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

## 7A18A DUAL TRACE AMPLIFIER

Tektronix, Inc.
P.O. Box 500

Beaverton, Oregon 97077
Serial Number $\qquad$

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## INSTRUMENT SERIAL NUMBERS

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

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

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## OPERATORS SAFETY SUMMARY

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

## Terms in This Manual

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

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

## Terms as Marked on Equipment

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

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

## Symbols In This Manual

1
This symbol indicates where applicable cautionary or other information is to be found.

## Symbols As Marked On Equipment



DANGER - High voltage.

Protective ground (earth) terminal.


ATTENTION - refer to manual.

## Power Source

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

## Grounding the Product

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

## Danger Arising From Loss Of Ground

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

## Use The Proper Power Cord

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

Use only a power cord that is in good condition.

Refer cord and connector changes to qualified service personnel.

## Use The Proper Fuse

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

Refer fuse replacement to qualified service personnel.

## Do Not Operate In Explosive Atmospheres

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

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

Refer also to the preceding Operators Safety Summary

## Do Not Service Alone

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

## Use Care When Servicing With Power On

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

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

## Power Source

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


## SPECIFICATION

## Introduction

The 7A18A Dual Trace Amplifier plug-in unit is designed for use with TEKTRONIX 7000-Series Oscilloscopes.

The 7A18A is a dual-channel, medium-bandwidth amplifier. Internal gain and compensation circuits are automatically switched to correspond to the setting of the VOLTS/DIV
switch. Channel 2 can be inverted for differential measurements. The 7A18A can be operated in any plug-in compartment of the 7000-Series Oscilloscopes.

The following electrical characteristics are valid over the stated environmental range for instruments calibrated at an ambient temperature of $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and after a five minute warmup unless otherwise noted.

Table 1-1
ELECTRICAL

| Characteristic | Performance Requirement | Supplemental Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deflection Factor Calibrated Range | $5 \mathrm{mV} /$ Div to $5 \mathrm{~V} /$ Div; ten steps in a 1,2,5 sequence. |  |
| Deflection Factor Accuracy | Within $2 \%$ with GAIN adjusted at $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{Div}$. |  |
| Uncalibrated (VARIABLE) | Continuously variable between calibrated steps; extends deflection factor to at least $12.5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{Div}$. |  |
| GAIN |  | Permits adjustment of deflection factor for calibrated operation with all 7000-series oscilloscopes. |
| Frequency Response System Dependent (8 div reference signal) <br> Upper Bandwidth DC (Direct) Coupled | 75 MHz |  |
| Lower Bandwidth AC (Capacitive) Coupled | 10 Hertz or less |  |
| With 10X Probe | 1 Hertz or less |  |
| Maximum Input Voltage DC Coupled | 250 volts, (DC + Peak AC); AC component 500 volts peak-to-peak maximum, one kilohertz or less. |  |
| AC Coupled | 500 volts, (DC + Peak AC); AC component 500 volts peak-to-peak maximum, one kilohertz or less. |  |
| Channel Isolation | 50:1 display ratio up to 50 megahertz. |  |

Table 1-1 (cont)

| Characteristics | Performance Requirements | Supplemental Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input R and C |  |  |
| Resistance | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 2 \%$. |  |
| Capacitance | Approximately 20.0 pF |  |
| RC Product |  | Within $\pm 1 \%$ between all deflection factors. |
| Displayed Noise |  |  |
| Overdrive Recovery Time | 0.1 ms or less to recover to within one division after the removal of an overdrive signal of up to +75 divisions or -75 divisions regardless of overdrive signal duration. |  |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio | At least 10:1 up to 50 megahertz. |  |
| DC Drift |  |  |
| Drift with Time (Ambient temperature and line voltage constant) | 0.02 division or less in any one minute, after one hour warmup. |  |
| Drift with Temperature (line voltage constant) | Nor more than 0.01 division per degree C. |  |
| Time Delay between Channels | 700 picoseconds or less. |  |
| Display Modes | Channel 1 only. <br> Dual-trace, alternate between <br> channels. <br> Added algebraically. <br> Dual-trace chopped between channels. <br> Channel 2 only. |  |
| Trigger source Selection | Channel 1 only. <br> Follows DISPLAY MODE selection. Channel 2 only. |  |

Table 1-2
ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTIC
Refer to the Specification for the associated oscilloscope.

Table 1-3
PHYSICAL

| Size | Fits all 7000 -series plug-in compartments. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weight | $\approx 2$ Pounds 10 Ounces (1.4 kilograms) |

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## General

To effectively use the 7A18A, the operation and capabilities of the instrument must be known. This section describes front-panel control functions, general information on signal input connections, and other subjects that pertain to various measurement applications.

## Installation

The 7A18A is calibrated and ready for use as received. It can be installed in any compartment of Tektronix 7000-Series oscilloscopes, but is intended for principal use in vertical plug-in compartments. To install, align the upper and lower rails of the 7A18A with the oscilloscope tracks and fully insert it. The front will be flush with the front of the oscilloscope when the 7A18A is fully inserted, and the latch at the bottom-left corner of the 7A18A will be in place against the front panel.

To remove the 7A18A, pull on the latch (which is inscribed with the unit identification "7A18A") and the 7A18A will unlatch. Continue pulling on the latch to slide the 7A18A out of the oscillscope.

## FRONT PANEL CONTROLS AND CONNECTORS

The following descriptions apply to the controls and connectors of both Input Amplifier channels when applicable. See Fig. 2-1.

Input Connector Provides signal connection to the channel.

AC-GND-AC Selects signal input coupling mode.
AC-The AC component of the signal is coupled to the amplifier input while the DC component is blocked.

GND-Grounds the amplifier input while maintaining the same load for the input signal. Provides a charge path for the AC coupling capacitor to precharge the input circuit before switching the input to $A C$.


Fig. 2-1. Front-panel controls and connectors. (7A18A shown.)

DC-Both AC and DC components of the signal are coupled to the amplifier input.

POSITION

IDENTIFY

Controls position of the trace. Positioning of the trace in the "ADD" Display Mode is controlled by CH 1 POSITION control only.

Deflects trace about 0.3 division for trace identification. In instruments with readout, also replaces readout with the word "IDENTIFY".

VOLTS/DIV
(VOLTS/DIV)

GAIN Adjustment

DISPLAY MODE

TRIGGER SOURCE

Selects calibrated deflection factors from $5 \mathrm{mv} /$ Div to $5 \mathrm{~V} /$ Div; ten steps in a 1-2-5 sequence.

Provides continuously variable uncalibrated settings between calibrated steps. Extends the deflection factor range to $12.5 \mathrm{~V} /$ Div or more.

When the VARIABLE control is pushed in, it becomes a front-panel screw-driver adjustment for calibration of deflection factor.

Selects one of the following modes of operation:

CH 1-A single-trace display of the signal applied to Channel 1.

ALT-A dual-trace display of the signal applied to both channels. The channels are alternately displayed, and switching occurs at the end of each time-base sweep.

ADD—Algebraically adds the signals applied to the CH 1 and CH 2 input connectors, and the algebraic sum is displayed on the CRT. The CH 2 POLARITY switch allows the display to be $\mathrm{CH} 1+\mathrm{CH} 2$ or $\mathrm{CH} 1-\mathrm{CH} 2$. Position of the trace in this display mode is controlled by a CH 1 POSITION control only.

CHOP—A dual-trace display of the signals applied to both channels. The two channels time-share the sweep as determined by the indicator oscilloscope.

CH 2—A single-trace display of the signal applied to CH 2.

Selects source of the trigger signal. The trigger signals provide internal triggering for the oscilloscope timebase units.

CH 1 -Internal triggering signal obtained from signal applied to CH 1.

MODE-Internal trigger signal automatically follows DISPLAY MODE selection. In ADD or CHOP display modes, the trigger
signal is the algebraic sum of CH 1 and CH 2 trigger.

CH 2—Internal trigger signal obtained from signal applied to CH 2.

CH 2 POLARITY
Provides means of inverting the CH 2 display.
+UP-A positive-going signal at the CH 2 input connector deflects the CRT display upward.

INVERT—A positive-going signal at the CH 2 input connector deflects the CRT display downward.

## GENERAL OPERATING INFORMATION

## Introduction

For single-trace operation, either of the two identical amplifier channels can be used independently by setting the DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switches to CH 1 of CH 2 and connecting the signal to be observed to the appropriate input. In the discussions to follow, single-trace operations, using CH 1 only, apply equally to CH 2 only.

## Signal Connections

In general, probes offer the most convenient means of connecting a signal to the input of the 7A18A. A 10X attenuator probe offers a high input impedance and allows the circuit under test to perform very close to normal operating conditions.

The TEKTRONIX P6053B probe, with its readout coding ring, was designed specifically for use with TEKTRONIX 7Aseries amplifier units equipped with readout. The readout coding ring on the probe connects to a circuit in the amplifier unit which automatically corrects the readout displayed on the crt to the actual deflection factor at the tip of the probe being used. For probes to be used with amplifier units without readout, see the Tektronix, Inc. catalog.

## Vertical Gain Check and Adjustment

To check the gain of either channel, set the VOLTS/DIV switch to 10 mV and connect $40 \mathrm{mV}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ signal from the oscilloscope calibrator to the input connector of the channel being checked. The vertical deflection should be exactly four divisions. If not, adjust the front-panel GAIN for exactly four divisions of deflection. The GAIN adjustment is engaged by pressing in the GAIN control knob and turning the knob with a narrow-blade screwdriver (see Front Panel Controls and Connectors). Turn the knob clockwise, then counterclock-
wise, until the GAIN control is engaged. When the GAIN control is engaged, the vertical deflection will change as the knob is turned. Turn the GAIN control knob with the screwdriver until the deflection is set to exactly four divisions, then remove the screwdriver.

## Input Coupling

The Channel 1 and Channel 2 coupling (AC-GND-DC) switches allow a choice of input coupling methods. The type of display desired and the applied signal will determine the coupling to use.

The DC coupling position must be used to display the DC component of the signal. It must also be used to display AC signals below about 30 Hz (ten hertz with a 10X probe) and square waves with low-frequency components as these signals are attenuated in the AC position.

In the AC coupling position, the DC component of the signal is blocked by a capacitor in the input circuit. The AC coupling position provides the best display of signals with a DC component much larger than the AC components. The precharge feature should be used with large DC inputs. To use this feature, first set the coupling to GND. Connect the probe to the circuit and wait about two seconds for the coupling capacitor to charge. Then set the coupling to AC.

The GND position provides a ground reference at the input of the amplifier without externally grounding the input connectors. However, the signals connected to the inputs are not grounded, and the same DC load is presented to the signal source.

## VOLTS/DIV and VARIABLE Controls

The amount of vertical deflection produced by a signal is determined by the signal amplitude, the attenuation factor of the probe, the setting of the VOLTS/DIV switch, and the setting of the VARIABLE control. Calibration deflection factors indicated by the settings of the VOLTS/DIV switch apply only when the VARIABLE control is in the calibrated (CAL IN) position.

The VARIABLE control provides variable, uncalibrated settings between the calibrated steps of the VOLTS/DIV switch. With the VARIABLE control fully counterclockwise and the VOLTS/DIV set to 5 volts/div the uncalibrated vertical deflection factor is extended to at least 12.5 volts/division. By applying a calibrated voltage source to the input connector, any specific deflection factor can be set within the range of the VARIABLE control.

## CH 2 POLARITY Switch

The CH 2 POLARITY switch may be used to invert the displayed waveform of the signal applied to the CH 2 input. This is particularly useful in added operation of the 7A18A when differential measurements are to be made. The CH 2 POLARITY switch has two positions, +UP and INVERT. In the +UP position, the displayed waveform will have the same polarity as the applied signal and a positive dc voltage will move the crt trace up. In the INVERT position, a posi-tive-going waveform at the CH 2 input will be displayed on the crt in inverted form and a positive dc voltage will move the trace down.

## DISPLAY MODE Switch

For single-trace operation, apply the signal either to the CH 1 input of the CH 2 input and set the DISPLAY MODE switch to the corresponding position: CH 1 or CH 2.

To display a signal in one channel independently when a signal is also applied to the other channel, simply select the desired channel by setting the DISPLAY MODE switch to the appropriate CH 1 or CH 2 position.

Alternate Mode. The ALT position of the DISPLAY MODE switch produces a display which alternates between channel 1 and channel 2 with each sweep on the crt. Although the ALT mode can be used at all sweep rates, the CHOP mode provides a more satisfactory display at sweep rates below about 0.2 millisecond/division. At slow sweep rates alternate mode switching becomes visually perceptible.

Add Mode. The ADD position of the DISPLAY MODE switch can be used to display the sum or difference of two signals, for common-mode rejection to remove an undesired signal. The overall deflection factor in the ADD mode with both VOLTS/DIV switches set to the same position is the deflection factor indicated by either VOLTS/DIV switch. However, if the CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switches are set to different deflection factors, the resultant amplitude is difficult to determine from the crt display. In this case, the voltage amplitude of the resultant display can be determined accurately only if the amplitude of the signal applied to one channel is known. In the ADD mode, positioning of the trace is controlled by the channel 1 POSITION control only.

Chop Mode. The CHOP position of the DISPLAY MODE switch produces a display which is electronically switched between channels at approximately a 500 kHz rate (controlled by mainframe). In general, the CHOP mode provides the best display at sweep rates slower than about 0.2 millisecond/division or whenever dual-trace, non repetitive phenomena is to be displayed.

## TRIGGER SOURCE Switch

CH 1. The CH 1 position of the TRIGGER SOURCE switch provides a trigger signal obtained from the signal applied to the CH 1 input connector. This provides a stable display of the signal applied to the CH 1 input connector.

CH 2. The CH 2 position of the TRIGGER SOURCE switch provides a trigger signal obtained from the signal applied to the CH 2 input connector. This provides a stable display of the signal applied to the CH 2 input connector.

MODE. In this position of the TRIGGER SOURCE switch, the trigger signal for the time-base unit is dependent on the setting of the DISPLAY MODE switch. The trigger source for each position of the DISPLAY MODE switch is as follows:

## MODE TRIGGER SIGNAL SOURCE

| CH 1 | Channel 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| CH 2 | Channel 2 |
| ADD | Algebraic sum of channel 1 and channel 2 |
| CHOP | Algebraic sum of channel 1 and channel 2 |
| ALT | Alternates between channel 1 and channel 2 |

## Trace Identification

When the IDENTIFY button is pressed, the trace is deflected about 0.3 division to identify the 7A18A trace. This feature is particularly useful when multiple traces are displayed. In instruments with readout, also replaces deflection factor readout with the word "Identify".

## BASIC APPLICATIONS

## General

The following information describes the procedures and techniques for making basic measurements with a 7A18A and the associated Tektronix oscilloscope and time-base. These applications are not described in detail since each application must be adapted to the requirements of the individual measurements. This instrument can also be used for many appliactions not described in this manual. Contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative for assistance in making specific measurements with this instrument.

## Peak-to-Peak Voltage Measurements $=(A C)$

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

1. Apply the signal to either input connector.
2. Set the DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switches to display the channel used.
3. Set the coupling switch to AC.

NOTE
For low-frequency signals below about 30 Hz use the dc position to prevent attenuation of the signal.
4. Set the VOLTS/DIV switch to display about five divisions of the waveform vertically.
5. Set the time-base Triggering controls for a stable display. Set the time-base unit to a sweep rate which displays several cycles of the waveform.
6. Turn the 7A18A 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 waveform is within the viewing area. With the time-base Position control, move the display so one of the upper peaks lies near the center vertical line (see Fig. 2-2).
7. Measure the divisions of vertical deflection peak-topeak. Check that the VARIABLE (VOLTS/DIV) control is in the CAL IN position.

## NOTE

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


Fig. 2-2. Measuring the peak-to-peak voltage of a waveform.
8. Multiply the deflection measured in step 7 by the VOLTS/DIV switch setting. Include the attenuation factor of the probe if used.

EXAMPLE: Assume that the peak-to-peak vertical deflection is 4.5 divisions (see Fig. 2-2) using a 10X attenuator probe, and the VOLTS/DIV switch is set to 1 V .
Volts

Peak to Peak \begin{tabular}{c}
vertical <br>
deflection <br>
(divisions)

$\quad$

VOLTS/DIV <br>
setting

$\quad$

probe <br>
attenuation <br>
factor
\end{tabular}

Substituting the given values:

$$
\text { Volts Peak-to-Peak }=4.5 \times 1 \times 10
$$

The peak-to-peak voltage is 45 V .

