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

## 576 CURVE-TRACER

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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, <br>  <br> The Netherlands |

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## Section 6 ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

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## CHANGE INFORMATION

Abbreviations and symbols used in this manual are based on or taken directly from IEEE Standard 260 "Standard Symbols for Units", MIL-STD-12B and other standards of the electronics industry.

## 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 this summary.

## TERMS

## In This Manual

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

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

## As Marked on Equipment

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

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

## SYMBOLS

## In This Manual



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

## 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 module connected to 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 module 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 module 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 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.

## Do Not Operate Without Covers

To avoid personal injury, do not operate this product without covers or panels installed. Do not apply power to the plug-in via a plug-in extender.

## SERVICING SAFETY SUMMARY

FOR QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL ONLY
Refer also to the preceding Operators Safety Summary.

## Do Not Service Alone

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

## Use Care When Servicing With Power On

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

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

## Power Source

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



Fig. 1-1. Type 576 Curve Tracer.

## WARNING NOTICE

Your 576 or $577 / 177$ is designed to be a very versatile and flexible characteristic curve tracer capable of testing both high voltage and high current devices. The 576 collector supply can generate peak voltages up to 1500 volts, the $577 / 177$ up to 1600 volts, and both are capable of generating up to 20 amps at lower voltages. This wide range of voltage and current makes it possible for you to test a very wide range of devices. However, these supplies are potentially very dangerous.

It has come to our attention that it is becoming increasingly common for our customers to connect 576's and 577/177's to devices or fixturing external to the instrument and thus external to or outside of the safety features that are designed into the instruments.

We have provided a wide range of adapters that are designed to allow you to test your devices while inside the plastic protective cover. However, if you feel it is necessary to connect the collector supply to devices or fixturing outside of this protective cover, in effect defeating the built-in safety features of the instrument, the following simple modification will at least allow you to do so with the plastic protective cover still installed. This will reduce the chances of the operator coming into contact with the collector supply voltage.

This simple modification will prevent exposed contacts at the instrument's test fixture. This prevents operators from exposure to dangerous voltages only at the curve tracer end of the external wires. Exposure to dangerous voltage is still possible at the external fixture connections and the DUT. If external wires/fixturing are used by your organization, then it is your responslbility to ensure that the necessary safeguards (additional protective cover, interlocks, etc.) to protect the operators are provided.

## Modification

Drill a hole or otherwise remove just enough material from one of the sides of the plastic protective cover as shown on the attached drawing, to allow the necessary leads to be brought out through the side of the cover.

If you have misplaced or damaged the plastic protective cover, order a replacement through your local Tektronix Field Office, for the plastic protective cover is an integral part of the safety features for these instruments.

A plastic protective cover that has been modified (notched) is available from Tektronix by ordering part number 337-1194-02.

## WARNING

DANGEROUS VOLTAGE MAY STILL BE EXPOSED AT THE DEVICE OR FIXTURE END OF THE CABLES WHICH YOU BRING OUT OF THE PLASTIC PROTECTIVE COVER. IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBLITY TO PROVIDE SAFEGUARDS TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR AT THE CABLES END.

## $\rho_{1}^{1}$

 1
## COVER MODIFICATION

Drill a hole, notch or otherwise remove just enough material, from the left side of the plastic protective cover box (as shown in Fig. A) to allow test leads to be brought out through the cover. This will allow the cover to be kept in place while using outside test fixtures.

PROTECTIVE COVER "NOTCHED" TO ALLOW TEST LEADS TO BE BROUGHT OUT THROUGH THE COVER WHILE LEAVING THE COVER IN PLACE.


Figure A

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& \vdots \\
& \vdots \\
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$

## NOTICE

To increase the operator safety of the 577/177 products, the RED button that was located on the front of the 177 has been removed. All references to the red button in either the Operators or Service manuals are no longer valid.

If your instrument still has the red interlock bypass button located on the front left side of the 177, it is strongly recommended that you contact your nearest Tektronix Field Office to schedule the installation of the Safety Interlock Modification.

