In Display Off
a. Connect the front-panel CALIBRATOR loop to the left vertical plug-in unit input connector using a test lead. Adjust the time-base unit to trigger on the calibrator signal and set the Seconds/Div switch to display a few cycles of the waveform.
b. CHECK-Display amplitude is 4 divisions, $\pm 0.04$ division ( 400 millivolts). Frequency of the calibrator signal is twice the power-line frequency, which can be determined by measuring the length of time for two cycles of display and taking the reciprocal.
c. Disconnect all test equipment.

This completes the calibration procedure.

## SECTION 4

## PARTS LISTS AND DIAGRAMS

## Symbols and Reference Designators

Electrical components shown on the diagrams are in the following units unless noted otherwise:

$: \quad$| Capacitors $=\quad$Values one or greater are in picofarads $(\mathrm{pF})$. <br>  <br> Values less than one are in microfarads $(\mu \mathrm{F})$. |
| :--- |
| Resistors $=\quad \operatorname{Ohms}(\Omega)$ |

Symbols used on the diagrams are based on USA Standard Y32.2-1967.
Logic symbology is based on MIL-STD-806B in terms of positive logic. Logic symbols depict the logic function performed and may differ from the manufacturer's data.

The following special symbols are used on the diagrams:


The following prefix letters are used as reference designators to identify components or assemblies on the diagrams.

A Assembly, separable or repairable (circuit board, etc.)
AT Attenuator, fixed or variable
B Motor
BT Battery
C Capacitor, fixed or variable
CR Diode, signal or rectifier
DL Delay line
DS Indicating device (lamp)
F Fuse
FL Filter
H Heat dissipating device (heat sink, heat radiator, etc.)
HR Heater
J Connector, stationary portion
K Relay
L Inductor, fixed or variable

LR Inductor/resistor combination
M Meter
Q Transistor or silicon-controlled rectifier
P Connector, movable portion
R Resistor, fixed or variable
RT Thermistor
S Switch
T Transformer
TP Test point
U Assembly, inseparable or non-repairable (integrated circuit, etc.)
V Electron tube
VR Voltage regulator (zener diode, etc.)
Y Crystal

## - PARTS LIST ABBREVIATIONS

| BHB | binding head brass |
| :---: | :---: |
| BHS | binding head steel |
| cap. | capacitor |
| cer | ceramic |
| comp | composition |
| conn | connector |
| CRT | cathode-ray tube |
| csk | countersunk |
| DE | double end |
| dia | diameter |
| div | division |
| elect. | electrolytic |
| EMC | electrolytic, metal cased |
| EMT | electrolytic, metal tubular |
| ext | external |
| F \& 1 | focus and intensity |
| FHB | flat head brass |
| FHS | flat head steel |
| Fil HB | fillister head brass |
| Fil HS | fillister head steel |
| h | height or high |
| hex. | hexagonal |
| HHB | hex head brass |
| HHS | hex head steel |
| HSB | hex socket brass |
| HSS | hex socket steel |
| ID | inside diameter |
| inc | incandescent |


| int | internal |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 g | length or long |
| met. | metal |
| mtg hdw | mounting hardware |
| OD | outside diameter |
| OHB | oval head brass |
| OHS | oval head steel |
| P/O | part of |
| PHB | pan head brass |
| PHS | pan head steel |
| plstc | plastic |
| PMC | paper, metal cased |
| poly | polystyrene |
| prec | precision |
| PT | paper, tubular |
| PTM | paper or plastic, tubular, molded |
| RHB * | round head brass |
| RHS | round head steel |
| SE | single end |
| $S N$ or $S / N$ | serial number |
| S or SW | switch |
| TC | temperature compensated |
| THB | truss head brass |
| thk | thick $:$ |
| THS | truss head steel |
| tub. | tubular |
| var | variable |
| w | wide or width |
| WW | wire-wound |

# REPLACEABLE <br> 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.

## SPECIAL NOTES AND SYMBOLS

X000 Part first added at this serial number

## ITEM NAME

In the Parts List, an Item Name is separated from the description by a colon (:). Because of space limitations, an Item Name may sometimes appear as incomplete. For further Item Name identification, the U.S. Federal Cataloging Handbook H6-1 can be utilized where possible.

## ABBREVIATIONS

| ACTR | ACTUATOR | PLSTC | PLASTIC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ASSY | ASSEMBLY | QTZ | QUARTZ |
| CAP | CAPACITOR | RECP | RECEPTACLE |
| CER | CERAMIC | RES | RESISTOR |
| CKT | CIRCUIT | RF | RADIO FREQUENCY |
| COMP | COMPOSITION | SEL | SELECTED |
| CONN | CONNECTOR | SEMICOND | SEMICONDUGTOR |
| ELCTLT | ELECTROLYTIC | SENS | SENSITIVE |
| ELEC | ELECTRICAL | VAR | VARIABLE |
| INCAND | INCANDESCENT | WW | WIREWOUND |
| LED | LIGHT EMITTANG DIODE | XFMR | TRANSFORMER |
| NONWIR | NON WIREWOUND | XTAL | CRYSTAL |


| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00213 | NYTRONICS, COMPONENTS GROUP, INC., |  |  |
|  | SUBSIDIARY OF NYTRONICS, INC. | ORANGE STREET P o box 128 | DARLINGTON, SC 29532 PICKENS, SC 29671 |
| 00853 | SANGAMO ELECTRIC CO., S. CAROLINA DIV. | P O bOX 128 | PICKENS, SC 29671 |
| 01121 | ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY | 1201 2ND STREET SOUTH | MILWAUKEE, WI 53204 |
| 04222 | AVX CERAMICS, DIVISION OF AVX CORP. | P O BOX 867, 19TH AVE. SOUTH | MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29577 |
| 04713 | MOTOROLA, INC., SEMICONDUCTOR PROD. DIV. | 5005 E MCDOWELL RD, PO BOX 20923 | PHOENIX, AZ 85036 |
| 07910 | TELEDYNE SEMIGONDUCTOR | 12515 CHADRON AVE. | HAWTHORNE, CA 90250 |
| 08806 | general electric co., miniature <br> Lamp products department | NELA PARK | CLEVELAND, OH 44112 |
| 09023 | CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRONIC DIVISION FEDERAL PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO. | 2652 DALRYMPLE ST. | SANFORD, NC 27330 |
| 10582 | CTS Of ASHEVILLE, INC. | MILLS GAP RoAd | SKYLAND, NC 28776 |
| 12697 | CLAROSTAT mFG. CO., inc. | LOWER WASHINGTON STREET | DOVER, NH 03820 |
| 13511 | amphenol cardre div., bunker ramo corp. |  | LOS GATOS, CA 95030 |
| 23880 | StANFORD APPLIED ENGINEERING, INC. | 340 martin ave. | SANTA Clara, Ca 95050 |
| 28480 | hewlett-packard co., CORPORATE HQ. | 1501 PAGE MILL RD. | palo alto, CA 94304 |
| 31514 | STANFORD APPLIED ENGINEERING, INC. adVanced packaging div. | 3080 AIRWAY DRIVE | COSTA MESA, CA 92626 |
| 52769 | SPrague goodman elec., inc. | 134 FULTON AVENUE | GARDEN CITY PARK, NY 11040 |
| 56289 | Sprague electric co. |  | NORTH ADAMS, MA 01247 |
| 71400 | BUSSMAN MFG., DIVISION OF MCGRAWEDISON CO. | 2536 W. UNIVERSITY ST. | ST. LOUIS, MO 63107 |
| 71450 | CTS CORP. | 905 N. WEST BLVD | ELKHART, IN 46514 |
| 72982 | ERIE TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, INC. | 644 W. 12TH ST. | ERIE, PA 16512 |
| 73138 | beckman instruments, inc., helipot div. | 2500 HARBOR BLVD. | FULLERTON, CA 92634 |
| 75042 | TRW ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, IRC FIXED RESISTORS, PHILADELPHIA DIVISION | $401 \mathrm{~N}_{2}$. BROAD ST. | Philadelphia, PA 19108 |
| 76055 | MALLORY CONTROLS, CO., DIV. OF MALLORY P. R., AND CO., INC. | State Rd. 28 W., P O box 327 | FRANKFORT, IN 46041 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. | P 0 box 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 81073 | GRAYHILL, INC. | 561 ,hillgrove ave., po box 373 | LA Grange, il 60525 |
| 81439 | THERM-O-DISC, INC. | 1320 S MAIN, P O BOX 1538 | MANSFIELD, OH 44907 |
| 81483 | INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER CORP. | 9220 SUNSET BLVD. | LOS ANGELES, CA 90069 |
| 90201 | MALLORY CAPACITOR CO., DIV. OF P. R. MALLORY AND CO., INC. | 3029 E. WASHINGTON STREET <br> P. O. BOX 372 | INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206 |
| 91637 | DALE ELECTRONICS, INC. | P. O. BOX 609 | COLUMBUS, NE 68601 |
| 91929 | HONEYWELL, INC., MICRO SWITCH DIV. | CHICAGO \& SPRING STS. | FREEPORT, IL 61032 |
| 95238 | CONTINENTAL CONNECTOR CORP. | 34-63 56TH ST. | WOODSIDE, NY 11377 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Mod Eff | el No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al | 670-1508-00 | B010100 | B049999 | CKT BOARD ASSY: DEFLECTION AMPL * D12 ONLY | 80009 | 670-1508-00 |
| Al | 670-1508-01 | в050000 | B081767 | CKT bOARD ASSY: DEFLECTION AMPL * D12 ONLY | 80009 | 670-1508-01 |
| Al | 670-1508-03 | в081768 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:DEFLECTION AMPL * Dl2 ONLY | 80009 | 670-1508-03 |
| Al | 670-1508-00 | B010100 | B049999 | CKT BOARD ASSY:DEFLECTION AMPL * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 670-1508-00 |
| Al | 670-1508-01 | в050000 | B103057 | CKT BOARD ASSY: DEFLECTION AMPL * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 670-1508-01 |
| Al | 670-1508-03 | B103058 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY: DEFLECTION AMPL * Dl3 ONLY | 80009 | 670-1508-03 |
| C106 | 283-0598-00 | в010100 | в081767 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAP., FXD,MICA D:253PF,5\%,300V } \\ & \text { * D12 ONLY } \end{aligned}$ | 00853 | D153E2530J0 |
| C106 | 283-0698-00 | в081768 |  | CAP., FXD,MICA D: 390PF, 1\%,500V <br> * D12 ONLY | 09023 | CDI5ED391F03 |
| C106 | 283-0598-00 | B010100 | B103057 | CAP., FXD,MICA D:253PF,5\%,300V <br> * D13 ONLY | 00853 | D153E2530J0 |
| C106 | 283-0698-00 | B103058 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAP., FXD,MICA D: 390PF, } 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { * Di3 ONLY } \end{aligned}$ | 09023 | CD15ED391F03 |
| C115 | 281-0027-00 | B010100 | B049999X | CAP., VAR, PLSTC:0.7-3PF, 350V | 72982 | 535-017 |
| C116 | 283-0598-00 | B010100 | B049999 | CAP., FXD, MICA D: $253 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 300 \mathrm{~V}$ | 00853 | D153E2530J0 |
| C116 | 281-0118-00 | B050000 |  | CAP., VAR, MICA D: 8-90PF,750V | 52769 | GMC20400 |
| C126 | 283-0604-00 | B010100 | B081767 | CAP., FXD, MICA ${ }^{\text {- }}$ : $304 \mathrm{PF}, 2 \%, 300 \mathrm{~V}$ | 00853 | D153F304060 |
| C126 | ----------00 | B081768 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { * D12 ONLY } \\ & \text { CAP.,FXD,MICA D: } 410 \mathrm{PF}, 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { * D12 ONLY } \end{aligned}$ | 00853 | D155F411F0 |
| C126 | 283-0604-00 | B010100 | B103057 | CAP.,FXD,MICA D:304PF, 2\%,300V <br> * D13 ONLY | 00853 | D153F304060 |
| C126 | 283-0628-00 | B103058 |  | CAP., FXD, MICA D: $410 \mathrm{PF}, 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 00853 | D155F411F0 |
|  | ----- ----- |  |  | * D13 ONLY |  |  |
| C136 | 283-0598-00 | B010100 | B049999 | CAP., FXD, MICA D: $253 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 300 \mathrm{~V}$ | 00853 | D153E2530J0 |
| C136 | 283-0672-00 | B050000 |  | CAP., FXD, MICA D: $200 \mathrm{PF}, 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 00853 | D155F201F0 |
| C166 | 283-0598-00 | в010100 | B081767 | CAP., FXD,MICA D: 253PF, 5\% , 300V * D12 ONLY | 00853 | D153E2530J0 |
| C166 | 283-0698-00 | B081768 |  | CAP., FXD, MICA D: 390PF, $1 \%$, 500V | 09023 | CDI5ED391F03 |
| C166 | ----- ----- | B010100 | B103057 | * D12 ONLY <br> CAP., FXD,MICA D: 253PF, $5 \%$, 300V <br> * D13 ONLY | 00853 | D153E2530J0 |
| C166 | 283-0698-00 | в103058 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAP., FXD,MICA D: 390PF, } 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { * DI3 ONLY } \end{aligned}$ | 09023 | CDI5ED391F03 |
| C175 | 281-0027-00 | B010100 | B049999X | CAP., VAR, PLSTC:0.7-3PF, 350V | 72982 | 535-017 |
| C176 | 283-0598-00 | B010100 | B049999 | CAP., FXD, MICA D: $253 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 300 \mathrm{~V}$ | 00853 | D153E2530J0 |
| C176 | 281-0118-00 | B050000 |  | CAP., VAR,MICA D: 8-90PF,750V | 52769 | GMC20400 |
| CR141 | 152-0008-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:GERMANIUM, 75v,60MA | 80009 | 152-0008-00 |
| CR142 | 152-0008-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:GERMANIUM, $75 \mathrm{v}, 60 \mathrm{MA}$ | 80009 | 152-0008-00 |
| CR146 | 152-0061-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,175V,100MA | 80009 | 152-0061-00 |
| CR147 | 152-0061-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175v, 100MA | 80009 | 152-0061-00 |
| CR149 | 152-0061-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V,100MA | 80009 | 152-0061-00 |
| Q104 | 151-0279-00 | B010100 | B079999 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN <br> * Dl2 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0279-00 |
| Q104 | 151-0150-00 | в080000 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN <br> * D12 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |
| Q104 | 151-0279-00 | в010100 | B099999 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0279-00 |



| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Mo Eff | No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R108 | 308-0539-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, WW:2.25K OHM, 0.5\%,3W | 91637 | RS2BK22500D |
| R112 | 316-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 47 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4701 |
| R113 | 316-0390-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 39 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3901 |
| R114 | 308-0668-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, WW:6.2K OHM, 3\%,7W | 00213 | 1600S62000H |
| R116 | 311-1132-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 100 OHM, 0.50 W | 73138 | 91D-R100 |
| R117 | 316-0470-00 | B010100 | B049999X | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 47 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4701 |
| R118 | 308-0539-80 |  |  | RES., FXD, WW: 2.25K OHM, 0.5\%, 3W | 91637 | RS2BK22500D |
| R122 | 316-0470-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 47 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4701 |
| R123 | 316-0390-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 39 OHM, 10\%, 0.25 W | 01121 | CB3901 |
| R124 | 308-0668-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, WW: 6. 2 K OHM, 3\%,7W | 00213 | 1600 S 62000 H |
| R126 | 321-0128-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, FILM: 210 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G210R0F |
| R128 | 308-0539-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, WW: 2.25 K OHM, 0.5\%,3W | 91637 | RS2BK22500D |
| R132 | 316-0470-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 47 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4701 |
| R133 | 316-0390-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 39 OHM, 10\%, 0.25W | 01121 | CB3901 |
| R134 | 308-0668-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, WW: 6. 2 K OHM, 3\%, 7 W | 00213 | 1600S62000H |
| R136 | 311-1132-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 100 OHM, 0.50 W | 73138 | 91D-R100 |
| R137 | 316-0470-00 | B010100 | B049999X | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:47 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4701 |
| R138 | 308-0539-00 | - |  | RES.,FXD,WW:2.25K OHM,0.5\%,3W | 91637 | RS2BK22500D |
| R141 | 315-0162-00 | 4. |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1.6 K OHM , $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1625 |
| R142 | 315-0162-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1.6 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1625 |
| R144 | 315-0183-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 18 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R145 | 311-1153-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 5 K OHM, 0.50 W | 73138 | 91-69-0 |
| R147 | 315-0154-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 150 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1545 |
| R148 | 301-0243-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 24 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB2435 |
| R148 | 304-0473-00 | B060000 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN:47K OHM, 10\%,1W | 01121 | GB4731 |
| R151 | 315-0754-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 750 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7545 |
| R152 | 315-0753-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 75 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB7535 |
| R153 | 315-0563-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 56 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5635 |
| R154 | 301-0392-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 3.9 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB3925 |
| R157 | 315-0822-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 8.2K OHM , 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8225 |
| R162 | 316-0470-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 47 OHM, 10\%, 0.25W | 01121 | CB4701 |
| R163 | 316-0390-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 39 OHM, 10\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3901 |
| R164 | 308-0668-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,WW:6.2K OHM, 3\%,7W | 00213 | 1600S62000H |
| R166 | 321-0128-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, FILM: 210 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G210ROF |
| R168 | 308-0539-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,WW:2.25K OHM,0.5\%,3W | 91637 | RS2BK22500D |
| R172 | 316-0470-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 47 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4701 |
| R173 | 316-0390-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 39 OHM, 10\%, 0.25W | 01121 | CB3901 |
| R174 | 308-0668-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, WW: 6. 2 K OHM, 3\%, 7 W | 00213 | 1600S62000H |
| R176 | 311-1132-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 100 OHM, 0.50 W | 73138 | 91D-R100 |
| R177 | 316-0470-00 | B010100 | B049999X | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 47 OHM, 10\%, 0.25W | 01121 | CB4701 |
| R178 | 308-0539-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, WW: 2.25 K OHM, $0.5 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | RS2BK22500D |
| R179 | 301-0561-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 560 OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB5615 |
|  | $*$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| A2 | 670-1453-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY: DUAL BEAM AUXILIARY | $\because 80009$ | 670-1453-00 |
| C715 | 283-0000-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{UF},+100-0 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| CR702 | 152-0185-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,40PIV,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR712 | 152-0185-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 40PIV, 150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| Q701 | 151-0192-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN, SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q702 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| Q711 | 151-0192-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q712 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R701 | 315-0393-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 39 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3935 |
| R702 | 321-0222-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 2 K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G20000F |
| R703 | 315-0822-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 8.2 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB8225 |
| R705 | 316-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10K OHM, 10\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1031 |
| R708 | 315-0273-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R709 | 315-0273-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 27 K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R710 | 321-0159-00 | * | RES.,FXD,FILM:442 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G442R0F |
| R711 | 315-0393-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 39 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3935 |
| R712 | 321-0222-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 2 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G20000F |
| R713 | 315-0822-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 8.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB8225 |
| R715 | 316-0101-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1011 |

A3 670-1503-00

| C241 | 283-0261-00 | $\bullet$ |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 4000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C243 | 283-0021-00 | \% |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 0.001 l , $20 \%, 5000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C247 | 283-0261-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI:0.01UF, 20\%,4000V |
| C248 | 283-0261-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 4000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C251 | 290-0194-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, ELCTLT: $10 \mathrm{UF},+50-10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C252 | 283-0617-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,MICA D:4700PF, $10 \%$, 300V |
| C253 | 283-0068-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: 0 ".01UF, +100-0\%, 500V |
| C254 | 283-0059-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $1 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C258 | 283-0059-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $1 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C259 | 283-0208-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI; $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%$, 200V |
| C264 | 283-0004-00 | XB040000 |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:0.02UF, (NOM VALUE), SEL |
| C269 | 283-0198-00 | B010100 | B069999 | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | ----- ----- |  |  | * D12 ONLY |
| C269 | 283-0208-00 | B070000 |  | ```CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.22UF,10%,200V * Dl2 ONLY``` |
| C269 | 283-0198-00 | B010100 | B079999 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.22UF,20\%,50V * D13 ONLY |
| C269 | 283-0208-00 | B080000 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.22 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%$ \% 200 V |
|  | ----- ----- |  |  | * D13 ONLY |
| C272 | 283-0021-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 5000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C276 | 283-0119-00 | B010100 | B039999X | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $2200 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C279 | 283-0078-00 | B010100 | B039999X | CAP., FXD, CER DI:0.001UF,20\%,500V |
| C441 | 283-0261-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI:0.01UF, 20\%,4000V |
| C443 | 283-0021-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:0.001UF,20\%,5000V |
| C452 | 283-0211-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:0.1UF, $10 \%$, 200V |
| C458 | $283-0211-00$ |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI:0.1UF, $10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| CR204 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA |
| CR208 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA |
| CR221 | 152-0061-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V,100MA |
| CR224 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA |
| CR234 | 152-0061-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 175V,100MA |
| CR238 | 152-0061-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $175 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{MA}$ |
| CR241 | 152-0242-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 225V,200MA |
| CR242 | 152-0242-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 225V, 200MA |
| CR243 | 152-0242-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 225V,200MA |
| CR244 | 152-0242-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,225V,200MA |
| CR247 | 152-0409-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 12,000V,5MA |
| CR253 | 152-0414-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 200V,0.75A |

80009 670-1503-00

| 56289 | 575 C 1 Al |
| :--- | :--- |
| 72982 | $848-556-\mathrm{Y} 5 \mathrm{~S}-102 \mathrm{M}$ |
| 56289 | $575 \mathrm{ClA1}$ |
| 56289 | 575 C 1 Al |
| 56289 | 30 D 106 F 100 DC 4 |
| 00853 | D 193 F 472 K 0 |
|  |  |
| 56289 | 19 C 241 |
| 72982 | 8131 N 031 Z 5 U 0105 Z |
| 72982 | 8131 N 031 Z 5 U 0105 Z |
| 72982 | 8151 N 230 C 224 K |
| 72982 | $855-558-\mathrm{Z} 5 \mathrm{~V} 0203 \mathrm{Z}$ |
| 72982 | 8121 N 083 Z 50224 M |
|  |  |
| 72982 | 8151 N 230 C 224 K |
| 72982 | 8121 N 083 Z 5 U 0224 M |
| 72982 | 8151 N 230 C 224 K |


| 72982 | $848-556-Y 5 S-102 \mathrm{M}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 72982 | $855-535 \mathrm{~B} 222 \mathrm{~J}$ |
| 56289 | 20 C 114 A 8 |
| 56289 | 575 C 1 Al |
| 72982 | $848-556-\mathrm{Y} 5 \mathrm{~S}-102 \mathrm{M}$ |
|  |  |
| 72982 | $8141 \mathrm{~N} 210 \times 7 \mathrm{R} 0104 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| 72982 | 8141 N 210 X 7 R 0104 K |

80009 152-0141-02
-80009 152-0141-02
80009 152-0061-00
80009 152-0141-02
80009 152-0061-00
80009 152-0061-00