## Instantaneous Voltage Measurements (DC)

To measure the dc level at a given point on a waveform, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the signal to either input connector.
2. Set the DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switches to display the channel used.
3. Set the VOLTS/DIV switch to display about five divisions of the waveform.
4. Set the coupling switch to GND and position the trace to the bottom graticule line or other reference line. If the voltage is negative with respect to ground, position the trace to the top graticule line. Do not move the POSITION control after this reference line has been established.

## NOTE

To measure a voltage level with respect to a voltage other than ground, make the following changes to step 4. Set the coupling switch to DC and apply the reference voltage to the input connector. Then position the trace to the reference line.
5. Set the coupling switch to DC. The ground reference line can be checked at any time by switching to the GND position.
6. Set the time-base Triggering controls for a stable display. Set the time-base sweep rate for an optimum display of the waveform.
7. 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 between the reference line and point $A$.


Fig. 2-3. Measuring instantaneous voltage with respect to some reference.
8. Establish the polarity of the waveform. With the CH 2 POLARITY switch in the +UP position, any point above the reference line is positive.
9. Multiply the distance measured in step 7 by the VOLTS/DIV setting. Include the attenuation factor of the probe, if used.

EXAMPLE: Assume the vertical distance measured is 3.6 divisions (see Fig. 2-3) and the waveform is above the reference line using a 10X probe with a VOLTS/DIV setting of 0.5 V .

Using the formula:

| Instan- | vertical | VOLTS/ | probe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| taneous $=$ | distance |  |  |
| Voltage | (divisions) |  | polarity $\times$DIV <br> setting | | attenuation |
| :---: |
| factor |

Substituting the given values:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Instantaneous } 3.6 \times+1 \times 0.5 \vee \times 10 \\
& \text { Voltage }
\end{aligned}
$$

The instantaneous voltage is 18 V .

## Operating Instructions-7A18A

## Comparison Measurements

In some applications it may be desirable to establish arbitrary units of measurement other than those indicated by the VOLTS/DIV switch. This is particularly useful when comparing unknown signals to a reference amplitude. One use for the comparison-measurement technique is to facilitate calibration of equipment where the desired amplitude does not produce an exact number of divisions of deflection. The adjustment will be easier and more accurate if arbitrary units of measurement are established so that the correct adjustment is indicated by an exact number of divisions of deflection. The following procedure describes how to establish arbitrary units of measure for comparison measurements.

To establish an arbitrary vertical deflection factor based upon a specific reference amplitude, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the reference signal to the input connector. Set the time-base unit sweep rate to display several cycles of the signal.
2. Set the VOLTS/DIV switch and the VARIABLE control to produce a display which is an exact number of vertical divisions in amplitude. Do not change the VARIABLE control after obtaining the desired deflection.
3. To establish an arbitrary vertical deflection factor so the amplitude of an unknown signal can be measured accurately at any setting of the VOLTS/DIV switch, the amplitude of the reference signal must be known. If it is not known, it can be measured before the VARIABLE VOLTS/DIV control is set in step 2.
4. Divide the amplitude of ithe reference signal (volts) by the product of the vertical deflection (divisions) established in step 2 and the setting of the VOLTS/DIV switch. This is the vertical conversion factor.

| Vertical <br> Conversion <br> Factor | reference signal <br> ampliltude (volts) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | vertical | VOLTS/DIV |  |
|  | deflection |  |  |
| (divisions) |  |  |  |$\quad$ X | switch |
| :--- |
| setting |

5. To measure the amplitude of an unknown signal, disconnect the reference signal and connect the unknown signal to the input connector. Set the VOLTS/DIV switch to a setting that provides sufficient vertical deflection to make an accurate measurement. Do not readjust the VARIABLE control.
6. Measure the vertical deflection in divisions and calculate the amplitude of the unknown signal using the following formula.

| Signal |
| :---: |
| Amplitude |$=$| VOLTS/DIV |
| :---: |
| setting |$\underset{$|  vertical  |
| :---: |
|  conversion  |
|  factor  |$}{\mathrm{X}}$| vertical |
| :---: |
| deflection |
| (divisions) |

EXAMPLE: Assume a reference signal amplitude of 30 V , a VOLTS/DIV setting of 5 volts and the VARIABLE control adjusted to provide a vertical deflection of four divisions. Substituting these values in the vertical conversion factor formula (step 4):

$$
\text { Vertical Conversion Factor }=\frac{30 \mathrm{~V}}{4 \times 5 \mathrm{~V}}=1.5
$$

Then with a VOLTS/DIV setting of 2 V , the peak-to-peak amplitude of an unknown signal which produces a vertical deflection of five divisions can be determined by using the signal amplitude formula (step 6):

$$
\underset{\text { Amplitude }}{\text { Signal }}=2 \mathrm{~V} \times 1.5 \times 5-15 \text { volts }
$$

## Dual-Trace Phase Difference Measurements

Phase comparison between two signals of the same frequency can be made using the dual-trace feature of the 7A18A. This method of phase difference measurement can be used up to the frequency limit of the oscilloscope system. To make the comparison, use the following procedure:

1. Set the CH 1 and CH 2 coupling switches to the same position, depending on the type of coupling desired.
2. Set the DISPLAY MODE to ALT or CHOP. In general, CHOP is more suitable for low frequencies and ALT is more suitable for high frequencies. Set the TRIGGER SOURCE to CH 1.
3. Connect the reference signal to the CH 1 input and the comparison signal to the CH 2 input. Use coaxial cables or probes which have similar time delay characteristics to connect the signals to the input connectors.
4. If the signals are of opposite polarity, set the CH 2 POLARITY switch 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.)
5. Set the VOLTS/DIV switches and the VARIABLE controls of the two channels so the displays are equal and about five divisions in amplitude.
6. Set the time-base unit to a sweep rate which displays about one cycle of the waveforms. Set the Triggering controls for a stable display.
7. Center the waveforms on the graticule with the 7A18A POSITION controls.
8. Adjust the time-base Variable Time/Div control until one cycle of the reference signal occupies exactly eight horizontal divisions between the second and tenth vertical lines of the graticule (see Fig. 2-4). Each division of the graticule represents $45^{\circ}$ of the cycle $\left(360^{\circ} \div 8\right.$ divisions $=45^{\circ}$ division). The sweep rate can now be stated in terms of degrees as $45^{\circ} /$ division.
9. Measure the horizontal difference between corresponding points on the waveform.
10. Multiply the measured distance (in divisions) by $45^{\circ} /$ division to obtain the exact amount of phase difference.

EXAMPLE: Assume a horizontal difference of 0.3 division with a sweep rate of $45^{\circ} /$ division as shown in Fig. 2-4.

Using the formula:

$$
\text { Phase Difference }=\begin{aligned}
& \text { horizontal } \\
& \text { difference } \\
& \\
& (\text { divisions })
\end{aligned} \times \begin{gathered}
\text { sweep rate } \\
\text { (degrees/division) }
\end{gathered}
$$

Substituting the given values:

$$
\text { Phase Difference }=0.3 \times 45^{\circ}
$$

The phase difference is $13.5^{\circ}$.

## High Resolution Phase Measurements

More accurate dual-trace phase measurements can be made by increasing the sweep rate (without changing the Variable Time/Div control). One of the easiest ways to increase the sweep rate is with the time-base Magnifier switch. Set the Magnifier to X10 and determine the magnified sweep rate by dividing the sweep rate obtained previously by the amount of sweep magnification.

EXAMPLE: If the sweep rate is increased 10 times by the Magnifier, the magnified sweep rate is $45^{\circ} /$ division $\div 10=$ $4.5^{\circ} /$ division. Fig. $2-5$ shows the same signals as used in


Fig. 2-4. Measuring phase difference between two signals.


Fig. 2-5. High resolution phase measurement using time-base magnifier.

Fig. 2-4 but with the Magnifier set to X10. With a horizontal difference of 3 divisions, the phase difference is:

$$
\text { Phase Difference }=\begin{gathered}
\text { horizontal } \\
\text { difference } \\
\text { (divisions) }
\end{gathered} \times \begin{array}{cc}
\text { magnified } \\
\text { sweep rate } \\
\text { (degrees/division) }
\end{array}
$$

Substituting the given values:

$$
\text { Phase Difference }=3 \times 4.5^{\circ}
$$

The phase difference is $13.5^{\circ}$.

## Common Mode Rejection

The ADD feature of the 7A18A can be used to display signals which contain undesirable components. These unde-
sirable components can be eliminated through commonmode rejection. The procedure is as follows:

1. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to ALT or CHOP and the TRIGGER SOURCE switch to MODE.
2. Connect the signal containing both the desired and undesired information to the CH 1 input connector.
3. Connect a signal similar to the unwanted portion of the CH 1 signal to the CH 2 input connector. For example, in Fig. 2-6 a line-frequency signal is connected to Channel 2 to cancel out the line-frequency component of the Channel 1 signal.
4. Set both coupling switches to the same setting, DC or AC, depending on the applied signal.
5. Set the VOLTS/DIV switches so the signals are about equal in amplitude.
6. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to ADD. Set the CH 2 POLARITY switch to INVERT so the common-mode signals are of opposite polarity.
7. Adjust the Channel 2 VOLTS/DIV switch and VARIABLE control for maximum cancellation of the commonmode signal. The signal which remains should be only the desired portion of the Channel 1 signal.

EXAMPLE: An example of this mode of operation is shown in Fig. 2-6. The signal applied to Channel 1 contains unwanted line frequency components (Fig. 2-6A). A corresponding line frequency signal is connected to Channel 2 (Fig. 2-6B). Fig. 2-6C shows the desired portion of the signal as displayed when common-mode rejection is used.

(A) Channel 1 Signal

(B) Channel 2 Signal

(C) Resultant Display

Fig. 2-6. Using the ADD mode for common-mode rejection. (A) Channel 1 signal contains desired information along with linefrequency component. (B) Channel 2 contains line frequency only. (C) Resultant CRT display using common-mode rejection.

## WARNING

THE FOLLOWING SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR USE BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY. TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY, DO NOT PERFORM ANY SERVICING OTHER THAN THAT CONTAINED IN OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS UNLESS YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO DO SO. REFER TO OPERATORS SAFETY SUMMARY AND SERVICE SAFETY SUMMARY PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY SERVICE.


## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## Introduction

This section of the manual contains a description of the circuitry used in the 7A18A Dual-Trace Amplifier. The description begins with a discussion of the instrument using the block diagram shown in the Diagrams section. Then, each circuit is described in detail using block diagrams to show the interconnections between stages in each major circuit and the relationship of the front-panel controls to the individual stages.

Complete schematics of each circuit are given in the Diagrams section. Refer to these schematics throughout the following circuit description for electrical values and relationship.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM

The following discussion is provided to aid in understanding the overall concept of the 7A18A before the individual circuits are discussed in detail. Only the basic interconnections between the individual blocks are shown on the block diagram (see Diagrams section). Each block represents a major circuit within the instrument. The number on each block refers to the schematic on which the complete circuit is found.

The signal to be displayed on the crt is applied to the input connector. The signal passes through the Input Coupling switch, where the appropriate coupling is selected, to the attenuators. The VOLTS/DIV switch selects the correct amount of attenuation and the signal is passed to the input amplifier.

The Channel 1 Input Amplifier circuit provides gain setting, variable gain control, and trace positioning. The Channel 2 Input Amplifier provides signal polarity inversion in addition to gain setting, variable gain control, and trace positioning. The outputs of these circuits are applied push-pull to the Signal and Trigger Channel Switches.

The Channel Switches select the proper signal and trigger as determined by the DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switches. The signal and trigger outputs are provided to the oscilloscope via the Interface Connector.

The Readout Encoding circuit provides readout logic for the oscilloscope readout system. Data is supplied to the
mainframe readout system identifying the polarity, deflection factor, the uncalibrated symbol (when the VARIABLE control is in the outward position), and the plug-in mode. When the IDENTIFY button is pressed, the trace is deflected about 0.3 division and the deflection factor readout is replaced by the word "IDENTIFY".

## DETAILED CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION ATTENUATOR

## General

The Attenuator circuit determines the input coupling and the 7A18A deflection factor

## NOTE

The CH 1 and CH 2 Attenuator circuits are identical. To minimize duplication, only CH 1 is described in detail throughout this discussion.

## AC-GND-DC Switch

Input signals connected to the input connector can be accoupled, dc-coupled, or internally disconnected. S100A is a cam-type switch; a contact-closure chart showing the operation is given on Diagram 1. The dots on this chart indicate when the associated contacts are in the position shown (open or closed). When the AC-GND-DC switch is in the DC position, the input signal is coupled directly to the Input Attenuator stage. In the AC position, the input signal passes through capacitor C10. This capacitor prevents the DC component of the signal from passing to the amplifier. The GND position opens the signal path and connects the input circuit of the amplifier to ground. This provides a ground reference without the need to disconnect the applied signal from the input connector. Resistor R102, connected across the AC-GND-DC switch, allows C10 to be precharged in the GND position so the trace remains on screen when switching to the AC position if the applied signal has a high DC level.

## Input Attenuator

The effective overall deflection factor of the 7A18A is determined by the setting of the VOLTS/DIV switch, S200A. The basic deflection factor is five millivolts per division of crt deflection. To increase the basic deflection factor to the values indicated on the front panel, precision attenuators are switched into the circuit. These attenuators are hybrid devices which contain the necessary resistances and capaci-
tors. Each attenuator is replaceable as a unit. S200A is a cam-type switch and the dots on the contact-closure chart (see Diagram 1) indicate when the associated contacts are in the position shown (open or closed). In the $5 \mathrm{mV} /$ Div position, input attenuation is not used; the input signal is connected directly to the input amplifier.

For switch positions above five millivolts, the attenuators are switched into the circuit singly or in pairs to produce the deflection factor indicated on the front panel. These attenuators are frequency-compensated voltage dividers. For dc and low-frequency signals, the attenuators are primarily resistance dividers and the voltage attenuation is determined by the resistance ratio in the circuit. The reactance of the capacitors in the circuit is so high at low frequencies that their effect is negligible. However, at higher frequencies, the reactance of the capacitors decreases and the attenuator becomes primarily a capacitance divider.

In addition to providing constant attenuation at all frequencies within the bandwidth of the instrument, the input attenuators are designed to maintain the same input RC characteristics (one megohm $\times 20 \mathrm{pF}$ ) for each setting of the VOLTS/DIV switch. Each attenuator contains an adjustable series capacitor to provide correct attenuation at high frequencies and an adjustable shunt capacitor to provide correct input capacitance.

## CHANNEL 1 INPUT AMPLIFIER

## General

The Channel 1 Input Amplifier converts the single-ended signal applied to the Channel 1 input connector to a differential (push-pull) output. Fig. 3-1 shows a detailed block diagram of the Channel 1 Input Amplifier. A schematic of this circuit is shown on Diagram 2 in the Diagrams section.

## Input Source Follower

The Input Source Follower Q210A provides a high input impedance with a low-impedance drive for the following stage. R210 limits the current drive to the gate of Q210A. Dual-diode CR210 provides circuit protection by limiting the voltage swing at the gate of Q210A. Dual-diode CR210 provides circuit protection by limiting the voltage swing at the gate of Q210A to about 15 volts. Q210B provides a constant current source for Q210A. Q210A and Q210B are encapsulated in the same case so that Q210B temp-erature-compensates the circuit.

## Paraphase Cascode Amplifier

Paraphase amplifier Q220-Q320, in conjunction with Q225-Q325, forms a cascode amplifier. Q220-Q320 convert


Fig. 3-1. Channel 1 Input Amplifier detailed block diagram.
the single-ended input signal to a differential output signal. Diodes CR220-CR221 hold the voltage level at the base of Q220 close to ground to limit the voltage swing to about $\pm 0.6$ volt. Common-base connected Q225-Q325 provide isolation between the paraphase amplifier and the GAIN controls. Adjustment R321, varies the base level of Q320 to provide the same voltage levels at the collectors of Q225 and Q325. This prevents a zero-volt reference trace from changing position when varying the VARIABLE controls.

The front panel gain adjustment and the variable gain control circuits consists of Q245, Q345, U675, and associated components. Q345 acts as a resistor with its value determined by the position of the wiper of R663 or R668. Since Q345 is in parallel with R242, and R342, it shunts part of the signal current away from the common base stages of Q250 and Q350, thereby reducing the gain of the amplifier.