## SECTION 1 SPECIFICATION

The Type 576 Curve Tracer is a dynamic semiconductor tester which allows display and measurement of characteristic curves of a variety of two and three terminal devices including bipolar transistors, field effect transistors, MOSFETs, silicon controlled rectifiers and unijunction transistors. A variety of possible measurements is available using either grounded emitter or grounded base configurations. The instrument has available either an AC or a DC collector supply voltage ranging from 0 to $\pm 1500$ volts. The step generator produces either current or voltage steps, which may be applied to either the base terminal or the emitter terminal of the device under test. Step generator outputs range from 5 nA to 2 A in the current mode, and from 5 mV to 40 V in the voltage mode. The steps may also be produced as short duration pulses. Calibrated step offset allows offsetting the step generator output either positive or negative. The vertical display amplifier measures either collector current or leakage current with a maximum deflection factor of 1 nA /division when making a leakage

TABLE 1-1
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Collector Supply |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Characteristic | Performance |
| Sweep Modes | Normal mode: AC (at line fre- <br> quency); positive-or negative-going <br> full wave rectified AC. |
| DC mode: positive or negative DC. |  |
| DC Mode Ripple | No-load: $2 \%$ or less of voltage, or <br> $0.1 \%$ or less of full range voltage. |
| Voltages <br> Accuracy | Peak open circuit voltages on all <br> ranges within $+35 \%$ and $-5 \%$. |

[^0]measurement. The horizontal display amplifier allows measurement of both collector and base voltage.

The following electrical and environmental characteristics are valid for instruments operated at an ambient temperature of from $+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ after an initial warmup period of 5 minutes, when previously calibrated at a temperature of $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Section 5, Performance Check and Calibration Procedure, gives a procedure for checking and adjusting the Type 576 with respect to the following specification.

The Type 576 MOD 301W is a standard Type 576 without the Readout Assembly. All the information contained in this manual pertaining to the Readout Assembly and its operation should be disregarded when used in conjunction with a modified instrument.

| Ranges | $15 \mathrm{~V} \quad 75 \mathrm{~V} \quad 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1500 V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Maximum Peak <br> Current (Normal <br> Mode) $)^{1}$ | $10 \mathrm{~A} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \quad 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Peak Current (Step <br> Generator in Pulsed <br> Steps Mode) | At least At least At least At least <br> $20 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 0.2 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Minimum Series <br> Resistance | $0.3 \Omega \quad 6.5 \Omega \quad 140 \Omega \quad 3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |


|  | fore voltage can be applied. Amber <br> light on indicates interlock is open <br> Red light on indicates voltage is be- <br> ing applied to test terminals. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Looping Compensation | Cancels stray capacitance between <br> collector test terminal and ground <br> in Standard Test Fixture and all <br> Standard Test Fixture Accessories. |


| Step Generator |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Accuracy (Current or Voltage Steps, Including Offset) <br> Incremental <br> Accuracy | Within $5 \%$ between any two steps, without . $1 \times$ STEP MULT button pressed; within 10\% with . $1 \times$ STEP MULT button pressed. |
| Absolute Accuracy | Within $2 \%$ of total output, including any amount of offset, or $1 \%$ of AMPLITUDE switch setting, whichever is greater. |
| Step (Current or Voltage) Amplitudes | One times or 0.1 times (with . IX STEP MULT button pressed) the AMPLITUDE switch setting. |
| OFFSET MULT Control Range | Continuously variable from ơ to 10 times AMPLITUDE switch setting, either aiding or opposing the step generator polarity. |
| Current Mode <br> AMPLITUDE <br> Switch Range | 200 mA to 50 nA , in 1-2-5 sequence. |
| Maximum Current (Steps and Aiding Offset $)^{2}$ | 20 times AMPLITUDE switch setting, except 10 times switch setting when switch is set to 200 mA , and 15 times switch setting when the switch is set to 100 mA . |
| Maximum Voltage (Steps and Aiding Offset) | At least 10 V . |
| Maximum Opposing Offset Current | Whichever is less: 10 times AMPLI TUDE switch setting, or between 10 mA and 20 mA . |
| Maximum Opposing Voltage | Between 1 V and 3 V . |

${ }^{2}$ Continuous DC Output vs Time, Temperature and Duty Cycle. 2A continuous DC output can be achieved for an unlimited period up to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient. Between $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient, 2 A continuous DC operation should be limited to 15 minutes or limited to a $50 \%$ duty cycle or less. A family of steps (such as $\mathbf{1 0}$ steps at $\mathbf{2 0 0} \mathbf{~ m A}$ per step) will automatically reduce the duty cycle to $50 \%$ even if generated continuously. Exceeding the rating will temporarily shut off power to the entire instrument but no damage will result.