80009 152-0242-00
80009 152-0242-00
80009 152-0242-00
80009 152-0242-00
80009 152-0409-00 80009 152-0414-00

| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Mod Eff | el No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR255 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR256 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR262 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR264 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR404 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR408 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR421 | 152-0061-90 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,175V,100MA | 80009 | 152-0061-00 |
| CR424 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR434. | 152-0061-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,175V,100MA | 80009 | 152-0061-00 |
| CR438 | 152-0061-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, $175 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{MA}$ | 80009 | 152-0061-00 |
| CR441 | 152-0242-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,225V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0242-00 |
| CR442 | 152-0242-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 225V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0242-00 |
| CR443 | 152-0242-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 225V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0242-00 |
| CR444 | 152-0242-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 225V, 200MA | 80009 | 152-0242-00 |
| DS240 | 150-0030-00 | XB080000 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS * Dl2 ONLY | 08806 | A2B-T |
| DS240 | 150-0030-00 | $\text { XB } 100000$ |  | LAMP, GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS * D13 ONLY | 08806 | A2B-T |
| DS242 | 150-0030-00 | XB080000 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS * Dl2 ONLY | 08806 | A2B-T |
| DS242 | 150-0030-00 | XB100000 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS * D13 ONLY | 08806 | A2B-T |
| DS440 | 150-0030-00 | XB080000 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON,,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS * D12 ONLY | 08806 | A2B-T |
| DS440 | 150-0030-00 | XB100000 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS * D13 ONLY | 08806 | A2B-T |
| DS442 | 150-0030-00 | XB080000 |  | LAMP,GLOW: NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS * D12 ONLY | 08806 | A2B-T |
| DS442 | 150-0030-00 | XB100000 |  | LAMP,GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS * D13 ONLY | 08806 | A2B-T |
| F201 | 159-0003-00 |  |  | FUSE, CARTRIDGE:3AG, 1.6A, 250V,SLOW-BLOW <br> * domestic (l20V nominal Line) | 71400 | MDX16-10 |
| F201 | 159-0019-00 |  |  | FUSE,CARTRIDGE:3AG,1A,250V,SLOW BLOW <br> * Export (240V nominal Zine) | 71400 | MDL1 |
| J203 | 131-0955-00 |  |  | CONNECTOR, RCPT, : BNC , FEMALE, W/HARDWARE | 13511 | 31-279 |
| J403 | 131-0955-00 |  |  | CONNECTOR, RCPT, : BNC, FEMALE, W/HARDWARE | 13511 | 31-279 |
| L259 | 108-0564-00 |  |  | COIL, RF:FIXED, 74UH | 80009 | 108-0564-00 |
| L291 | 108-0644-00 |  |  | COIL, TUBE DEFLE:TRACE ROTATOR | 80009 | 108-0644-00 |
| Q206 | 151-0341-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0341-00 |
| Q214 | 151-0341-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0341-00 |
| Q218 | 151-0341-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0341-00 |
| Q224 | - 1 1-0341-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, NPN | 80009 | 151-0341-00 |
| Q232 | 151-0228-00 | B010100 | B081728 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP, SEL FROM $2 N 4888$ * Dl2 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0228-00 |
| Q232 | 151-0350-00 | B081729 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP <br> * Dl2 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0350-00 |
| Q232 | 151-0228-00 | B010100 | B103031 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP, SEL FROM $2 N 4888$ * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0228-00 |
| Q232 | 151-0350-00 | B103032 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP <br> * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0350-00 |
| Q234 | 151-0150-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |
| Q252 | 151-0256-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0256-00 |
| Q262 | 151-0207-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, NPN | 80009 | 151-0207-00 |
| Q264 | 151-0342-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP | 80009 | 151-0342-00 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Mod Eff | No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mir Code | Mfr Part Number | ( |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q268 | 151-1005-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, JFE, N-CHANNEL | 80009 | 151-1005-00 |  |
| Q406 | 151-0341-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0341-00 |  |
| Q432 | 151-0228-00 | B010100 | B081728 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP,SEL FROM $2 N 4888$ * D12 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0228-00 |  |
| Q432 | 151-0350-00 | B081729 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP <br> * D12 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0350-00 |  |
| Q432 | 151-0228-00 | B010100 | B103031 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP,SEL FROM $2 N 4888$ * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0228-00 |  |
| Q4 32 | : 151-0350-00 | B103032 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP <br> * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 151-0350-00 |  |
| Q434 | 151-0150-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, NPN | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |  |
| Q454 | 151-0280-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP | 80009 | 151-0280-00 |  |
| R200A | 311-1176-00 | B010100 | B069999 | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 100K X 5 MEG OHM, 1W | 12697 | 381-CM39672 |  |
| R200B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{R} 200 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{R} 200 \mathrm{~B} \end{array}\right\}$ | 311-1452-00 | B070000 |  | RES.,VAR, NONWIR: 100K X 6 MEG OHM, 0.5 W | 12697 | 381-CM39970 |  |
| R202 | 315-0563-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 56 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5635 |  |
| R203 | 315-0103-00 | ¢ |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10K OHM , $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |  |
| R204 | 315-0623-00 | * |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 62K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6235 |  |
| R206 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |  |
| R207 | 315-0153-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 15 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |  |
| R208 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |  |
| R209 | 315-0183-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 18 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1835 |  |
| R211 | 316-0104-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: $100 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1041 |  |
| R212 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |  |
| R214 | 316-0104-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100K $0 \mathrm{HM}, 10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1041 |  |
| R216 | 321-0285-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:9.09K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G90900F |  |
| R217 | 316-0104-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1041 | $1$ |
| R218 | 316-0104-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1041 | $1$ |
| R219 | 315-0822-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 8.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB8225 |  |
| R221 | 316-0823-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 82K OHM, 10\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8231 |  |
| R222 | 315-0563-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 56 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5635 |  |
| R223 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: $10 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |  |
| R224 | 315-0333-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 33 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3335 |  |
| R231 | 315-0564-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN:560K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5645 |  |
| R232 | 316-0102-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1K OHM,10\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1021 |  |
| R233 | 316-0682-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 6.8 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6821 |  |
| R234 | 305-0473-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM, 5\%,2W | 01121 | HB4735 |  |
| R236 | 321-0399-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, FILM: $140 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G14002F |  |
| R238 | 316-0101-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1011 |  |
| R240 | 302-0273-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB2731 |  |
| R241 | 316-0185-00 | B010100 | B029999 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1.8 M OHM , $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1851 |  |
| R241 | 316-0105-00 | B030000 |  | RES. , FXD, CMPSN: 1 M OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1051 |  |
| R242 | 311-1136-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 100 K OHM, $30 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 71450 | 201-YA5536 |  |
| R243 | 315-0471-00 | XB080000 |  | RES. , FXD, CMPSN: 470 OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W <br> * Dl2 ONLY | 01121 | CB4715 |  |
| R243 | 315-0471-00 | XB100000 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM,5\%,0.25W <br> * D13 ONLY | 01121 | CB4715 |  |
| R244 | 316-0106-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10 M OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1061 |  |
| R245 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10K 0HM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |  |
| R248 | 315-0273-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:27K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2735 |  |
| R251 | 307-0058-00 |  |  | RES. , FXD, CMPSN: 5.6 OHM, $5 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB56G5 |  |
| R252 | 308-0075-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, WW: 100 OHM, 5\%,3W | 91637 | CW2B-100R0J |  |
| R254 | 308-0365-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, WW: 1.5 OHM, 5\%, 3W | 56289 | 242EXIR500JQ151 |  |
| R256 | 316-0102-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1021 |  |
| R262 | 301-0472-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: $4.7 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB4725 |  |



| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R443 | 315-0471-00 | XB080000 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM,5\%,0.25W <br> * D12 ONLY | 01121 | CB4 715 |  |
| R443 | 315-0471-00 | XB100000 | RES., FXD, CMPSN:470 OHM,5\%,0.25W <br> * D13 ONLY | 01121 | CB4715 |  |
| R444 | 316-0106-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10M OHM, 10\%, 0.25 W | 01121 | CB1061 |  |
| R445 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10K OHM , 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |  |
| R454 | 316-0472-00 | $\cdots$ | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7K OHM, 10\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4721 |  |
| R455 | 311-1205-00 |  | RES. ,VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 2M OHM, 0.25W | 71450 | YA5545 |  |
| R459 | 316-0104-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1041 |  |
| R486 | 311-1296-00 |  | RES., VAR, NONWW: 2 MEG OHM, 0.25W | 71450 | 201-YA5548 |  |
| R498 | 303-0471-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 470 OHM, $5 \%$, 1W | 01121 | GB4715 |  |
| R499 | 303-0561-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 560 OHM, 5\%, 1W | 01121 | GB5615 |  |
| S200 | 260-0227-00 |  | SWITCH, THRMSTC: NC, OPEN 73.9,CL 51.7,10A | 81439 | SE11S6316 |  |
| S201 | 260-1222-00 |  | SWITCH, PUSH-PUL: 10A, 250VAC | 91929 | 2DM301 |  |
| S223 | 260-1238-00 |  | SWITCH, PUSH:0.5A AT 115VAC | 81073 | 39 YY 2084 |  |
| T240 | 120-0706-00 |  | XFMR, PWR, STU : | 80009 | 120-0706-00 |  |
| V291 | 154-0635-00 | B010100 * B069999 | ELECTRON TUBE: CRT | 80009 | 154-0635-00 |  |
|  | ---------- | \% | * D12 ONLY |  |  |  |
| V291 | 154-0635-05 | B070000 | ELECTRON TUBE:CRT <br> * D12 ONLY | 80009 | 154-0635-05 |  |
| V291 | 154-0636-00 | B010100 B079999 | ELECTRON TUBE:CRT <br> * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 154-0636-00 |  |
| V291 | 154-0636-10 | B080000 | ELECTRON TUBE:CRT** <br> * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 154-0636-10 |  |
| VR240 | 152-0283-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER, $0.4 \mathrm{~W}, 43 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ | 04713 | 1 N 976 B |  |
| VR242 | 152-0283-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER, $0.4 \mathrm{~W}, 43 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ | 04713 | 1 N 976 B | ( |
| VR258 | 152-0438-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER, 3W, 9.1V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0438-00 | ( |
| VR281 | 152-0513-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,1W,91V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0513-00 |  |
| VR282 | 152-0513-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,1W,91V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0513-00 |  |
| VR456 | 152-0427-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W, 100V,5\% | 04713 | 1 N 985 B |  |
| VR458 | 152-0427-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER, $0.4 \mathrm{~W}, 100 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ | 04713 | 1 N985B |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| A4 | 670-1434-00 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:STORAGE (A4, D13 ONLY) | 80009 | 670-1434-00 |  |
| C303 | 283-0067-00 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 835-515B102K |  |
| C307 | 283-0067-00 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{FF}, 10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 835-515B102K |  |
| C311 | 281-0500-00 |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $2.2 \mathrm{PF},+/-0.5 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 301-000C0J0229D |  |
| C321 | 281-8500-00 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $2.2 \mathrm{PF},+/-0.5 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 301-000C0J0229D |  |
| C325 | 283-0026-00 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.2 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 274C3 |  |
| C330 | 290-0267-00 |  | CAP., FXD, ELCTLT: 1UF, 20\%, 35V | - 56289 | 162D105X0035CD2 |  |
| C331 | 283-0003-00 |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%, 150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-1032 |  |
| C337 | 290-0188-00 |  | CAP., FXD, ELCTLT: $0.1 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%$, 35V | 56289 | 162D104X9035BC2 |  |
| C342 | 290-0135-00 |  | CAP., FXD, ELCTLT: 15UF, 20\%, 20V | 56289 | 150D156X0020B2 |  |
| C385 | 290-0134-00 |  | CAP., FXD, ELCTLT: 22UF, 20\%, 15V | 56289 | 150D226X0015B2 |  |
| C386 | 285-0562-00 |  | CAP., FXD, PLSTC:0.47UF, 20\%,400V | 56289 | 410P47404 |  |
| C387 | 283-0067-00 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{UF}, 10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 835-515B102K |  |
| C389 | 283-0013-00 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF},+100-0 \%, 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 33C29A7 |  |
| C391 | 283-0008-00 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI:0.1UF, 20\%,500V | 56289 | 275 C 8 |  |
| C394 | 283-0057-00 |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: 0.1UF , +80-20\%, 200V | 56289 | 274 Cl 10 |  |
| C398 | 290-0267-00 |  | CAP., FXD, ELCTLT: $1 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 162D105X0035CD2 |  |



| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Mod Eff | el No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R352 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R354 | 315-0154-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 150 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1545 |
| R355 | 323-0452-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:499K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECT0-4993F |
| R364 | 303-0473-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM,5\%,1W | 01121 | GB4735 |
| R365 | 303-0473-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM,5\%,1W | 01121 | GB4735 |
| R370 | 311-1166-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR:250K OHM, 0.5 W | 73138 | 91-71-0 |
| R371 | 316-0393-00 | - |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 39 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3931 |
| R381 | 316-0334-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330K OHM, 10\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3341 |
| R382 | : 316-0334-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 330 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3341 |
| R384 | 316-0123-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN:12K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1231 |
| R385 | 311-1153-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:TRMR,5K OHM, 0.50 W | 73138 | 91-69-0 |
| R386 | 315-0100-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1005 |
| R387 | 311-1154-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR, NONWIR:TRMR, 1 K OHM, 0.50 W | 73138 | 91D-R1K |
| R388 | 321-0261-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:5.11K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G51100F |
| R389 | 323-0436-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:340K OHM, 1\%,0.50W | 91637 | MFF1226G34002F |
| R390 | 311-1166-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 250 K OHM, 0.5 W | 73138 | 91-71-0 |
| R392 | 301-0753-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:75K OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB7535 |
| R395 | 311-1152-00 | 6 |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 100K OHM,0.5W | 73138 | 91D-R100K |
| R 396 | 315-0623-00 | \% |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 62K 0HM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6235 |
| R397 | 316-0101-00 |  |  | RES . , FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, 10\%, 0.25W | 01121 | CB1011 |
| S330 | 260-1223-00 |  |  | SWITCH, PUSH: 4PDT, MOMENTARY | 80009 | 260-1223-00 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { S372A } \\ \text { S372B }\end{array}\right\}$ | 260-1232-00 | B010100 | B069999 | SWITCH, PUSH:4PDT, 2 BUTTON | 80009 | 260-1232-00 |
| S372A S372B | 260-1232-01 | B070000 |  | SWITCH, PUSH:4PDT, 2 BUTTON | 80009 | 260-1232-01 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { S375A } \\ \text { S375B } \end{array}\right\}$ | 260-1207-00 |  |  | SWITCH, PUSH: 2 MODULE | 80009 | 260-1207-00 |
| VR370 | 152-0287-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE: ZENER, $0.4 \mathrm{~W}, 110 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ | 04713 | 1N986B |
| VR387 | 152-0283-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE: 2 ENER,0.4W,43V,5\% | 04713 | 1N976B |
| VR388 | 152-0166-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,6.2V,5\% | 81483 | 69-9035 |
| VR396 | 152-0288-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:2ENER,0.4W,140V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0288-00 |



DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER BOARD PARTS LOCATION


$\oplus$



HIGH VOLTAGE BOARD PARTS LOCATION




Fig. 4-4. Location of CRT Circuit adjustments.

## STORAGE BOARD PARTS LOCATION SN B090000-up



## STORAGE BOARD PARTS LOCATION

Below SN B090000


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | GRID LOC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C303 | G-3 | CR329 | H2 | 0302 | G-3 | R302 | G-4 | R343 | C-3 | R395 | F-4 |
| C307 | E-2 | CR332 | C-1 | 0304 | F-3 | R303 | G-3 | R346 | c-3 | R396 | G-2 |
| C311 | D-2 | CR343 | c-2 | 0308 | F-2 | R304 | G-3 | R347 | C-3 | R397 | F-1 |
| C321 | D-2 | CR351 | D-2 | 0310 | C-2 | R307 | E-2 | ${ }^{\text {R }} \mathbf{}$ 350 | D-3 |  |  |
| C325 | C-2 | CR358 | E-2 | 0320 | D-2 | R308 | E-2 | R351 | D-3 |  |  |
| C330 | B-1 | CR386 | D-4 | 0334 | D-1 | R310 | E-2 | R352 | D-4 |  |  |
| C331 | C-1 | CR392 | F-2 | 0336 | D-1 | R311 | D-2 | R354 | C-3 |  |  |
| C337 | D-2 |  |  | 0356 | D-2 | R312 | D-2 | R355 | D-3 |  |  |
| C342 | D-3 | VR370 | F-3 | 0358 | D-3 | R313 | C-2 | R364 | F-3 |  |  |
| C385 | G-2 | VR387 | E-3 | 0362 | E-2 | R321 | D-2 | R365 | F-3 |  |  |
| c386 | F-4 | VR388 | E-4 | 0364 | F-3 | R322 | E-1 | R370 | F-4 |  |  |
| C387 | E-3 | VR396 | G-2 | 0372 | F-3 | R324 | B-2 | R371 | F-3 |  |  |
| C389 | E-4 |  |  | 0384 | G-3 | R325 | B-2 | R381 | E-1 |  |  |
| C391 | c-4 |  |  | 0386 | E-4 | R329 | G-2 | R382 | F-1 |  |  |
| C394 | F-4 |  |  | 0388 | E-4 | R330 | c-2 | R384 | G-2 |  |  |
| C398 | G-2 |  |  | 0392 | F-2 | R332 | C-1 | R385 | G-4 |  |  |
| C399 | C-4 |  |  | 0396 | E-2 | R334 | c-2 | R386 | G-4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R336 | c-2 | R387 | D-4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R337 | C-2 | R388 | D-4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R339 | C-2 | R389 R390 | E-4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R342 | D-2 | R392 | G-2 |  |  |



Fig. 4-6. Location of Storage Circuit adjustments and test points.


AUXILIARY BOARD PARTS LOCATION


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | СКт No | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | CKT NO | GRID LOC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D.2 | CR702 |  | 0701 |  | R701 |  |
|  | D-2 |  |  |  |  |  | 咗 |
|  |  |  | C-2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0711 | C-2 | R703 | C. 2 |
|  |  |  |  | 0712 | B-2 | R705 | C-2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R708 | c-2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R709 | B-2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R710 | C-2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R711 | B-2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R713 | B-2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R715 | D-2 |

(A)


NOTE:
SEE PARTS LIST FOR SEMICONDUCTOR TYPES

$30 \mathrm{~V} \longrightarrow \ll+1 \mathrm{~V} \longrightarrow+30 \mathrm{~V}$

# 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
00X Part removed after this serial number

## 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 and/or Component
Detail Part of Assembly and/or Component
Attaching parts for Detail Part

-     -         * . . .

Parts of Detail Part
Attaching parts for Parts of Detail 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 $\therefore$ attaching parts.

Attaching parts must be purchased separately, unless otherwlse specified.

## ITEM NAME

In the Parts List, an Item Name is separated from the description by a colon (:). Because of space limitations, an Item Name may sometimes appear as incomplete. For further Item Name identification, the U.S. Federal Cataloging Handbook H6-1 can be utilized where possible.

| $A B E R E V / X T O M$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | INCH | ELCTRN | ELECTRON | IN | INCH | SE | SINGLE END |
| \# | NUMBER SIZE | ELEC | ELECTRICAL | INCAND | INCANDESCENT | SECT | SECTION |
| ACTR | ACTUATOR | ELCTLT | ELECTROLYTIC | INSUL | INSULATOR | SEMICOND | SEMICONDUCTOR |
| ADPTR | ADAPTER | ELEM | ELEMENT | INTL | INTERNAL | SHLD | SHIELD |
| ALIGN | ALIGNMENT | EPL | ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST | LPHLDR | LAMPHOLDER | SHLDR | SHOULDERED |
| AL | \#ALUMINUM | EQPT | EQUIPMENT | MACH | MACHINE | SKT | SOCKET |
| ASSEM | ASSEMBLED | EXT | EXTERNAL | MECH | MECHANICAL | SL | SLIDE |
| ASSY | ASSEMBLY | FIL | FILLISTER HEAD | MTG | MOUNTING | SLFLKG | SELF-LOCKING |
| ATTEN | ATTENUATOR | FLEX | FLEXIBLE | NIP | NIPPLE | SLVG | SLEEVING |
| AWG | AMERICAN WIRE GAGE | FLH | FLAT HEAD | NON WIRE | NOT WIRE WOUND | SPR | SPRING |
| BD | BOARD | FLTR | FILTER | OBD | ORDER BY DESCRIPTION | SQ | SQUARE |
| BRKT | BRACKET | FR | FRAME or FRONT | OD | OUTSIDE DIAMETER | SST | STAINLESS STEEL |
| BRS | BRASS | FSTNR | FASTENER | OVH | OVAL HEAD | STL | STEEL |
| BRZ | BRONZE | FT | FOOT | PH BRZ | PHOSPHOR BRONZE | SW | SWITCH |
| BSHG | BUSHING | FXD | FIXED | PL | PLAIN or PLATE | T | TUBE |
| CAB | CABINET | GSKT | GASKET | PLSTC | PLASTIC | TERM | TERMINAL |
| CAP | CAPACITOR | HDL | HANDLE | PN | PART NUMBER | THD | THREAD |
| CER | CERAMIC | HEX | HEXAGON | PNH | PAN HEAD | THK | THICK |
| CHAS | CHASSIS | HEX HD | HEXAGONAL HEAD | PWR | POWER | TNSN | TENSION |
| CKT | CIRCUIT | HEX SOC | HEXAGONAL SOCKET | RCPT | RECEPTACLE | TPG | TAPPING |
| COMP | COMPOSITION | HLCPS | HELICAL COMPRESSION | RES | RESISTOR | TRH | TRUSS HEAD |
| CONN | CONNECTOR | HLEXT | HELICAL EXTENSION | RGD | RIGID | $\checkmark$ | VOLTAGE |
| COV | COVER | HV | HIGH VOLTAGE | RLF | RELIEF | VAR | VARIABLE |
| CPLG | COUPLING | IC | INTEGRATED CIRCUIT | RTNR | RETAINER | W/ | WITH |
| CRT | CATHODE RAY TUBE | ID | INSIDE DIAMETER | SCH | SOCKET HEAD | WSHR | WASHER |
| DEG | DEGREE | IDENT | IDENTIFICATION | SCOPE | OSCILLOSCOPE | XFMR | TRANSFORMER |
| DWR | DRAWER | IMPLR | IMPELLER | SCR | SCREW | XSTR | TRANSISTOR |


| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 000CY | NORTHWEST FASTENER SALES, INC. | 7923 SW CIRRUS DRIVE | BEAVERTON, OREGON 97005 |
| 00779 | AMP, INC. | P O BOX 3608 | HARRISBURG, PA 17105 |
| 04713 | MOTOROLA, INC., SEMICONDUCTOR PROD. DIV. | 5005 E MCDOWELL RD, PO BOX 20923 | PHOENIX, AZ 85036 |
| 05820 | WAKEFIELD ENGINEERING, INC. | AUDUBON ROAD | WAKEFIELD, MA 01880 |
| 06229 | ELECTROVERT, INC. | 86 HARTFORD AVENUE | MT. VERNON, NY 10553 |
| 08261 | SPECTRA-STRIP CORP. | 7100 LAMPSON AVE. | GARDEN GROVE, CA 92642 |
| 13511 | AMPHENOL CARDRE DIV., BUNKER RAMO CORP. |  | LOS GATOS, CA 95030 |
| 22526 | BERG ELECTRONICS, INC. | YOUK EXPRESSWAY | NEW CUMBERLAND, PA 17070 |
| 24618 | TRANSCON MFG. CO. | 2655 PERTH ST. | DALLAS, TX 75220 |
| 28520 | HEYMAN MFG. CO. | 147 N. MICHIGAN AVE. | KENILWORTH, NJ 07033 |
| 55210 | GETTIG ENG. AND MFG. COMPANY | PO BOX 85, OFF ROUTE 45 | SPRING MILLS, PA 16875 |
| 70485 | ATLANTIC INDIA RUBBER WORKS, INC. | 571 W. POLK ST. | CHICAGO, IL 60607 |
| 71590 | CENTRALAB ELECTRONICS, DIV. OF GLOBE-UNION, INC. | P 0 BOX 858 | FORT DODGE, IA 50501 |
| 71785 | TRW, CINCH CONNECTORS | 1501 MORSE AVENUE | ELK GROVE VILLAGE, IL 60007 |
| 73743 | FISCHER SPECIAL MFG. CO. | 446 MORGAN ST. | CINCINNATI, OH 45206 |
| 74921 | ITEN FIBRE CO., THE | 4001 BENEFIT AVE., P 0 BOX 9 | ASHTABULA, OH 44004 |
| 75915 | LITTELFUSE, INC. | 800 E. NORTHWEST HWY | DES PLAINES, IL 60016 |
| 76854 | OAK INDUSTRIES, INC., SWITCH DIV. | S. MAIN ST. | CRYSTAL LAKE, IL 60014 |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS, INC. |  |  |
|  | SHAKEPROOF DIVISION | St. CHARLES ROAD | ELGIN, IL 60120 |
| 78471 | TILLEY MFG. CO. | 900 INDUSTRIAL RD. | SAN CARLOS, CA 94070 |
| 79136 | WALDES, KOHINOOR, INC. | 47-16 AUSTEL PLACE | LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101 |
| 79807 | WROUGHT WASHER MFG. CO. | 2100 S. O BAY ST. | MILWAUKEE, WI 53207 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. | P 0 BOX 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 81073 | GRAYHILL, INC. | 561 HILLGROVE AVE., PO BOX 373 | LA GRANGE, IL 60525 |
| 83385 | CENTRAL SCREW CO. | 2530 CRESCENT DR. | BROADVIEW, IL 60153 |
| 86445 | PENN FIBRE AND SPECIALTY CO., INC. | 2032 E. WESTMORELAND ST. | PHILADELPHIA, PA 19134 |
| 86928 | SEASTROM MFG. COMPANY, INC. | 701 SONORA AVENUE | GLENDALE, CA 91201 |
| 91929 | HONEYWELL, INC., MICRO SWITCH DIV. | CHICAGO \& SPRING STS. | FREEPORT, IL 61032 |
| 98278 | malCo a microdot company, inc. CONNECTOR AND CABLE DIVISION | 220 PASADENA AVE. | SOUTH PASADENA, CA 91030 |