When S667 is in the calibrated position, the wiper voltage of R668 is applied to the non-inverting input of U675B. U675B controls the resistance of Q245 so that the junction of R677 and R681 is equal to the voltage selected by the wiper of R668. U675B and Q245 sets the potential across R676 and R677 equal to the divider action of R665 and R666, along with the divider action of R668.

Since R676-R677 approximate the emitter impedence of Q250-Q350 and the gates of Q345 and Q245 are common, the resistance of Q345 will equal the resistance of Q245, and thus shunt a proportional amount of signal current, equal to the ratio of R681's current flowing in Q245, away from the signal path.

U675A holds the junction of R676-R677 at the common mode voltage level of the drain and source of Q345. Since equal currents flow in R676-R677 and their junction is tied to the common mode point, the push-pull condition at the drain and source of Q345 is simulated. Either source to drain or drain to source current flow can occur in Q345, depending upon the instantaneous polarity of push-pull signals.

When S667 is in the variable position circuit, operation is the same, except R663 is used to select the gain of the amplifier. The gain position has approximately a 1.5 to 1 range whereas the variable has a 3.0 to 1 range.

Channel 2 works in an identical manner, with Q445 and Q545 in place of Q245 and Q345.

## Second Cascode Amplifier

The Second Cascode Amplifier stage provides a signal gain of approximately two. This stage includes the POSITION control and, the trace IDENTIFY circuit. The emitters of common-base connected Q250-Q350 provide a low-impedance point for injection of the POSITION control and IDENTIFY switch currents. Position of the trace is determined by the setting of the POSITION control, R11. This control changes the current drive to Q250-Q350. Since the emitters are a very low-impedance point in the circuit, there is negligible voltage change at these points. However, the change in current from the POSITION control produces a resultant dc voltage difference at the collectors to change the position of the trace. Trace identification is accomplished by inserting resistor R357 from ground through CR256 to the junction of R11-R256. This results in a slight increase in the emitter current of Q250 to cause the trace to move. This aids in identifying the channel 1 trace when multiple traces are displayed.

The network C246-C345-C245-R246-R345-R245 provides high frequency compensation. R245-C245 in this network provide high-frequency response adjustment for this stage.

## Emitter Follower

Emitter Follower stage Q260-Q360 provides a low output impedance to drive the Signal and Trigger Channel Switches, U270-U470. This stage also provides isolation between the Second Cascode Amplifier and U270-U470.

## CHANNEL 2 INPUT AMPLIFIER

## General

The Channel 2 Input Amplifier circuit is basically the same as the Channel 1 Input Amplifier circuit. Only the differences between the two circuits are described here. Portions of this circuit not described in the following description operate in the same manner as for the Channel 1 Input Amplifier circuit (corresponding circuit numbers assigned in the 400-599 range). Fig. 3-2 shows a detailed block diagram of the Channel 2 Input Amplifier circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on Diagram 3 in the Diagrams section.

## Paraphase Cascode Amplifier

The Paraphase Cascode Amplifier for Channel 2 consists of Q420, Q520, Q425, Q525, Q426, and Q526. In addition to the functions described under Channel 1 Input Amplifier, the Channel 2 Paraphase Cascode Amplifier stage provides


Fig. 3-2. Channel 2 Input Amplifier detailed block diagram.
a means of inverting the displayed signal. With the CH 2 POLARITY switch set to +UP, Q426 and Q526 are biased on and the signal is passed to the Second Cascode Amplifier stage as for the Channel 1 Input Amplifier. With the CH 2 POLARITY switch set to INVERT, Q426 and Q526 are biased off and Q425-Q525 are turned on to provide signal inversion.

## Second Cascode Amplifier

The Second Cascode Amplifier consists of Q440, Q540, Q450, and Q550. Position of the trace is set by the POSITION control, R21 or by network R455-R555 as determined by the DISPLAY MODE switch. In any DISPLAY MODE switch position other than ADD, +50 volts is applied to the center arm of the POSITION control through R549. The POSITION control varies the current drive to the emitters of Q450-Q550. Since the emitters are a very low-impedance point in the circuit, there is negligible voltage change at these points. However, the change in current from the POSITION control produces a resultant dc voltage difference at the collectors to change the position of the trace. When the DISPLAY MODE switch is in the ADD position, +50 volts is applied to the junction of resistors R455-R555 through R549 to balance the current drive to the emitters of Q450Q550. This results in a fixed zero volts (approximately) difference between the collectors. Since +50 volts is not applied to the POSITION control in the ADD position of the DISPLAY MODE switch, the control setting has no effect on the circuit operation.

## CHANNEL SWITCHES

## General

The Channel Switches circuit provides Signal and Trigger outputs to the oscilloscope via the Interface Connector as determined by the DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switches. A schematic of this circuit is given on Diagram, 4 in the Diagrams section.

## Signal Channel Switch

The Signal Channel Switch stage consists of integrated circuit U270 and its external components. This stage selects one, or mixes two input analog signals in response to inputs from the DISPLAY MODE switch. The Signal Channel Switch stage determines which input (CH 1 or CH 2 ) provides the signal to the oscilloscope as controlled by the DISPLAY MODE switch setting.Resistors R276-R277 and R376-R377 set the current gain for each channel. Networks C274-R274-C275-R275 and C374-R374-C375-R375 provide high-frequency compensation for each channel. C275 and C375 in these networks are high-frequency compensation adjustments.

Figure 3-3 shows the U270 input combinations for each position of the DISPLAY MODE switch. When the level at pin 14 is LO the output of U270 is determined by the level at pin 4. With the level at pin 14 HI and the level at pin 4 LO ,

| DISPLAY MODE <br> SELECTED | Pin 4 | Pin 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LO | LO |
| ALT | LO | LO |
| ADD | H | HI |
| CHOP | HI | LO |
| CH 2 |  |  |
| * Level is switched between the HI-level and LO-level at an approxi- <br> mate 0.5 megahertz rate. <br> ** Level is switched between the HI-level and LO-level at a rate <br> determined by the setting of the time-base unit sweep rate. |  |  |

Fig. 3-3. U270 input combinations for DISPLAY MODE selection.
the signals from both channel 1 and channel 2 are passed to the Signal Output stage. This condition occurs only when the DISPLAY MODE switch is set to ADD. In this operating mode the signal output is the algebraic sum of channel 1 and channel 2 signals and the resultant signal determines the mainframe deflection.

## Trigger Channel Switching

The Trigger Channel Switch J470 is identical to the Signal Channel Switch. This stage determines which input (CH 1 or CH 2 2) provides the trigger signal for internal triggering of the time-base unit. The selection of the trigger signal is controlled by inputs from the TRIGGER SOURCE switch. Resistors R476-R477 and R576-R577 set the current gain for each channel. Networks C474-R474-C475-R475 and C574-R574-C575-R575 provide high-frequency compensation for each channel.

An input/output table for this stage is shown in Fig. 3-4. When the level at pin 14 is LO, the output of U470 is determined by the level at pin 4 . With the level at pin 14 HI and the level at pin 4 LO, the Channel 1 and Channel 2 triggers are added algebraically.

## Signal and Trigger Output

The Signal Output stage, Q280-Q380, and the Trigger Output stage, Q480-Q580, are similar. Each stage consists of a pair of common-base connected transistors which provide the dc level shifting necessary to drive the mainframe circuits.

| INPUT |  | OUTPUT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Display Mode Switch | Trigger Source | U470 <br> Pins |  | Trigger Signal Source |
|  | Switch | 4 | 14 |  |
| CH 1 | CH 1 | LO | LO | CH 1 |
|  | MODE | LO | LO | CH 1 |
|  | CH 2 | HI | LO | CH 2 |
| ALT | CH 1 | LO | LO | CH 1 |
|  | MODE | HI-LO | LO | Alternates between CH 1 and CH 2 |
|  | CH 2 | HI | LO | CH 2 |
| ADD | CH 1 | LO | LO | CH 1 |
|  | MODE | LO | HI | CH 1 and CH 2 added |
|  | CH 2 | HI | LO | CH 2 |
| CHOP | CH 1 | LO | LO | CH 1 |
|  | MODE | LO | HI | CH 1 and CH 2 added |
|  | CH 2 | HI | LO | CH 2 |
| CH 2 | CH 1 | LO | LO | CH 1 |
|  | MODE | HI | LO | CH 2 |
|  | CH 2 | HI | LO | CH 2 |
| 1126-47 |  |  |  |  |

Fig. 3-4. Input.Output combinations for DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switch selections.

## DISPLAY MODE AND TRIGGER SWITCHING

## General

The Display Mode and Trigger Switching circuit determines which input signal (Channel 1 or Channel 2) provides the Signal and Trigger outputs to the mainframe as selected by the DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switches. This circuit also provides plug-in mode information to the mainframe chop blanking circuit, and readout control information for proper crt display.

## DISPLAY MODE Switch

The DISPLAY MODE switch provides logic level outputs to the Signal Channel Switch stage (U270, Channel Switches Diagram 4). A table of the outputs for each position of the DISPLAY MODE switch is shown in Figure 3-3.

## TRIGGER SOURCE Switch

The TRIGGER SOURCE switch provides logic level outputs to the Trigger Channel Switch (U470, Channel Switches Diagram 4). A table of the outputs for each switch position is shown in Figure 3-4.

## CONNECTORS AND READOUT

## Connectors

All the connections made to the mainframe by the 7A18A are shown on the Connectors schematic, Diagram 6. Also shown are the power supply decoupling components.

## Readout Encoding

The Readout Encoding circuit consists of switching resistors and probe sensing stage Q620 and is shown on Diagram 5. This circuit encodes the Channel 1 and 2, Row and Column output lines for readout of deflection factor, uncalibrated deflection factor (VARIABLE) information, and signal inversion (Channel 2 only). Data is encoded on these output lines by switching resistors between them and the time-slot input lines, or by adding current through Q620.

R647-CR647 are switched between time-slot three (TS3) and Column output line when the CAL IN switch is in the uncal position. This results in the symbol $>$ (greater than) being displayed preceding the deflection factor readout. R648 (Channel 2 only) is switched between TS-2 and the Column output line when the CH 2 POLARITY switch is in the INVERT position. This results in the symbol $\downarrow$ (inverted) being displayed preceding the deflection factor readout.

Switching resistors are used to indicate the setting of the VOLTS/DIV switch to the mainframe readout system. The VOLTS/DIV switch is a cam-type switch. The dots on the contact-closure chart (see Diagram 5) indicate when the associated contacts are closed. R633, R634, and R635 select the number 1,2 , or 5 depending on the resistor combination that is switched in. R647 selects the m (milli-) prefix and R639 selects the symbol V (volts) in the 5 mV through .5 V ( 50 mV ) positions of the VOLTS/DIV switch. R638 selects the symbol $V$ in the 1, 2, and 5 V positions. R630, R631, and the output of the probe sensing stage (Q620) select the decimal point (number of zeroes) again depending on the resistor combination switched in by the VOLTS/DIV switch.

Probe sensing stage Q620 identifies the attenuation factor of the probe connected to the input connector by sensing the amount of current flowing from the current sink
through the probe coding resistance. The output of this circuit corrects the mainframe readout system to include the probe attenuation factor. The third contact of the input connector provides the input to the probe sensing stage from the probe coding resistance (coded probes only; see Operating Instructions). The third contact is also used for the IDENTIFY input. The coding resistor forms a voltage divider with R621 through CR621 to the -15 V supply. The resultant voltage sets the bias on Q620 and determines, along with emitter resistor R622, the collector current. When the -15 volt time-slot pulse is applied to Interface Connector B33, Q620 is interrogated and its collector current is added to the column current output through Interface Connector A37.

With a 1 X probe (or no probe) connected to the input connector, Q620 is turned off. The deflection factor readout is determined by the VOLTS/DIV switch position. With a 10X probe connected, the bias on Q620 will allow 100 microamperes of collector current to flow. This increases the deflection factor readout by a factor of 10 .

The IDENTIFY button (S13 or S23 on Diagram 1) does two things when pressed:

1. It causes the trace representing the appropriate channel of the 7A18A to move about 0.3 division (see the discussion on the Channel 1 or Channel 2 Input Amplifier).
2. Forward biases CR621 and Q620 to result in a sufficient amount of collector current which, when added to the column current output, replaces the deflection factor readout with the word "IDENTIFY".

These two actions aid in identifying the 7A18A trace when multiple traces are displayed. When the IDENTIFTY button is released, the deflection factor readout and trace position are restored.

For further information on the operation of the readout system, see the oscilloscope instruction manual.

## PERFORMANCE CHECK AND ADJUSTMENT

## Recalibration Interval

To assure instrument accuracy, check the calibration of the 7A18A every 1000 hours of operation, or every six months if used infrequently. Before complete calibration, thoroughly clean and inspect this instrument as outlined in the Maintenance section.

## Tektronix Field Service

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

## Using This Procedure

General. This section provides several features to facilitate checking or adjusting the 7A18A. These are:

Index. To aid in locating a step in the Performance Check or Adjustment procedure, an index is given preceding Part I-Performance Check and Part II-Adjustment procedure.

Performance Check. The performance of this instrument can be checked without removing the side shields or making internal adjustments by performing only Part I—Performance Check. This procedure checks the instrument against the tolerances listed in the Performance Requirement column of Section 1. In addition, a cross-reference is provided to the step in Part II-Adjustment which will return the instrument to correct calibration. In most cases, the adjustment step can be performed without changing control settings or equipment connections.

Adjustment Procedure. To return this instrument to correct calibration with the minimum number of steps, perform only Part II—Adjustment. The Adjustment procedure gives the recommended calibration procedure for all circuits in this instrument.

Complete Performance Check/Adjustment. To completely check and adjust all parts of this instrument, perform both Parts I and II. Start the complete procedure by performing the Adjustment procedure and follow this with the Performance Check. This method will assure that the instrument is both correctly adjusted and performing within all Performance Requirements as given in Section 1.

## TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

## General

The following test equipment and accessories, or its equivalent, is required for complete calibration of the 7A18A. Specifications given for the test equipment are the minimum necessary for accurate calibration. Therefore, some of the specifications listed here may be somewhat less precise than the actual performance capabilities of the test equipment. All test equipment is assumed to be correctly calibrated and operating within the listed specifications.

The Performance Check and Adjustment procedures are based on this recommended equipment. If other equipment is substituted, control settings or calibration setup may need to be altered 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.

## Calibration Equipment Alternatives

All of the test equipment is required to completely check and adjust this instrument. However, some of the items used only for the Performance Check can be deleted without compromising the instrument's measurement capabilities. For example, the low-frequency constant-amplitude signal generator is used only in the Performance Check and may be deleted if the user does not desire to check the lower frequency response or trigger source operation. Equipment used only for the Performance Check procedure is indicated by note 1 ; items required only for the Adjustment procedure are indicated by note 2.

Table 4-1
Test Equipment

| Description | Minimum Specifications | Purpose | Example of Applicable Test Equipment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oscilloscope mainframe | TEKTRONIX 7000-Series with 2 horizontal plug-in compartments; bandwidth 75 MHz | Provides a display for unit under test | TEKTRONIX 7603 Oscilloscope |
| Time-Base plug-in unit | TEKTRONIX 7B-Series sweep unit | Provides horizontal sweep for oscilloscope system | TEKTRONIX 7B50A <br> Time Base |
| Amplitude calibrator | Output: signal, 1 kHz square wave; amplitude, 20 mV to 20 V ; accuracy, within $0.25 \%$ | Vertical gain checks and adjustments | TEKTRONIX PG 506 <br> Pulse Generator ${ }^{3}$ |
| Medium-frequency sine-wave generator ${ }^{1}$ | Frequency, 50 to 75 MHz output amplitude, 50 mV to 200 mV into $50 \Omega$ | Common mode rejection and bandwidth checks | TEKTRONIX SG 503 Signal Generator ${ }^{3}$ |
| Low-frequency signal generator ${ }^{1}$ | Frequency, 2 Hz to 10 kHz ; output amplitude, 10 mV to 400 mV p-p | Triggering check | TEKTRONIX FG 503 <br> Function Generator ${ }^{3}$ |
| Square-wave generator ${ }^{2}$ | Output capabilities: 12 V into $50 \Omega$ with a risetime of at least 12 ns and a frequency of approximately $1 \mathrm{kHz} ; 500 \mathrm{mV}$ into $50 \Omega$ with a risetime of at least 1 ns to 100 kHz | Input and low-frequency compensation adjustments | TEKTRONIX PG 506 Pulse Generator ${ }^{3}$ |
| Plug-in Extender | Provides access to 7A18A adjustments | Used for aberrations check | Tektronix Calibration Fixture 067-0589-00 |
| Accessories <br> BNC cable | Connectors, BNC; length, 42 inches | Used throughout procedure | Tektronix Part Number $012-0057-01$ |
| 10X attenuator | Connectors, BNC; impedance, $50 \Omega$ | High frequency compensation | Tektronix Part Number 011-0059-02 |
| RC normalizer | Time constant, $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \times 20 \mathrm{pF}$; connector, BNC; attenuation, 2 X | Input compensation | Tektronix Part Number 067-0538-00 |
| Termination (through line) | Impedance, $50 \Omega$; connectors, GR to BNC male | Used throughout procedure | Tektronix Part Number 017-0083-00 |
| Dual-Input cable | Connectors, BNC; matched signal transfer to each input | Common mode rejection | Tektronix Calibration Fixture 067-0525-01 |

Table 4-1 (cont)

| Description | Minimum Specifications | Purpose | Example of Applicable <br> Test Equipment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Adjustment tools <br> Screwdriver | Three-inch shaft, 3/32-inch bit | Used for potentiometer <br> adjustments | Xcelite R-3323 |

${ }^{1}$ Required only for Performance Check.
${ }^{2}$ Required only for Adjustment Procedure.
${ }^{3}$ Requires TM 500-Series Power Module.