| Ripple Plus Noise | $0.5 \%$ or less of AMPLITUDE switch setting or 1 nA , peak to peak. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Voltage Mode ANPLITUDE Switch Range | 50 mV to 2 V , in 1-2-5 sequence. |
| Maximum Voltage (Steps and Aiding Offset) | 20 times AMPLITUDE switch setting. |
| Maximum Current (Steps and Aiding Offset) | At least 2 A at 10 V or less, decreasing linearly to 10 mA at 40 V . |
| Short Circuit Current Limiting (Steps and Aiding Offset) | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 100 \mathrm{~mA}, 500 \mathrm{~mA},+100 \%-$ $0 \%$; 2 A $+50 \%-0 \%$; as selected by CURRENT LIMIT switch. |
| Maximum Opposing Offset Voltage | 10 times AMPLITUDE switch seting. |
| Maximum Opposing Current | Limited at between 5 mA and 20 mA |
| Ripple Plus Noise | $0.5 \%$ or less of AMPLITUDE switch setting, or 2 mV , peak to peak. |
| Step Rates | (Front panel RATE button labels in parentheses.) 1 times (.5X), 2 times (NORM) and 4 times (2X) line froquency. Steps occur at zero collector voltage when . 5 X or NORM RATE buttons are pressed, and also at peak voltage when 2 X RATE button is pressed. Steps occur at collector voltage peak and at normal rate when . 5 X and 2 X RATE buttons are pressed together. |
| Pulsed Steps | Pulsed steps $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ wide within $+20 \%,-5 \%$ or $300 \mu$ s wide within $+5 \%,-15 \%$ produced whenever one of the PULSED STEPS buttons is pressed. Pulsed steps can be produced only at normal and .5 times normal rates. Collector Supply mode automatically becomes DC when either the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ or $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS button is pressed unless POLARITY switch is set to $A C$. If the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS buttons are pressed together, $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ pulsed steps are produced, but collector supply mode does not change. |


| Steps and Offset <br> Polarity | Corresponds with collector supply <br> polarity (positive going when PO- <br> LARITY switch is set to AC) when <br> the POLARITY INVERT button is <br> released. Is opposite collector sup- <br> ply polarity (negative-going in AC) <br> when either the POLARITY IN- <br> VERT button is pressed or the <br> Lead Selector switch is set to BASE |
| :--- | :--- |
| GROUNDED. If Lead Selector |  |
| switch is set to BASE GROUND- |  |
| ED, POLARITY INVERT button |  |
| has no effect on steps and offset |  |
| polarity. |  |


| Display Amplifiers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Display Accuracies (\%of Highest OnScreen Value) | Display magnified (DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to either VERT X10 or HORIZ X10) and offset between |  |  |  |
|  | 100 and 40 divisions | 35 and 15 divisions | 10 and 0 divisions |  |
| Normal and DC Collector Supply Modes |  |  |  |  |
| Vertical Collector Current | 2\% | 3\% | 4\% | 3\% |
| External Vertical (Through Interface) | 2\% | 3\% | 4\% | 3\% |
| Horizontal Collector Volts | 2\% | 3\% | 4\% | 3\% |
| Horizontal Base Volts | 2\% | 3\% | 4\% | 3\% |


| External Horizontal (Through Interface) | 2\% | 3\% | 4\% | 3\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leakage Collector Supply Mode |  |  |  |  |
| Vertical Emitter Current (VERTICAL Switch set between 10 nA and 2 mA ) | $\begin{gathered} 2 \% \pm 1 \\ \mathrm{nA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \% \pm 1 \\ \mathrm{nA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \% \pm 1 \\ \mathrm{nA} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \% \pm 1 \\ \mathrm{nA} \end{array}$ |
| Vertical Emitter Current (VERTICAL Switch set to $5 \mathrm{nA}, 2$ nA or ? nA ) | Not Applicable |  |  | $5 \% \pm 1 \cap \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Horizontal Collector or Base Volts VERTICAL switch set to: <br> $1 \mu A$ or more | 2\% | 3\% | 4\% | 3\% |
| $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{nA}, 10 \\ & \mathrm{nA} \text { or } 1 \mathrm{nA} \end{aligned}$ | Not Applicable |  |  | $3 \%$ plus 0.025 V for each vertical division of deflection on the CRT |
| 500 nA, 50 $n A$ or 5 nA | Not Applicable |  |  | $3 \%$ plus 0.125 V for each vertical division of deflection on the CRT |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200 n A, 20 \\ & n A \text { or } 2 n A \end{aligned}$ | Not Applicable |  |  | $3 \%$ plus 0.050 V for each vertical division of deflection of the CRT |
| Step Generator Display |  |  |  |  |