Fig. \&


Fig. \&


Fig. \&

| Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Qty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-68 | 131-0589-00 |  | 2 | . TERM, PIN: $0.46 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.025 \mathrm{SQ}$. PH BRZ GL | 22526 | 47350 |
| -69 | 131-0621-00 |  | 15 | . CONNECTOR,TERM:22-26 AWG, BRS\& CU BE GOLD | 22526 | 46231 |
| -70 | 214-0579-00 |  | 1 | . TERM.,TEST PT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| -71 | 175-0855-00 |  | FT | . WIRE, ELECTRICAL: 10 WIRE RIbBon | 08261 | Ss-1022(1061)0C |
| -72 | 175-0860-00 |  | FT | . WIRE, ELECTRICAL: 5 WIRE RIbBon | 08261 | ss-0522-1910610C |
| -73 | 352-0202-00 |  | 1 | . HLDR, TERM CONN:6 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0202-00 |
| -74 | 352-0206-00 | * | 1 | . HLDR, TERM CONN: 10 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0206-00 |
| -75 | - ----- |  | 1 | . TRANSISTOR |  |  |
|  |  | (attaching parts) |  |  |  |  |
| -76: | 211-0511-00 |  | 2 | . SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.50 INCH, PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -77 | 214-1536-00 |  | 1 | . HEAT SINK, DIODE: TO-3, AL $^{\text {a }}$ | 80009 | 214-1536-00 |
| -78 | 210-1133-00 |  | 2 | . WASHER, NONMETAL:0.142 ID X 0.25 "OD FIBER | 86445 | OBD |
| -79 | 214-1610-00 |  | 1 | . HEAT SINK, ELEC:TRANSISTOR | 80009 | 214-1610-00 |
| -80 | 210-0055-00 |  | 2 | . WASHER,LOCK:SPLIT, 0.145 ID X 0.253 OD, STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -81 | 210-0407-00 |  | 2 | . NUT, PLAIN, HEX. ${ }^{\text {6-32 }}$ X 0.25 INCH, BRS | 73743 | 3038-0228-402 |
|  |  | (attaching parts for ckt bd) |  |  |  |  |
| -82 | 211-0510-00 |  | 1 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.375 INCH, PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -83 | 210-0975-00 |  | 1 | WSHR, SHOULDERED:0.14 ID X $0.247^{\prime \prime}$ OD, PLSTC | 80009 | 210-0975-00 |
| -84 | 131-0955-00 | * | 2 | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:BNC,FEMALE,W/HARDWARE <br> (attaching parts) | 13511 | 31-279 |
| -85 | 210-0255-00 | TERMINAL,LUG:0.391" ID INT TOOTH 80009 210-0255-00 |  |  |  |  |
| -86 | 367-0154-00 |  | 1 | handle, BOW: | 80009 | 367-0154-00 |
| -87 | 200-0869-00 |  | 1 | COVER, CRT SKT: | 80009 | 200-0869-00 |
| -88 | 136-0469-00 |  | 1 | SKT, PL-IN ELEK:ELECTRN TUBE, 14 CONT W/LEADS | 80009 | 136-0469-00 |
| -89 | 136-0358-00 |  | 1 | . Skt, pl-in elek: electrn tube, 20 CONTACT | 80009 | 136-0358-00 |
| -90 | 441-1010-00 | CHAS, DSPL UNIT: (ATTACHING PARTS) $\quad 80009$ 441-1010-00 |  |  |  |  |
| -91 | 211-0541-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.25"100 DEG, FLH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -92 | 211-0504-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHLNE:6-32 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -93 | 670-1508-00 |  | 1 | CKT board assy: DEFLECTION(SEE Al EPL) | 80009 | 670-1508-00 |
| -94 | 131-0566-00 |  | 6 | . LINK, TERM.CONNE:0.086 DIA X 2.375 INCH L | 55210 | L-2007-1 |
| -95 | 131-0621-00 |  | 6 | - CONNECTOR,TERM: 22-26 AWG, BRS\& CU BE GOLD | 22526 | 46231 |
| -96 | 136-0183-00 | B010100 B049999x | 7 | . SOCKEt, PLUG-IN: 3 Pin, ROUND | 80009 | 136-0183-00 |
| -97 | 136-0220-00 | B010100 B049999 | 7 | . SOCKET, PLUG-IN:3 PIN, SQUARE | 71785 | 133-23-11-034 |
|  | 136-0252-04 | B050000 B070000x | 42 | . SOCKET, PIN TERM:0.188 INCH LONG | 22526 | 75060 |
|  |  |  | - | . * D12 ONLY |  |  |
|  | 136-0252-04 | в050000 в090000x | 42 | . SOCKET, PIN TERM:0.188 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ I 13 ONCH LONG | 2252675060 |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| -99 | 337-1179-00 |  | 2 | - SHIELD, ELEC:DEFLECTION AMP | 80009 | 337-1179-00 |
| -100 | 175-0829-00 |  | FT | . WIre, electrical: 6 Wire ribbon | 08261 | ss-0626-710610C |
| -101 | 175-0860-00 |  | FT | - Wire, electrical: 5 Wire ribbon | 08261 | ss-0522-1910610C |
| -102 | 175-0863-00 |  | FT | - WIre, electrical: 2 WIre ribbon | 08261 | ss-0222-1910610C |
| -103 | 152-0198-00 |  | 1 | - SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 200V,3A | 04713 | 1 15721 |
| -104 | 352-0200-00 |  |  | . HLDR,TERM CONN:4 WIRE BLACK (ATtaching parts) | 80009 | 352-0200-00 |
| -105 | 2!1-0008-00 |  | 4 | SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -106 | 426-0767-00 |  | 1 | FR ASSY, DSPL UN: | 80009 | 426-0767-00 |
| -107 | 348-0063-00 | B010100 B113910 |  | GROMMET,PLASTIC:0.50 INCH DIA <br> * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 348-0063-00 |
|  | 348-0442-00 | B113911 | 1 | GROMMET, PLASTIC: BLACK, ROUND, $0.375{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ID | 28520 | SB-500-6 |
|  |  |  | - | * D13 ONLY |  |  |
|  | 348-0063-00 | B010100 B092257 | 1 | GROMMET, PLASTIC:0.50 Inch dia | 80009 | 348-0063-00 |
|  |  |  | - | * D12 ONLY |  |  |
|  | 348-0442-00 | B092258 | 1 | GROMMET, PLASTIC: BLACK, ROUND, 0.375" ID | 28520 | SB-500-6 |
|  |  |  | - | * D12 ONLY |  |  |
| -108 | 175-0861-00 |  | FT | WIRE, ELECTRICAL:4 WIRE RIbBon | 08261 | SS-0422-1910610C |
| -109 | 175-0862-00 |  | FT | WIRE, ELECTRICAL: 3 WIRE RIbBON | -08261 | SS-0322-1910610C |
| -110 | 175-0863-00 |  | FT | WIRE, ELECTRICAL: 2 WIRE RIBBON | 08261 | SS-0222-1910610C |
| -111 | 200-1075-00 |  | 4 | COVER, ELEC CONN: PLASTIC | 00779 | 1-480435-0 |
| -112 | 131-0861-00 |  | 3 | TERM, QIK DISC: $16-20$ AWG, 0.22 W X 0.02 THK | 00779 | 42617-2 |
| -113 | 131-0865-00 |  | 7 | CONTACT, ELEC:0.450 1 INCH L | 80009 | 131-0865-00 |
| -114 | 131-0621-00 |  | 2 | CONNECTOR,TERM:22-26 AWG,BRS\& CU BE GOLD | 22526 | 46231 |


| Fig. \& Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont |  | Qty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mir Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1- | 131-0371-00 |  |  | 2 | CONTACT, ELEC:FOR NO. 26 AWG WIRE | 98278 | 122-0182-019 |
| -115 | 131-0707-00 |  |  | 2 | CONNECTOR,TERM.:22-26 AWG,BRS\& CU BE GOLD | 22526 | 47439 |
| -116 | 352-0161-00 |  |  | 1 | HLDR, TERM CONN: 3 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0161-00 |
| -117 | 352-0198-00 |  |  | 1 | hLDR, TERM CONN: 2 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0198-00 |
| -118 | 670-1434-00 |  |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY: |  |  |
| -119 | 131-0589-00 | в010100 | B089999X | 4 | . TERM,PIN: $0.46 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.025 \mathrm{SQ} . \mathrm{PH}$ BRZ GL . * D13 ONLY | 22526 | 47350 |
|  | 131-0608-00 | Вबั10100 | B089999 | 7 | TERMINAL, PIN: $0.365 \mathrm{~L} X 0.25$ PH,BRZ, GOLD PL . * D13 ONLY | 22526 | 47357 |
|  | 131-0608-00 | в090000 |  | 11 | . TERMINAL, PIN: 0.365 L X $0.25 \mathrm{PH}, \mathrm{BRZ}$, GOLD PL | 22526 | 47357 |
| -120 | 136-0252-04 |  |  | 45 | . SOCRET, PIN TERM:0.188 INCH LONG | 22526 | 75060 |
| -121 | 175-0856-00 |  |  | FT | - WIRE, ELECTRICAL: 9 WIRE RIBBON | 08261 | SS-0922-1910610C |
| -122 | 175-0863-00 |  |  | FT | . Wire, electrical: 2 Wire ribbon | 08261 | SS-0222-1910610C |
| -123 | 214-1612-00 | B010100 | в079999 | 1 | . HEAT SINK, XSTR:T0-5,AL | 80009 | 214-1612-00 |
|  | 214-1612-01 | B080000 |  | 1 | . HEAT SINK, XSTR:TO-5,AL | 80009 | 214-1612-01 |
| -124 | 214-1611-00 |  |  | 5 | . heat sink, elec:0.280 Id,W/ 4-40 threads (ATtACHING PARTS) | 05820 | 260-4T5E-C4631 |
| -125 | 211-0007-00 |  |  | 1 | . SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 x 0.188 INCH, PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -126 | 210-0004-00 |  |  | 1 | . WASHER,LOCK:\#4 INTL, 0.015THK, STL CD PL | 78189 | 1204-00-00-0541C |
| -127 | 260-1207-00 |  | - | 1 | . SWITCH, PUSH:2 MODULE | 80009 | 260-1207-00 |
| -128 | 260-1223-00 |  | * | 1 | . SWITCH,PUSH:4PDT, MOMENTARY | 80009 | 260-1223-00 |
| -129 | 260-1232-00 | в010100 | B069999 | 1 | . SWITCH,PUSH:4PDT, 2 BUTTON | 80009 | 260-1232-00 |
|  | 260-1232-01 | в070000 |  | 1 | . SWITCH, PUSH:4PDT, 2 BUTTON | 80009 | 260-1232-01 |
| -130 | 361-0411-00 | в010100 | B079999 | 10 | . SPACER, PUSH SW:0.13 W X 0.375 INCH L, PLSTC | 71590 | J64285-00 |
|  | 361-0542-00 | B080000 |  | 4 | . SPACER, SWITCH:PLASTIC <br> (ATtACHING PARTS) | 71590 | J-64281 |
| -131 | 211-0008-00 | в010100 | в079999 | 4 | SCREW, MACHINE: $4-40 \times 0.25$ INCH, PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
|  | 211-0008-00 | B080000 |  | 3 | SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
|  | 211-0018-00 | хв080000 |  | 1 | SCREW, MACHINE: $4-40 \times 0.875$ PNH, STL | 83385 | OBD |
|  | 166-0169-00 | B080000 | B081230 | 1 | SPACER, SLEEVE:0.562 L X 0.562 Id, STL CD PL | 76854 | 3-5162-263 |
|  | 361-0564-00 | B081231 |  | 1 | SPACER, SLEEVE:0.50 L x 0.133 ID BRS CD | 76854 | 3-5165-275 |
| -132 | 366-1023-01 |  |  | 1 | KNOB : GRAY | 80009 | 366-1023-01 |
|  | - |  |  | - | * D13 ONLY |  |  |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  |  | 1 | . SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125, STL BK OXD, HEX | 000CY | OBD |
| -133 | 358-0378-00 |  |  | - | * * DI3 ONHING, SLEEVE: PRESS MOUNT | 80009 | 358-0378-00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | * D13 ONLY |  |  |
| -134 | 426-0681-00 |  |  | 5 | FR, PUSH BUTTON:GRAY PLASTİC | 80009 | 426-0681-00 |
|  | 333-1439-00 |  |  | - | * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 333-1439-00 |
| -135 |  |  |  | - | * D13 ONLY |  |  |
| -136 | 426-0766-00 |  |  | 1 | FR ASSY, DSPL UN:D13 | 80009 | 426-0766-00 |
|  | 344-0226-00 |  |  | 1 | * D13 ONLY | 80009 | 344-0226-00 |
| -137 |  |  |  |  | * D13 ONLY |  |  |
| -138 | 366-1257-46 |  |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GRAY, ERASE | 80009 | 366-1257-46 |
|  |  |  |  | - | * D13 ONLY |  |  |
| -139-140-141 | 366-1257-44 |  |  | 2 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GRAY, UPPER | 80009 | 366-1257-44 |
|  | 366-1257-45 |  |  | 2 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GRAY, LOWER | 80009 | 366-1257-45 |
|  | 333-1413-00 |  |  | 1 | PANEL: REAR | 80009 | 333-1413-00 |
|  | 195-0092-00 |  |  | 1 | Lead Set, elec: | : 80009 | 195-0092-00 |








D12/D 13 DUAL BEAM DISPLAY UNITS


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Fig. 1-1. 5100-Series Oscilloscope System.

# SECTION 1 <br> SPECIFICATION 

Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of the manual.

## Introduction

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The 5103N Power Supply/Amplifier module is an interconnection unit for the display module and plug-in units. It is operated with a display module, and comprises one-half of the 5100 -series oscilloscope mainframe. It accepts up to three plug-in units and provides pre-amplification for the deflection signals. The center and left plug-in compartments are connected to the vertical deflection system, and the right plug-in compartment is connected to the horizontal deflection system. Electronic switching between the left and center plug-ins allow a multi-trace vertical display (chopped and alternate time-sharing modes). The unit also contains regulated DC-voltage supplies to provide power to the instrument system.

The following electrical characteristics apply over an ambient temperature range of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

In this manual the word Volts/Div or division refers to major graticule division.

NOTE
Many of the measurement capabilities of the 5100Series Oscilloscope are determined by the choice of display modules and plug-in units. The following electrical characteristics apply to the Power Supply/ Amplifier unit only, unless noted otherwise. For display modules or plug-ins only, see the specification section of the manual for that unit.

## Power Transformer

$\therefore$ The transformer permits operation from 100 -volt, 110 -volt, 120 -volt, 200 -volt, 220 -volt, and 240 -volt sources with power line frequencies of from 50 to 60 hertz and 400 hertz.

TABLE 1-1
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic | Performance Requirement | Supplemental Information |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Vertical and Horizontal Amplifiers <br> Input Signal Amplitude <br> (Differential Input) |  | 50 millivolts per displayed division, ver- <br> tical and horizontal. |
| Horizontal Centering | DC to at least 2.5 megahertz. | 0.5 division'pr less. |
| Bandwidth <br> X-Y Phase Difference (Checked <br> with two plug-ins of the <br> same type) <br> $1^{\circ}$ or less to 100 kilohertz. |  |  |
| Sensitivity Change | Accuracy degrades by up to $1 \%$ when |  |

TABLE 1.1 (cont)

| Characteristic | Performance Requirement |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Channel Switching |  |  |
| Chop Clock Frequency | About 200 kilohertz. |  |
| Channel Chop Rate * | About 100 kilohertz. |  |
| Plug-In Chop Rate | About 50 kilohertz. |  |
| Plug-In Alternate Rate Frequency | Sweep rate (once each sweep). | One-half sweep rate (once every two <br> sweeps). |
| Channel Alternate Rate |  | One-fourth sweep rate (once every four <br> sweeps). |

TABLE 1-2

| Characteristic |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature |  |
| Operating Range | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| Non-operating Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| Altitude | To 15,000 feet. |
| Operating Range <br> Non-operagting Range | To 50,000 feet. |
| Vibration Range | To 0.015 inch peak-to-peak displacement at 50 cycles per'second. |
| Shock Range | To 30 g's, $1 / 2$ sine, 11 milliseconds duration. |

TABLE 1-3
MAINFRAME PHYSICAL DATA
(5103N with a Display Unit)

| Characteristic | 5100-Series Oscilloscope | R5100-Series Oscilloscope |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions (maximum) |  |  |
| Height (overall) | 11.6 in. (29.5 cm) | $5.2 \mathrm{in} .(13.2 \mathrm{~cm})$ |
| (cabinet) | $10.5 \mathrm{in} .(26.7 \mathrm{~cm})$ |  |
| Length (overall) | $19.9 \mathrm{in} .(50.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ | 20.0 in. ( 51.0 cm ) |
| (cabinet) | 18.3 in. ( 46.5 cm ) | $18.3 \mathrm{in} .(46.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ |
| Width (overall) | $8.4 \mathrm{in} .(21.4 \mathrm{~cm})$ | 19.0 in. (48.3 cm) |
| (cabinet) |  | 16.8 in. (42.7 cm) |
| Net Weight | $\approx 22.8$ lbs. ( 10.3 kg ) | $\approx 23.5 \mathrm{lbs} .(10.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| Shipping Weight | $\approx 30.0 \mathrm{lbs} .(13.6 \mathrm{~kg}) \quad$. | $\approx 39.0 \mathrm{lbs} .(17.7 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| Export Weight | $\approx 45.0$ lbs. (20.4 kg) | $\approx 59.0 \mathrm{lbs} .(26.8 \mathrm{~kg})$ |

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\ddots
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# SECTION 2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 

Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of this manual.

## General

To effectively use the 5103 N , the operation and capabilities of the instrument must be known. The 5103N Power Supply/Amplifier module forms the basis of an oscilloscope system, and requires a display module and plug-ins to complete the system. This section describes interconnection and general operation of the units, including preliminary information for first-time turn-on, selection and installation of plug-ins, general operating information, and some basic oscilloscope applications.

Detailed operating information for a specific display module or plug-in is given in the instruction manual for that unit.

## PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

## Rackmounting

The 5103N Power Supply/Amplifier module and the display module can be fastened together stacked or side by side, permitting operation as a bench oscilloscope, or it can be operated in a standard 19 -inch rack. Complete instruc. tions for rackmounting are given in Section 6, Rack. mounting.

## NOTE

Before attempting to operate the instrument, make sure the module wiring interconnections are correct, and if display modules have been changed, that the correct auxiliary board is installed in the socket on the plug-in interface board.

## Operating Voltage



This instrument is designed for operation from a power source with its neutral at or near earth (ground) potential with a separate safety-earth conductor. It is not intended for operation from two phases of a multi-phase system, or across the legs of a single-phase, three-wire system.

Power Cord Conductor Identification

| Conductor | Color | Alternate Color |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ungrounded (Line) | Brown | Black |
| Grounded (Neutral) | Blue | White |
| Grounding (Earthing) | Green-Yellow | Green-Yellow |

## Power Transformer

The 5100-Series Oscilloscope is to be operated from either a 120 -volt or a 220 -volt nominal line voltage source. This transformer is wired to permit one of three regulating ranges to be selected for either 120 -volt or 220 -volt nominal operation. The range for which the primary taps are set is marked on the rear panel of the instrument. Use the following procedure to obtain correct instrument operation from the line voltage available.


Fig. 2-1. Location of the line-selector block on the Power Supply circuit board.

1. Disconnect the instrument from the power source.
2. Remove the bottom dust cover of the instrument to gain access to the Power Supply circuit board.
3. To convert from 120 volts to 220 volts nominal line voltage, or vice versa, remove the line-selector block from the square-pin connectors (see Fig. 2-1) and replace it with the other block. Remove the line fuse from the fuse holder located on the rear panel of the display module and replace

## Operating Instructions-5103N

it with one having the correct rating. The unused lineselector block and line fuse can be stored on the Power Supply circuit board. Change the line-cord power plug to match the power-source receptacle or use an adapter.

## NOTE

The 120 -volt block is color coded brown, and it connects the transformer primary windings in parallel. The 220-volt blockis color coded red, and it connects the primary windings in series.
4. To change regulating ranges, place the line-selector block on the desired set of square pins. Select a range which is centered about the average line voltage to which the instrument is to be connected (see Table 2-1).
5. Change the nominal line voltage information on the rear panel of the instrument., Use a non-abrasive eraser to remove the previous data, and mark in new data with a pencil.
6. Replace the bottom dust cover and apply power to the instrument.


Damage to the instrument may result from incorrect placement of the line-selector block.

TABLE 2-1

Standard Transformer (SN BO50000 - below)

| Line Selector <br> Block Position | Regulating Ranges |
| :---: | :---: |
| L Do not use | Internally disconnected |
| $M(110$ V Nominal $)$ | 99 VAC to 121 VAC |
| $H\left(120^{\circ}\right.$ V Nominal $)$ | 108 VAC to 132 V AC |

Universal Transformer (SN BO50000-up)

| Line | Regulating Ranges |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selector Block | 120-Volts Nominal | 220-Volts Nominal |
| Position | 120-Volts Nominal | 220-Volts Nominal |
| L | 90 VAC to 110 VAC | 180 VAC to 220 VAC |
| M | 99 VAC to 121 VAC | 198 VAC to 242 VAC |
| H | 108 VAC to 132 VAC | 216 VAC to 264 VAC |
| Line Fuse Data | 1.6 A slow-blow | 1A slow-blow |

## Operating Temperature

The 5103 N can be operated where the ambient air temperature is between $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The instrument can be stored in ambient temperature between $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. After storage at a temperature beyond the operating limits, allow the chassis temperature to come within the operating limits before power is applied.

A thermal cutout in the display module provides thermal protection and disconnects the power to the instrument if the internal temperature exceeds a safe operating level. This device will automatically re-apply power when the temperature returns to a safe level.

## PLUG-IN UNITS

## General

The 5103 N is designed to accept up to three Tektronix 5 -series plug-in units. This plug-in feature allows a variety of display combinations and also allows selection of bandwidth, sensitivity, display mode, etc., to meet the measurement requirements. In addition, it allows the oscilloscope system to be expanded to meet future measurement requirements. The overall capabilities of the resultant system are in large part determined by the characteristics of the plug-ins selected.
*

## Installation

To install a plug-in unit into one of the plug-in compartments, align the slots in the top and bottom of the plug-in with the associated guides in the plug-in compartment. Push the plug-in unit firmly into the plug-in compartment until it locks into place. To remove a plug-in, pull the release latch on the plug-in unit to disengage it and pull the unit out of the plug-in compartment. Plug-in units can be removed or installed without turning off the instrument power. It is not necessary that all of the plug-in compartments be filled to operate the instrument; the only plug-ins needed are those required for the measurement to bermade.