## PART I-PERFORMANCE CHECK

## Introduction

The following procedure checks the performance of the 7A18A without removing the covers or making internal adjustments. All tolerances given in this procedure are based on Section 1 of this manual.

## Preliminary Control Settings

Set the Indicator Oscilloscope and 7A18A controls as follows (for both Performance Check and Adjustment procedure):

Indicator Oscilloscope

| Intensity | Midrange <br> Focus |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Adjust for well-defined <br> display |
| Graticule Illum | As desired |
| Calibrator | 40 mV |
| $\quad$ Rate | 1 kHz |
| Vert Mode | Left |
| Trig Source | Left Vert |

7A18A

| DISPLAY MODE | CH 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| TRIGGER SOURCE | MODE |
| CH 2 POLARITY | + UP |

## CH 1 and CH 2

| POSITION | Midrange |
| :--- | :--- |
| VOLTS/DIV | 10 mV |
| AC-GND-DC | DC |

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Preliminary Procedure for Performance Check
NOTE

The performance of this instrument can be checked at any temperature within the $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ range unless stated otherwise.

1. Install the 7A18A in the left vertical plug-in compartment of the Indicator Oscilloscope.
2. Connect the Indicator Oscilloscope to a power source which meets the frequency and voltage requirements of the oscilloscope power supply.
3. Turn the Indicator Oscilloscope power on. Allow at least twenty minutes warmup for checking the 7A18A to the given accuracy.
4. Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings.

## NOTE

The checks titled Channel 1 and 2 apply equally to both channels. Perform the check on the channel selected by the DISPLAY MODE switch.

## 1. Check Channel 1 and 2 GAIN

a. Connect the standard amplitude calibrator output to the CH 1 and CH 2 input connectors with the 42 -inch BNC cable and dual-input coupler.
b. Set the standard amplitude calibrator for a 50-millivolt square-wave output.
c. CHECK-CRT display for a five-division display.
d. If necessary, adjust the front-panel GAIN control for exactly five divisions of vertical deflection. To adjust, press in the GAIN knob with screwdriver and turn until the GAIN control is engaged.
e. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 2 and repeat parts c and d of this step for Channel 2.

## 2. Check Channel 1 and 2 Deflection Factor Accuracy

a. Set the Channel 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.
b. CHECK—Using the VOLTS/DIV and standard amplitude calibrator settings given in Table 4-2, check vertical deflection within $2 \%$ in each position of the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch.
c. Change the following control settings:

```
DISPLAY MODE
    CH }
CH 1 AC-GND-DC
    DC
CH 2 AC-GND-DC
```

d. Repeat part b of this step for Channel 1.

Table 4-2
Vertical Deflection Accuracy

| VOLTS/DIV <br> Switch <br> Setting | Standard <br> Amplitude <br> Calibrator <br> Output | Vertical <br> Deflection <br> in <br> Divisions | Maximum <br> Error for $\pm \mathbf{2 \%}$ <br> Accuracy <br> (divisions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 V | 20 mV | 4 | $\pm 0.08$ |
| 10 mV | 50 mV | 5 | Set in step 1 |
| 20 mV | 0.1 V | 5 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| 50 mV | 0.2 V | 4 | $\pm 0.08$ |
| .1 V | 0.5 V | 5 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| .2 V | 1 V | 5 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| 5 V | 2 V | 4 | $\pm 0.08$ |
| 5 V | 5 V | 5 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| 2 V | 10 V | 5 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| 5 V | 20 V | 4 | $\pm 0.08$ |

## 3. Check Channel 1 and 2 VARIABLE (VOLTS/DIV) Range

a. Set the Channel 1 and 2 VOLTS/DIV switches to 10 mV and the standard amplitude calibrator for a 50 -millivolt output.
b. Press and release the VARIABLE control to its outward position.
c. CHECK-With the VARIABLE control fully counterclockwise, check for two divisions or less of deflection.
d. Return the VARIABLE control to the CAL IN position.
e. Change the following control settings:

DISPLAY MODE
CH 2
CH 2 AC-GND-DC
DC
f. Repeat parts b, c, and d of this step for Channel 2.

## 4. Check Channel 1 and 2 Trace IDENTIFY

a. Center the crt display vertically with the 7A18A POSITION control.
b. CHECK—Press the IDENTIFY button and check that the trace moves upward.
c. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 1 and repeat parts a and b of this step for Channel 1.
d. Disconnect all test equipment.

## 5. Check Channel 1 and 2 Upper Bandwidth

a. Connect the medium-frequency constant-amplitude sine-wave generator to the 7A18A CH 1 input connector with the 42-inch BNC cable and in-line 50 ohm BNC termination.
b. Set the medium-frequency generator for an eight-division display ( 80 millivolts) at the 50-kilohertz reference frequency.
c. Increase the generator frequency until the display amplitude decreases to 5.6 divisions.
d. CHECK-Generator output frequency; must be at least 75 megahertz.
e. Disconnect the generator output from the CH 1 input connector and connect it to the CH 2 input connector.
f. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 2.
g. Repeat parts b, c, and d of this step for Channel 2.
h. CALIBRATION-See step 5 of the Adjustment procedure.
i. Disconnect all test equipment.

## 6. Check Channel 1 and 2 Lower Frequency Response

a. Change the following control settings:

## CH 1 and CH 2

| VOLTS/DIV | 5 mV |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC-GND-DC | AC |

b. Set the time-base unit for a free-running sweep at a rate of two milliseconds/division.
c. Connect the low-frequency constant-amplitude sinewave generator to the CH 2 input connector with the $42-$ inch BNC cable, 10X BNC attenuator, and $50-$ ohm BNC termination.
d. Set the low-frequency generator for a six-division display ( 30 millivolts) at 10 kilohertz.
e. Decrease the generator frequency until the display amplitude decreases to 4.2 divisions.
f. CHECK—Generator frequency; must be 10 hertz or less.
g. Disconnect the low-frequency generator from the CH 2 input connector and connect it to the CH 1 input connector.
h. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 1 .
i. Repeat parts $d$ through $f$ of this step for Channel 1.
j. Disconnect all test equipment.

## 7. Check Channel Isolation

a. Change the following control settings:

| CH 1 and CH 2 | DC |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC-GND-DC |  |
| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | .1 V |
| CH 2 VOLTS/DIV | 10 mV |

b. Connect the medium-frequency generator to the CH 1 input connector with the 42 -inch BNC cable and in-line 50ohm BNC termination.
c. Set the generator for a two-division display ( 200 millivolts) at 50 megahertz.
d. Change the following control settings:
DISPLAY MODE
CH 2
CH 1 VOLTS/DIV 10 mV
e. CHECK—Crt display for 0.4 division or less deflection (channel isolation display ratio 50:1 or better).
f. Disconnect the termination from Channel 1 and connect it to the CH 2 input connector.
g. Set the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch to 1 V .
h. Set the generator for a two-division display (200 millivolts) at 50 megahertz.
i. Change the following control settings:

| CH 1 VOLTS/DIV | 10 mV |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY MODE | CH 1 |
| CH 2 VOLTS/DIV | 10 mV |

j. CHECK—Crt display for 0.4 division or less deflection.
k. Disconnect all test equipment.

## 8. Check Common-Mode Rejection Ratio

a. Change the following control settings:

CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV 10 mV
b. Connect the medium-frequency generator to the CH 1 and CH 2 input connectors with the 42 -inch BNC cable, inline 50 -ohm BNC termination, and the dual-input coupler.
c. Set the constant-amplitude generator for an eight-division display ( 80 millivolts) at 50 megahertz.
d. Change the following control settings:

DISPLAY MODE

## ADD

CH 2 POLARITY
INVERT
e. CHECK—Crt display for 0.8 division or less deflection (common-mode rejection ratio 10:1 or better).
f. Disconnect all test equipment.

## 9. Check Alternate Opreation

a. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to ALT.
b. Position the trace about two divisions apart.
c. Turn the time-base unit time/division switch throughout its range.
d. CHECK—Trace alternation between Channel 1 and 2 at all sweep rates. At faster sweep rates, alternation will not be apparent; instead display appears as two traces on the screen.

## 10. Check Chopped Operation

a. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CHOP.
b. CHECK—Crt display for two traces.

## 11. Check Trigger Source Operation

a. Change the following control settings:

| DISPLAY MODE | ALT |
| :--- | :--- |
| TRIGGER SOURCE | CH 1 |

b. Connect the Indicator Oscilloscope Cal Out connector to the CH 1 input connector with the 18 -inch BNC cable.
c. Set the time-base unit for a triggered display at a sweep rate of 0.5 millisecond/division.
d. Connect the low-frequency generator to the CH 2 input connector with the 42-inch BNC cable.
e. Set the generator for a two-division (40 millivolts) onekilohertz signal.
f. CHECK—Crt display for square wave and sine wave; square wave only is stable.
g. Set the TRIGGER SOURCE switch to MODE.
h. CHECK—Crt display; square wave and sine wave are both stable.
i. Set the TRIGGER SOURCE switch to CH 2.
j. CHECK—Crt display; sine wave only is stable.
k. Disconnect all test equipment.

This completes the Performance Check procedure for the 7A18A. If the instrument has met all tolerances given in this procedure, it is correctly calibrated and within the specified limits.

## PART II-ADJUSTMENT

## Introduction

The following procedure returns the 7A18A to correct calibration. All limits and tolerances given in this procedure are calibration guides, and should not be interpreted as instrument specifications except as listed in the Performance Requirement column of Section 1. The actual operation of the instrument may exceed the given limits or tolerances if the instrument meets the Performance Requirements as checked in Part I-Performance Check of this section.

## Index to Part II—Adjustment



## Preliminary Procedure For Adjustment <br> NOTE

This instrument should be adjusted at an ambient temperature of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$ for best overall accuracy.

1. Remove the left side shield from the 7A18A and the left side panel from the Indicator Oscilloscope.
2. Install the 7A18A in the left vertical plug-in compartment of the Indicator Oscilloscope.
3. Connect the Indicator Oscilloscope to a power source which meets the frequency and voltage requirements of the oscilloscope power supply.
4. Turn the Indicator Oscilloscope power on. Allow at least twenty minutes warmup before proceeding.
5. Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings.
6. Adjust the Focus and Astigmatism as necessary to obtain a well-defined display.

NOTE
Titles for external controls of this instrument are capitalized in this procedure (e.g., VOLTS/DIV). Internal adjustments are initial capitalized only (e.g., DC Balance).

## Location of Adjustments

The locations of the 7A18A adjustments are shown in Fig. 4-1.

## 1. Adjust Channel 1 and 2 DC Balance

a. Position the trace to the center horizontal line with the CH 1 POSITION control.
b. Push and release the CH 1 VARIABLE (VOLTS/DIV) control to its outward position.
c. CHECK-Turn the VARIABLE control from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise. Trace should not move more than 0.5 division vertically.
d. ADJUST-Channel 1 DC Balance, R321 for minimum trace shift as the CH 1 VARIABLE control is rotated from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise. See Fig. 4-1 for adjustment location.
e. Set the CH 1 VARIABLE control to the CAL $\mathbb{I N}$ position.
f. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 2.
g. Position the trace to the center horizontal line with the CH 2 POSITION control.
h. ADJUST-DC BAL, R521, for no trace shift while switching CH 2 POLARITY switch from +UP to INVERT. See Fig. 4-1 for adjustment location.
i. ADJUST-CH 2 VARIABLE DC BAL, R544, for minimum trace shift as the CH 2 VARIABLE control is rotated from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise. See Fig. 4-1 for adjustment location.
j. Set the CH 2 VARIABLE control to the CAL IN position.


Fig. 4-1. Locations of adjustments used in this procedure.

## 2. Adjust Channel 1 and 2 GAIN

a. Connect the standard amplitude calibrator to the CH 2 input connector with the 42 -inch BNC cable.
b. Set the standard amplitude calibrator for 50 -millivolt square-wave output.
c. Position the display to the center of the graticule with the CH 2 POSITION control.
d. CHECK-CRT display for exactly five divisions in amplitude.
e. ADJUST-CH 2 GAIN adjustment (front panel) for exaclty five divisions of deflection. To adjust, press in the GAIN knob with a screwdriver and turn until the GAIN control is engaged.
f. Disconnect the standard amplitude calibrator from the CH 2 input connector and connect it to the CH 1 input connector.
g. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 1 .
h. Position the display to the center of the graticule with the CH 1 POSITION control.
i. CHECK—CRT display for exactly five divisions in amplitude.
j. ADJUST-CH 1 GAIN adjustment (front part) for exactly five divisions of deflection.
k. Disconnect all test equipment.

## 3. Adjust Channel 1 and 2 Input Capacitance

a. Remove the 7A18A from the Indicator Oscilloscope. Place the 7A18A on the plug-in extender and plug the extender into the left vertical compartment.
b. Set the CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switches to 5 mV .
c. Connect the square-wave generator high-amplitude output to the CH 1 Input connector with the 42 -inch cable, 10X BNC attenuator, in-line 50-ohm GR termination, and 20 pF normalizer.
d. Set the square-wave generator for a six-division display ( 30 millivolts) of a one-kilohertz signal.
e. Set the time-base unit for a triggered display at a sweep rate of .2 millisecond/division.
f. CHECK—CRT display for square-wave with square corner.
g. ADJUST-Channel 1 C100 for optimum square corner on the displayed waveform (use tuning tool). See Fig. 41 for adjsutment location.
h. Disconnect the normalizer from the CH 1 input connector and connect it to the CH 2 input connector.
i. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 2.
j. CHECK—CRT display for square-wave with square corner.
k. ADJUST-Channel 1 C100 for optimum square corner on the displayed waveform. See Fig. 4-1 for adjustment locations.
I. Disconnect all test equipment.
m . Remove the 7A18A and plug-in extender from the Indicator Oscilloscope. Install the 7A18A, only in the left vertical compartment.

## 4. Adjust Attenuator Compensation

a. Connect the square-wave generator high-amplitude output to the CH 2 input connector with the 42 -inch BNC cable, 10X BNC attenuator, in-line 50-ohm BNC termination, and 20 pF normalizer.
b. Set the CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switches to 10 mV .
c. Set the square-wave generator for a six-division display ( 60 millivolts) of one-kilohertz signal.
d. CHECK—CRT display at each CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch position listed in Table 4-3 for square corner and flat
top within 0.06 division. Re-adjust the generator output at each switch position to provide six divisions of deflection.
e. ADJUST- CH 2 attenuator compensations as given in Table 4-3 for optimum square corner and flat top on the displayed waveform (use tuning tool). Re-adjust the generator output at each switch position to provide six divisions of deflection. See Fig. 4-1 for adjustment location.
f. Disconnect the normalizer from CH 2 and connect the signal to the CH 1 input connector.
g. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 1 .
h. CHECK—CRT display at each CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch position listed in Table 4-3 for square corner and flat top within 0.06 division. Re-adjust the generator output at each switch position to provide six divisions of deflection.
i. ADJUST-CH 1 attenuator compensations as given in Table 4-3 for optimum square corner and flat top on the displayed waveform. Re-adjust the generator output at each switch position to provide six divisions of deflection. See Fig. 4-1 for adjustment location.
j. Disconnect all test equipment.