## Specification-Type 576

| Vertical Step <br> Generator | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Herizontal Step <br> Generator | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Deflection Factors <br> Vertical <br> Collector Current | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A} /$ division to $2 \mathrm{~A} /$ division in <br> $1-2-5$ sequence. |  |  |  |
| Emitter Current | $1 \mathrm{nA} /$ division to $2 \mathrm{~mA} /$ division in <br> $1-2-5$ sequence. |  |  |  |
| Step Generator | $1 \mathrm{step} /$ division. |  |  |  |
| Horizontal | Collector Volts | $50 \mathrm{mV} /$ division to $200 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{division}$ <br> in $1.2-5$ sequence |  |  |
| Base Volts | $50 \mathrm{mV} /$ division to $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ division in <br> $1-2.5$ sequence. |  |  |  |


| Vertical and Horizontal Position Control | Coarse positioning in 5 division increments within 0.1 division; continuous fine positioning over at least 5 divisions for each coarse position. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Display Offset | Vertical or Horizontal offset of display centerline value up to 10 divisions in 21 half division steps. |
| Display Positioning Accuracy Using POLARITY Switch | Spot positioning with change in POLARITY switch setting (using AC position as reference), within 0.1 division of: |
|  | Vertically Horizontally |
| AC | Centered $\quad$ Centered |
| +(NPN) | --5 divisions $\quad-5$ divisions |
| -(PNP) | +5 divisions ${ }^{\text {a }}$ +5 divisions |
| CRT and Readout |  |
| CRT |  |
| Screen Size | Calibrated area of 10 divisions by 10 divisions; 12 usable divisions horizontally (1 division equals 1 $\mathrm{cm})$. |
| Typical Accellerating Potential | 4000 V |
| Readouts | Automatic digitally lighted display. Readout is automatically blanked if readings would be outside the available ranges or would give erroneous display. |
| PER VERT DIV | 1 nA to 20 A calculated from VERTICAL switch setting, DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch setting and MODE switch setting (or X10 Vertical Interface input). |
| PER HORIZ DIV | 5 mV to 200 V calculated from HORIZONTAL switch setting and DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch setting. |
| PER STEPS | 5 nA to 2 A and 5 mV to 20 V calculated from AMPLITUDE switch setting and . $1 \times$ STEP MULT button position (or $\times 10$ Step Interface Input). |

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{l|l}\hline \beta \text { or } g_{m} \text { PER DIV } & \begin{array}{l}1 \text { to } 500 \mathrm{k} \text { calculated from VER- } \\
\text { TICAL switch setting, DISPLAY } \\
\text { OFFSET Selector switch setting, }\end{array}
$$ <br>
AMPLITUDE switch setting, . 1 \times <br>
STEP MULT button position, X10 <br>
Vertical Interface Input and X10 <br>

Step Interface Input.\end{array}\right]\)| Power Requirements |
| :--- |

Table 1-2
ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic | Information |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature |  |
| $\quad$ Nonoperating | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |


| Useful Operation | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Specified Operation | $+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Altitude <br> Nonoperating | To 50,000 feet |
| Operating | To 10,000 feet |
| Vibration <br> Operating | 15 minutes along each axis at 0.015 <br> inch with frequency varied from <br> $10-50-10$ c/s in 1-minute cycles. <br> Three minutes at any resonant <br> point or at $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. |
| Shock |  |
| Nonoperating | 30 g's, $1 / 2$ sine, 11 ms duration, 1 <br> shock per axis. Total of 6 shocks |
| Transportation | 12 inch package drop. Oualified un- <br> der the National Safe Transit Com- <br> mittee test procedure 1A. |