When the display unit is calibrated in accordance with the calibration procedure given in the display unit instruction manual, the vertical and horizontal gain are standardized. This allows calibrated plug-in units to be changed
from one plug-in compartment to another without recalibration. However, the basic calibration of the individual plug-in units should be checked when they are installed in this system to verify their measurement accuracy. See the operating instructions section of the plug-in unit manual for verification procedure.

## Selection **

The plug-in versatility of the 5100 -series oscilloscope allows a variety of display modes with many different plugins. The following information is provided here to aid in plug-in selection.

To produce a single-trace display, install a single-chan eel vertical unit (or dual-channed unit set for single-channel operation) in either of the vertical (left or center) compartments and a time-base unit in the horizontal (right) compartment. For dual-trace displays, either install a dualchannel vertical unit in one of the vertical compartments or install a single-channel vertical unit in each vertical compartment. A combination of a single-channel and a dualchannel vertical unit allows a three-trace display; likewise, a combination of two dual-channel vertical units allows a four-trace display.

To obtain a vertical sweep with the input signal displayed horizontally, insert the time-base unit into one of the vertical compartments and the amplifier unit in the horizontal compartment. If a vertical sweep is used, there is no retrace blanking; however, if used in the right vertical (center) compartment, internal triggering is provided.

For X-Y' displays, either a 5A-series amplifier unit or a $5 B$-series time-base unit having an amplifier channel can be installed in the horizontal compartment to accept the $X$ signal. The $Y$ signal is connected to a 5A-series amplifier unit installed in a vertical compartment.

Special purpose plug-in units may have specific restrictions regarding the compartments in which they can be installed. This information will be given in the instruction manuals for these plug-ins.

## GENERAL OPERATING INFORMATION

## Display Switching Logic

General. The electronic switching for time-shared displays is produced at the plug-in interface within the mainframe; however, the switching logic is selected on the plugin units. The system allows any combination of plug-ins and Display switch settings. Refer to the individual plug-in manuals for specific capabilities and operating procedures.

Vertical Plug-in Compartments. When a vertical plug-in is in the active mode (Display button pushed in), a logic level is applied to the switching circuit in the mainframe and a display from this plug-in will occur. When two plugins are both active in the vertical compartments, a multitrace display will occur (Alternate or Chopped). When no plug-in is in the active mode, the signal from the left compartment will be displayed. A time-base unit operated in one of the vertical compartments has a permanent internal connection to apply a logic level to the switching circuit; thus, a vertical trace produced by this unit will always be displayed.

Horizontal Plug-in Compartment. Alternate or Chopped display switching is selected on a time-base unit operated in the horizontal compartment. When the Display switch is out (Alt), a negative impulse is supplied at the end of the sweep to allow alternate switching between plug-ins and plug-in channels. When the Display switch is pushed in (Chop), a chopped display will appear if a multi-trace display is required by the plug-ins in the vertical compartments."An amplifier plug-in unit operated in the horizontal compartment has a permanent internal connection to provide a chopped display if it is required.

Switching Sequence. Foư display time slots are provided on a time-sharing basis. When two vertical plug-ins are active, each receives two time slots and the switching sequence is left, left, right, right, etc. The two time slots allotted to each plug-in are divided between amplifier channels in a dual-trace unit; if two dual-trace plug-ins are active, then the switching sequence is left Channel 1 , left Channel 2, right Channel 1, right Channel 2, etc. If only one vertical plug-in is active, it receives all four time slots. The switching sequence is the same for both the Alternate and Chopped display modes.

## Vertical Display Mode

Display On. To display a signal, the Display button of the applicable vertical plug-in unit must be pushed in to activate the unit. If two plug-ins are installed in the vertical compartments and only the signal from one of the units is wanted, set the Display switch of the unwanted unit to Off (button out). If neither plug-in is activated, the signal from the left unit will be displayed. Both plug-ins can be activated for multi-trace displays.

$$
;
$$

Alternate Mode. The alternate position of the time-base unit Display switch produces a display which alternates between activated plug-ins and amplifier channels with each sweep of the CRT. The switching sequence is described under Display Switching Logic in this section. Although the Alternate mode can be used at all sweep rates, the Chop mode provides a more satisfactory display at sweep rates from about one millisecond/division to five seconds/ division. At these slower sweep rates, alternate-mode switching becomes difficult to "view.

Chopped Mode. The Chop position of the time-base unit Display switch produces a display which is electronically switched between channels at a 200 -kilohertz rate. The switching sequence has been discussed earlier. In general, the Chop mode provides the best display at sweep rates slower than about one millisecond/division or whenever dual-trace, single-shot phenomena are to be displayed. At faster sweep rates, the chopped switching becomes apparent and may interfere with the display.

Dual-Sweep Displays. When a dual-sweep time-base unit is operated in the horizontal compartment, the alternate and chopped time-shared switching for either the A or B sweep is identical to that for a single time-base unit. However, if both the $A$ and $B$ sweeps are operating, the 5103 N operates in the independent pairs mode. Under this conditon, the left vertical unit is always displayed at the sweep rate of the $A$ time base and the right vertical unit is displayed at the sweep rate of the B time base (non-delayed sweep only). This results in two displays that have completely independent vertical deflection and chopped or alternate sweep switching.

Dual-Beam Displays. When a dual-beam display module is operated with the 5103 N , the switching sequence is altered slightly. Between-channel switching occurs; however, switching between plug-ins is not necessary and does not occur. Also, the left vertical unit is always displayed by the upper CRT beam and the right vertical unit is displayed by the lower CRT beam.

## X-Y Operation

In some applications, it is desirable to display one signal versus another ( $X-Y$ ) rather than against an internal sweep. The flexibility of the plug-in units available for use with the 5103 N provides a means for applying a signal to the horizontal deflection system for this type of display. Some of the 5B-series time-base units can be operated as amplifiers in addition to their normal use as time-base generators, or an amplifier unit can be installed in the horizontal compartment. The latter method provides the best X-Y display, particularly if two identical amplifier units are used, since both the $X$ and $Y$ input systems will have the same capobilities and characteristics. In either case, the mainframe bandwidth and sensitivity are equal and inherent phase shift is adjustable to 0 degrees in the display module. For further information on obtaining $X-Y$ displays, see the plug-in unit manuals.

## Raster Display

A raster-type display can be used to effectively increase the apparent sweep length. For this type of display, the trace is deflected both vertically and horizontally by sawtooth signals, and is accomplished by installing a 5B-series time-base unit in one of the vertical compartments as well as one in the horizontal compartment. Normally, the unit in the vertical compartment should be set to a slower sweep rate than the one in the horizontal compartment; the nomber of horizontal traces in the raster depends upon the ratio between the two sweep rates. Information can be displayed on the raster using the Ext Intensity Input to provide intensity modulation of the display. This type of raster display could be used to provide a television-type display. Complete information on operation using the Z-axis feature is giver in the operating instructions section of the display module manuals.

## BASIC OSCILLOSCOPE APPLICATIONS

## General

The 5100-Series Oscilloscope and its associated plug-in units provide a very flexible measurement system. The capabilities of the overall system depend mainly upon the plug-ins that are chosen for use with this instrument. The following information describes the procedures and techniques for making basic measurements. These applications are not described in detail, since each application must be adapted to the requirements of the individual measurement. Specific applications for the individual plug-in units are described in the manuals for those units. The overall system can also be used for many applications which are not described in detail either in this manual or in the manuals for the individual plug-in units. Contact your local Tetronix Field Office or representative in making specific measurements with this instrument.

## (

The following books describe oscilloscope measurement techniques which can be adapted for use with this instrument.

Harley Carter, "An Introduction to the Cathode Ray Oscilloscope", Philips Technical Library, Cleaver-Hume Press Ltd., London, 1960.
J. Czech, "Oscilloscope Measuring Techniques", Philips Technical Library, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1965.

Robert G. Middleton, "Scope Waveform Analysis", Howard W. Sams \& Co. Inc., The Bobbs-Merrill Company Inc., Indianapolis, 1963.

Robert G. Middleton and L. Donald Payne, "Using the Oscilloscope in Industrial Electronics", Howard W. Sams \& Co. Inc., The Bobbs-Merrill ©Company Inc., Indianapolis, 1961.

John F. Rider and Seymour D. Uslan, "Encyclopedia of Cathode-Ray Oscilloscopes and Their Uses", John F. Rider Publisher Inc., New York, 1959.

John F. Rider, "Obtaining and Interpreting Test Scope" Traces"', John F. Rider Publisher Inc., New York, 1959.

Rufus P. Turner, "Practical Oscilloscope Handbook", Volumes 1 and 2, John F. Rider Publisher Inc., New York, 1964.

## Peak-to-Peak Voltage Measurements-AC

To make peak-to-peak voltage measurements, use the following procedure:

1. Set the Input Coupling on the vertical plug-in unit to GND and connect the signal to the input connector.
2. Set the Input Coupling to $A C$ and set the Volts/Div switch to display about 5 or 6 vertical divisions of the waveform. Check that the Variable Volts/Div control (red knob) is in the Cal position.
3. Adjust the time-base triggering controls for a stable display and set the Seconds/Div switch to display several cycles of the waveform.
4. Turn the vertical Position control so the lower portion of the waveform coincides with one of the graticule lines below the center horizontal line, and the top of the


Fig. 2-2. Measuring peak-to-peak voltage of a waveform.
waveform is in the viewing area. Move the display with the horizontal Position control so one of the upper peaks is aligned with the center vertical reference line (see Fig. 2-2).
5. Measure the vertical deflection from peak to peak (divisions).

## NOTE

This technique may also be used to make measurements between two points on the waveform, rather than peak to peak.

## *

6. Multiply the distance (in divisions) measured in step 5 by the Volts/Div switch setting. Also include the attenuation factor of the probe, if applicable.

EXAMPLE: Assume a peak-to-peak vertical deflection of 4.6 divisions and a Volts/Div switch setting of 5 V .

$$
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Peak-to-peak } \\
\text { volts }
\end{array} \begin{array}{c}
4.6 \\
\text { (divisions) }
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
5(\text { Volts/Div } \\
\text { setting) }
\end{array}=\begin{array}{c}
23 \\
\text { volts }
\end{array} \\
\text { NOTE }
\end{gathered}
$$

If an attenuator probe not having the capability to change the scale factor readout (Volts/Div) is used, multiply the right side of the above equation by the attenuation factor.

## Instantaneous Voltage Measurement-DC

To measure the DC level at a given point on a waveform, use the following procedure:


Fig. 2-3. Measuring instantaneous DC voltage with respect to a reference voltage.

1. Set the Input Coupling of the vertical plug-in unit to GND and position the trace to. the bottom line of the graticule (or other selected reference line). If the voltage to be measured is negative with respect to ground, position the trace to the top line of the graticule. Do not move the vertical Position control after this reference has been established.

## NOTE

To measure a voltage level with respect to a voltage other than ground, make the following changes to step 1: Set the Input Coupling switch to DC and apply the reference voltage to the input connector, then position the trace to the reference line.
2. Connect the signal to the input connector. Set the Input Coupling to DC (the ground reference can be checked at any time by setting the Input Coupling to GND).
3. Set the Volts/Div switch to display about 5 or 6 vertical divisions of the waveform. Check that the Variable Volts/Div control (red knob) is in the Cal position. Adjust the time-base triggering controls for a stable display.
4. Measure the distance in divisions between the reference line and the point on the waveform at which the DC level is to be measured. For example, in Fig. 2.3 the measurement is made between the reference line and point A.
5. Establish the polarity. The voltage is positive if the signal is applied to the + input connector and the waveform is above the reference line.
6. Multiply the distance measured in step 4 by the Volts/Div switch setting. Include the attenuation factor of the probe, if applicable (see the note following the Peak-toPeak Voltage Measurement example).

EXAMPLE: Assume that the vertical distance measured is 4.6 divisions, the polarity is positive, and the Volts/Div switch setting is 2 V .

$$
\underset{\text { Voltage }}{\text { Instantaneous }}=\begin{gathered}
4.6 \\
\text { (divisions) }
\end{gathered} \quad \times \underset{\text { (Volts/Div) }}{2}=\begin{gathered}
+9.2 \\
\text { volts }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Comparison Measurements

In some applications, it may be necessary to establish a set of deflection factors other than those indicated by the Volts/Div or Seconds/Div switches. This is useful for comparing signals to a reference voltage amplitude or period. To establish a new set of deflection factors based upon a specific reference amplitude or period, proceed as follows:

## VERTICAL DEFLECTION FACTOR

1. Apply a reference signal of known amplitude to the vertical input connector. Using the Volts/Div switch and
$\because$ Variable Volts/Div control, adjust the display for an exact number of divisions. Do not move the Variable Volts/Div control after obtaining the desired deflection.
2. Divide the amplitude of the reference signal (volts) by the product of the deflection in divisions (established in step 1) and the Volts/Div switch setting. This is the Deflection Conversion Factor.

3. To determine the peak-to-peak amplitude of a signal compared to a reference, disconnect the reference and apply the signal to the input connector.
4. Set the Volts/Div switich to a setting that provides sufficient deflection to make the measurement. Do not readjust the Variable Volts/Div control.
5. To establish a Modified Deflection Factor at any setting of the Volts/Div switch, multiply the Volts/Div switch setting by the Deflection Conversion Factor established in step 2.

| Modified |
| :---: |
| Deflection |
| Factor |
| Volts/Div |
| setting |$\times \quad$| Deflection |
| :---: |
| Conversion |
| Factor |

6. Measure the vertical deflection in divisions and determine the amplitude by the following formula:

| Signal |
| :---: |
| Amplitude |$=$| Modified |
| :---: |
| Deflection |
| Factor |$\quad \times \quad$| deflection |
| :---: |
| (divisions) |

EXAMPLE: Assume a reference signal amplitude of 30 volts, a Volts/Div switch setting of 5 V and a deflection of four divisions. Substituting these values in the Deflection Conversion Factor formula (step 2):

$$
\frac{30 \mathrm{~V}}{(4)(5 \mathrm{~V})}=1.5
$$

Then, with a Volts/Div switch setting of 2 V , the Modified Deflection Factor (step 5) is:

$$
(2 \mathrm{~V})(1.5)=3 \text { volts/division }
$$

To determine the peak-to-peak amplitude of an applied signal which produces a vertical deflection of five divisions with the above conditions, use the Signal Amplitude formula (step 6):

$$
(3 \mathrm{~V})(5)=15 \text { volts }
$$

## SWEEP RATE

1. Apply a reference signal of known frequency to the vertical input connector. Using the Seconds/Div switch and Variable Seconds/Div control, adjust the display so that one cycle of the signal covers an exact number of horizontal divisions. Do not change the Variable Seconds/Div control after obtaining the desired deflection.
2. Divide the period of the reference signal (seconds) by the product of the horizontal deflection in divisions (established in step 1) and the setting of the Seconds/Div switch. This is the Deflection Conversion Factor.

$\underset{\text { Factor }}{\text { Deflection }}$| Conversion |
| :---: |$=\frac{\text { reference signal period (seconds) }}{\text { horizontal }}$| deflection |
| :---: |
| (divisions) |$\times$| Seconds/Div |
| :---: |
| switch |
| setting |

3. To determine the period of an unknown signal, disconnect the reference and apply the unknown signal.
4. Set the Seconds/Div switch to a setting that provides sufficient horizontal deflection to make an accurate measurement. Do not readjust the Variable Seconds/Div control.
5. To establish a Modified Deflection Factor at any setting of the Seconds/Div switch, multiply the Seconds/

Div switch setting by the Deflection Conversion Factor established in step 2.

| Modified |
| :---: |
| Deflection |
| Factor |$=$| Seconds/Div |
| :---: |
| switch setting |$\times$| Deflection |
| :---: |
| Conversion |
| Factor |

6. Measure the horizontal deflection in divisions and determine the period by the following formula:

$$
\text { Period }=\underset{\text { Deflection }}{\text { Factor }} \quad \times \quad \begin{gathered}
\text { Modified } \\
\text { horizontal } \\
\text { deflection } \\
\text { (divisions) }
\end{gathered}
$$

EXAMPLE: Assume a reference signal frequency of 455 hertz (period 2.2 milliseconds), a Seconds/Div switch setting of .2 ms , and a horizontal deflection of eight divisions. Substituting these values in the Deflection Conversion Factor formula (step 2):

$$
\frac{2.2 \mathrm{~ms}}{(8)(0.2 \mathrm{~ms})}=1.375
$$

Then, with a Seconds/Div switch setting of $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, the Modi$\therefore$ fied Deflection Factor (step 5) is:

$$
(50 \mu \mathrm{~s})(1.375)=68.75 \text { microseconds/division }
$$

To determine the time period of an applied signal which completes one cycle in seven horizontal divisions, use the Period formula (step 6):

$$
(68.75 \mu \mathrm{~s}) \quad(7)=481 \text { microseconds }
$$

This psoduct can be converted to frequency by taking the reciprocal of the period (see application on Determining Frequency).

## Time Period Measurement

To measure the time (period) between two points on a waveform, use the following procedure:

1. Connect the signal to the vertical input connector, select either AC or DC input coupling, and set the Volts/ Div switch to display about four divisions of the waveform.
2. Set the time-base triggering controls to obtain a stable display. Set the Seconds/Div switch to the fastest sweep rate that will permit displaying one cycle of the waveform in less than eight divisions (some non-linearity may occur in the first and last graticule divisions of display). Refer to Fig. 2-4.
3. Adjust the vertical Position control to move the points between which the time measurement is made to the


Fig. 2-4. Measuring time duration (period) between points on a waveform.
center horizontal line. Adjust the horizontal Position control to center the time-measurement points within the center eight divisions of the graticule.
4. Measure the horizontal distance between the time measurement points. Be sure the Variable Seconds/Div control is in the Cal position.
5. Multiply the distance measured in step 4 by the setting of the Seconds/Div switch.

EXAMPLE: Assume that the horizontal distance between the time-measurement points is five divisions and the Seconds/Div switch is set to .1 ms .

Using the formula:

| Period | $=$horizontal distance <br> (divisions)$\times$Seconds/Div <br> switch setting |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $=$ (5) $(0.1 \mathrm{~ms})=0.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

The period is 0.5 millisecond.

## Determining Frequency

The time measurement technique can also be used to determine the frequency of a signal. The frequency of a periodically recurrent signal is the reciprocal of the time duration (period) of one cycle. Use the following procedure:

1. Measure the period of one cycle of the waveform as described in the previous application.
2. Take the reciprocal of the period to determine the frequency.


Fig. 2-5. Measuring risetime.

EXAMPLE: The frequency of the signal shown in Fig. $2-4$, which has a period of 0.5 millisecond, is:

$$
\text { Frequency }=\frac{1}{\text { period }}=\frac{1}{0.5 \mathrm{~ms}}=2 \text { kilohertz }
$$

$\%$

## Risetime Measurements

Risetime measurements employ basically the same techniques as the time-period measurements. The main difference is the points between which the measurement is made. The following procedure gives the basic method of measuring risetime between the $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ points of the waveform.
*

1. Connect the signal to the input connector.
2. Set the Volts/Div switch and Variable Volts/Div control to produce a display an exact number of divisions in amplitude.
3. Center the display about the center horizontal line with the vertical Position control.
4. Set the time-base triggering controls to obtain a stable display. Set the Seconds/Div switch to the fastest sweep rate that will display less than eight divisions between the $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ points on the waveform (see Fig. 2-5).
5. Determine the $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ points on the rising portion of the waveform. The figures given in Table 2-2 are for $10 \%$ up from the start of the rising portion and $10 \%$ down from the top of the rising portion ( $90 \%$ point).

TABLE 2-2

| Divisions of <br> display | $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ and $90 \%$ <br> points | Divisions vertically <br> between $10 \%$ <br> and $90 \%$ points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 0.4 and 3.6 divisions | 3.2 |
| 5 | 0.5 and 4.5 divisions | 4.0 |
| 6 | 0.6 and 5.4 divisions | 4.8 |
| 7 | 0.2 and 6.3 divisions | 5.6 |
| 8 | 0.8 and 7.2 divisions | 6.4 |

6. Adjust the horizontal Position control to move the $10 \%$ point of the waveform to the second vertical line of the graticule. For example, with a six-division display, the $10 \%$ point would be 0.6 division up from the start of the rising portion.
7. Measure the horizontal distance between the $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ points. Be sure the Variable Seconds/Div control is in the Cal position.
8. Multiply the distance measured in step 7 by the setting of the Seconds/Div switch.

EXAMPLE: Assume that the horizontal distance between the $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ points is six divisions and the, Seconds/Div switch is set to $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.

Using the period formula to find risetime:

| Risetime <br> period | $=$horizontal distance <br> (divisions)$\times$Seconds/Div <br> setting |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $=(6)(1 \mu \mathrm{~s})=6$ microseconds |

The risetime is 6 microseconds

## Time Difference Measurements

When used in conjunction with a calibrated time-base plug-in unit, the multi-trace feature of the 5100 -series oscilloscope permits measurement of time difference between two or more separate events. To measure time difference, use the following procedure:

1. Set the Input Coupling switches of the amplifier channels to either AC or DC.
2. Set the Display Mode switch on the time-base unit to either Chop or Alt. In general, Chop is more suitable for low-frequency signals and the Alt position is more suitable for high-frequency signals. More information on determining the mode is given under Vertical Display Mode in this section.


Fig. 2-6. Measuring time difference between two pulses.
3. Set the Triggering Mode switches to trigger the display on Channel 1 (or Left Plug-in).
4. Connect the reference signal to the Channel 1 input connector and the comparison signal to the Channel 2 input connector. The reference signal should precede the comparison signal in time. Use coaxial cables or probes which have similar time-delay characteristics to connect the signal to the input connectors.
5. If the signals are of opposite polarity, push the Invert button to invert the Channel 2 display. (Signals may be of opposite polarity due to $180^{\circ}$ phase difference; if so, take this inte account in the final calculation.)
6. Set the Volts/Div switches to produce about four divisions of displayed waveform.
7. Set the time-base triggering controls for a stable display. Set the Seconds/Div. switch for a sweep rate which shows three or more divisions between the measurement points, if possible.
8. Adjust the vertical Position controls to bring the measurement points to the center horizontal reference line.
9. Adjust the horizontal Position control so the Channel 1 waveform (reference) crosses the center horizontal line at a vertical graticule line.
10. Measure the horizontal distance between the two measurement points (see Fig. 2-6).

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11. Multiply the measured distance by the setting of the Seconds/Div switch.

EXAMPLE: Assume that the Seconds/Div switch is set to $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and the horizontal distance between measurement points is four divisions.

Using the formula:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Time Delay } & =\begin{array}{c}
\text { Seconds/Div } \\
\text { setting }
\end{array} \times \begin{array}{c}
\text { horizontal distance } \\
\text { (divisions) }
\end{array} \\
& =(50 \mu \mathrm{~s}) \quad(4)=200 \mu \mathrm{~s} .
\end{aligned}
$$

The time delay is 200 microseconds.

## Multi-Trace Phase Difference Measurement

Phase comparison between two or more signals of the same frequency can be made using a dual-trace plug-in or two single-trace plug-ins. This method of phase difference measurement can be used up to the frequency limit of the vertical system. To make the comparison, use the following procedure:

1. Set the Input Coupling switches of the amplifier channels to either AC or DC.
2. Set the Display Mode switch on the time-base unit to either Chop or Alt. In general, Chop is more suitable for low-frequency signals and the Alt position is more suitable for high-frequency signals. More information on determining the mode is given under Vertical Display Mode in this section.
3. Set the Triggering Mode switches to trigger the display on Channel 1 (or Left plug-in).
4. Connect the reference signal to the Channel 1 input connector and the comparison signal to the Channel 2 input connector. The reference signal should precede the comparison signal in time. Use coaxial cables or probes which have similar time-delay characteristics to connect the signals to the input connectors.
5. If the signals are of opposite polarity, push the Invert button to invert the Channel 2 display. (Signals may be of opposite polarity due to $180^{\circ}$ phase difference; if so, take this into account in the final calculation.)
6. Set the Volts/Div switches and the Variable Volts/Div controls so the displays are equal and about five divisions in amplitude.