Table 4-3
Attenuator Compensation

| VOLTS/DIV <br> Switch <br> Setting | Adjust for Optimum |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Square Corner | Flat Top |
| 10 mV | C106 | C107 |
| 20 mV | C110 | C111 |
| 50 mV | C114 | C115 |
| 0.1 V | Check | Check |
| Remove 10X BNC attenuator |  |  |
| 0.2 V | Check | Check |
| 0.5 V | C118 | C119 |
| 1 V | Check | Check |

Replace in-line 50 -ohm BNC termination with BNC to BNC male adapter

| 2 V | Check | Check |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 5 V | Check | Check |

## 5. Adjust Channel 1 and 2 High-Frequency Compensation

a. Set the CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switches to 10 mV .
b. Connect the square-wave generator fast-rise output to the CH 1 input connector with the 42 -inch BNC cable, 10X BNC attenuator, and in-line 50-ohm BNC termination.
c. Set the square-wave generator for a six-division display ( 60 millivolts) of a 100 kilohertz signal.
d. Set the time-base unit for a triggered display at a sweep rate of 2 microseconds/division.

## NOTE

In the following steps, change the time-base unit magnifier from X1 to X10 and compare the response at both sweep rates.
e. CHECK-Crt display for optimum square-wave response with aberrations not to exceed 0.24 division peak-to-peak.
f. ADJUST-C245, R245, and C275, for optimum square-wave response with minimum aberrations. Use the low-capacitance screwdriver to adjust the variable capacitors. Repeat these adjustments until optimum response is obtained. See Fig. 4-1 for adjustment location.
g. Disconnect the termination from the CH 1 input connector and connect it to the CH 2 input connector.
h. Set the DISPLAY MODE switch to CH 2 .
i. CHECK-CRT display for optimum square-wave response with aberrations not to exceed 0.24 division peak-to-peak.
j. ADJUST-C445, R445, and C375, for optimum square-wave response with minimum aberrations. Use the low-capacitance screwdriver to adjust the variable capacitors. Repeat these adjustments until optimum response is obtained. See Fig. 4-1 for adjustment location.

This completes the Calilbration of the 7A18A. Disconnect all test equipment. Replace the left side shield on the 7A18A and the left side panel on the Indicator Oscilloscope.

## MAINTENANCE

## Introduction

This section of the manual contains maintenance information for use in preventive maintenance, corrective maintenance, and troubleshooting of the 7A18A.

Further maintenance information relating to component color codes and soldering techniques can be found in the instruction manuals for the 7000-series oscilloscopes.

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

## General

Preventive maintenance, consisting of cleaning, visual inspection, lubrication, etc., performed on a regular basis, will improve the reliability of this instrument. Periodic checks on the semiconductor devices used in the unit are not recommended as a preventive maintenance measure. See semi-conductor-checking information given under Troubleshooting.

## Cleaning



Avoid the use of chemical cleaning agents which might damage the plastics in this instrument. Avoid chemicals containing benzene, toluene, xylene, acetone, or similar solvents.

Front Panel. 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 preceed 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 mild detergent and water solution.

## Lubrication

Use a cleaning-type lubricant on shaft bushings, interconnecting plug and contacts. Lubricate switch detents with
a heavier grease. A lubrication kit containing their necessary lubricating materials and instructions is available through any Tektronix Field Office. Order Tektronix Part Number 003-0342-02.

## Recalibration

To ensure accurate measurements, the 7A18A should be checked after each 1000 hours of operation or every six months if used infrequently. A complete performance check procedure is given in Part I of Section 4.

The performance check procedure can be helpful in isolating major troubles in the unit. Moreover, minor troubles not apparent during regular operation may be revealed and corrected.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

## General

The following is provided to augment information contained in other sections of this manual when troubleshooting the 7A18A. The Schematic Diagrams, Circuit Description, and Calibration sections should be used to full advantage. The Circuit Description section gives detailed information on circuit behavior and output requirements.

## Troublshooting Aids

Diagrams. Circuit diagrams are given on foldout pages in Section 8. The circuit number and electrical value of each component in this instrument are shown on the diagrams. Important voltages are also shown.

Circuit Board. The circuit board used in the 7A18A is outlined on the schematic diagrams, and a illustration of the board is shown on the back of Diagram 1. Each boardmounted electrical component is identified on the illustration by its circuit number.

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.

## Maintenance-7A18A

The insulated wires used for interconnection in the 7A18A are color coded to facilitate tracing a wire from one point to another in the unit.

Semiconductor Lead Configuration. Figure 5-1 shows the lead configuration of the semiconductor devices used in this instrument.

## Troubleshooting Equipment

The following equipment is useful for troubleshooting the 7A18A.

1. Semiconductor Tester-Some means of testing the transistors, diodes, and FET's used in this instrument is helpful. A transistor-curve tracer such as the Tektronix Type 576 will give the most complete information.
2. DC Voltmeter and Ohmmeter-A voltmeter for checking voltages within the circuit and an ohmmeter for checking resistors and diodes are required.
3. Test Oscilloscope-A test oscilloscope is required to view waveforms at different points in the circuit.

A Tektronix 7000-Series Oscilloscope equipped with a readout system, 7D13A Digital Multimeter unit, 7B-Series Time-Base Unit, and a 7A-Series Amplifier Unit with a 10X probe will meet the needs for items 2 and 3 .

## Troubleshooting Procedure

This troubleshooting procedure is arranged in an order which checks the simple trouble possibilities before proceeding with extensive troubleshooting.

1. Check Control Setting. An incorrect setting of the 7A18A controls can indicate a trouble that does not exist. If there is any question about the correct function or operation of a control or front-panel connector, see the Operating Instructions section.
2. Check Associated Equipment. Before proceeding with troubleshooting of the 7A18A, check that the equipment


Fig. 5-1. Electrode configuration for semiconductors used in this instrument.
used with this instrument is operating correctly. If possible, substitute an amplifier unit known to be operating correctly into the indicator unit and see if the problem persists. Check that the inputs are properly connected and that the interconnecting cables are not defective.
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 boards, damaged components, etc.
4. Check Instrument Performance. Check the calibration of the unit, or the affected circuit by performing Part I-Performance Check of Section 4. The apparent trouble may only be a result of misadjustment and may be corrected by calibration. Complete calibration instructions are given in Part II of Section 4.
5. Check Voltages and Waveforms. Often the defective component or stage can be located by checking for the corrected voltage or waveform in the circuit. Typical voltages and waveforms are given on the diagrams; howevever, these are not absolute and may vary slightly between instrument. To obtain operating conditions similar to those used to take these readings, see the instructions in the Diagrams section.
6. Check Individual Components. The following methods are provided for checking the individual components in the 7A18A. Components which are soldered in place are best checked by disconnecting one end to isolate the measurement from the effects of surrounding circuitry.
A. TRANSISTORS AND INTEGRATED CIRCUITS. The best check of transistor and integrated circuit operation is actual performance under operating conditions. If a transistor or integrated circuit is suspected of being defective, it can best be checked by substituting a component known to be good; however, be sure that circuit conditions are not such that a replacement might also be damaged. If substitute transistors are not available, use a dynamic tester (such as TEKTRONIX 576). Static-type testers may be used, but since they do not check operation under simulated operating conditions some defects may go unnoticed. Figure 5-1 shows base pin and socket arrangements of semiconductor devices. Be sure the power is off before attempting to remove or replace any transistor or integrated circuit.

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 integrated circuits. Use care when checking voltages and waveforms around the integrated circuits so that adjacent leads are not shorted together. An integratedcircuit test clip provides a convenient means of clipping a test probe to the 14- and 16 -pin integrated circuits. This device also doubles as an integrated-circuit 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 X 1k 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 scale that has a high internal current. High currents may damage the diodes.
C. RESISTORS. Check 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 rating 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.
7. Repair and Readjust the Circuit. Special techniques required to replace 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. Recalibration of the affected circuit may be necessary.

## REPLACEMENT PARTS

## Standard Parts

All electrical and mechanical part replacements for the 7A18A 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 instrument 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 the Electrical Parts List section. Include the following information:

1. Instrument type (7A18A)
2. Instrument Serial Number
3. A description of the part (if electrical, include the circuit number)

## 4. Tektronix Part Number.

## Soldering Techniques

Attenuator Circuit Boards. The Attenuator circuit boards are made from polyphenylene oxide because of its excellent electrical characteristics. Use more than normal care when cleaning or soldering this material. The following rules should be observed when removing or replacing parts:

1. Use a very small soldering iron (not over 15 watts).
2. Do not apply more heat, or apply heat for a longer time, than is absolutely necessary.
3. Use a vacuum-type desoldering tool to remove the excess solder from the circuit board.
4. Do not apply any solvent containing ketones, esters, or halogenated hydrocarbons.
5. To clean, use only water-soluble detergents, ethyl, methyl, or isopropyl alcohol.

## COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

## General

The exploded-view drawing associated with the Mechanical Parts List may be helpful when disassembling or reassembling individual components or sub-assemblies.

## Circuit Board Removal

In general, the circuit boards used in the 7A18A need never be removed unless they must be replaced Electrical connections to the boards are made by soldered connections. If it is necessary to replace a circuit board assembly, use the following procedures.

## A. READOUT CIRCUIT BOARD REMOVAL

1. Disconnect the wires connected to the outside of the board.
2. Remove the seven screws holding the board to the mounting surface.
3. Disconnect the wires connected to the inside of the board.
4. Remove the board from the unit.
5. To replace the board, reverse the order of removal.

## B. ATTENUATOR CIRCUIT BOARD REMOVAL

1. Remove the readout board as outlined in the previous procedure.
2. Disconnect the resistor/capacitor connected to the rear of the board.
3. Loosen the front set screw on the VARIABLE/GAIN control shaft coupling (use a 0.050 -inch hex-key wrench).
4. Remove the red VARIABLE control knob and rod from the control shaft.
5. Remove the remaining front-panel knobs using a 1/16-inch hex-key wrench.
6. Remove the front panel from the instrument.
7. Remove the attenuator shields.
8. Disconnect the wires and resistor from the input BNC connector.
9. Remove the input BNC connector.
10. Remove the POSITION control using a $5 / 16$-inch nut driver.
11. Remove the attenuator board with cam switch from the instrument.
12. To replace the board, reverse the order of removal.

## C. AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD REMOVAL

1. Remove the Readout circuit boards as given previously.
2. Remove the plastic plug-in guide from the rear of the instrument.
3. Disconnect the wires connected to the board from the front-panel controls.
4. Loosen the front hex-socket screw in the front coupling of the VARIABLE control shaft using a 0.050 -inch hexkey wrench. Pull the VARIABLE knob and shaft from the front of the instrument.
5. Loosen the front hex-socket screw in the coupling between the DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switch sections. Pull the TRIGGER SOURCE knob and long shaft from the front of the instrument.
6. Loosen the front hex-socket screw in the coupling of the DISPLAY MODE switch shaft using a 5/16-inch hex-key wrench. Pull the DISPLAY MODE knob and long shaft from the front of the instrument.
7. Disconnect the resistor-capacitor combinations connected to the ceramic strips at the front of the board.
8. Remove the screws and nuts securing the board to the chassis or other mounting surface.
9. Remove the board from the instrument.
10. To replace, reverse the order of removal.

## Switch Replacement

Several types of switches are used in the 7A18A. The following special maintenance information is provided for the cam-type switches and rotary switches.
A. CAM-TYPE SWITCHES


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 camtype switches, contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

## B. ROTARY SWITCHES

Single wafers on the DISPLAY MODE and TRIGGER SOURCE switches are not normally replaced. If any part of these switches is defective, the entire switch assembly should be replaced. A new switch can be ordered through your Tektronix Field Office.


> When disconnecting or connecting leads to a wafertype rotary switch, do not let solder flow around and beyond the rivet on the switch terminal. Excessive solder can destroy the spring tension of the contact.

## 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. Special care must be given to integrated circuit leads, be-

## Maintenance-7A18A

cause they can easily be damaged in removal from sockets. Unnecessary replacement or switching of components may affect the calibration of the instrument. When a transistor is replaced, check the operation of that part of the instrument that may be affected.

## 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 given in Part I of Section 4 provide a quick and convenient means of checking the instrument operation. The Calibration Procedure in Part II of Section 4 can then be used to adjust the operation to meet the Performance Requirements listed in Section 1.

## 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 200 pounds.

## Selected Component Criteria

During initial calibration selected values of the following components may have been installed to meet certain performance requirements for this instrument. If, during recalibration following corrective maintenance or hours-ofservice performance checks, it is determined that one or more of these components needs replacement the following criteria (Table 5-1) should be used.

Table 5-1
Selected Component Criteria

| Component | Circuit Involved | Range of Values | Criteria/Effects |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C246 | CH 1-Input to 2nd | $0-50 \mathrm{pF}$, and | All selected for <br> optimum risetime and <br> R246 |
| Cascode Amplifier | $47 \mathrm{k}-100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |  |
| R545 | CH 2-Input to 2nd | $0-50 \mathrm{pF}$, and |  |

## OPTION INFORMATION

Your instrument may be equipped with one or more options. This section describes those options, or directs the reader to where the option is documented.

Option 06 DC OFFSET: Described in this section.

The 7A18A with Option 06 is equipped with added DC offset cirucits that provide up to $\pm 200$ divisions of baseline offset within the input dynamic range, with uncalibrated front panel variable controls for each channel.

DC OFFSET. The internal DC Balance circuits have been modified to provide up to $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ DC offset directly to the input of each amplifier, which gives up to $\pm 200$ divisions of baseline offset range for all VOLTS/DIV settings.

CONTROLS. Separate CH 1 and CH 2 (uncalibrated) Variable Offset controls are added to the front panel. Each input coupling selector switch has an additional position for the DC offset function.

The variable controls are concentric with the position controls, replacing the IDENTIFY pushbuttons formerly used on the unmodified unit.

APPLICATION. The added Offset facility should be used only for offsetting a DC level in the waveform to be observed. Amplifier characteristics are not suitable for use of this feature for "slideback" type measurements of peak or peak-to-peak high-frequency or pulse waveforms exceeding 15 divisions peak-to-peak amplitude.


Fig. 6-1. 7A18A Option 06.

## CHARACTERISTICS

AMPLIFIER LINEAR OFFSET RANGE. Common-mode DC range of the input amplifiers is sufficient to provide linear amplification of signals within normal 7A18A performance specifications at offsets of up to $\pm 200$ divisions.

EFFECTIVE VOLTAGE OFFSET. Effective voltage offset values for calibrated VOLTS/DIV steps are as follows (VARIABLE control in Cal position):

Table 6-1
EFFECTIVE OFFSET RANGE

| VOLTS/DIV | Direct | With X10 Probe |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 5 mV | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ | 10 V |
| 10 | 2 | 20 |
| 20 | 4 | 40 |
| 50 | 10 | 100 |
| .1 V | 20 | 200 |
| .2 | 40 | 400 |
| .5 | 100 | $1000^{2}$ |
| 1 | 200 | $2000^{2}$ |
| 2 | $400^{1}$ | $4000^{2}$ |
| 5 | $1000^{1}$ | $10,000^{2}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Maximum Input rating 250 V when direct coupled. Full offset range should not be used above $1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DIV}$.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum Input rating of most probes is $500-600 \mathrm{~V}$. Full offset range should not be used at VOLTS/DIV settings above .2 with 10X probe.

## CALIBRATION

CALIBRATION. Perform the following steps for checking Channel 1 and 2 OFFSET Range:
a. Reset the Input coupling to GND and the VOLTS/DIV to 5 mV and position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
b. Set the standard amplitude calibrator for one-volt +DC ouput and set the input coupling switch to DC OFFSET.
c. CHECK—Using the OFFSET control, check that the trace can be returned to graticule center.
d. Set the standard amplitude calibrator for a minute (-) one-volt DC output.
e. CHECK—Using the OFFSET controk, check that the trace can be returned to graticule center.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION: DC levels of up $\pm 200$ divisions can be offest by switching the input coupling to DC OFFSET and using the OFFSET control. In the DC OFFSET mode, the selected offset voltage from OFFSET control R12 (R22, CH 2), is applied to the base of Q320 (Q520, CH 2) through current-limiting resistor R320 (R520, CH 2). This additional bias voltage is used to balance the differential input of Q220 (Q420, CH 2). LED's are inserted in series with both CR220 and CR221 (CR420, CR421, CH 2) to allow a larger voltage swing at the base of Q220 (Q420, CH 2).

See Fig. 6-2 for a side-view of the 7A18A-Option 06.

See Section 9 for the exploded view and mechanical parts list. The schematics of the Option 06 circuits are shown in Section 8.