TABLE $1-3$ MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dimensions <br> Height | $\approx 15$ inches |
| Width $\approx 113 / 4$ inches <br> Depth $\approx 231 / 4$ inches <br> Weight $\approx 69$ lbs. <br> Finish  <br> Front Panel (Type <br> 576 and Standard <br> Test Fixture) Anodized Aluminum <br> Cabinet Blue vinyl painted aluminum <br> Trim and Rear <br> Panel Satin finished chrome |  |

# SECTION 2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 

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

## WARNING


#### Abstract

The Type 576 is considered safe as shipped. Any modification of the interlock system in order to override its purpose of protecting operators from dangerous voltages, will make operation of the instrument potentially hazardous. Operators of the instrument should always be aware of the fact that when the red light is on dangerous voltages may appear at the Collector terminals.


## General

This section of the instruction manual provides information necessary for operating the Type 576 and for using it to test various semiconductor devices. Included are setup procedures, a description of the Type 576 controls and connectors, a discussion of the theory of the instrument, a first time operation procedure, and general operating information. Also included is a section describing the use of the Type 576 for measuring the characteristics of various semi-conductor devices.

## INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Cooling

The Type 576 maintains a safe operating temperature when operated in an ambient temperature between $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. Adequate clearance on all sides of the instrument should be provided to assure free air flow and dissipation of heat away from the instrument. A thermal cutout in the instrument provides thermal protection by disconnecting the power to the instrument if the internal temperature exceeds a safe operating level. Power is automatically restored when the temperature returns to a safe level. It should be noted that the instrument will turn off under certain conditions of high collector supply current output or high step generator current output even though the instrument is being operated in an ambient temperature which is within the specified range. See foot notes in the Specification section for further information.

## Operating Voltage and Frequency

The Type 576 can be operated from either a 115 -volt or a 230 -volt line voltage source. The LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR assembly, located on the rear panel, allows conversion of the instrument so that it may be operated from one line voltage or the other. In addition, this assembly changes the connections of the power transformer primary to allow selection of one of three regulating ranges (see Table 2-1). The assembly also includes the two line fuses. When the instrument is converted from 115 -volt to 230 -volt operation or vice versa, the assembly selects the proper fuse to provide the correct protection for the instrument.

The Type 576 may be operaled from either a 50 Hz or a 60 Hz line frequency. In order to synchronize the step generator with the collector supply, the $60 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ switch, located on the Type 576 rear panel below the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR assembly, must be set to the position which corresponds to the line frequency being used.

Use the following procedure to convert this instrument between line voltages, regulating ranges or line frequencies:

1. Disconnect the instrument from the power source.

TABLE 2-1
Regulating Ranges

| Range Selector Switch Position | Regulating Range |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 115 Volts Nominal | 230 Volts Nominal |
| LO (switch bar in lett holes) | 90 to 110 volts | 180 to 220 volts |
| $M$ (switch bar in middle holes) | 104 to 126 volts | 208 to 252 volts |
| H (switch bar in right holes) | 112 to 136 volts | 224 to 272 volts |



Fig. 2-1. Line Voltage Selector assembly and 60 Hz switch on the rear panel (shown with cover removed).


Fig. 2-2. Front-panel controls, connectors and readout.
2. Loosen the two captive screws which hold the cover onto the voltage selector assembly, then pull to remove the cover.
3. To convert from 115 -valt to 230 -volt line voltage or vice versa, pull out the Voltage Selector switch bar isee Fig. $2-1$ ); turn it $180^{\circ}$ and plug it back into the remaining holes. Change the line-cord power plug to match the power-source receptacle or use a 115 -to-230-volt power plug adapter.
4. To change regulating ranges, pull out the Range Se lector switch bar (see Fig. 2-1) slide it to the desired position and plug it back in. Select a range which is centered about the average line voltage to which the instrument is to be connected (see Table 2-1).
5. Re-install the cover and tighten the two captive screws.
6. To convert from operation with 60 Hz line frequency to operation with 50 Hz line frequency (or vice versa), slide the $60 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ switch (see Fig. 2-1) to the position which coincides with the line frequency being used.
7. Before applying power to the instrument, check that the indicating tabs on the switch bars are protruding through the correct holes in the voltage selector assembly cover for the desired line voltage and regulating range.