Fig. 2-7. Measuring phase difference.
7. Set the time-base triggering controls to obtain a stable display. Set the Seconds/Div switch to a sweep rate which displays about one cycle of the waveform.
8. Move the waveforms to the center of the graticule with the vertical Position controls.
9. Turn the Variable Seconds/Div control until one ( cycle of the reference signal (Channel 1) occupies exactly eight divisions between the second and tenth vertical lines of the graticule (see Fig. 2-7). Each division of the graticule represents $45^{\circ}$ of the cycle $\left(360^{\circ}+8\right.$ divisions $\left.=45^{\circ}\right)$ division). The sweep rate can be stated in terms of degrees as $45^{\circ}{ }_{\mathrm{h}}$ division.
10. Measure the horizontal difference between corresponding points on the waveforms.
11. Multiply the measured distance (in divisions) by $45^{\circ} /$ division (sweep rate) to obtain the exact amount of phase difference.

EXAMPLE: Assume a hơrizontal difference of 0.6 division with a sweep rate of $45^{\circ} /$ division as shown in Fig. 2-7.

Using the formula:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Phase Difference }=\begin{array}{c}
\text { horizontal } \\
\text { difference } \\
\text { (divisions) }
\end{array} \times \begin{array}{c}
\text { sweep rate } \\
\text { (degrees/ } \\
\text { division) }
\end{array} \\
=(0.6)\left(45^{\circ}\right)=27^{\circ}
\end{array}
$$

The phase difference is $27^{\circ}$.


Fig. 2-8. High-resolution phase-difference measurement with increased sweep rate.

## High Resolution Phase Measurements

More accurate dual-trace phase measurements can be made by increasing the sweep rate (without changing the Variable Seconds/Div control setting). One of the easiest ways to increase the sweep rate is with the SWP MAG (10X) button on the time-base unit. The magnified sweep rate is automatically indicated by the knob-skirt scalefactor readout.

EXAMPLE: If the sweep rate were increased 10 times with the magnifier, the magnified sweep rate would be $45^{\circ}$ / division $\div 10=4.5^{\circ} /$ division. Fig. $2-8$ shows the same signals as used in Fig. 2-7, but with the SWP MAG button pushed in. With a horizontal difference of six divisions, the phase difference is:

Phase Difference $=$\begin{tabular}{c}
horizontal <br>
difference <br>
$($ divisions $)$

$\quad$

magnified <br>
sweep rate <br>
$($ degrees/division $)$
\end{tabular}

$=\quad$ (6) $\left(4.5^{\circ}\right)=27^{\circ}$

The phase dfference is $27^{\circ}$.

## $X-Y$ Phase Measurements

The $X-Y$ phase measurement method can also be used to measure the phase difference between two signals of the same frequency. The phase angle is determined from the Lissajous pattern as outlined in the following steps:

1. Insert an amplifier plug-in unit into one of the vertical plug-in compartments and an amplifier of the same type into the horizontal plug-in compartment.


Fig. 2-9. Phase difference measurement from an $X-Y$ display.
2. Connect a signal to the input connector of each plugin and select the desired input coupling.
3. Position the display to the center of the screen and adjust the Volts/Div switches to produce a display six divisions vertically $(\mathrm{Y})$ and six divisions horizontally $(\mathrm{X})$.
4. Center the display in relation to the center vertical graticule line. Measure the distances $A$ and $B$ as shown in Fig. 2-9. Distance $B$ is the vertical measurement between the two points where the trace crosses the center vertical line. Distance $A$ is the maximum vertical amplitude of the display.
5. Divide $B$ by $A$ to obtain the sine of the phase angle $(\Phi)$ between the two signals. The angle can then be obtained from a trigonometric table. If the display appears as a diagonal straight line, the two signals are either in phase (tilted upper right to lower left), or $180^{\circ}$ out of phase (tilted upper left to lower right). If the display is a circle, the signals are $90^{\circ}$ out of phase. Fig. 2-10 shows the Lissajous displays produced between $0^{\circ}$ and $360^{\circ}$. Notice that above $180^{\circ}$ phase shift, the resultant display is the same as at some lower angle. :

EXAMPLE: Assume a display as shown in Fig. 2-9 where $A$ is 6 divisions and $B$ is 0.4 division.

Using the formula:

$$
\text { Sine } \Phi=\frac{B}{A}=\frac{0.4}{6}=0.0667
$$

From the trigonometric tables (or slide rule):

$$
\Phi=\arcsin 0.0660=3.82^{\circ}
$$



Fig. 2-10. Phase of a Lissajous display. (A) $0^{\circ}$ or $360^{\circ}$, (B) $30^{\circ}$ or $330^{\circ}$, (C) $90^{\circ}$ or $270^{\circ}$, (D) $150^{\circ}$ or $210^{\circ}$, and (E) $180^{\circ}$.
,

# SECTION 3 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION 

Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of this manual.

## Introduction

$\div$

This section of the manual contains an electrical description of the circuits in the 5103N Power Supply/ Amplifier unit, and discusses their relationship to the other instruments comprising the Oscilloscope System. An overall block diagram of the unit and complete schematics are given on pullout pages at the back of this manual.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION

Vertical signals to be displayed on the cathode-ray tube are applied to the Interface circuit from both vertical plugin compartments. With single-beam display units, the Interface circuit determines whether the signal from the left and/or right vertical unit is displayed; with dual-beam units, the Interface circuit establishes the proper routing to asso- , ciate the left vertical plug-in signal with the upper CRT beam and right vertical plug-in signal with the lower CRT beam. The Vertical Amplifier circuit provides intermediate amplification between the vertical plug-in units and the deflection amplifiers in the display unit.

Time-base and external signals for horizontal display on the CRT are connected to the Interface circuit from the horizontal plug-in compartment. The Horizontal Amplifier circuit provides intermediate amplification between the horizontal plug-in unit and the deflection amplifier in the display unit.

Additionally, the Interface circuit provides an interconnection of logic levels, time-base triggering signals, display-related signals, and power-supply voltages between the plug-in units and the display unit.

The Low-Voltage Regulator circuits provide the voltage necessary for operation of the oscilloscope system. These voltages are connected to all circuits within the instrument. Also included in this circuit is the Calibrator, which produces a square-wave output with accurate amplitude at a repetition rate of twice the power-line frequency. This output signal is useful for calibration and probe compensation, and is available at the front panel of the display unit.

## INTERFACE

## General

The Interface circuit provides an interconnection of signals, logic levels, and power-supply voltages between plug-in units and the oscilloscope mainframe. It incorporates circuits that determine the vertical display mode and amplify the vertical and horizontal display signals. Functions of interconnections not discussed are labelled on the Interface diagram.

## Clock Generator

The Clock Generator stage produces a 200 -kilohertz timing signal (clock) for chopping between vertical plug-ins and amplifier channels within the plug-ins. This circuit consists of Q620, Q626, and their associated passive components, which are connected as a multivibrator. When the multivibrator receives a chop actuate level ( +5 volts), it free runs at a 200 -kilohertz rate. (The chop actuate level is routed through the vertical plug-ins to the time-base unit, and is present at contact A20 of J603 when a multi-trace display is required and the time-base Display switch is set to Chop.) The chop actuate level also disables Q630, locking out alternate-drive pulses. The Clock Generator has two outputs; one is sent to the Countdown circuit as a timing signal, and the other is sent to the CRT circuit in the display unit to blank the chop-switching transients.

## Countdown Circuit

The Countdown produces the display switching signal for both the Alternate and Chopped switching modes. This circuit is composed of U640 ànd its discrete passive components, which are connected as a pair of RS flip-flops. Each flip-flop is a divide-by-two counter, and the first one drives the second. The Countdown Circuit is activated by a negative-going transition, which can come from either the Clock Generator or from the time-base plug-in unit via grounded-base amplifier Q630. The Clock Generator input results in chopped-mode vertical switching. The input from the time-base unit coincides with the end of each sweep, and results in alternate-mode vertical switching. The output from the divide-by-two portion of the Countdown Circuit (U640A-U640B) is sent via contacts B21 of J601 and J602 to the channel-switching circuits incorporated within dualtrace vertical plug-in units. The outputs from the divide-by-
four portion of the Countdown Circuit (U640C-U640D) are used for plug-in switching; one output is sent to contact A15 of J604 to produce plug-in switching on the single-beam-display auxiliary board, and the other output is sent via contact B21 of J603 to produce dual-sweep switching in dual time-base units. The vertical mode switching sequence and some of the display combination possibilities are fully discussed under General Operating Information in the Operating Instructions section of this manual.

## Auxiliary Boards

Because switching between plug-ins is required for simultaneous viewing of displays on single-beam cathode-ray tubes and not required for use with dual-beam cathode-ray tubes, an auxiliary board is supplied with each display unit to provide the correct signal-routing function. An auxiliary board plugs into J604 on the Interface circuit board, and becomes part of the Interface circuit. The single-beam auxiliary board accepts the push-pull signal outputs from both vertical plug-ins. Emitter followers Q701, Q703, Q711, and Q713 provide a high-impedance input to two pairs of grounded-gate FET amplifiers, Q702.Q704 and Q712-0714. The switching circuit consists of Q721 and Q722, connected as a comparator. Plug-in "on" logic levels are applied to the switching circuit in addition to the switching signal from the Countdown Circuit. The switching circuit permits only one pair of amplifiers to be on at a time, thus permitting only one of the two vertical plug-in signals to pass to the Vertical Amplifier. In the chopped switching mode, the switching between pairs of amplifiers occurs at a 50 -kilohertz rate (switching occurs on both the negative- and positive-going transition), and in the alternate mode, switching occurs at the end of every second sweep. If no "on" logic level is applied to the switching circuit from either vertical plug-in, Q702 and Q704 will remain on, passing any signal from the left vertical plug-in.


#### Abstract

The dual-beam auxiliary board has no switching circuit. It routes the signal from the left vertical plug-in to the Vertical Amplifier circuit on the Interface circuit board, and amplifies the signal from the right vertical plug-in. The amplifier circuit on the dual-beam auxiliary board is identical to the Vertical Amplifier which is discussed next, and consists of Q701, Q702, Q711, and Q712. The output of this amplifier is sent directly to the lower-beam deflection amplifier in the display unit.


## Vertical Amplifier

The Vertical Amplifier circuit provides approximately 10X amplification of the vertical signal before passing it to the vertical deflection amplifier in the display unit. The Vertical Amplifier consists of Q650, Q658, Q660, Q668, and their associated passive components, connected in a differential configuration. The output signal is in phase with the output of the vertical plug-in.

## Horizontal Amplifier

The Horizontal Amplifier consists of Q670, Q678, ( Q680, Q688, and their associated passive components. The circuit is nearly identical to the Vertical Amplifier just described. It receives a push-pull input directly from the horizontal plug-in compartment via contacts A7, A13, B7, and B13 of J603. The two halves of this amplifier are balanced in the quiescent condition by adjustment of R675, Horiz Cent. The output of the Horizontal Amplifier is sent to the horizontal deflection amplifier in the display unit.

## POWER SUPPLY

## General

The Power Supply circuit provides the low-voltage operating power for the oscilloscope system from three regulated supplies and three unregulated supplies. Electronic regulation is used to provide stable, low-ripple output voltages. The circuit also includes the calibrator circuit to produce an accurate square-wave output.

## Power Input

Power is applied to the primary of transformer T801 through the display unit (fuse F201, thermal cutout S200, and Power switch S201), and the line-selector block, P810. The line-selector block allows changing the primary-winding taps of T801 to fit different line requirements.

## Low-Voltage Rectifiers and Unregulated Outputs

The ${ }_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ full-wave bridge rectifiers and associated filter components in the secondaries of T801 provide filtered DC voltages for operation of the oscilloscope system or for regulation by the Low-Voltage Regulators. The unregulated outputs are +200 volts, +38 volts, and -38 volts. The +205 -volt and +38 -volt outputs to the display unit are fuseprotected by F810 and F835 respectively.

## Low-Voltage Regulators

-30 -Volt Supply. The $\div 30$-Volt Supply, besides providing power to circuitry throughout the instrument, provides a reference-voltage source to establish operating levels for the feedback regulators in the +30 -Volt and +5 -Volt supplies. The regulator for the -30 -Volt Supply is a feedback amplifier system which operates between ground and the unregulated -38 volts. Current to the load is delivered by the series-pass transistor, $\mathbf{Q 8 6 0}$, and the supply voltage is established by the drop across R877, R878, and R879. The feedback path is through R875, Q875, and Q865 to the base of Q860. Any variation in output voltage due to ripple, change of current through the ( load, etc., is immediately transmitted to the base of Q860 : and nullified by a change in 0860 conduction, thus main-
taining a steady output. The output of the supply is set to exactly -30 volts by adjustment of R878, -30 V Adj. This control sets the conduction of 0870 , which controls the bias levels of Q865 and Q860. CR865 and O865 provide short-circuit protection by limiting the current through Q860.
$+30-$ Volt Supply. The regulator for the $+30-$ Volt Supply consists of series-pass transistor Q840 and error amplifier Q850. This is a feedback amplifier system similar to that just described for the - 30 -Volt Supply. R858, $+30 \vee$ Adj, provides an adjustment to set the output of the supply at exactly +30 volts. 0845 protects the supply in the event the output is shorted by limiting the current demanded from the series-pass transistor under excessive load. During normal operation, 0845 is biased off.
+5 -Volt Supply. The regulator for the +5 -Volt Supply consists of series-pass transistor Q815 and error amplifier Q820. Operation of this feedback amplifier system is similar to that described for the -30 -Volt Supply. The short-protection transistor, Q825, functions as described for Q845 in the +30 -Volt Supply.

## Line Trigger

A line-frequency signal is obtained from the secondary of T801 and attenuated by R830, R832, and R834 to provide a line-trigger source for the time-base plug-in unit.

## CRT Heater Windings

Two separate secondary windings are provided for the CRT writing-gun heaters and the flood-gun heaters. The writing-gun heaters are elevated to -3500 volts in the CRT circuit (display unit) to maintain a potential near that of the CRT cathode.

## Calibrator

The Calibrator circuit composed of 0885, Q890, and their associated passive components produces a square-wave output with accurate amplitude and at a rate of twice the power-line frequency. This output is available at the probe test loop on the display unit front panel as a 4-milliampere (peak to peak) square-wave current, or as a 400 -millivolt (ground to peak) square-wave voltage.

The resistive-capacitive network at the base of 0885 receives a pulsating DC voltage from full-wave rectifier CR835-CR836 and produces a nearly symmetrical switching signal for Q885 and Q890. As O890 is alternately
". switched on and off at twice the line frequency, current through R890 is alternately switched through the transistor or through CR890, the probe test loop, and R891, producing the required test signal.

## NOTES


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# SECTION 4 <br> SYSTEM MAINTENANCE 

Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of the manual.

## Introduction <br> $\div$

This section of the manual applies to all instruments in the 5100 -series oscilloscope system, including display units and plug-in units. It ćontains information for preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, obtaining replacement parts, and replacing components and sub-assemblies.

## 5100 Panel Removal

## WARNING

Dangerous potentials exist at several points throughout the oscilloscope. When the instrument must be operated with the cabinet panels removed, do not touch exposed connections or components. Some transistors have voltage present on their cases. Disconnect power before cleaning the instrument or replacing parts.

The cabinet panels of the 5100 -series oscilloscope are held in place by slotted fasteners. To remove the panels, turn each fastener counterclockwise a quarter turn with a large screwdriver, coin, or similar device. Then the panels can be lifted away. The instrument should be operated with the panels in place to protect the interior from dust, and to eliminate shock hazard.

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

## General

Preventivg maintenance, consisting of cleaning, visual inspection, etc., performed on a regular basis, will improve the reliability of the oscilloscope. Periodic checks of the semiconductor devices used in the system are not recommended as a preventive maintenance measure. See semiconductor-checking information given under troubleshooting. A convenient time to perform preventive maintenance is preceding instrument calibration.

## Cleaning



Avoid the use of chemical cleaning agents which might damage plastic parts. Avoid chemicals con-
taining benzene, toluene, xylene, acetone, or similar solvents.

Exterior. Loose dust may be removed with a soft cloth or a dry brush. Water and mild detergent may be used; however, abrasive cleaners should not be used.

Interior. Cleaning the interior of the unit should precede calibration, since the cleaning process could alter the settings of the calibration adjustments. Use low-velocity compressed air to blow off the accumulated dust. Hardened dirt can be removed with a soft, dry brush, cotton-tipped swab, or cloth dampened with a water and mild detergent - solution.

## Calibration

To ensure accurate measurements, the performance of individual units comprising the 5100 -Series Oscilloscope should be checked periodically. Complete calibration instructions are given in the manuals for each unit.

The "calibration procedure can be helpful in isolating major troubles in a unit. Moreover, minor troubles not apparent during regular operation may be revealed and corrected during calibration.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

## General

The following is provided to augment information contained elsewhere in this and inother manuals when troubleshooting the 5100 -Series Oscilloscope or its plug-in units. The schematic diagrams, circuit description and calibration sections should be used to full advantage. The circuit description sections give detailed information about circuit behavior and output requirements.

## Troubleshooting Aids

Diagrams. Circuit diagrams are given on foldout pages in the diagram section of each individual manual. The circuit number and electrical value of each component in this instrument system are shown on the diagrams (see first page
of each diagram section for definition of the reference designators used to identify components in each unit). Each main circuit is assigned a series of component numbers. important voltages and waveforms are also shown on the diagrams. The portions of the circuits mounted on circuit boards are enclosed with blue lines.

Cam Switch Contact Identification. Cam switches shown on the diagrams ame coded to indicate the position of the contact in the complete switch assembly counting from the front, or knob end of the switch, toward the rear. The contact closure chart given on the diagrams indicates when each contact is closed.

Circuit Boards. Pictures of the circuit boards are shown in the diagram sections. These pictures are located near their respective associated schematic diagrams to aid in cross reference between the diagrams and the circuit board pictures. Where applicable, circuit boards are identified by assembly numbers, which are used on the diagrams and in the parts lists to aid in locating the boards. Each electrical
component on the boards is identified by its circuit number. The circuit boards are also outlined on the diagrams with a blue line to show which portions of the circuit are located on a circuit board.

Component and Wiring Color Code. Colored stripes or dots on resistors and capacitors signify electrical values, tolerances, etc., according to the EIA standard color code. Components not color coded usually have the value printed on the body.

## WARNING

This color code applies to leads within the 5100Series Oscilloscope system only. Color code of the AC power cord is:

| Black | Line |
| :--- | :--- |
| White | Neutral |
| Green with a yellow stripe Safety Earth (ground) |  |



Fig. 4-1. Electrode configuration data for semiconductor devices.

Semiconductor Lead Configuration. Fig. $4-1$ shows the lead configuration of the semiconductor devices used in this instrument.

Multi-Connector Holders. The multi-connector holder is keyed with two triangles, one on the holder and one on the circuit board. When a connection is made perpendicular to a circuit board surface, the orientation of the triangle and the slot numbers on the çonnector holder is determined by the direction of the nomenclature marking (see Fig. 4-2).

## Troubleshooting Equipment

The following equipment is useful for troubleshooting the 5100 -Series Oscilloscope and its plug-in units:

1. Semiconductor Tester

Description: Dynamic-type tester.
Purpose: To test the semiconductors used in this instrument system.

Recommended type: Tektronix Type 576 Transistor Curve Tracer or equivalent.

## 2. Multimeter

Description: VTVM, 10-megohm input impedance and 0 to 300 volts range, AC and DC; ohmmeter, 0 to 50 megohms. Accuracy, within $3 \%$. Test probes must be insulated to prevent accidental shorting.

Purpose: To check voltages and for general troubleshooting in this instrument system.

## NOTE

A $20,000 \mathrm{ohms} / \mathrm{volt}$ VOM can be used to check the voltages in this instrument if allowances are made for the circuit loading of the VOM at highimpedance points.

## 3. Test Oscilloscope

Description: Frequency response, DC to 2 megahertz minimum; deflection factor, 1 millivolt/division to 5 volts/division. A 10X, 10-megohm voltage probe should be used to reduce circuit loading for voltage measurements.

Purpose: To check operating waveforms in this instrument.


Fig. 4-2. Multi-connector holder orientation.

## Troubleshooting Techniques

This troubleshooting procedure is arranged in an order which checks the simple trouble possibilities before proceeding with extensive troubleshooting. When a defective $\cdot$ component is located, it should be replaced following the replacement procedure given under Component Replacement.

1. Check Control Settings. Incorrect control settings can indicate a trouble that does not exist. If there is any question about the correct function or operation of any control, see the operating instructions section of the manual for the instrument involved.
2. Check System and Associated Equipment. Before proceeding with troubleshooting of the 5100 system, check that the instruments in the system are operating correctly. Check for proper interconnection between the display unit and the power supply/amplifier unit. Check that the signal is properly connected and that the interconnecting cables or signal source are not defective. Also, check the power source. The associated plug-in units can be checked for proper operation by substituting other units which are known to be operating properly (preferably of the same types), or by interchanging plug-in units within the 5103N. If the trouble persists after substitution, the oscilloscope mainframe is probably at fault.
3. Visual Check. Visually check the portion of the instrument in which the trouble is suspected. Many troubles can be located by visual indications such as unsoldered connections, broken wires, damaged circuit board, damaged components, etc.
4. Check Instrument Calibration. Check the calibration of the 5100-Series Oscilloscope and its associated plug-ins, or check the affected circuit if the trouble appears in one circuit. The apparent trouble may only be a result of misadjustment or may be corrected by calibration. Complete calibration instructions are given in the calibration section of the manual for each instrument in the system.
5. Isolate the Trouble to a Circuit. To isolate trouble to a particular circuit, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ note the trouble symptom. The symptom often identifies the circuit in which the trouble is located. For example, poor focus indicates that the CRT circuit (includes high-voltage supplies) is probably at fault. When trouble symptoms appear in more than one circuit, check affected circuits by taking voltage and waveform readings.

Incorrect operation of all circuits often indicates trouble in the power supply. Check first for correct voltage of the individual supplies. However, $\mathfrak{r a}$ defective component elsewhere in the instrument can appear as a power-supply trouble and may also affect the operation of other circuits. Table 4-1 lists the tolerances of the power supplies in this instrument. These voltages are measured between the power-supply test points and ground on the Power Supply circuit board (see Fig. 5-1 in the calibration section of this manual for test point locations). If a power-supply voltage is within the listed tolerance, the supply can be assumed to be working correctly. If outside the tolerance, the supply may be misadjusted or operating incorrectly. Use the procedure given in the calibration section to adjust the power supplies.

TABLE 4-1
Power Supply Tolerances

| Power Supply | Tolerance | Typical Ripple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +205 V | +180 V to +240 V | 3 V or less |
| +30 V | +29.85 V to +30.15 V | 3 mV or less |
| +5 V | +4.9 V to +5.1 V | 2 mV or less |
| -30 V | -29.925 V to -30.075 V | 2 mV or less |

6. Check Voltages and Waveforms. Often the defective component can be located by checking for the correct voltage or waveform in the circuit. Typical voltages and waveforms are given on the diagrams.

## NOTE

Voltages and waveforms given on the diagrams are not absolute and may vary slightly between instruments. To obtain operating conditions similar to those used to take these readings, see the first diagram page.
7. Check Individual Components. The following methods are provided for checking the individual components in the 5100 -series instrument system. Components which are soldered in place are best checked by disconnecting one end, isolating the measurement from the effects of surrounding circuitry.

## A. TRANSISTORS and INTEGRATED CIRCUITS



Power switch must be turned off before removing or replacing semiconductors.