Fig. 6-2. Side view of 7A18A-Option 06.


Fig. 6-3. Rear view of A2-Amplifier board for either Option 06 or standard 7A18A.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
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7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
? \\
?
\end{array}
$$

## 7 3

3
7
7
$?$

# REPLACEABLE ELECTRICAL PARTS 

## PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION

Replacement parts are available from or through your local Tektronix, Inc. Field Office or representative.

Changes to Tektronix instruments are sometimes made to accommodate improved components as they become available, and to give you the benefit of the latest circuit improvements developed in our engineering department. It is therefore important, when ordering parts, to include the following information in your order: Part number, instrument type or number, serial number, and modification number if applicable.

If a part you have ordered has been replaced with a new or improved part, your local Tektronix, Inc. Field Office or representative will contact you concerning any change in part number.

Change information, if any, is located at the rear of this manual.

## LIST OF ASSEMBLIES

A list of assemblies can be found at the beginning of the Electrical Parts List. The assemblies are listed in numerical order. When the complete component number of a part is known, this list will identify the assembly in which the part is located.

## CROSS INDEX-MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

The Mfr. Code Number to Manufacturer index for the Electrical Parts List is located immediately after this page. The Cross Index provides codes, names and addresses of manufacturers of components listed in the Electrical Parts List.

## ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations conform to American National Standard Y1.1.

## COMPONENT NUMBER (column one of the Electrical Parts List)

A numbering method has been used to identify assemblies, subassemblies and parts. Examples of this numbering method and typical expansions are illustrated by the following:
Example a.
component number


Read: Resistor 1234 of Assembly 23


Read: Resistor 1234 of Subassembly 2 of Assembly 23

Only the circuit number will appear on the diagrams and circuit board illustrations. Each diagram and circuit board illustration is clearly marked with the assembly number. Assembly numbers are also marked on the mechanical exploded views located in the Mechanical Parts List. The component number is obtained by adding the assembly number prefix to the circuit number.

The Electrical Parts List is divided and arranged by assemblies in numerical sequence (e.g., assembly A1 with its subassemblies and parts, precedes assembly A2 with its subassemblies and parts).

Chassis-mounted parts have no assembly number prefix and are located at the end of the Electrical Parts List.

## TEKTRONIX PART NO. (column two of the Electrical Parts List)

Indicates part number to be used when ordering replacement part from Tektronix.

## SERIAL/MODEL NO. (columns three and four of the Electrical Parts List)

Column three (3) indicates the serial number at which the part was first used. Column four (4) indicates the serial number at which the part was removed. No serial number entered indicates part is good for all serial numbers.

## NAME \& DESCRIPTION (column five of the Electrical Parts List)

In the Parts List, an Item Name is separated from the description by a colon (:). Because of space limitations, an 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.

## MFR. CODE (column six of the Electrical Parts List)

Indicates the code number of the actual manufacturer of the part. (Code to name and address cross reference can be found immediately after this page.)

## MFR. PART NUMBER (column seven of the Electrical Parts List)

Indicates actual manufacturers part number.

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 |
| 01295 | TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC. |  |  |
|  | SEMICONDUCTOR GROUP | P.O. BOX 5012 | DALLAS, TX 75222 |
| 02111 | SPECTROL ELECTRONICS CORPORATION | 17070 EAST GALE AVENUE | CITY OF INDUSTRY, CA 91745 |
| 03508 | GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SEMI-CONDUCTOR |  |  |
|  | PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT | ELECTRONICS PARK | SYRACUSE, NY 13201 |
| 04222 | AVX CERAMICS, DIVISION OF AVX CORP. | P O BOX 867 | MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29577 |
| 04713 | MOTOROLA, INC., SEMICONDUCTOR PROD. DIV. | 5005 E MCDOWELL RD,PO BOX 20923 | PHOENIX, AZ 85036 |
| 05397 | UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, MATERIALS |  |  |
|  | SYSTEMS DIVISION | 11901 MADISON AVENUE | CLEVELAND, OH 44101 |
| 07263 | FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR, A DIV. OF |  |  |
|  | FAIRCHILD CAMERA AND INSTRUMENT CORP. | 464 ELLIS STREET | MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94042 |
| 12697 | CLAROSTAT MFG. CO., INC. | LOWER WASHINGTON STREET | DOVER, NH 03820 |
| 12969 | UNITRODE CORPORATION | 580 PLEASANT STREET | WATERTOWN, MA 02172 |
| 16299 | CORNING GLASS WORKS, ELECTRONIC |  |  |
|  | COMPONENTS DIVISION | 3900 ELECTRONICS DR. | RALEIGH, NC 27604 |
| 17856 | SILICONIX, INC. | 2201 LAURELWOOD DRIVE | SANTA CLARA, CA 95054 |
| 22229 | SOLITRON DEVICES, INC., |  |  |
|  | SEMICONDUCTOR GROUP | 8808 BALBOA AVENUE | SAN DIEGO OPERS, CA 92123 |
| 24546 | CORNING GLASS WORKS, ELECTRONIC |  |  |
|  | COMPONENTS DIVISION | 550 HIGH STREET | BRADFORD, PA 16701 |
| 24931 | SPECIALITY CONNECTOR CO., INC. | 2620 ENDRESS PLACE | GREENWOOD, IN 46142 |
| 32997 | BOURNS, INC., TRIMPOT PRODUCTS DIV. | 1200 COLUMBIA AVE. | RIVERSIDE, CA 92507 |
| 34430 | MONSANTO COMMERCIAL PRODUCT, CO. |  |  |
|  | FABRICATOR PRODUCTS DIV. | BOX 3790, 611 EAST CERRITOS AVE. | ANAHEIM, CA 92803 |
| 54473 | MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC, CORP. OF AMERICA | 1 PANASONIC WAY | SECAUCUS, NJ 07094 |
| 56289 | SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO. | 87 MARSHALL ST. | NORTH ADAMS, MA 01247 |
| 57668 | R-OHM CORP. | 16931 MILLIKEN AVE. | IRVINE, CA 92713 |
| 59660 | TUSONIX INC. | 2155 N FORBES BLVD | TUCSON, AZ 85705 |
| 59821 | CENTRALAB INC | 7158 MERCHANT AVE | EL PASO, TX 79915 |
|  | SUB NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS CORP |  |  |
| 72982 | ERIE TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, INC. | 644 W. 12TH ST. | ERIE, PA 16512 |
| 73138 | BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS, INC., HELIPOT DIV. | 2500 HARBOR BLVD. | FULLERTON, CA 92634 |
| 74970 | JOHNSON, E. F., CO. | 299 10TH AVE. S. W. | WASECA, MN 56093 |
| 75042 | TRW ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, IRC FIXED |  |  |
|  | RESISTORS, PHILADELPHIA DIVISION | 401 N. BROAD ST. | PHILADELPHIA, PA 19108 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. | P O BOX 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 82389 | SWITCHCRAFT, INC. | 5555 N. ELSTON AVE. | CHICAGO, IL 60630 |
| 91637 | DALE ELECTRONICS, INC. | P. O. BOX 609 | COLUMBUS, NE 68601 |
| 96733 | SAN FERNANDO ELECTRIC MFG CO | 1501 FIRST ST | SAN FERNANDO, CA 91341 |


|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  | Mfr |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Component No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |


|  |  | ASSEMBLIES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | 672-1068-00 | CKT BOARD ASSY:CAM SWITCH AND READOUT | 80009 | 672-1068-00 |
| A1A1 | 670-1706-02 | CKT BOARD ASSY:ATTENUATOR | 80009 | 670-1706-02 |
| A1A2 | 263-1105-01 | SW,CAM ACTR,ASSY:VOLTS/DIV | 80009 | 263-1105-01 |
| A1A3 | 670-7667-00 | CKT BOARD ASSY:READOUT | 80009 | 670-7667-00 |
| A2 | 670-7666-00 | CKT BOARD ASSY:AMPLIFIER | 80009 | 670-7666-00 |
| A2 | 670-7666-01 | CKT BOARD ASSY:AMPLIFIER | 80009 | 670-7666-01 |
| A2 | ----------- | (OPTION 06 ONLY) |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A1A1 ATTENUATOR |  |  |
| A1A1 | 670-1706-02 | CKT BOARD ASSY:ATTENUATOR | 80009 | 670-1706-02 |
| A1A1C100 | 281-0064-00 | CAP.,VAR,PLSTC:0.25-1.5PF,600V | 74970 | 273-0001-101 |
| A1A1R102 | 317-0105-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1M OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB1055 |
| A1A1R130 | 322-0481-01 | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1 M OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CEBT0-1004D |
| . |  |  |  |  |
| - |  | A1A2 CAM ACTUATOR SWITCH |  |  |
| A1A2 | 263-1105-01 | SW,CAM ACTR,ASSY:VOLTS/DIV | 80009 | 263-1105-01 |
| A1A2S100 | 105-0242-02 | ACTUATOR,CAM SW:AC,GND,DC,DC OFFSET | 80009 | 105-0242-02 |
| A1A2S200 | 105-0241-01 | ACTUATOR,CAM SW:ATTEN | 80009 | 105-0241-01 |
| A1A2S300 | 105-0242-02 | ACTUATOR,CAM SW:AC,GND,DC,DC OFFSET | 80009 | 105-0242-02 |
| A1A2S400 | 105-0241-01 | ACTUATOR,CAM SW:ATTEN | 80009 | 105-0241-01 |



|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  | Ḿfr |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Component No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Name \& Description | Mode |

A2 AMPLIFIER

## A2 <br> A2 A2

A2C210
A2C212
A2C216
A2C225
A2C241
A2C245

A2C246
A2C246
A2C256
A2C257
A2C264
A2C270

A2C274
A2C275
A2C278
A2C313
A2C318
A2C325
A2C341
A2C345
A2C356
A2C364
A2C370
A2C374

A2C375
A2C378
A2C391
A2C392
A2C393
A2C394
A2C395
A2C396
A2C397
A2C398
A2C410
A2C412
A2C416
A2C425
A2C427
A2C429
A2C441
A2C445
A2C446
A2C456
A2C457
A2C464
A2C470
A2C474

670-7666-00 670-7666-01
------ -----

283-0001-00 281-0557-00 290-0745-00 281-0820-00 281-0812-00 281-0221-00

281-0811-00
281-0812-00
281-0812-00 281-0819-00 281-0812-00

281-0810-00
281-0221-00
281-0814-00 281-0812-00 290-0745-00 281-0820-00

281-0812-00
281-0773-00
281-0812-00
281-0819-00
281-0812-00
281-0810-00
281-0221-00
281-0814-00
281-0773-00
281-0773-00
281-0773-00
281-0773-00
281-0773-00
281-0773-00
281-0773-00
281-0773-00
283-0001-00
281-0557-00
290-0745-00
281-0820-00
281-0812-00
281-0812-00
281-0812-00
281-0221-00
281-0773-00
281-0812-00
281-0812-00
281-0819-00
281-0812-00
281-0810-00 (OPTION 06 ONLY)

CKT BOARD ASSY:AMPLIFIER

| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.005UF,+100-0\%,500V | 59821 | 2DDH61L502P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1.8 \mathrm{PFF}, 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | 7001-COK-1R8B |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:22UF, $+50-10 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 54473 | ECE-A25V22L |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:680PF, $10 \%$,50V | 05397 | C114K681K1X5CA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,VAR,CER DI:2-10PF,100V | 59660 | 513-013A $20-10$ |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 10 PF, $10 \%$, 100 V | 96733 | R2911 |
| (NOMINAL VALUE SELECTED, 0-50PF MAX) |  |  |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 1000 PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:33PF,5\%,50V | 72982 | 8035BC0G330 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 1000 PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:5.6PF,0.5\%,100V | 04222 | GC10-1A5R6D |
| CAP.,VAR,CER DI: 2 -10PF,100V | 59660 | 513-013A $20-10$ |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $100 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%$,100V | 04222 | GC101A101K |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:22UF, +50-10\%,25V | 54473 | ECE-A25V22L |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:680PF, 10\%,50V | 05397 | C114K681K1 5 CA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1000PF, $10 \%$,100V | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 1000 PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:33PF,5\%,50V | 72982 | 8035BC0G330 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 1000 PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $5.6 \mathrm{PF}, 0.5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | GC10-1A5R6D |
| CAP.,VAR,CER DI:2-10PF,100V | 59660 | 513-013A $20-10$ |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:100PF, 10\%,100V | 04222 | GC101A101K |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,10\%,100V | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.005UF, + 100-0\%,500V | 59821 | 2DDH61L502P |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1.8 \mathrm{PFF}, 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | 7001-COK-1R8B |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:22UF, $+50-10 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 54473 | ECE-A25V22L |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:680PF, $10 \%$,50V | 05397 | C114K681K1 $\times 5 \mathrm{CA}$ |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1000PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,VAR,CER DI:2-10PF,100V | 59660 | 513-013A $20-10$ |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | SA201C103KAA |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1000PF, $10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:33PF,5\%,50V | 72982 | 8035BC0G330 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1000PF, 10\%,100V | 12969 | CGB102KEX |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:5.6PF,0.5\%,100V | 04222 | GC10-1A5R6D |



| Component No. | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  | Mfr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Part No. | Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |
| A2Q250 | 153-0597-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 153-0597-00 |
| A2Q260 | 151-0441-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SRF501 |
| A2Q280 | 151-0221-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 04713 | SPS246 |
| A2Q320 | 153-0631-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SELECTED | 80009 | 153-0631-00 |
| A2Q325 | 151-0225-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 07263 | S39291 |
| A2Q340 | 153-0597-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 153-0597-00 |
| A2Q345 | 153-0582-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,FET,PAIR | 22229 | S2114 |
| A2Q350 | 153-0597-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 153-0597-00 |
| A2Q360 | 151-0441-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SRF501 |
| A2Q380 | 151-0221-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 04713 | SPS246 |
| A2Q410 | 151-1032-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,FET,DUAL | 17856 | DN399 |
| A2Q420 | 153-0631-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SELECTED | 80009 | 153-0631-00 |
| A2Q425 | 153-0595-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 153-0595-00 |
| A2Q426 | 153-0595-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 153-0595-00 |
| A2Q440 | 153-0597-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 153-0597-00 |
| A2Q445 | 153-0582-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,FET,PAIR | 22229 | S2114 |
| A2Q450 | 153-0597-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 153-0597-00 |
| A2Q460 | 151-0441-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SRF501 |
| A2Q480 | 151-0221-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 04713 | SPS246 |
| A2Q520 | 153-0631-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SELECTED | 80009 | 153-0631-00 |
| A2Q525 | 153-0595-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 153-0595-00 |
| A2Q526 | 153-0595-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 153-0595-00 |
| A2Q540 | 153-0597-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 153-0597-00 |
| A2Q545 | 153-0582-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,FET,PAIR | 22229 | S2114 |
| A2Q550 | 153-0597-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC SE:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 153-0597-00 |
| A2Q560 | 151-0441-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SRF501 |
| A2Q580 | 151-0221-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 04713 | SPS246 |
| . |  |  |  |  |  |
| A2R210 | 316-0474-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4741 |
| A2R211 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A2R212 | 315-0561-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 560 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5615 |
| A2R215 | 315-0391-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:390 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3915 |
| A2R216 | 315-0911-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:910 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB9115 |
| A2R218 | 321-0032-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:21 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G21R00F |
| A2R222 | 321-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:383 OHM, 1\%,0,125W | 91637 | MFF1816G383R0F |
| A2R223 | 323-0257-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 4.464 K OHM $; 1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1226G46400F |
| A2R224 | 321-0032-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:21 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G21R00F |
| A2R225 | 315-0621-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 620 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6215 |
| A2R226 | 321-0122-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:182 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G182R0F |
| A2R227 | 315-0561-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 560 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5615 |
| A2R236 | 315-0242-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.4K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2425 |
| A2R240 | 321-0356-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49901F |
| A2R241 | 315-0221-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2215 |
| A2R242 | 321-0068-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49R90F |
| A2R243 | 323-0255-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 4.42 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECT0-4421F |
| A2R244 | 321-0126-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:200 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G200R0F |
| A2R245 | 311-0634-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:TRMR, $500 \mathrm{OHM}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 32997 | 3329H-G48-501 |
| A2R246 | 315-0912-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:9.1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB9125 |
| A2R246 | ----- ----- |  | (NOMINAL VALUE SELECTED, $4.7 \mathrm{~K}-100 \mathrm{~K}$ MAX) |  |  |
| A2R249 | 315-0203-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2035 |
| A2R250 | 321-0105-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:121 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G121R0F |
| A2R251 | 321-0137-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:261 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G261R0F |
| A2R256 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 470 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4715 |
| A2R257 | 315-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A2R259 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| A2R260 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0. 25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A2R263 | 315-0272-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.7K ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2725 |
| A2R264 | 315-0330-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 33 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3305 |
| A2R274 | 315-0242-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.4K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2425 |
| A2R275 | 315-0100-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A2R276 | 321-0059-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.2 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G40R20F |
| A2R277 | 321-0059-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.2 ОНM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G40R20F |
| A2R278 | 323-0189-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:909 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | СЕСТО-9090F |
| A2R280 | 315-0330-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 33 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3305 |
| A2R282 | 323-0150-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 357 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1226G357R0F |
| A2R286 | 323-0206-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1.37 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | СЕСТ0-1371F |
| A2R313 | 315-0105-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1055 |
| A2R317 | 321-0032-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 21 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G21R00F |
| A2R318 | 315-0911-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:910 ОHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB9115 |
| A2R319 | $315-0391-00$ |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:390 ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3915 |
| A2R320 | 315-0152-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.5K ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1525 |
| A2R321 | 311-0633-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:5K OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-30-1 |
| A2R322 | 315-0133-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 13 K ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1335 |
| A2R323 | 315-0131-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 130 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1315 |
| A2R324 | 321-0032-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:21 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G21R00F |
| A2R325 | 315-0621-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:620 ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6215 |
| A2R326 | 321-0122-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 182 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G182ROF |
| A2R327 | 315-0431-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 430 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4315 |
| A2R340 | 321-0356-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9K ОНM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49901F |
| A2R341 | 315-0221-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 ОНM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2215 |
| A2R342 | 321-0068-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9 ОНM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49R90F |
| A2R343 | 323-0255-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.42K OHM $, 1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-4421F |
| A2R345 | 315-0363-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:36K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3635 |
| A2R350 | 323-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 383 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24546 | NA65D3830F |
| A2R351 | 321-0137-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:261 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G261R0F |
| A2R351 | 321-0137-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 261 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G261R0F |
| A2R356 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4715 |
| A2R357 | 315-0204-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2045 |
| A2R359 | 315-0122-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1225 |
| A2R363 | 315-0272-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2725 |
| A2R364 | $315-0330-00$ |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33 ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3305 |
| A2R370 | 321-0217-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.78K OHM, $1 \%$,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G17800F |
| A2R374 | $315-0242-00$ |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 2.4 K ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2425 |
| A2R375 | 315-0100-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 10 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1005 |
| A2R376 | 321-0059-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.2 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G40R20F |
| A2R377 | 321-0059-00 |  | RES.,FXD.FILM:40.2 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G40R20F |
| A2R378 | 323-0189-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:909 OHM, 1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-9090F |
| A2R380 | 315-0330-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3305 |
| A2R382 | 323-0150-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:357 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1226G357R0F |
| A2R384 | 315-0271-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 270 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2715 |
| A2R386 | 323-0206-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1.37 K ОНM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECT0-1371F |
| A2R390 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A2R400 | 315-0152-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.5 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1525 |
| A2R401 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0. 25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| A2R410 | 316-0474-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470K OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4741 |
| A2R411 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A2R412 | $315-0561-00$ |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 560 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5615 |
| A2R415 | 315-0391-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:390 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3915 |