## CAUTION

The Type 576 should not be operated with the Voltage Selector switch or the Range Selector switch in the wrong position for the line voltage applied. Operation of the instrument with either of these switches in the wrong position will cause incorrect operation and may damage the instrument.

## CONTROLS, CONNECTORS AND READOUT

All controls and connectors required for normal operation of the Type 576 are located on the front and rear panels of the instrument and on the front panel of the standard test fixture (see Figs. 2-2 and 2-3). In addition, readout of some of the instrument functions has been provided on the front panel. Familiarity with the function and use of each of these controls, connectors and the readout is necessary for effective operation of the instrument. The functions are described in the following table.

## Controls

INTENSITY Control

FOCUS
Control

## CRT and Readout

Controls brightness of display.

Provides adjustment for optimum display definition.


Fig. 2-3. Rear-panel controls.

## READOUT ILLUM CONTROL

 Controls brightness of readout.SCALE ILLUM Controls graticule illumination.
Control

## Connector

CAMERA
POWER
Connector

## Readouts

PER VERT
DIV Readout
PER HORIZ
DIV Readout
PER STEP Readout indicates amplitude per step Readout
$\beta$ OR gm
PER DIV
Readout
Provides +15 volts for operation of camera.

Readout indicates deflection factor of vertical display as viewed on CRT.

Readout indicates deflection factor of horizontal display as viewed on CRT. of Step Generator output.

Readout indicates beta or transconductance per division of CRT display.

## Display Sensitivity and Positioning

VERTICAL Selects vertical deflection factor of disCURRENT/DIV Switch
play.

COLLECTOR-Normal operation of instrument. Vertical display represents collector current. Use black units to determine vertical deflection factor.

EMITTER-Operation of instrument with MODE switch set to LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT). Vertical display represents emitter current. Use orange units to determine vertical deflection factor. STEP GEN-Steps indicating Step Generator output are displayed vertically. AMPLITUDE switch setting per division determines vertical deflection factor.

DISPLAY OFFSET Allows selection of display offset or Selector Switch display offset and magnification.

NORM (OFF)-Display offset is not operable.
HORIZ $\times 1$-Allows horizontal display to be offset using calibrated CENTERLINE VALUE switch.
VERT X1-Allows vertical display to be offset using calibrated CENTERLINE VALUE switch.
HORIZ $\times 10$-Horizontal display magnified by 10 times. Allows horizontal display to be offset using calibrated CENTERLINE VALUE switch.
VERT X10-Vertical display magnified by 10 times. Allows vertical display to be offset using calibrated CENTERLINE VALUE switch.

CENTERLINE VALUE Switch

HORIZONTAL VOLTS/DIV Switch
(Clear plastic flange with numbers on it) Provides calibrated offset of display.

X1 (VERT or HORIZ)-Number on CENTERLINE VALUE switch appearing in blue window represents number of divisions centerline of display is offset either vertically or horizontally from zero offset line.
X10 (VERT or HORIZ)-Number on CENTERLINE VALUE switch appearing in blue window multiplied by 10 represents number of divisions centerline of display is offset either vertically or horizontally from zero offset line.
Selects the horizontal deflection factor of display.

COLLECTOR-Horizontal display represents collector voltage to ground.
BASE-Horizontal display represents base voltage to ground.
STEP GEN-Steps indicating Step Generator output are displayed horizontally. AMPLITUDE switch setting per division determines hori-
zontal deflection factor.
ZERO Button Provides a zero reference for the display.

NORM-When DISPLAY OFFSET selector switch is set to NORM (OFF), ZERO button provides point on CRT of zero vertical and horizontal-deflection for adjusting position controls.
DISPLAY OFFSET--When DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is in one of four display offset positions, ZERO button provides reference point on CRT which must be positioned to vertical centerline (horizontal offset) or to horizontal centerline (vertical offset) to insure that the CENTERLINE VALUE switch setting applies to centerline. (Should always be checked with DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to MAGNIFIER.)

CAL Button Provides signal which should cause 10 divisions of vertical and horizontal deflection for checking calibration of vertical and horizontal amplifiers.