A good check of transistor operation is actual performance under operating conditions. A transistor can most effectively be checked by substituting a new component for it (or one which has been checked previously). 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. A suction-type desoldering tool must be used to remove soldered-in transistors; see component replacement procedure for details.

Integrated circuits can be checked with a voltmeter, test oscilloscope, or by direct substitution. A good understanding of the circuit description is essential to troubleshooting circuits using IC's. Operating waveforms, logic levels, and other operating information for the IC's are given in the circuit description section of the appropriate manual. Use care when checking voltages and waveforms around the IC's so that adjacent leads are not shorted together. A convenient means of clipping a test probe to the 14 - and 16-pin in-line IC's is with an integrated-circuit test clip. This device also doubles as an extraction tool.

## B. DIODES

A diode can be checked for an open or for a short circuit by measuring the resistance between terminals with an ohmmeter set to the $R \times 1 \mathrm{k}$ scale. The diode resistance should be very high in one direction and very low when the meter leads are reversed. Do not check tunnel diodes or back diodes with an ohmmeter.


Do not use an ohmmeter that has a high internal current. High currents may damage the diode.

## C. RESISTORS

Check the resistors with an ohmmeter. Resistor tolerance is given in the Electrical Parts List. Resistors normally do not need to be replaced unless the measured value varies widely from the specified value.

## D. CAPACITORS

A leaky or shorted capacitor can be detected by checking resistance with an ohmmeter on the highest scale. Use an ohmmeter which will not exceed the voltage rating of the capacitor. The resistance reading should be high after initial charge of the capacitor. An open capacitor can best be detected with a capacitance meter, or by checking whether the capacitor passes AC signals.
8. Repair and Readjust the Circuit. Special techniques required to replace the components in this unit are given under Component Replacement. Be sure to check the performance of any circuit that has been repaired or that has had any electrical components replaced. Calibration of the affected circuit may be necessary.

## REPLACEMENT PARTS

## Standard Parts

All electrical and mechanical part replacements for the 5100 -series oscilloscope system can be obtained through your local Tektronix Field Office or representative. However, many of the standard electronic components can be obtained locally in less time than is required to order them from Tektronix, Inc. Before purchasing or ordering replacement parts, check the parts lists for value, tolerance, rating, and description.

## note

> When selecting replacement parts, it is important to remember that the physical size and shape of the component may affect its performance in the instrument. All replacement parts should be direct replacements unless it is known that a different component will not adversely affect the instrument performance.

## Special Parts

Some parts are manufactured or selected by Tektronix to satisfy particular requirements, or are manufactured for Tektronix to our specifications. These special parts are indicated in the parts list by an asterisk preceding the part number. Most of the mechanical parts used in this system have been manufactured by Tektronix. Order all special parts directly from your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

## Ordering Parts

When ordering replacement parts from Tektronix, Inc., refer to the Parts Ordering Information and Special Notes and Symbols on the page immediately preceding each electrical parts list section. Include the following information:

1. Instrument Type (5103N, D10, 5A15N, etc.)
2. Instrument Serial Number
3. A description of the part (if electrical, include the circuit number)
4. Tektronix Part Number

## COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

## General

.. The exploded-view drawings associated with the mechanical parts lists (pullout pages) may be helpful when disassembling or re-assembling individual components or sub-assemblies.

## Circuit Board Replacement

4
If a circuit board is damaged beyond repair, the entire assembly including all soldered-on components can be replaced. Part numbers are given in the mechanical parts lists for the completely wired ( 670 prefix) board.

To remove or replace a board, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect all leads connected to the board (both soldered lead connections anind solderless pin connections).
2. Remove all screws holding the board to the chassis or other mounting surface. Some boards may be held fast by plastic mounting clips around the board edges (for example, the H.V. board in the display modules). For these, push the mounting clips away from the circuit board edges to free the board. Also, remove any knobs, etc., that would prevent the board from being lifted out of the instrument.
3. Lift the circuit board out of the unit. Do not force or bend the board.
4. To replace the board, reverse the order of removal. Use care when replacing pin connectors; if forced into place incorrectly positioned, the pin connectors may be damaged.

## Transistor and Integrated Circuit Replacement

Transistors and IC's should not be replaced unless they are actually defective. If removed from their sockets during routine maintenance, return them to their original sockets. Unnecessary replacement or switching of semiconductor devices may affect the calibration of the instrument. When a transistor is replaced, check the operation of the part of the instrument that may be affected.


POWER switch must be turned off before removing or replacing semiconductors.

Replacement semiconductors should be of the original type or a direct replacement. Fig. 4-1 shows the lead configuration of the semiconductors used in this instrument system. When removing soldered-in transistors, use a suction-type de-soldering tool to remove the solder from the holes in the circuit board.

An extracting tool should be used to remove the 14and $16-$ pin integrated circuits to prevent damage to the pins. This tool is available from Tektronix, Inc. Order Tektronix Part No. 003-0619-00. If an extracting tool is not available, use care to avoid damaging the pins. Pull slowly and evenly on both ends of the IC. Try to avoid having one end of the IC disengage from the socket before the other end.

To replace one of the power transistors mounted on the chassis adjacent to the Power Supply circuit board, first unsolder the leads. Then, loosen the nuts on the plastic bar that clamps the transistor to the chassis. Remove the defective transistor. When replacing the transistor, use silicone grease on the metal tab to increase heat transfer from the transistor to the chassis.

## Interconnecting Pin Replacement

## NOTE

A pin replacement kit including necessary tools, instructions, and replacement pins is available from Tektronix, Inc. Order Tektronix Part No. 040-0542-00.

To replace a pin which is mounted on a circuit board, first disconnect any pin connectors. Then, unsolder the damaged pin and pull it out of the board with a pair of pliers. Be careful not to damage the wiring on the board with too much heat. Ream out the hole in the circuit board with a 0.031 -inch drill. Remove the ferrule from the new interconnecting pin and press the new pin into the hole in the circuit board. Position the pin in the same manner as the old pin. If the old pin was bent at an angle to mate with a connector, bend the new pin to match the associated pins.

## Switch Replacement

The following special maintenance information is provided for the cam-type switches and pushbutton switches used in this instrument system.


Repair of cam-type switches should be undertaken only by experienced maintenance personnel. Switch alignment and spring tension of the contacts must be carefully maintained for proper operation of the switch. For assistance in maintenance of the cam-type switches, contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

## A. CAM-TYPE SWITCHES

NOTE
A cam-type switch repair kit including necessary tools, instructions, and replacement contacts is available From Tektronix, Inc. Order Tektronix Part No. 040-0541-00.

The cam-type switches consist of rotating cam drums which are turned by front-panel knobs, and sets of springleaf contacts mounted on adjacent circuit boards. The contacts are actuated by lobes on the cams. In the 5100 Series Oscilloscope system, the Volts/Div and Seconds/Div switches are of the cam type. These switches can be disassembled for inspection, cleaping, repair, or replacement as follows:

1. Remove the screws which hold the metal cover on the switch, and lift the cover off the switch. The switch is now open for inspection or cleaning.
2. To completely remove a switch from the circuit board, first remove any knobs or shaft extensions. Loosen the coupling at the potentiometer at the rear of the switch, and pull the long shaft (with red knob attached) out of the switch assembly.
3. Remove the screws (from the opposite side of the circuit board) which hold the cam drum to the board.
4. To remove the cam drum from the front support block, remove the retaining ring from the shaft on the front of the switch and slide the cam drum out of the support block. Be careful not to lose the small detent roller.
5. To replace defective switch contacts, follow the instructions given in the switch repair kit.
6. To re-install the switch assembly, reverse the above procedure.

## B. PUSHBUTTON SWITCHES

The pushbutton switches âre not repairable and should be replaced as a unit if defective. Use a suction-type desoldering tool to remove solder from the holes in the circuit board when unsoldering the switches.

## Cathode-Ray Tube Replacement

The following procedure outlines the removal and replacement of the cathode-ray tube. Refer to Fig. 4-3.

## WARNING

Use care when handling a CRT. Protective clothing and safety glasses should be worn. Avoid striking it on any object which might cause it to crack or implode. When storing a CRT, place it in a protective carton or set it face down in a protected location on a smooth surface with a soft mat under the faceplate to protect it from scratches.

## A. REMOVAL:

1. Remove the bezel assembly, which is held in place with two screws. (The bezel assembly includes a snap-in implosion shield.)
2. For storage CRT's (D11, D13), disconnect the storage-element cable connector from the Storage circuit board. For dual-beam CRT's (D12, D13), disconnect deflection leads from neck pins.

## note

The red and black wires entering the CRT shield are connected to the trace-rotation coil inside the shield.


Fig. 4-3. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ Replacing the cathode-ray tube.

They will not hamper CRT removal and need not be unsoldered.
3. Remove the CRT base cover on the rear panel of the instrument.
4. Remove the CRT base socket.
5. Loosen the CRT clamp. The CRT and neck portion of the shield will be removed as a unit, and to facilitate removal, it may be best to remove all hardware from the CRT clamp (bracket and positioning screws, and clamptightening hardware).
6. With one hand on the CRT faceplate, push on the CRT base (and neck shield). Slide the CRT and neck shield forward, and at the same time feed the storage-element

## System Maintenance-5103N

cable through the slot in the main portion of the CRT shield. Pull the CRT out of the instrument from the front, then remove the neck shield.

## B. REPLACEMENT:

1. Slide the neck shield onto the CRT neck.
2. Make sure the sfft plastic CRT faceplate supports are in place, then insert the CR' ${ }^{-}$into the main shield while feeding the storage-element cable through the slot in the shield. Before the CRT is completely inserted, slide the CRT clamp over the neck shield.
3. With the CRT fully inserted and loose in the shield, mount the bezel assembly into place and tighten the bezel screws.
4. Mount the CRT clamp and positioning hardware, temporarily leaving it loose.
5. Position the rear of the CRT (socket end) so there is no tilt of the faceplate in relation to the bezel assembly. Tighten the positioning screws, then tighten the clamp hardware.
6. Place the CRT base socket onto the CRT base pins. Replace the cover. If applicable, connect the storageelement cable to the pin connectors on the Storage circuit board, and connect the deflection leads to the CRT neck pins.
7. Replacing the CRT will require partial instrument recalibration. Refer to the calibration section of the display unit manual.

## Neon Bulb Replacement

To replace the knob-skirt deflection-factor readout bulbs, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the light shield.
2. Unsolder the defective bulb, and install its replacement.
3. Replace the light shield.

## Power Transformer Replacement

Replace the power transformer only with a direct replacement Tektronix transformer. After the transformer
has been replaced, check the power supply output voltages as outlined in the calibration section of this manual. Also, check the CRT operation as outlined in the calibration section of the display unit manual.

## Fuse Replacement

Table 4-3 gives the rating, location, and function of the fuses used in this instrument system.

TABLE 4-1

| Circuit <br> Number | Rating | Function | Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F20, F206 | $1 / 16$ A Fast | Input <br> Protection | $5 \mathrm{~A} 20 \mathrm{~N} / 5 \mathrm{~A} 21 \mathrm{~N}$ <br> circuit board |
| F201 | 1.6 A Fast | Line-Voltage <br> Input | Display unit <br> rear panel |
| F810 | 0.25 A Fast | +205 V Unreg <br> supply | 5103 N Power <br> Supply board |
| F835 | 0.5 A Fast | +38 V Unreg <br> supply | 5103 N Power <br> Supply board |

## RECALIBRATION AFTER REPAIR

After any electrical component has been replaced, the calibration of that particular circuit should be checked, as well as the calibration of other closely related circuits. The Performance Check instructions in each manual provide a quick and convenient means of checking the instrument operation.

## 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, complete instrument serial number and a description of the service required.
Save and re-use 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.

# SECTION 5 CALIBRATION 

Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of the manual.

## Introduction

Before complete calibration, thoroughly clean and inspect this instrument as outlined in the Maintenance section of this manual.

## NOTE

This procedure facilitates checking and adjusting the Low-Voltage Power Supply ONLY. For complete oscilloscope mainframe calibration (plug-in interface, deflection amplifiers, CRT circuits, etc.), refer to the calibration procedure given in the manual for the display unit.

## Services Available

Tektronix, Inc. provides complete instrument repair and calibration at local Field Service Centers and at the Factory Service Center. Contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative for further information.

## Equipment Required

For power-supply calibration, proper loading must be established to ensure correct operation and regulation of the low-voltage supplies. For best results, the 5103 N should be operated with a display unit and plug-in units because this provides actual operating-condition loads for the supplies.

For measurement of the supply voltages, a precision DC voltmeter is required. The voltmeter must have an accuracy of within $\pm 0.1 \%$, and a measurement range from about -35 volts to +250 volts. For example, a Fairchild Model 7050 Digital Multimeter, a Tektronix 7D13 Digital Multimeter (operated with a Tektronix 7000-Series Readout Oscilloscope), or any DC voltmeter meeting the listed requirements may be used.

## Preliminary Procedure

## NOTE

The performance of this instrument can be checked at any temperature within the $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ range. Make any adjustments at a temperature of $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, $\pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
a. Remove the bottom dust cover of the 5103 N to gain access to the power supply circuit board. If necessary, set the line-selector block in accordance with the line voltage source to be used (see Section 2, Operating Voltage, in this manual for complete instructions).
b. Connect the 5103 N to the line voltage source. Turn the Intensity control on the display unit counterclockwise and pull the Power switch out to turn the instrument on.
c. Allow a 20 minute warm up time before performing the calibration procedure.

Location of the power-supply test points and calibration adjustments is shown in Fig. 5-1. Table 5-1 shows the tolerances of the low-voltage supplies.

TABLE 5-1

| Supply | Tolerance |
| :---: | :---: |
| -30 V | -29.925 V to -30.075 V |
| +5 V | +4.9 V to +5.1 V |
| +30 V | +29.85 V to +30.15 V |
| +205 V | +180 V to +240 V |



Fig. 5-1. Locations of power-supply test points and adjustment controls.

## 1. Power Supply Checks

a. Connect the precision DC voltmeter between each low-voltage test point and ground.
b. CHECK-Each supply is within the tolerance listed in Table 5-1.
$\cdots$ *

## 2. Power Supply Voltage Adjustments

a. Connect the precision DC voltmeter between each ( test point ( -30 V and +30 V ) and ground.
b. ADJUST-R878, -30 V ADJ, and R858, +30 V ADJ, respectively, for voltmeter readings of exactly 30 volts.

This completes the Power Supply calibration for the 5103N.

## SECTION 6

 RACKMOUNTINGChange information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of the manual.

## Introduction :

The R5100-Series Oscilloscope is designed for operation in a standard 19 -inch wide rack which has Universal, EIA, RETMA, or Western Electric hole spacing. When properly mounted, this instrument will meet all electrical and environmental specifications given in Section 1.

## Instrument Conversion

The 5100 -Series Oscilloscope can quickly be converted from a bench model to a rackmount model, or vice versa. Field conversion kits, including the necessary tools, parts, and instructions are available from Tektronix, Inc. Order: 040-0583-00, Bench-to-rack conversion; 040-0584-00, Rack-to-bench conversion.

## Mounting Method

This instrument will fit most 19 -inch wide racks whose front and rear holes conform to Universal hole spacing. The slide-out tracks easily mount to the cabinet rack front and rear vertical mounting rails if the inside distance between the front and rear rails is within 10-9/16 inches to $24-3 / 8$ inches. If the inside distance exceeds $24-3 / 8$ inches, some means of support is required for the rear ends of the slideout tracks (for example, make extensions for the rear mounting brackets).

## Rack Dimensions

Height. At least 5-1/4 inches of vertical space is required to mount this instrument in a rack. If other instruments are operated in the rack, an additional $1 / 4$ inch is required both above and Elow the R5100 to allow space for proper circulation of cooling air.

Width. A standard 19 -inch wide rack may be used. The dimension of opening between the front rails must be at least 17-5/8 inches for a cabinet in which the front lip of the stationary section is mounted behind an untapped front rail as shown in Fig. 6-1A. If the front rails are tapped, and the stationary section is mounted in front of the front rail as shown in Fig. 6-2B, the dimension between the front rails should be at least $17-3 / 4$ inches. These dimensions allow room on each side of the instrument for the slide-out tracks to operate so the instrument can move freely in and out of the rack.

Depth. For proper circulation of cooling air, allow at least two inches clearance behind the rear of the instrument and any enclosure on the rack. If it is sometimes necessary or desirable to operate the R5100 in the fully extended position, use cables that are long enough to reach from the signal source to the instrument.

## Installing the Slide-Out Tracks

General Information. The siide-out tracks for the instrument consist of two assemblies, one for the left side of the instrument and one for the right side. Each assembly consists of three sections. A stationary section attaches to the front and rear rails of the rack, the chassis section attaches to the instrument (and is installed at the factory), and the intermediate section fits between the other two sections to allow the instrument to fully extend out of the rack.

The small hardware components included with the slideout track assemblies are used to mount the tracks to the vertical rack rails having this compatibility:

1. Front and rear rail holes must be large enough to allow inserting a $10-32$ screw through the rail mounting hole if the rails are untapped (see Fig. 6-1A).

## "

2. Or, front and rear rail holes must be tapped to accept a $10-32$ screw if Fig. 6-1B mounting method is used. Note in Fig. 6-1B right illustration that a \#10 washer (not supplied) may be added to provide increased bearing surface for the slide-out track stationary section front flange.
3. Front and rear rail holes must be located on Universal spacing; that is, the sequence for the hole spacing is $1 / 2$ inch, $5 / 8$ inch, $5 / 8$ inch, $1 / 2$ inch, etc.

Because of the above compatibility, there will be some small parts left over. The stationary and intermediate sections for both sides of the rack are shipped as a matched set and should not be separated. The matched sets of both sides including hardware are marked 351-0195-00 on the package. To identify the assemblies, note that the automatic latch and intermediate section stop is located near the top of the matched set.

Mounting Procedure. Use the following procedure to mount both sides. See Fig. 6-1 for installation details.


Fig. 6-1. Mounting the left stationary section (with its matched intermediate section, not shown in iflustrations $A$ and $B$ ) to the rack rails.

1. To mount the instrument directly above or below another instrument in a cabinet rack, select the appropriate holes in the front rack rails for the stationary sections, using Fig. 6-2 as a guide.
2. Mount the stationary slide-out track sections to the front rack rails using either of these methods:
(a) If the front flanges of the stationary sections are to be mounted behind the front rails (rails are countersunk or not tapped), mount the stationary sections as shown in Fig. 6-1 A right illustration.
(b) If the front flanges of the stationary sections are to be mounted in front of the front rails (rails are tapped for

10-32 screws), mount the stationary sections as shown in Fig. $6-1 \mathrm{~B}$ right illustration. To provide increased bearing surface for the screw head'to securely fasten the front flange to the rail, a flat washer (not supplied) may be added under the screw head. However, consider that when this mounting method is used, the front panel will not fit flush against the front rail because of the stationary section and washer thickness. If a flush fit is preferred, method 2 (a) should be used.
3. Mount the stationary slide-out sections to the rear rack rails using either of these methods:
(a) If the rear rack rail holes are not tapped to accept $($ 10-32 machine screws, mount the left stationary section


Fig. 6-2. Dimensional diagram.

## Rackmounting-5103N

with hardware provided as shown in the left or center illustration of Fig. 3-1A. Note that the rear mounting bracket can be installed either way so the slide-out tracks will fit a deep or shallow cabinet rack. Use Fig. 3-1A as a guide for mounting the right stationary section. Make sure the stationary sections are horizontally aligned so they are level and parallel with each other.
(b) If the rear rack rail holes are tapped to accept 10-32 machine screws, mount the left stationary section with hardware provided asishown in the left or center illustration of Fig. 6-1B. Note that the rear mounting bracket can be installed either way so the slide-out tracks will fit a deep or shallow cabinet rack. Use Fig. 6-1B as a guide for mounting the right stationary section. Make sure the stationary sections are horizontally aligned so they are level and parallel with each other.

## R5100 Installation and Adjustment

To insert the instrument into the rack, proceed as follows:

1. Pull the slide-out track intermediate sections out to the fully extended position.
2. Insert the instrument chassis sections into the intermediate sections.
3. Press the stop latches on the chassis sections and push the instrument toward the rack until the latches snap into their holes.
4. Again press the stop latches and push the instrument into the rack.

To adjust the slide-out tracks for smooth sliding action, loosen the screws used to join the stationary sections to the rails of the rack. Center the instrument, allowing the slideout tracks to seek the proper width, then tighten the screws.

## Maintenance

The slide-out tracks require no lubrication. The special dark gray finish on the sliding parts is a permanent lubrication.