|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  | Mfr |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Component No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont |  | Name $\&$ Description |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A2R549 | 315-0123-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 12 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1235 |
| A2R550 | 323-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:383 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24546 | NA65D3830F |
| A2R551 | 321-0137-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:261 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G261R0F |
| A2R555 | 315-0272-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2725 |
| A2R556 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4715 |
| A2R557 | 315-0204-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2045 |
| A2R559 | 315-0122-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1225 |
| A2R563 | 315-0272-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.7K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2725 |
| A2R564 | 315-0330-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 33 ОНM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | СВ3305 |
| A2R570 | 321-0217-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1.78 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G17800F |
| A2R574 | 315-0182-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1.8 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1825 |
| A2R576 | 321-0059-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.2 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G40R20F |
| A2R577 | 321-0059-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.2 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G40R20F |
| A2R578 | 323-0189-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:909 OHM, 1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-9090F |
| A2R580 | 315-0330-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3305 |
| A2R582 | $323-0150-00$ |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 357 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1226G357R0F |
| A2R584 | 315-0331-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3315 |
| A2R586 | 323-0206-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 1.37 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-1371F |
| A2R590 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| A2U270 | 155-0022-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,CHANNEL SWITCH | 80009 | 155-0022-00 |
| A2U470 | 155-0022-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,CHANNEL SWITCH | 80009 | 155-0022-00 |
| A2W391 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, $2.375,22$ AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A2W393 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A2W591 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES, 2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |
| A2W593 | 131-0566-00 |  | BUS CONDUCTOR:DUMMY RES,2.375,22 AWG | 57668 | JWW-0200E0 |



## 7

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\begin{aligned}
& 7 \\
& 7
\end{aligned}
$$

7

## DIAGRAMS AND CIRCUIT BOARD ILLUSTRATIONS

## Symbols

Graphic symbols and class designation letters are based on ANSI Standard Y32.2-1975.

Logic symbology is based on ANSI Y32.14-1973 in terms of positive logic. Logic symbols depict the logic function performed and may differ from the manufacturer's data.

The overline on a signal name indicates that the signal performs its intended function when it is in the low state.

Abbreviations are based on ANSI Y1.1-1972.

Other ANSI standards that are used in the preparation of diagrams by Tektronix, Inc. are:

Y14.15, 1966 Drafting Practices.
Y14.2, 1973 Line Conventions and Lettering.
Y10.5, 1968 Letter Symbols for Quantities Used in Electrical Science and Electrical Engineering.
American National Standard Institute 1430 Broadway New York, New York 10018

## Component Values

Electrical components shown on the diagrams are in the following units unless noted otherwise:
Capacitors $=$ Values one or greater are in picofarads (pF). Values less than one are in microfarads $(\mu \mathrm{F})$.
Resistors $=$ Ohms $(\Omega)$.

## The information and special symbols below may appear in this manual.

## Assembly Numbers and Grid Coordinates

Each assembly in the instrument is assigned an assembly number (e.g., A20). The assembly number appears on the circuit board outline on the diagram, in the title for the circuit board component location illustration, and in the lookup table for the schematic diagram and corresponding component locator illustration. The Replaceable Electrical Parts list is arranged by assemblies in numerical sequence; the components are listed by component number *(see following illustration for constructing a component number).

The schematic diagram and circuit board component location illustration have grids. A lookup table with the grid coordinates is provided for ease of locating the component. Only the components illustrated on the facing diagram are listed in the lookup table. When more than one schematic diagram is used to illustrate the circuitry on a circuit board, the circuit board illustration may only appear opposite the first diagram on which it was illustrated; the lookup table will list the diagram number of other diagrams that the circuitry of the circuit board appears on.


## VOLTAGE AND WAVEFORM TEST CONDITIONS

Typical voltage measurements were obtained under the following conditions unless noted otherwise on the individual diagrams:

## Voltmeter

| Type | Non-loading digital <br> multimeter |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input impedance | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Range | 0 to 1000 volts |
| Recommended type | Tektronix 7D13A |
| (as used for voltages <br> on diagrams) | Digital Multimeter |
|  |  |

7A18A (left vertical compartment)

| DISPLAY MODE | ALT |
| :--- | :--- |
| TRIGGER SOURCE | MODE |
| CH 2 POLARITY | $+U P$ |

## CH 1 and CH 2

| VOLTS/DIV | 10 mV |
| :--- | :--- |
| COUPLING | DC |
| POSITION | Centered |
| VARIABLE | CAL IN |

VARIABLE
Signal Applied

CALIN
No signal for voltage measurements, 40 mV square wave from oscilIoscope Calibrator applied to both input connectors for waveforms.

## 7A16A (right vertical compartment

 using a 10X probe with readout coding ring. P6053B probe used for waveforms on diagrams)| Polarity | +UP |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bandwidth | Full |
| Position | Centered |
| Coupling | AC |
| Variable | Cal In |

7B80 (A Horizontal compartment)

Level/Slope
Triggering
Mode
Coupling
Source
Magnifier
Time/Div
Variable
Ext Trig In connector

Centered on positive slope

P-P Auto
AC
Ext
X1
1 ms
Cal In
No connection for voltage measurements. For waveforms Sig Out from oscilloscope connected to Ext Trig In connector.

7704A

| Vertical Mode | Right |
| :--- | :--- |
| Horizontal Mode | A |
| A Intensity | Optimum |
| B Intensity | Counterclockwise |
| Calibrator |  |
| Volts | 40 mV |
| Rate | 1 kHz |
| A Trigger Source | Right Vert |
| B Trigger Source | Left Vert |

All voltages given on the diagrams are in volts. All currents are in milliamps. Waveforms shown are actual waveform photographs taken with a Tektronix Oscilloscope Camera System. Vertical deflection factor shown on waveform is the actual deflection factor from the probe tip. Voltages and waveforms on the diagrams (shown in grey) are not absolute and may vary between instruments because of component tolerances, internal calibration or front panel settings. Readouts are simulated in larger-than-normal type.

## NOTE

The spring tension of the pin sockets ensures a good connection between the circuit board and pin. This spring tension may be damaged by using the pin sockets as a connecting point for spring-loaded probe tips, alligator clips, etc.



CHANNEL 1 INPUT AMPLIFIER 2
A2-AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD


| P/O A2 Assy |  |  | CH 1 nput Ampl ${ }^{\text {2 }}$, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { circuit } \\ \text { Number } \end{gathered}$ | Schematic | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Board } \\ \text { Loation }}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Circuit }}$ | Schematic Location | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Board } \\ \text { Location }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P/O A A A3 ASSY |  |  |  | CH 1 Input Ampl 〈2 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} 1 \\ & { }^{H 1} \\ & \mathrm{H}_{1} \\ & H 1 \\ & H 1 \\ & H \\ & H 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

test waveforms for diagram 2>



(10)


ChANNEL 2 INPUT AMPLIFIER 3

| P10 A2 AssY |  |  | CH2 2 nput Ampl ③ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circuit } \\ & \text { Number } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Schematic } \\ & \text { Location } \end{aligned}$ | Soard | Circuit <br> Number | Schematic Location | Board Location |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P/O A1Aa Assy |  |  |  | 21 nut Amm | (3) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & y_{3} \\ & { }_{3} \\ & y_{3} \\ & \mathrm{y}_{4} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |


(1)

(18)

(20)

(1)


| P/OA2 Assy |  |  |  | channel swiching 〈凶 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circuit } \\ & \text { Number } \end{aligned}$ | Schematic Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Board } \\ & \text { Location } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cirituit } \\ & \text { Number } \end{aligned}$ | Schematic Location | $\begin{gathered} \text { Board } \\ \text { Location } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 Ass a | hown on | , <3) | : < $\hat{\rangle}$ |  |

test waveforms for diagram <4

| 50 mv | [500 ${ }^{\text {LS }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| - |  |
| - - | - - |
| - - | - - - |
| $1 \times$ | $\square$ |
|  | 1) |


(24)

(2)

(3)

(3)

(2)

(3)


A1A3－READOUT CIRCUIT BOARD


| P／O A Aas Assy |  |  |  | Readout （5） Readout board（CH 1） |  | P／O ATA3 Ass\％ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit <br> Number | Schematic | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Board } \\ \text { Loation }}}^{\substack{\text { L }}}$ | Circuit <br> Number | Schematic Loation | （ooard | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Circuit } \\ \text { Number }}]{\text { ceit }}$ | Schematic Location | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Loation }}}_{\text {Board }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Circuit } \\ \text { Number }}}{\text { ater }}$ |  | （ooard |
| 0621 | ${ }^{82}$ | ${ }^{k 1}$ | ${ }_{\text {R }}^{6622}$ | ${ }_{C 4}^{C 3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | C621 | ${ }^{87}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{k} 1}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {c7 }}{ }_{\text {c }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { CR6621 } \\ \text { Cf630 }}}^{\text {cen }}$ | ${ }_{\text {82 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {K1 }}^{\text {k1 }}$ |  | －${ }^{63}$ | ${ }_{\text {k2 }}$ |  | ${ }^{88}$ | ${ }_{\substack{k 1 \\ k 1}}$ |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{\text {K2 }}$ |
|  | d | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{~K} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | － | ${ }^{\mathrm{k} 2}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{\substack{\text { chasi } \\ \text { Cama }}}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 7$ | ${ }_{1} 1$ |  | ${ }^{\circ} 7$ | ${ }^{\text {k2 }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {E }}$ | 4 |  | ${ }_{\text {E }}$ | L2 |  | $\stackrel{\ominus}{\square}$ | 4 | ${ }_{\text {nema }}$ | 寝 | L2 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | 4 |  | ${ }_{63}^{18}$ | $\stackrel{12}{12}$ |  | ${ }_{67}^{68}$ | ${ }_{4}$ |  | 9 | 20 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {E }}^{\text {E }}$ | ${ }_{4}$ |  | ${ }_{64}^{03}$ | ${ }_{\text {K2 }}$ |  | 晶 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{66}{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{1}$ |
| P628 |  | ${ }^{11}$ |  | ${ }_{63}^{48}$ | ${ }_{\text {L2 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {P628 }}$ |  | $\mu$ |  | ${ }_{66}^{66}$ | ${ }_{\text {L2 }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {P663 }}^{\text {P6\％}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {M1 }}{ }^{\text {m }}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Rat }}}_{\substack{8646 \\ \hline 864}}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { P640 } \\ \text { P643 }}}^{\text {cen }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {M } 2}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack { 8645 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{864 \\ 8,46{ 8 6 4 5 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 8 6 4 \\ 8 , 4 6 } }\end{subarray}}$ | $\stackrel{6}{\square}$ | － 4 |
| 0620 | c2 | ${ }^{k 1}$ | ${ }_{\text {R664 }}^{\text {R64 }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 0620 | c8 | ${ }^{k} 1$ |  | ${ }_{66}$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {L1 }}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { R620 } \\ \text { R621 }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{82}{ }^{\text {B2 }}$ | K1 | S667A | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | ${ }_{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {R620 }}^{\text {R620 }}$ | ${ }_{87}^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }_{\text {k1 }}^{\text {k1 }}$ | ${ }^{5667}$ A | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Assy als | shown on | ，〈3）， | （4） $2\rangle$ |  |  |  |  |


interface connections < 6

| P/O A2 Assy |  |  | Interace Connections 〈¢ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit <br> Number | Schematic | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Board } \\ \text { Loation }}}$ | Circuit | ${ }_{\text {Schematic }}^{\substack{\text { Scheation } \\ \text { Lociton }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Board }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |




OPTION 6-CHANNEL 1 INPUT AMPLIFIER <8

| P/O A2 Ass |  | Option 6.CH 1 Input Ampl © ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ciricuit } \\ & \text { Number } \end{aligned}$ | Schematic Loation | $\xrightarrow{\text { Circuit }}$ | Schematic |
|  |  |  |  |
| PIO A2 ASSY also shown on < ¢¢ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | H3 $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{43}$ 13 14 4 4 4 4 |  | H 5 <br> H <br> H <br> H <br> J <br> J <br> H <br> H <br> 4 <br> 5 |



| P/P A2 ASSY |  | Option 6.CH2 2 nput Ampl $\left\langle\right.$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circuit } \\ & \text { Number } \end{aligned}$ | Schematic Location | Circuit Number | Schematic Location |
|  |  |  |  |
| P/O A2 ASSY also shown on (8) |  |  |  |
| P/O A1A3 ASSY Oppion 6.CH2 2 Input Ampl $\langle$ (s) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| P/O A1A3 AsSY also shown on $\langle$ ¢ |  |  |  |



## 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.

## 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.

FIGURE AND INDEX NUMBERS
Items in this section are referenced by figure and index numbers to the illustrations.

## INDENTATION SYSTEM

This mechanical parts list is indented to indicate item relationships. Following is an example of the indentation system used in the description column
12345
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 attaching parts.

Attaching parts must be purchased separately, unless otherwise specified.