# REPLACEABLE <br> ELECTRICAL PARTS 

## PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION

## $\div$

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 ápart you have ordered has been replaced with a new or improved part, your local Tek tronlix, 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
00X Part removed after this serial number

ITEM NAME
In the Parts List, an Item Name is separated from the description by a colon (:). Because of space limitations, an Item Name may sometimes appear as incomplete. For further Item Name identification, the U.S. Federal Cataloging Handbook H6-1 can be utilized where possible.

|  | ABBREVIATIONS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| ACTR | ACTUATOR | PLSTC | PLASTIC |
| ASSY | ASSEMBLY | QTZ | QUARTZ |
| CAP | CAPACITOR | RECP | RECEPTACLE |
| CER | CERAMIC | RES | RESISTOR |
| CKT | CIRCUIT | RF | RADIO FREQUENCY |
| COMP | COMPOSITION | SEL | SELECTED |
| CONN | CONNECTOR | SEMICOND | SEMICONDUCTOR |
| ELCTLT | ELECTROLYTIC | SENS | SENSITIVE |
| ELEC | ELECTRICAL | VAR | VARIABLE |
| INCAND | INCANDESCENT | WW | WIREWOUND |
| LED | LIGHT EMITTING DIODE | XFMR | TRANSFORMER |
| NONWIR | NON WIREWOUND | XTAL | CRYSTAL |

## CROSS INDEX—MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01121 | ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY | 1201 2ND STREET SOUTH | MILWAUKEE, WI 53204 |
| 04222 | AVX CERAMICS, DIVISION OF AVX CORP. | P O BOX 867, 19TH AVE. SOUTH | MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29577 |
| 04713 | MOTOROLA, INC., SEMICONDUCTOR PROD. DIV. | 5005 E MCDOWELL RD, PO BOX 20923 | PHOENIX, AZ 85036 |
| 23880 | STANFORD APPLIED ENGINEERING, INC. | 340 MARTIN AVE. | SANTA CLARA, CA 95050 |
| 28480 | HEWLETT-PACKARD CO., CORPORATE HQ. | 1501 PAGE MILL RD. | PALO ALTO, CA 94304 |
| 31514 | STANFORD APPLIED ENGINEERING, INC. ADVANCED PACK゙AGING DIV. | 3080 AIRWAY DRIVE | COSTA MESA, CA 92626 |
| 56289 | SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO. |  | NORTH ADAMS, MA 01247 |
| 71400 | bUSSMAN MFG., diVISION OF MCGRAWEDISON CO. | 2536 W. UNIVERSITY ST. | ST. LOUIS, MO 63107 |
| 71450 | CTS CORP. | 905 N. WEST BLVD | ELKHART, IN 46514 |
| 72982 | ERIE TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, INC. | 644 W. 12TH ST. | ERIE, PA 16512 |
| 75042 | TRW ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, IRC FIXED RESISTORS, PHILADELPHIA DIVISION | 401 N. BROAD ST. | PHILADELPHIA, PA 19108 |
| 76055 | MALLORY CONTROLS, CO., DIV. OF MALLORY P. R., AND CO., INC. | STATE RD. 28 W., P O BOX 327 | FRANKFORT, IN 46041 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. | P O BOX 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 90201 | MALLORY CAPACITOR CO., DIV. OF P. R. MALLORY AND CO., INC. | 3029 E. WASHINGTON STREET <br> P. O. BOX 372 | INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206 |
| 91637 | DALE ELECTRONICS, ¢INC. | P. O. BOX 609 | COLUMBUS, NE 68601 |
| 95238 | CONTINENTAL CONNEÇTOR CORP. | 34-63 56TH ST. | WOODSIDE, NY 11377 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Mo Eff | el No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | 670-1340-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY: INTERFACE | 80009 | 670-1340-00 |
| C622 | 283-0032-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $470 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 0831085Z5E00471J |
| C628 | 283-0060-00 | , |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 855-535U2J101J |
| C632 | 283-0002-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 811-546E1032 |
| C634 | 283-0060-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 855-535U2J101J |
| C636 | 283-0060-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 5 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 855-535U2J101J |
| C640 | 281-0519-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $47 \mathrm{PF},+/-4.7 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 308-000C0G0470X |
| C642 | 281-0519-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $47 \mathrm{PF},+/-4.7 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 308-000C0G0470X |
| C659 | 283-0000-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{UF},+100-0 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| C671 | 281-0593-00 | B010100 | B029999X | CAP., FXD, CER DI:3.9PF, 10\%, 500V | 72982 | 301-000C0J0399C |
| C679 | 283-0000-00 |  |  | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.001 \mathrm{UF},+100-0 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| CR620 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR658 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR668 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR678 | 152-0141-02 | * |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR688 | 152-0141-02 | 4 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |
| J601 | 131-1078-00 | B010100 | B089999 | CONNECTOR, RCPT, $28 / 56$ CONTACT | 95238 | 600-1156Y256DF30 |
| J601 | 131-1078-01 | B090000 | B092489 | CONN, RCPT, ELEC: CKT BOARD, $28 / 56$ CONTACT | 31514 | SAM28D/2-TX |
| J601 | 131-1078-00 | B092490 |  | CONNECTOR, RCPT, :28/56 CONTACT | 95238 | 600-1156Y256DF30 |
| J602 | 131-1078-00 | B010100 | B089999 | CONNECTOR, RCPT, $: 28 / 56$ CONTACT | 95238 | 600-1156Y256DF30 |
| J602 | 131-1078-01 | B090000 | B092489 | CONN,RCPT, ELEC: CKT BOARD, 28/56 CONTACT | 31514 | SAM 28D/2-TX |
| J602 | 131-1078-00 | B092490 |  | CONNECTOR, RCPT, :28/56 CONTACT | 95238 | 600-1156Y256DF30 |
| J603 | 131-1078-00 | B010100 | B089999 | CONNECTOR, RCPT, $28 / 56$ CONTACT | 95238 | 600-1156Y256DF30 |
| J603 | 131-1078-01 | B090000 | B092489 | CONN, RCPT, ELEC:CKT BOARD, 28/56 CONTACT | 31514 | SAM28D/ 2-TX |
| J603 | 131-1078-00 | B092490 |  | CONNECTOR,RCPT, :28/56 CONTACT | 95238 | 600-1156Y256DF30 |
| J604 | 131-1043-00 |  |  | CONNECTOR, RCPT, $: 18 / 36$ CONTACT | 23880 | SAC18D/4-2 |
| Q620 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q626 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON, NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q630 | 151-0341-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0341-00 |
| Q650 | 151-0192-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON,NPN, SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q658 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON, PNP * | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| Q660 | 151-0192-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON,NPN, SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q668 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON, PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| Q670 | 151-0192-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q678 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON, PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| Q680 | 151-0192-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON, NPN, SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q688 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SILICON, PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| R620 | 316-0102-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1 X OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1021 |
| R621 | 316-0222-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: $2.2 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2221 |
| R622 | 315-0223-00 | B010100 | B029999 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 22X OHM , 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2235 |
| R622 | 315-0163-00 | B030000 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 16K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1635 |
| R626 | 316-0102-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1021 |
| R628 | 315-0223-00 | B010100 | B029999 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 22 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2235 |
| R628 | 315-0183-00 | B030000 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 18K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R630 | 316-0474-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: $470 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4741 |
| R631 | 316-0332-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 3.3 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3321 |
| R632 | 315-0273-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R634 | 316-0103-00 |  |  | RES. , FXD, CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1031 |
| R635 | 316-0102-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 1K OHM , 10\%,0.25W | $01121$ | CB1021 |
| R636 | 316-0103-00 |  |  | RES. , FXD, CMPSN: 10 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1031 |
| R637 | 316-0102-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1021 |
| R640 | 316-0562-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 5.6 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5621 |
| R64 1 | 316-0561-00 |  |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 560 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5611 |

INTERFACE (CONT)



## Replaceable Electrical Parts-5103N

POWER SUPPLY (CONT)

| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mir Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R815 | 308-0685-00 |  | RES. , FXD, WW: $1.50 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%$, 1W | 75042 | BW20-1R500J |
| R816 | 321-0215-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1.69 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G16900F |
| R818 | 321-0289-00 |  | RES.,FXD, FILM: 10K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| R820 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:47K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4735 |
| R822 | 316-0681-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 680 OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6811 |
| R824 | 316-0822-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 8. 2 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB8221 |
| R826 | 315-0101-00 | - | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R827 | 315-0242-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: $2.4 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2425 |
| R830 | 315-0104-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 100 K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1045 |
| R832 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4735 |
| R834 | 315-0183-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 18 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R84 1 | 307-0300-00 |  | RES. ,FXD, FILM: 150 OHM, 5\%, 10W | 76055 | 7MOLNF 150B |
| R842 | 308-0686-00 |  | RES. , FXD, WW: 2.2 OHM, 5\%, 2W | 75042 | BWH-2R200J |
| R846 | 316-0391-00 |  | RES. ,FXD, CMPSN: 390 OHM, 10\%, 0.25W | 01121 | CB3911 |
| R847 | 315-0183-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 18 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R850 | 316-0823-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 82K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB8231 |
| R851 | 302-0333-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: $33 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB3331 |
| R852 | 316-0681-00 | * | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 680 OHM , 10\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6811 |
| R853 | 315-0103-00 | * | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R857 | 321-0268-00 |  | RES., FXD,FILM:6.04K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G60400F |
| R858 | 311-1120-00 |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 100 OHM, 30\%,0.25W | 71450 | 201-YA5531 |
| R859 | 321-0268-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 6.04 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G60400F |
| R860 | 308-0686-00 |  | RES., FXD, WW: 2.2 OHM, 5\%,2W | 75042 | BWH-2R200J |
| R861 | 307-0301-00 |  | RES. , FXD, FILM: 120 , OHM, $5 \%$, 10W | 76055 | 7MOLNF120B |
| R863 | 316-0273-00 |  | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2731 |
| R865 | 315-0131-00 | B010100 B039999 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 130 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1315 |
| R865 | 315-0301-00 | B040000 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 300 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3015 |
| R867 | 315-0621-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 620 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6215 |
| R868 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R869 | 315-0392-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 3.9 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3925 |
| R870 | 315-0562-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 5.6K OHM , $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5625 |
| R872 | 316-0221-00 |  | RES. , FXD, CMPSN: 220 OHM , 10\%, 0.25W | 01121 | CB2211 |
| R873 | 316-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: IK OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1021 |
| R875 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R877 | 321-0256-00 |  | RES.,FXD, FILM:4.53K OHM, 1\%\%0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G45300F |
| R878 | 311-1124-00 |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 250 OHM, 30\%, 0.25W | 71450 | 201-YA5533 |
| R879 | 321-0202-00 |  | RES., FXD, FILM: 1.24 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G12400F |
| R880 | 316-0272-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 2.7 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2721 |
| R881 | 315-0562-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 5.6 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5625 |
| R883 | 316-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: IK OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1021 |
| R885 | 316-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 15 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1531 |
| R890 | 322-0686-03 |  | RES.,FXD, FILM: 7.23 K OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1421D72300C |
| R891 | 321-0097-03 |  | RES. ,FXD, FILM: 100 OHM , 0.25\%, 0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816D100ROC |
| VR850 | 152-0357-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W, 82V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0357-00 |
| VR865 | 152-0243-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,15V,5\% | `80009 | 152-0243-00 |
| VR870 | 152-0227-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER, 0.4W,6.2V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0227-00 |

|  | Tektronix | Seri | No. |  | Mfr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ckt No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |

CHASSIS PARTS

| Q815 | 151-0331-00 | B010100 | B070028 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0331-00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q815 | 151-0496-00 | B070029 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0496-00 |
| Q840 | 151-0331-00 | , B010100 | B070028 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0331-00 |
| Q840 | 151-0496-09 | B070029 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0496-00 |
| Q860 | 151-0331-00 | B010100 | B070028 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0331-00 |
| Q860 | 151-0496-00 | B070029 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0496-00 |
| T801 | 120-0692-00 | B010100 | B049999 | XFMR, PWR, STPDN: | 80009 | 120-0692-00 |
| T801 | 120-0704-00 | B050000 |  | XFMR, PWR,SDN \& SU: | 80009 | 120-0704-00 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number | ( |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 670-5757-00 | XB092712 | CKT BOARD ASSY:SIGNALS OUT <br> * OPTION 7 ONLY | 80009 | 670-5757-00 |  |
| C930 | 283-0002-00 | XB092712 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 0.01UF, $+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ (C390, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 72982 | 811-546E1032 |  |
| C931 | 281-0504-00 | XB092712 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500V (C931, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 72982 | 301-055C0GO100F |  |
| C960 | 283-0002-00 | хB092712 | CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ (C960, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 72982 | 811-546E1032 |  |
| C961 | 281-0504-00 | XB092712 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500V (C961, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 72982 | 301-055C0G0100F |  |
| C980 | 283-0002-00 | XB092712 | $\text { CAP., FXD, CER DI :0.01UF, }+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ $\text { (C980, OPTION } 7 \text { ONLY) }$ | 72982 | 811-546E1032 |  |
| C981 | 281-0504-00 | XB092712 | CAP., FXD, CER DI: 10PF, $+/-1 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ (C981, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 72982 | 301-055C0G0100F |  |
| CR930 | 152-0141-02 | XB092712 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V,150MA (CR930, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |  |
| CR960 | 152-0141-02 | XB092712. | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30V, 150MA (CR960, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |  |
| CR980 | 152-0141-02 | XB092712. | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON, 30v,150MA (CR980, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 152-0141-02 |  |
| CR990 | 152-0322-00 | XB092712 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15v, HOT CARRIER (CR990, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 28480 | 5082-2672 |  |
| Q910 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICÓN,NPN (Q910, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q915 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q915, OPTION 7, ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q920 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q920, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 | 1 |
| Q925 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q925, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q930 | 151-0188-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP (Q930, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |  |
| Q940 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, NPN (Q940, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q945 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q945, OPTTON 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q950 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q950, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q955 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q955, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q960 | 151-0188-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP (Q960, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |  |
| Q967 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q967, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q970 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q970, OPTION 7 ONLY) | $\because 80009$ | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q972 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q972, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q975 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q975, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q980 | 151-0188-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP (Q980, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |  |
| Q990 | 151-0190-00 | XB092712 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN (Q990, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R910 | 315-0331-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R910, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R911 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RES., FXD, CMPSN: } 27 \mathrm{~K} \text { OHM, } 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W} \\ & \text { (R911, OPTION } 7 \text { ONLY) } \end{aligned}$ | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R912 | 321-0193-00 | XB092712 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RES., FXD, FILM: } 1 \mathrm{~K} \text { OHM, } 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W} \\ & \text { (R912, OPTION } 7 \text { ONLY) } \end{aligned}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| R915 | 321-0289-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,FILM:10K 0HM,1\%,0.125W (R915, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| R916 | 315-0183-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 18 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R916, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R920 | 315-0331-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R920, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R921 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R921, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R922 | 321-0193-00 | XB092712 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RES., FXD, FILLM: } 1 \mathrm{~K} \text { OHM, } 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W} \\ & \text { (R922, OPTION } 7 \text { ONLY) } \end{aligned}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| R925 | 315-0221-00 | XB092712 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RES., FXD, CMPSN: } 220 \text { OHM, } 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W} \\ & \text { (R925, OPTION } 7 \text { ONLY) } \end{aligned}$ | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R926 | 321-0290-00 | XB09 2712 | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10.2K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ (R926, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10201F |
| R930 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD,CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R930, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R931 | 315-0622-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 6.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R931, OPTION $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ ONLY) | 01121 | CB6225 |
| R932 | 315-0102-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R932, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R933 | 315-0101-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R933, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R940 | 315-0331-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R940, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R941 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R941, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R942 | 321-0193-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, FILM: 1 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ (R942, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| R945 | 321-0289-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ (R945, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| R946 | 315-0183-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 18 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R946, OPTON 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R950 | 315-0331-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R950, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R951 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R951, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R9 52 | 321-0193-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ (R952, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFFI816G10000F |
| R955 | 315-0221-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 220 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R955, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R956 | 321-0290-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10.2 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ (R956, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10201F |
| R960 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 27 K OHM,5\%,0.25W (R960, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R961 | 315-0622-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 6.2 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R961, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB6225 |
| R962 | 315-0102-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R962, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R963 | 315-0101-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R963, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CBIO15 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R967 | 315-0331-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R967, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R968 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R968, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R969 | 321-0193-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ (R969, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| R970 | 315-0331-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R970, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R971 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R971, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R972 | 321-0289-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,FILM:10K OHM,1\%,0.125W (R972, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| R973 | 315-0183-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 18 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R973, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R974 | 321-0193-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD,FILM:1K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ (R974, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| R975 | 315-0221-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 220 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R975, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R976 | 321-0290-00 | XB092712* | RES.,FXD,FILM: 10.2 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ (R976, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 91637 | MFF1816G10201F |
| R980 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R980, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R981 | 315-0622-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 6.2 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R981, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB6225 |
| R982 | 315-0102-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R982, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R983 | 315-0101-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R983, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R990 | 315-0273-00 | XB092712 | RES., FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R990, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2735 |
| R991 | 315-0222-00 | XB092712 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 2.2 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ (R991, OPTION 7 ONLY) | 01121 | CB2225 |

## SECTION 8

## DIAGRAMS AND CIRCUIT BOARD ILLUSTRATIONS

## Symbols and Reference Designators

Electrical components shown on the diagrams are in the following units unless noted otherwise:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Capacitors }= & \text { Values one or greater are in picofarads }(\mathrm{pF}) . \\
& \text { Values less than one are in microfarads }(\mu \mathrm{F}) .
\end{array}
$$

Symbois used on the diagrams are based on USA Standard Y32.2-1967.
Logic symbology is based on MIL-STD-806B in terms of positive logic. Logic symbols depict the logic function performed and may differ from the manufacturer's data.

The following special symbols are used on the diagrams:


The following prefix letters are used as reference designators to identify components or assemblies on the diagrams.

A Assembly, separable or repairable (circuit board, etc.)
AT Attenuator, fixed or variable
B Motor
BT Battery
C Capacitor, fixed or variable
CR Diode, signal or rectifier
DL Delay line
DS Indicating device (lamp)
F Fuse
FL Filter
H Heat dissipating device (heat sink, heat radiator, etc.)
HR Heater
J Connector, stationary portion
K Relay
L Inductor, fixed or variable

LR Inductor/resistor combination
M Meter :
Q Transistor or silicon-controlled rectifier
P Connector, movable portion
R Resistor, fixed or variable
RT Thermistor
S Switch
T Transformer
TP Test point
$\cup \quad$ Assembly, inseparable or non-repairable (integrated circuit, etc.)
$\checkmark$ Electron tube
VR Voltage regulator (zener diode, etc.)
Y Crystal



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C622 | J.2 | R670 | H-6 |
| C628 | 1.3 | R671 | J. 6 |
| C634 | H-3 | R672 | H-6 |
| C636 | H-3 | R675 | H-6 |
| C640 | H-4 | R676 | $1-6$ |
| C642 | H-4 | R677 | I-5 |
| C659 | E. 7 | R679 | H-5 |
| C671 | J.6 | R680 | H.5 |
| C679 | H-5 | R681 | J.7 |
|  |  | R682 | 1.6 |
|  |  | R685 | 1.6 |
|  |  | R686 | 1.6 |
| CR620 | H-2 | R687 | 1.5 |
| CR658 | E.6 |  |  |
| CR668 | D. 5 |  |  |
| CR678 | H-5 |  |  |
| CR688 | H-5 | U640 | $1-3$ |
| 0620 | J.3 |  |  |
| 0626 | J-2 |  |  |
| 0630 | 1.2 |  |  |
| 0650 | F. 6 |  |  |
| 0658 | D. 6 |  |  |
| 0660 | F. 5 |  |  |
| 0668 | D. 5 |  |  |
| 0670 | 1.6 |  |  |
| 0678 | J.5 |  |  |
| 0680 | 1.6 |  |  |
| 0688 | J-6 |  |  |
| R620 | 1-2 |  |  |
| R621 | 1-2 |  |  |
| R622 | 1.2 |  |  |
| R626 | H-3 |  |  |
| R628 | 1.3 |  |  |
| R630 | H-2 |  |  |
| R631 | H-2 |  |  |
| R632 | 1.2 |  |  |
| R634 | H-3 |  |  |
| R635 | H3 |  |  |
| R636 | H-3 |  |  |
| R637 | H-4 |  |  |
| R639 | 1.4 |  |  |
| R640 | J. 4 |  |  |
| R641 | ${ }^{\text {J.4 }}$ |  |  |
| R642 | J.3 |  |  |
| R643 | J. 4 |  |  |
| R650 R651 | E.6 |  |  |
| R652 | E.6 |  |  |
| R656 | E.6 |  |  |
| R657 | E.6 |  |  |
| R659 | D. 6 |  |  |
| R660 | D. 5 |  |  |
| R662 | F. 5 |  |  |
| R665 | E.5 |  |  |
| R666 | E.5 |  |  |
| R667 | E-5 |  |  |
| R669 | E.7 |  |  |




Single Beam

dual Beam

NOTE:

* diagrams are presented here for convenience. PARTS LIST, BOARD PHOTOS, AND COMPONENT LOCATION GRIDS LOCATED IN THE DISPLAY UNIT MANUALS.


| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { CKT } \\ \text { NO } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CKT } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRID } \\ & \text { LOC } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C810 | 1.5 | 0875 | H-2 |
| C815 | C.5 | 0885 | E. 4 |
| C820 | F. 2 | 0890 | F. 4 |
| C822 | c. 4 |  |  |
| c830 | F.6 |  |  |
| C837 | c-7 |  |  |
| c839 | H-7 | R810 | H-6 |
| C842 | E-2 | R812 | H-6 |
| C852 | C-2 | R815 | B.4 |
| C857 | C-2 | R816 | D. 4 |
| C860 | F-2 | R818 | D. 4 |
| C865 | H-2 | R820 | c-4 |
| C870 | G. 3 | R822 | c-4 |
| C872 | G. 3 | R824 | D. 4 |
| C875 | H-3 | R826 | B-4 |
| C881 | E-5 | R827 | B-4 |
| C883 | E-6 | R830 | F.6 |
| c890 | F. 4 | R832 | E-6 |
|  |  | R834 | D. 2 |
|  |  | R841 | D. 3 |
|  |  | R842 | c-1 |
| CR810 | G.6 | R846 | B-2 |
| CR811 | G.6 | R847 | C-2 |
| CR812 | G-5 | R850 | B-2 |
| CR813 | G-6 | R851 | D. 2 |
| CR815 | G-5 | R852 | B-2 |
| CR820 | E-2 | R853 | c. 3 |
| CR824 | c. 4 | R857 | C-2 |
| CR835 | F. 5 | R858 | B. 3 |
| CR836 | F. 5 | R859 | c-3 |
| CR837 | D-5 | R860 | $1-1$ |
| CR841 | B-2 | R861 | H.5 |
| CR842 | c-2 | R863 | $1-2$ |
| CR850 | C. 2 | R865 | 1.2 |
| CR851 | D-2 | R867 | H. 2 |
| CR860 | 1.3 | R868 | 1.2 |
| CR865 | 1.2 | R869 | H-3 |
| CR870 | H-2 | R870 | H-3 |
| CR875 | H-2 | R872 | G. 2 |
| CR890 | E. 4 | R873 | H-2 |
|  | G-2 | R875 | H. 3 |
|  |  | R877 | H.3 |
|  |  | R878 | 1.3 |
|  |  | R879 | 1.2 |
| VR850 | B.2 | R880 | F-5 |
| VR865 | 1.2 | R881 | E-6 |
| VR870 | G-3 | R883 | D. 6 |
|  |  | R885 | E-3 |
|  |  | R890 | F. 4 |
|  |  | R891 | G-2 |
| F810 | 1-5: |  |  |
| F835 | E-4 |  |  |
| 0815 | A.4 |  |  |
| 0820 | D. 4 |  |  |
| 0825 | B. 4 |  |  |
| 0840 | A. 2 | - |  |
| 0845 | B. 2 |  |  |
| 0850 | C-2 |  |  |
| 0860 | J.2 |  |  |
| 0865 | H-1 |  |  |
| 0870 | G. 3 |  |  |




# 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
00X Part removed after this serial number

## 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
$12345 \quad$ Name \& Description
Assembly and/or Component
Attaching parts for Assembly and/or Component
Detail Part ol Assembly and/or Component
Attaching parts for Detail Part
. . . * . .

Parts of Detail Part
Attaching parts for Parts of Detail 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 specified.

## ITEM NAME

In the Parts List, an Item Name is separated from the description by a colon (:). Because of space limitations, an Item Name may sometimes appear as incomplete. For further Item Name identification, the U.S. Federal Cataloging Handbook H6-1 can be utilized where possible.