ABBREVIATIONS

|  | INCH | ELCTRN | ELECTRON | IN | 1 NCH | 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 | HOL | 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 | V | VOLTAGE |
| COV | COVER | HV | HIGH VOLTAGE | RLF | RELIEF | VAR | VARIABLE |
| CPLG | COUPLING | IC | INTEGRATED CIRCUIT | RTNR | RETAINER | W/ | WITH |
| CRT | CATHODE RAY TUBE | 1 D | 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 000BK | STAUFFER SUPPLY | 105 SE TAYLOR | PORTLAND, OR 97214 |
| 000CY | NORTHWEST FASTENER SALES, INC. | 7923 SW CIRRUS DRIVE | BEAVERTON, OR 97005 |
| 000FW | WESTERN SINTERING CO INC. | 2620 STEVENS DRIVE | RICHLAND, WA 99352 |
| 00779 | AMP, INC. | P.O. BOX 3608 | HARRISBURG, PA 17105 |
| 09922 | BURNDY CORPORATION | RICHARDS AVENUE | NORWALK, CT 06852 |
| 12327 | FREEWAY CORPORATION | 9301 ALLEN DRIVE | CLEVELAND, OH 44125 |
| 22526 | BERG ELECTRONICS, INC. | YOUK EXPRESSWAY | NEW CUMBERLAND, PA 17070 |
| 22599 | ESNA, DIV. OF AMERACE CORPORATION | 16150 STAGG STREET | VAN NUYS, CA 91409 |
| 24931 | SPECIALITY CONNECTOR CO., INC. | 2620 ENDRESS PLACE | GREENWOOD, IN 46142 |
| 70278 | ALLIED STEEL AND CONVEYORS, DIV. OF |  |  |
|  | SPARTON CORP. | 17333 HEALY | DETROIT, MI 48212 |
| 73743 | FISCHER SPECIAL MFG. CO. | 446 MORGAN ST. | CINCINNATI, OH 45206 |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS, INC. |  |  |
|  | SHAKEPROOF DIVISION | ST. CHARLES ROAD | ELGIN, IL 60120 |
| 79136 | WALDES, KOHINOOR, INC. | 47-16 AUSTEL PLACE | LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. | P O BOX 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 83385 | CENTRAL SCREW CO. | 2530 CRESCENT DR. | BROADVIEW, IL 60153 |
| 84830 | LEE SPRING COMPANY, INC. | 30 MAIN STREET | BROOKLYN, NY 11201 |
| 86928 | SEASTROM MFG. COMPANY, INC. | 701 SONORA AVENUE | GLENDALE, CA 91201 |
| 87308 | N. L. INDUSTRIES, INC., SOUTHERN SCREW |  |  |
|  | DIV. | P. O. BOX 1360 | STATESVILLE, NC 28677 |
| 92101 | SCHULZE MFG, 50 INGOLD RD BURLINGAME, CA 94010 |  |  |
| 93907 | TEXTRON INC. CAMCAR DIV | 600 18TH AVE | ROCKFORD, IL 61101 |
| 97464 | INDUSTRIAL RETAINING RING CO. | 57 CORDIER ST. | IRVINGTON, NJ 07111 |
| T0588 | UNIVERSAL PRECISION PRODUCTS | 1775 NW 216TH | HILLSBORO, OR 97123 |



Fig. \&

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. |  | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-40 | 407-0906-00 |  | 1 | BRKT,CKT BD:BRASS CU-SN-ZN | 80009 | 407-0906-00 |
|  |  |  |  | ***********(ATTACHING PARTS)********* |  |  |
| -41 | 210-0586-00 |  | 2 | NUT,PL,ASSEM WA:4-40 X 0.25,STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -42 | 211-0008-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.250,PNH,STL,CD PL ...........*(END ATTACHING PARTS)**......* | 83385 | OBD |
| -43 | --- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:AMPLIFIER(SEE A2 REPL) ************(ATTACHING PARTS) ${ }^{* * * * * * * * * ~}$ |  |  |
| -44 | 211-0008-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.250,PNH,STL,CD PL *********(END ATTACHING PARTS)******* | 83385 | OBD |
|  | ----- .---- |  | - | CKT BOARD ASSY INCLUDES: |  |  |
| -45 | 214-0579-00 |  | 1 | .TERM,TEST POINT:BRS CD PL | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| -46 | 124-0162-00 |  | 2 | .TERMINAL BOARD:4 NOTCH,CERAMIC,STUD MTD | 80009 | 124-0162-00 |
| -47 | 355-0046-00 |  | 2 | ..MOUNT,TERM. BD:0.577 INCH H | 80009 | 355-0046-00 |
| -48 | 136-0729-00 |  | 2 | .SKT,PL-IN ELEK:MICROCKT, 16 CONTACT | 09922 | DILB16P-108T |
| -49 | 200-0945-01 |  | 4 | .COVER,HALF XSTR:DUAL TO-18,W/2-56 THD .*********(ATTACHING PARTS)******** | 80009 | 200-0945-01 |
| -50 | 211-0001-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 X 0.25 INCH,PNH STL *********(END ATTACHING PARTS)******* | 87308 | OBD |
| -51 | 200-0945-00 |  | 4 | .COVER,HALF XSTR:DUAL TO-18,ALUMINUM | 80009 | 200-0945-00 |
| -52 | 136-0252-07 |  | 76 | .SOCKET,PIN CONN:W/O DIMPLE | 22526 | 75060-012 |
| -53 | 131-0608-00 |  | 48 | .TERMINAL,PIN:0.365 L X 0.025 PH BRZ GOLD | 22526 | 47357 |
| -54 | 407-0912-00 |  | 1 | .BRACKET,CKT BD:BRASS CU-SN-ZN PL | 80009 | 407-0912-00 |
| -55 | 214-1061-00 |  | 1 | SPRING,GROUND:FLAT | 80009 | 214-1061-00 |
| -56 | 129-0554-01 |  | 2 | SPACER,POST:0.975L W/0.094 ID *(ATTACHING PARTS)********* | 80009 | 129-0554-01 |
| -57 | 211-0008-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 $\times 0.250$, PNH,STL,CD PL **.........*(END ATTACHING PARTS)**.....* | 83385 | OBD |
| -58 | ----- ----- |  | 1 | SWITCH ASSY:(SEE S30 REPL) <br> *(ATTACHING PARTS)******** |  |  |
| -59 | 210-0590-00 |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX : $0.375 \times 0.438$ INCH,STL | 73743 | 2X28269-402 |
| -60 | 210-0012-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK:INTL, 0.375 ID $\times 0.50^{\circ}$ OD S <br> *(END ATTACHING PARTS)** | 78189 | 1220-02-00-0541C |
|  | ----- .---- |  | - | SWITCH ASSY INCLUDES: |  |  |
| -61 | 175-3093-00 |  | 2 | .LEAD ASSY,ELEC:2,26 AWG,3.0 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-3093-00 |
| -62 | 352-0169-00 |  | 2 | ..HLDR,TERM CONN:2 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0169-00 |
| -63 | 175-6178-00 |  | 1 | .CA ASSY,SP,ELEC:2,26 AWG,4.0 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-6178-00 |
| -64 | 352-0169-05 |  | 1 | ..CONN BODY,PL,EL:2 WIRE GREEN | 80009 | 352-0169-05 |
| -65 | 175-6998-00 |  | 1 | .CA ASSY,SP,ELEC:26 AWG,4.0 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-6998-00 |
| -66 | 352-0163-00 |  | 1 | ..CONN BODY,PL,EL: 5 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0163-00 |
| -67 | 175-5414-00 |  | 1 | .CA ASSY,SP,ELELC:7,26 AWG,3.5 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-5414-00 |
| -68 | 352-0165-09 |  | 1 | ..CONN BODY,PL,EL:7 WIRE WHITE | 80009 | 352-0165-09 |
|  | ---------- |  | 2 | CKT BOARD ASSY:CAM SW \& READOUT(SEE A1 REP |  |  |
| -69 | 441-0992-04 |  | 2 | .CHAS,PL-IN UNIT:ATTENUATOR | 80009 | 441-0992-04 |
| -70 | 211-0097-00 |  | 4 | .SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 00.312 INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -71 | 210-0004-00 |  | 4 | .WASHER,LOCK:\#4 INTL,0.015 THK,STL CD PL | 000BK | OBD |
| -72 | 129-0299-00 |  | 8 | .POST,ELEC-MECH:HEX,0.333 INCH LONG | 80009 | 129-0299-00 |
| -73 | 210-0004-00 |  | 8 | .WASHER,LOCK:\#4 INTL,0.015 THK,STL CD PL | 000BK | OBD |
| -74 | 210-0405-00 |  | 6 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX. : $2-56 \times 0.188$ INCH,BRS | 73743 | 12157-50 |
| -75 | 211-0001-00 |  | 6 | .SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 X 0.25 INCH,PNH STL | 87308 | OBD |
| -76 | 210-0053-00 |  | 6 | .WASHER,LOCK:INTL,0.092 ID X 0.175"OD,S | 83385 | OBD |
| -77 | 210-1134-00 |  | 6 |  | 12327 | OBD |
| -78 | ---------- |  | 2 | .CKT BOARD ASSY:ATTENUATOR(SEE A1A1 REPL) |  |  |
| -79 | 131-1031-00 |  | 20 | ..CONTACT ASSY,EL:CAM SWITCH,TOP | 80009 | 131-1031-00 |
| -80 | 131-1030-00 |  | 20 | ..CONT ASSY,ELEC:CAM SWITCH,BOTTOM | 80009 | 131-1030-00 |
| -81 | 136-0252-01 |  | 16 | ..CONTACT,ELEC:0.178 INCH LONG | 00779 | 1-332095-2 |
| -82 | 136-0333-00 |  | 4 | ..SOCKET,PIN TERM:U/W 0.03 DIA PINS | 00779 | 1-331677-4 |
| -83 | 210-3082-00 |  | 20 | ..EYELET,METALLIC: 0.047 OD X 0.133 L,BRASS | 80009 | 210-3082-00 |
| -84 | 337-1406-00 |  | 2 | ..SHLD,ELECTRICAL:CAM CONTACTS | 80009 | 337-1406-00 |
| -85 | ------ ----- |  | 2 | .SW,CAM ACTR,ASSY:VOLTS/DIV(SEE A1A2 REPL) <br> .............*(ATTACHING PARTS)**.......... |  |  |
| -86 | 211-0292-00 |  | 12 | .SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times$ 0.29,BRS NI PL | 78189 | OBD |
| -87 | 131-0907-00 |  | 4 | .CONTACT,ELEC:GROUNDING,CU BE ALBALOY PL | 80009 | 131-0907-00 |

Fig. \&

| Index | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Qty | 1 2 3 4 5 5 |


| Fig. \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Index | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  | Mfr |  |
| No. | Part No. | Eff Dscont | Qty | 12345 | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |
| 1-136 | 352-0163-05 |  | 2 | .CONN BODY | 5 WIRE GREEN | 80009 | 352-0163-05 |
| -137 | 175-7212-00 |  | 1 | CA ASSY,SP | 5,26 AWG,4.0 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-7212-00 |
| -138 | 352-0163-05 |  | 2 | .CONN BODY | 5 WIRE GREEN | 80009 | 352-0163-05 |
| -139 | 175-7213-00 |  | 1 | CA ASSY,SP | 5,26 AWG,3.0 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-7213-00 |
| -140 | 352-0163-03 |  | 2 | .CONN BODY | 5 WIRE ORANGE | 80009 | 352-0163-03 |
| -141 | 175-2582-00 |  | 1 | CA ASSY,SP | 6,26 AWG,3.0 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-2582-00 |
| -142 | 352-0164-00 |  | 2 | .CONN BODY | 6 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0164-00 |
| -143 | 175-8012-00 |  | 1 | CA ASSY,SP | 9,26 AWG,5.5 L,RIBBON | 80009 | 175-8012-00 |
|  | 131-0707-00 |  | 18 | .CONNECTO | A:22-26 AWG,BRS \& CU BE GOLD | 22526 | 47439 |
| -144 | 352-0163-00 |  | 2 | .CONN BODY | : 5 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0163-00 |
| -145 | 352-0164-03 |  | 2 | .CONN BODY | 6 WIRE ORANGE | 80009 | 352-0164-03 |




## 7A18A DUAL TRACE AMPLIFIER

Fig. \&

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix <br> Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Qty | 12345 | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-1 | 366-1319-02 |  | 2 | KNOB:GY, $0.79 \mathrm{ID}, 0.28 \mathrm{OD}, 0.32 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 213-0075-00 |  | 2 | . SETSCREW | 0.094,STL BK OXD,HEX | 000BK | OBD |
| -2 | 333-1411-02 |  | 1 | PANEL,FRO |  | 80009 | 333-1411-02 |
| -3 | ----------- |  | 2 | RESISTOR, | R11,R21 REPL) |  | -33-141-02 |
| -4 | 384-1313-00 |  | 2 | EXTENSION | $9.85 \times 0.123$ OD,EPOXY GLAS | T0588 | OBD |
| -5 | 211-0101-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MA | - $40 \times 0.25,100$ DEG,FLH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -6 | 195-0226-00 |  | 2 | WIRE SET, |  | 80009 | 195-0226-00 |
| -7 | 376-0039-00 |  | 2 | ADPT,SHAF | 0.128 AND 0.082"DIA SHAFT | 80009 | 376-0039-00 |
| -8 | 210-0405-00 |  | 4 | NUT,PLAIN, | $6 \times 0.188$ INCH,BRS | 73743 | $12157-50$ |
| -9 | 426-0261-00 |  | 2 | MOUNT,RES |  | 80009 | 426-0261-00 |
| -10 | 166-0251-00 |  | 4 | SPACER,SL | $125 \mathrm{ID} \times 0.297 \mathrm{INCH}$ LONG | 80009 | 166-0251-00 |
| -11 | 105-0296-00 |  | 2 | BRAKE,SHA | able resistor | 80009 | 105-0296-00 |
| -12 | 210-0583-00 |  | 2 | NUT,PLAIN, | -32 $\times 0.312 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{BRS}$ | 73743 | 2x20317-402 |
| -13 | 211-0008-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MA | -40 $\times 0.250, \mathrm{PNH}, \mathrm{STL}, \mathrm{CD}$ PL | 83385 | OBD |
| -14 | 407-1566-00 |  | 1 | BRKT,ANGL | ESISTOR,ALUMINUM | 80009 | 407-1566-00 |
| -15 | 211-0081-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MA | $56 \times 0.562, \mathrm{PNH}$ STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -16 | 210-0046-00 |  | 2 | WASHER,LO | 1 ID,INTL, 0.018 THK,BRS | 78189 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
| -17 | ----- ----- |  | 2 | RESISTOR, | R12,R22 REPL) |  | 1214-05-00-05410 |
| -18 | 129-0299-00 |  | 2 | POST,ELEC | HEX, 0.333 INCH LONG | 80009 | 129-0299-00 |
| -19 | 210-0004-00 |  | 2 | WASHER,LO | NTL,0.015 THK, STL CD PL | 000BK | OBD |
| -20 |  |  | 1 | CKT BOARD | AMPLIFIER(SEE A2 REPL) |  |  |


| Tektronix Part No | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Qty | 12345 | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STANDARD ACCESSORIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 070-4329-00 |  |  | manual, tec | TİN | 80009 | 070-4329-00 |

## MANUAL CHANGE INFORMATION

At Tektronix，we continually strive to keep up with latest electronic developments by adding circuit and component improvements to our instruments as soon as they are developed and tested．

Sometimes，due to printing and shipping requirements，we can＇t get these changes immediately into printed manuals．Hence，your manual may contain new change information on following pages．

A single change may affect several sections．Since the change information sheets are carried in the manual until all changes are permanently entered，some duplication may occur．If no such change pages appear following this page，your manual is correct as printed．

MANUAL CHANGE INFORMATION
Date: January 4, 1983 Change Reference: C2/183
Product: $\qquad$ Manual Part No.: 070-4329-00

## DESCRIPTION

REPLACEABLE ELECTRICAL PARTS \& SCHEMATIC CORRECTIONS

* SECTION 7, page 7-10

CHANGE TO READ:
S30 262-1024-00 SWITCH ASSY:TRIGGER SOURCE \& DISPLAY MODE
ADD:
T31 276-0525-00 CORE,FERRITE:0. 196 ID X 0.437 "OD

* SECTION 8, DIAGRAMS 3 \& 9, circuit number designation corrections CHANGE FROM: TII (connected between leads of S22 and P429-Grid LOC B5) TO: T31 (connected as before)
CHANGE FROM: TII (connected between P457, pin 1, and CH2 IDENTIFY input, from S23 \& R23, diagram 1 - Grid LOC K1)
TO: T21 (connected as before)

GUERNSEY TYPE 7A18A - TENTATIVE S/N 116011 ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST CHANGE

CHANGE TO:A1U675 156-0158-03 Integrated Circuit