## ABBREVIATIONS

| $\cdots$ | INCH | ELCTRN | ELECTRON | IN | INCH | SE | SINGLE END |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# | NUMBER SIZE | ELEC | ELECTRICAL | INCAND | INEANDESCENT | SECT | SECTION |
| ACTR | ACTUATOR | ELCTLT | ELECTROLYTIC | INSUL | INSULATOR | SEMICOND | SEMICONDUCTOR |
| ADPTR | ADAPTER | ELEM | ELEMENT | INTL | INTERNAL | SHLD | SHIELD |
| ALIGN | ALłGNMENT | EPL | ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST | LPHLDR | LAMPHOLDER | SHLDR | SHOULDERED |
| AL | *ALUMINUM | EQPT | EQUIPMENT | MACH | MACHINE | SKT | SOCKET |
| ASSEM | ASSEMBLED | EXT | EXTERNAL | MECH | MECHANICAL | SL | SLIDE |
| ASSY | ASSEMBLY | FIL | FILLISTER HEAD | MTG | MOUNTING | SLFLKG | SELF-LOCKING |
| ATTEN | ATTENUATQR | FLEX | FLEXIBLE | NIP | NIPPLE $\quad \because$ | SLVG | SLEEVING |
| AWG | AMERICAN WIRE GAGE | FLH | FLAT HEAD | NQN WIRE | NOT WIRE WOUND * | SPR | SPRING |
| BO | BOARD | FLTR | FILTER | OBD | ORDER BY DESCRIPTION | SQ | SQUARE |
| BRXT | BRACKET | FR | FRAME or FRONT | OD | OUTSIDE DIAMETER | SST | STAINLESS STEEL |
| BRS | BRASS | FSTNR | FASTENER | OVH | OVAL HEAD | STL | STEEL |
| BRZ | BRONZE | FT | FOOT | PH BRZ | PHOSPHOR BRONZE | SW | SWITCH |
| BSHG | BUSHING | FXD | FIXED | PL | PLAIN or PLATE | T | TUBE |
| CAB | CABINET | GSKT | GASKET | PLSTC | PLASTIC | TERM | TERMINAL |
| CAP | CAPACITOR | HOL | HANDLE | PN | PART NUMBER | THD | THREAD |
| CER | CERAMIC | HEX | HEXAGON | PNH | PAN HEAD | THK | THICK |
| CHAS | CHASSIS | HEX HO | HEXAGONAL HEAD | PWR | POWER | TNSN | TENSION |
| CKT | CIRCUIT | HEX SOC | HEXAGONAL SOCKET | RCPT | RECEPTACLE | TPG | TAPPING |
| COMP | COMPOSITION | HLCPS | HELICAL COMPRESSION | RES | RESISTOR | TRH | TRUSS HEAD |
| CONN | CONNECTOR | HLEXT | HELICAL EXTENSION | RGO | RIGID | $V$ | VOLTAGE |
| cov | COVER | HV | HIGH VOLTAGE | RLF | RELIEF | VAR | VARTABLE |
| CPLG | COUPLING | IC | INTEGRATED CIRCUIT | RTNR | RETAINER | W/ | WITH |
| CRT | CATHODE RAY TUBE | ID | INSIDE DIAMETER | SCH | SOCKET HEAD | WSHR | WASHER |
| DEG | DEGREE | IDENT | IDENTIFICATION | SCOPE | OSCILLOSCOPE | XFMR | TRANSFORMER |
| DWR | DRAWER | IMPLR | IMPELLER | SCR | SCREW | XSTR | TRANSISTOR |

## CROSS INDEX—MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 06666 | general devices co., inc. | 525 S. Webster ave. | INDIANAPOLIS, in 46219 |
| 08261 | SPECTRA-STRIP CORP. | 7100 LAMPSON AVE. | GARDEN GROVE, CA 92642 |
| 22526 | berg electronics, inc. | Youk expressway | NEW CUMBERLAND, PA 17070 |
| 23880 | STANFORD APPLIED ENGINEERING, INC. | 340 martin ave. | SANTA Clara, ca 95050 |
| 31514 | STANFORD APPLIED ENGINEERING, inc. advanced packaging div. | 3080 AIRWAY DRIVE | COSTA MESA, CA 92626 |
| 45722 | USM CORP., PARKER-KALON FASTENER DIV. |  | CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY 42718 |
| 57771 | STIMPSON, EDWIN B., CO., INC. | 900 Sylvan avenue | BAYPORT, NY 11705 |
| 71785 | TRW, CINCH CONNECTORS | 1501 MORSE AVENUE | elk grove village, il 60007 |
| 73743 | Fischer special mfg. co. | 446 Morgan st. | CINCINNATI, OH 45206 |
| 77250 | pheoll manufacturing co., division OF ALLIED PRODUCTS CORP. | 5700 W. ROOSEVELT RD. | CHICAGO, IL 60650 |
| 77820 | bendix Corp., the, electrical COMPONENTS DIVISION | Sherman ave. | SIDNEY, NY 13838 |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS, INC. SHAKEPROOF DIVISION | St. Charles road | ELGIN, IL 60120 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, inc. | P 0 box 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 83385 | Central screw co. | 2530 CRESCENT DR. | Broadview, il 60153 |
| 86445 | penn fibre and specialty co., inc. | 2032 E. WEStMORELAND St. | Philadelphia, pa 19134 |
| 93907 | Camcar screw and mfg. CO. | 600 18TH AVE. | ROCKFORD, IL 61101 |

Fig. \&

| Index | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  |  | Mfr |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Qty | 12345 | Name \& Description | Code |



CKT BOARD ASSY:INTERFACE (SEE A1 EPL)
. TERMINAL, PIN: 0.365 L X 0.25 PH, BRZ, GOLD PL 2252647357
. CONNECTOR,RCPT,:18/36 CONTACT 23880 SAC18D/4-2

- CONNECTOR,RCPT,: (SEE J601,J602,J603 EPL)
. SOCKET,PLUG-IN:14 CONTACT,LOW CLEARANCE 71785 133-59-02-073
. KEY,CONN PLZN:CKT BOARD CONN
. REINF,CKT BD:INTERFACE
(ATTACHING PARTS)
. RIVET, BLIND: 0.125 DIA GRIP,AL
31514 Q07900
80009 386-1938-00
45722 AD42ABS
(ATTACHING PARTS FOR CKT bD ASSY)
SCR,TPG,THD FOR: 6-20 X 0.313 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
CKT board assy: Signals out (SEE a6 epl)
* OPTION 7 ONLY
. POST, ELEC-MECH:4-40 X 0.187 OD X 0.39" LG 80009 129-0259-00
. * OPTION 7 ONLY
. TERM, PIN:0.46 L X 0.025 SQ.PH BRZ GL 2252647350
. * OPTION 7 ONLY
. WIRE SET, ELEC: 80009 198-4025-00
. * OPTION 7 ONLY
. CONNECTOR,TERM.:22-26 AWG, BRS\& CU BE GOLD 2252647439
. . * OPTION 7 ONLY
T . . WIRE, ELECTRICAL:2 WIRE RIBBON
. . * OPTION 7 ONLY
fT . . Wire, electrical: 6 wire ribbon
. . * OPtion 7 Only
.. CONN BODY,PL,EL:6 WIRE BLACK 80009 352-0164-00
. . * OPTION 7 ONLY
.. CONN BQDY, PL, EL:2 WIRE RED 80009 352-0169-00
. . * OPTION 7 ONLY
. . CONN BODY, PL, EL:2 WIRE ORANGE 80009 352-0169-03
. . * OPTION 7 ONLY
. . CONN BODY, PL, EL:2 WIRE WHITE 80009 352-0169-09
. . * OPTION 7 ONLY
(ATTACHING PARTS FOR CRT BD ASSY)
. . SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 X 0.312 INCH, PNH BRS 83385 OBD
. . * OPTION 7 ONLY
CKT BOARD ASSY:POWER SUPPLY(SEE A2 EPL)
. TERMINAL, PIN:0.365 L X 0.25 PH, BRZ, GOLD PL 2252647357
. TERM,PIN:0.46 L X 0.025 SQ.PH BRZ GL 2252647350
. SHLD, CAPACITOR:2.563 INCHES LONG
. Shld, CAPACITOR:
. SHLD,CAPACITOR:
. TERM., TEST PT: BRS CD PL
- Clip, electrical: for 0.25 inch dia fuse (ATtACHING PARTS FOR CKT bD ASSY)
SCREW, MACHINE: 6-32 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
TRANSFORMER: (SEE T801 EPL)
. HLDR, TERM CONN:2 WIRE BLACK 80009 352-0198-00
. CONTACT, ELEC:0.577"L, 28-32 AWG WIRE : 2252646241
(ATTACHING PARTS FOR XFMR)
SCREW, MACHINE: $10-32 \times 2$ INCH, HEX HD STL 77250 OBD
SCREW,MACHINE:10-32 X 2.50", HEX HD STL 83385 OBD
WASHER, NONMETAL: 1 10, FIBER
INS SLV, ELEC: 1.125 INCHES LONG
INSUL SLVG, ELEC:0.19 ID X 1.875"LONG MYLAR 80009 166-0457-00
NUT, EXTENDED WA: 10-32 x 0.375 INCH,STL

COVER, ELEC XFMR: $3.125 \times 3.75$
CONNECTOR, RCPT, BNC , FEMALE
CONNECTOR, RCPT,
* OPTION 7 ONLY
panel, rear:

80009 200-0293-00
80009 200-0294-00
80009 200-0294-00
80009 214-0579-00
80009 344-0154-00

| 80009 | $352-0198-00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 22526 | 46241 |
|  |  |
| 77250 | OBD |
| 83385 | OBD |
| 86445 | OBD |
| 80009 | $166-0226-00$ |
| 80009 | $166-0457-00$ |
| 83385 | OBD |
| 80009 | $200-0772-02$ |
| 77820 | $9663-1$ |
| 80009 | $333-1425-00$ |

Fig. \&


Fig. \&





Fig. \&

| Index No. | Tektronix S Part No. | Seria Eff | No. Dscont | Qty | 1 | 23 | 4 | 5 | Name |  | Description | Mfr Code | Mfr | Part | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 070-1143-00 |  |  | 1 |  | NUA | L: | INS | TION (NOT | SH | Hown) |  |  |  |  |



## 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.

## SERVICE NOTE

Because of the universal parts procurement problem, some electrical parts in your instrument may be different from those described in the Replaceable Electrical Parts List. The parts used will in no way alter or compromise the performance or reliability of this instrument. They are installed when necessary to ensure prompt delivery to the customer. Order replacement parts from the Replaceable Electrical Parts List.

## CALIBRATION TEST EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

## Calibration Test Equipment Chart

This chart compares TM 500 product performance to that of older Tektronix equipment. Only those characteristics where significant specification differences occur, are listed. In some cases the new instrument may not be a total functional replacement. Additional support instrumentation may be needed or a change in calibration procedure may be necessary.

| Comparison of Main Characteristics |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DM 501 replarces 7D13 |  |  |
| PG 501 replaces 107 $108$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PG } 501 \text { - Risetime less than } \\ 3.5 \mathrm{~ns} \text { into } 50 \Omega \text {. } \\ \text { PG } 501-5 \mathrm{~V} \text { output pulse; } \\ 3.5 \mathrm{~ns} \text { Risetime } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 107 \text { - Risetime less than } \\ 3.0 \mathrm{~ns} \text { into } 50 \Omega . \\ 108-10 \mathrm{~V} \text { output pulse } \\ 1 \mathrm{~ns} \text { Risetime } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { PG } 502 \text { replaces } 107 \\ 108 \\ 111 \end{array}$ | PG 502-5 V output <br> PG 502 - Risetime less than <br> 1 ns; 10 ns Pretrigger pulse delay | 108-10 V output <br> 111 - Risetime $0.5 \mathrm{~ns} ; 30$ <br> to 250 ns <br> Pretrigger pulse delay |
| $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { PG } 508 \text { replaces } 114 \\ 115 \\ 2101 \end{array}$ | Performance of replacement equipment is the same or better than equipment being replaced. |  |
| PG 506 replaces 106 067-0502-01 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PG } 506 \text { - Positive-going } \\ & \text { trigger output siğ- } \\ & \text { nal at least } 1 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \\ & \text { High Amplitude out- } \\ & \text { put, } 60 \mathrm{~V} \text {. } \\ & \text { PG } 506 \text { - } \begin{array}{l} \text { Does not have } \\ \text { chopped feature. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 106 - Positive and Negativegoing trigger output signal, 50 ns and 1 V ; High Amplitude output, 100 V . <br> 0502-01 - Comparator output can be alternately chopped to a reference voltage. |
| $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { SG } 503 \text { replaces 190, } \\ \text { 190A, 190B } \\ 191 \\ 067-0532-01 \end{array}$ | SG 503 - Amplitude range 5 mV to 5.5 V p-p. <br> SG 503 - Frequency range 250 kHz to 250 MHz . | 190B - Amplitude range 40 mV to 10 V p-p. <br> 0532-01 - Frequency range 65 MHz to 500 MHz . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SG } 504 \text { replaces } \\ & 067-0532-01 \\ & \hline \overline{067-0650-00} \end{aligned}$ | SG 504 - Frequency range 245 MHz to 1050 MHz . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 0532-01 - Frequency range } \\ & 65 \mathrm{MHz} \text { to } 500 \mathrm{MHz} . \end{aligned}$ |
| TG 501 replaces 180, <br> 180A <br> 181 <br> 184 <br> 2901 | TG 501 - Trigger outputslaved to marker output from 5 sec through 100 ns . One time-mark can be generated at a time. <br> TG 501 - Trigger outputslaved to market output from 5 sec through 100 ns . One time-mark can be generated at a time. <br> TG 501 - Trigger outputslaved to marker output from 5 sec through 100 ns . One time-mark can be generated at a time. | 180A - Trigger pulses 1, 10, 100 Hz ; 1, 10, and 100 kHz . Multiple time-marks can be generated simultaneously. <br> 181 - Multiple time-marks <br> 184 - Separate trigger pulses of 1 and 0.1 sec; 10, 1, and 0.1 ms ; 10 and $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. <br> 2901 - Separate trigger pulses, from 5 sec to $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. Multiple time-marks can be generated simultaneously. |

NOTE: All TM 500 generator outputs are short-proof. All TM 500 plug-in instruments require TM 500-Series Power Module.

## IMPORTANT NOTE

## $r^{*}$

This instrument is fitted with a power cord which complies with B. S. 4743/I. E. C. 348 specifications.

The connections are as follows:-

| Green/Yellow | EARTH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Brown | LIVE |
| Blue | NEUTRAL |

Ensure that the correctly rated fuse is selected for your operating range. (Refer to OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS section at front of manual).

Unless otherwise stated your, instrument is shipped ready for operation from a 240 V nominal line-voltage source and fitted with the appropriate fuse.

Please amend your manual to reflect the above changes, the new power cord part number is 161-0086-02, except in the type 7704A instrument where it is 161-0086-01.

If a separate power cord retainer is required order part number 343-0170-00.

Addendum to G5/773
In the type 7704A instrument from serial number 100180 upwards the part number of the detached power cord is 161-0100-00.

## ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CORRECTION

(A3 HIGH VOLTAGE Circuit Board Assembly)

## ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CHANGE

C269 becomes selectable from . $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $.3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ but the nominal installed value will remain . $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.

GUERNSEY TYPE 5112 - TENTATIVE S/N 103581 GUERNSEY TYPE 5113 - TENTATIVE S/N 104771

## ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CHANGE

## CHANGETO -

C872 281-0628-00 CAP., FXD., CER. DI. 15 pF

## 3287/877

GUERNSEY TYPE 5112 - TENTATIVE SN 103581 GUERNSEY TYPE 5113 - TENTATIVE S/N 104791

## ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CHANGE

CHANGE TO -
C269 283-0211-00 CAP., FXD., CER DI: 0.1: $\mu \mathrm{F} 200 \mathrm{~V} 10 \%$

## GUERNSEY TYPE 5112 - TENTATIVE S/N 103641

## ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CHANGE

```
CHANGE TO -
    C269: 283-0208-00
    CAP., FXD., CER., DI: 0.22 uF 200 V
```


## TEKTRONIX

commifted to
technical excellence
CHANGE:

PRODUCT 5113/R Option 3 070-2137-00

## DESCRIPTION

EFF ALL Serial Numbers

## OPTION 3

FAST WRITING SPEED CRT
The purpose of OPTION 3 is to change to a cathode-ray tube with fast writing speed capabilities.

## SPECIFICATION

Writing speed is at least 200 ( 150 for SN B079999 and below) divisions per millisecond using the center $6 \times 8$ divisions of the graticule.

| Ckt No | ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tektronix | Serial/ | 1 No. |  |
|  | Part No. | Eff | Dscont. | Description |
| V291 | 154-0636-02 | B010100 | B079999 | Electron Tube: CRT |
| v291 | 154-0636-12 | B080000 |  | Electron Tube: CRT |

## PERFORMANCE CHECK

Check Storage Operation
a. Set the time-base for a sweep rate of $50 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$.
b. Adjust the sine-wave generator controls for a 3.2 division display at a frequency of 20 kHz ( 15 kHz for SN BO79999 and below). Center the display on the graticule.
c. Adjust the time-base unit for a stable-triggered display.
d. Slowly advance the INTENSITY control to the point where the display begins to defocus, then set the time-base unit for single-sweep operation.
e. Press the STORE buttons (both UPR and LWR) to their on position. Press the ERASE select buttons (both UPR and LWR) to their on position. Adjust the BRIGHTNESS (Y-T) control fully clockwise to MAX position.
f. Press the ERASE button to remove the stored display, then press the reset button on the time-base unit to store a single-sweep display.
g. Check - the center $6 \times 8$ divisions of the graticule for a stored display with breaks in the trace not exceeding 0.025 inch. This indicates a writing speed of at least $200 \mathrm{div} / \mathrm{ms}$ ( $150 \mathrm{div} / \mathrm{ms}$ for SN BO79999 and below).

PAGE

PRODUCT 5113/R Option 3

| CHANGE: | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| NOTE |  |
|  | If breaks in the trace appear to exceed 0.025 inch, <br>  <br> adjust the INTENSITY control for a slightly higher <br>  <br> brightness level or examine the trace breaks more <br> closely for lower luminance (acceptable). Repeat <br> parts f and g if necessary. |


|  | MANUAL CHANGEINFORMATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TEKTR | PRODUCT 5112/R, 5113/R | CHANGE REFERENCE C2/1178 |
| committ |  | DATE 11-9-78 |
| CHANGE: | description |  |

EFF ALL Serial Numbers
5112/R (070-2136-00)
5113/R (070゙-2137-00)
REPLACEABLE ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CHANGES
CHANGE TO:

| CR204 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR208 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30v,150MA,1N4152 |
| CR224 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA,1N4152 |
| CR255 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA,1N4152 |
| CR256 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA,1N4152 |
| CR262 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA,1N4152 |
| CR264 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA,1N4152 |
| CR404 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA,1N4152 |
| CR408 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA,1N4152 |
| CR424 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA,1N4152 |



The purpose of OPTION 7 is to provide cathode-ray tube-related signals to standard connectors at the rear of the instrument. This option is particularly well suited for use in the physical life sciences. By using differential amplifiers, the oscilloscope can become á signal conditioner for other devices. Outputs may be used for driving counters or $X-Y$ plotters in conjunction with the oscilloscope.

PRODUCT 5100-Series Option 7 CHANGE REFERENCE

| SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PARAMETER | PERFORMANCE LIMITS | MAINTENANCE \& OPERATION |
| Signal Outputs(Option 7) <br> Left Out, Center Out <br> Crt-related vertical signals <br> Derived from interface Signals signal output pins |  |  |
| Sensitivity | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{crt}$ div, $\pm 3 \%$ into $\geq 100 \mathrm{k} \cdot \Omega$. |  |
| DC Offset |  | $\pm 500 \mathrm{mV}$ max |
| Output Impedance | Approximately $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| Dynamic Range |  | $\pm 4 \mathrm{~V}$ max |
| Amplifier Bandwidth | $\geq 500 \mathrm{kHz}$ up to $\pm 2 \mathrm{~V}$ output into $\leq 50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio | $\cdots$ | $\geq 28 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 1 kHz |
| Noise and Chop Breakthrough* | $\leq 100 \mathrm{mV}$ at each output connector |  |
| Right Out Signal | Crt-related sweep signal | Derived from interface signal output pins |
| Sensitivity | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{crt}$ div, $\pm 3 \%$ into $\geq 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| Polarity and Output Voitage | Positive-going ramp, $\geq 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | DC offset provided by timebase position control |
| Output Impedance | Approximately $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| Gate Out Signal | Crt-related Z-axis signal | Seleḋted by timebase |
| Output Levels | TTL compatible | Low:Sinking $1.6 \mathrm{~mA}, \leq 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ High:Supplying $40 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \geq 2.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Risetime |  | $\leq 1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ into $\leq 50 \mathrm{pF}$ |
| Falltime |  | $\leq 200$ ns into $\leq 50 \mathrm{pF}$ |
| *If excessive noise and chop breakthrough occur, refer to the following discussion, Modifications To Early Version Plug-Ins. |  |  |
|  | PAGE 2 OF 8 |  |

## MODIFICATION TO EARLY VERSION PLUG-INS

The channel switching amplifier plug-ins that are recommended for use with 5100 -series mainframes ( $5 \mathrm{~A} 14 \mathrm{~N}, 5 \mathrm{~A} 18 \mathrm{~N}, 5 \mathrm{~A} 26$ ) have been modified to reduce display noise and chop breakthrough when used in an option 7 mainframe. If any of the mentioned amplifier plug-ins cause the noise and chop breakthrough specification to be exceeded, an earlier version (before option 7) of the plug-in is probably being used. The following information is provided to explain how to modify earlier version plug-ins for reduced display noise and chop breakthrough.

To modify a 5A14N (SN B063288 and below only) change R513, R523, and R533 on the Main circuit board to a 100 k ohm, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ composition resistor, Tektronix part no. 315-0104-00. Cut the board run (at both components) that connects Q540 and R542, so as to remove electrically, the run from the front side of the board. Connect an insulated wire strap between Q540 and R542, on the back side of the board so as to replace the board run removed from the front.

To modify a 5A18N (SN B050000 to SN B099999 only) change R301 on the Main Amplifier circuit board to a 20 k ohm, $5 \%$, 0.25 W composition resistor, Tektronix part no. 315-0203-00.

To modify a 5A18N (SN B049999 and below only) change R301 on the Main Amplifier circuit board to a 20 k ohm, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ composition resistor, Tektronix part no. 315-0203-00. Also, change R302 and R303 to a 10 k ohm, $1 \%$, 0.125 W film resistor, Tektronix part no. 321-0289-00.

To modify a 5A26 (SN B029000 and below only) change R289 on the Main circuit board to a 20 k ohm, $5 \%$, 0.25 W composition resistor, Tektronix part no. 315-0203-00. Also, change Q386 to a NPN silicon transistor, 2 N 3565, TO - 106 case, Tektronix part no. 151-0341-00.

Product 5100-Series Option ${ }^{7}$ Change reference $\qquad$ 433117 DATE 6-29-78

CHANGE:

## DESCRIPTION

REPLACEABLE ELECTRICAL PARTS

ADD :
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { A5 } & (5110 / R) \\ \text { A6 } & (5111 / R) \\ \text { A6 } & (5112 / R) \\ \text { A5 } & (5113 / R) \\ \text { A6 } & (5115 / R)\end{array}\right\}$

C930
C931
C960
C961
C980
C981
CR930
CR960
CR980
CR990
Q910
Q915
Q920
Q925
Q930
Q940
Q945
Q950*
Q955
Q960
Q967
Q970
Q972
Q975
Q980
Q999

670-5757-00

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 283-0002-00 \\
& 281-0504-00
\end{aligned}
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. 283-0002-00
281-0504-00
283-0002-00

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281-0504-00
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152-0141-02
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152-0141-02
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152-0141-02
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152-0322-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0188-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0188-00
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151-0190-00

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151-0190-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0190-00
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151-0188-00

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151-0190-00
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CKT BOARD ASSY:SIGNALS OUT

CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ CAP.,FXD, CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500V CAP.,FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ CAP.,FXD, CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500V CAP., FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ CAP.. , FXD, CER DI:10PF, $+/-1 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V TRANS ISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANS ISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANS ISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANS ISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP TRANS ISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN TRANS ISTOR:SILICON, PNP TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN

CHANGE:

R910
R911
R912
R915
R916
R920
R921
R922
R925
R926
R930
R931
R932
R933
R940
R942
R945
R946
R950
R951
R952
R955
R956
R960
R961
R962
R963
R967
R968
R969
R970
R971
R972
R973
R974

315-0331-00
315-0273-00
321-0193-00
321-0289-00
315-0183-00
315-0331-00
315-0273-00
321-0193-00
315-0221-00
321-0289-00
315-0273-00
315-0622-00
315-0102-00
315-0101-00
315-03 31-00
321-0193-00
321-0289-00
315-0183-00
315-0331-00
315-0273-00
321-0193-00
315-0221-00
321-0289-00
315-0273-00
315-0622-00
315-0102-00
315-0101-00
315-0331-00
315-0273-00
321-0193-00
315-0331-00
315-0273-00
321-0289-00
315-0183-00
321-0193-00

DESCRIPTION

RES.,FXD, CMPSN:330 OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD,FILM:10.0K OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:18K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 0HM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,FILM:10.0K OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD, CMPSN:27K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD, CMPSN:6.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD,FILM:10.0K OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD, CMPSN:18K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD, CMPSN:330 OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,FILM:10.OK OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES., FXD, CMPSN: 6. 2 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ RES.,FXD, CMPSN:1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W RES., FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 330 OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ RES.,FXD,FILM:10.OK OHM,1\%,0.125W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:18K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM,1\%,0.125W

PRODUCT 5100-Series Option 7 Change reference_ M33117_ DATE 6-29-78

| CHANGE: |  | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R975 | 315-0221-00 | RES., FXD, CMPSN:220 ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R976 | 321-0289-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:10.0K ОНM,1\%,0.125W |
| R980 | 315-0273-00 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:27K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R981 | 315-0622-00 | RES., FXD, CMPSN:6.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W |
| R982 | 315-0102-00 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:1K OHM,5\%,0.25W |
| R983 | 315-0101-00 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:100 ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R990 | 315-0273-00 | RES.,FXD, CMPSN:27K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R991 | 315-0222-00 | RES., FXD, CMPSN:2.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W |





[^0]:    $\underbrace{*}$