NORM-When DISP: AY OFFSET selector switch is set to NORM (OFF), CAL button provides point on CRT of 10 divisions of vertical and horizontal deflection.
DISPLAY OFFSET-When DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is in one of four display offset positions, CAL button provides signal which should cause reference point on CRT to appear on vertical centerline (horizontal offset) or on horizontal centerline (vertical offset), assuming zero reference point was properly adjusted. (Check should be performed with DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to MAGNIFIER.)

DISPLAY INVERT Inverts display vertically and horizonButton tally about center of CRT.

POSITION Switch Provides coarse positioning of horizon(Horizontal)

FINE POSITION Control
(Horizontal) (Vertical)

POSITION Switch Provides fine positioning of vertical
tal display.
Provides fine positioning of horizontal display. display.

FINE POSITION Control (Vertical)

Provides fine positioning of vertical display.

## Collector Supply

## Controls

MAX PEAK VOLTS Switch

PEAK POWER WATTS Switch

Selects range of VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control. Switch is located below PEAK POWER WATTS switch and range is indicated by white arrow. When switch is set to 75,350 and 1500 , protective box must be used with Standard Test Fixtures (see section on interlock system).

Selects nominal peak power output of Collector Supply, by selecting resist-

VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY Control ance in series with Collector Supply output. PEAK POWER WATTS is indicated by number on transparent switch flange appearing above white MAX PEAK VOLTS indicator. SERIES RESISTORS are indicated by black indicator. PEAK POWER WATTS switch must be pulled out to set nominal peak power output. When PEAK POWER WATTS switch is set, series resistance is automatically changed to maintain desired nominal peak power output when MAX PEAK VOLTS switch setting is changed.

Allows varying of collector supply voltage within range set by MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.

POLARITY Switch Selects polarity of Collector Supply voltage and Step Generator output.
-(PNP)-Collector Supply voltage and Step Generator output are negative-going.
$+($ NPN $)$-Collector Supply voltage and Step Generator output are positive-going.
AC-Collector Supply voltage is both positive- and negative-going (sine wave); Step Generator output is positive-going. When switch is set to $A C$ position, use .5 X step rate and riormal mode of operation.

MODE Switch Selects mode of operation of Collector Supply.

NORM-Normal Collector Supply output is obtained.
DC (ANTILOOP)-Collector Supply output is DC voltage equal to peak value set by VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control.

LOOPING
COMPENSATION Control

COLLECTOR SUPPLY RESET Button

POWER ON-OFF Switch

## Lights

POWER Light
COLLECTOR SUPPLY VOLTAGE DISABLED Light

## Controls

NUMBER OF STEPS Switch

## CURRENT

LIMIT Switch

STEP/OFFSET AMPLITUDE Switch

## OFFSET Buttons

LEAKAGE (EMITTER CUR-RENT)-Vertical sensitivity is increased 1000 times. Vertical amplifier measures emitter current. Collector Supply mode set for DC voltage output.

Allows adjustment of looping compensation. Allows compensation of internal and adapter stray capacitance. Does not compensate for device capacitance.

Resets Collector Supply if it has been disabled by internal circuit breaker. Collector Supply is turned off whenever maximum current rating of transformer primary of 1.2 Amperes is exceeded.

Controls input power to instrument.

Lights when power is on.
Indicates Collector Supply voltage has been disabled. Lights when Collector Supply may present a potentially dangerous voltage at its output. In such a case, use of protective box is required to enable Collector Supply. Also lights when high current generated by Collector Supply or Step Generator causes instrument to overheat.

## Step Generator

Selects number of steps per family of Step Generator output.

Provides current limit of the Step Generator output when voltage steps are being produced.

Selects amplitude per step of steps and offset of Step Generator output. Amplitudes within black arc represent current steps; within yellow arc, voltage steps. Note caution on front-panel when using voltage steps.

Allows offsetting of Step Generator output using OFFSET MULT control. ZERO-No offset available.
AID-Allows zero step of Step Generator output to be offset as many as 10 steps above its zero offset level.

OPPOSE-Allows zero step of Step Generator output to be offset as many as 10 steps below its zero offset level.

OFFSETMULT Control

STEPS Button

PULSED STEPS Buttons

Provides calibrated offset of step Generator output to $\pm 10$ times AMPLITUDE setting when either OFFSET AID or OFFSET OPPOSE button is pressed.

Provides steps of normal duration (step lasts for entire period of rate cycle).

Allows Step Generator output to be applied to Device Under Test for only a portion of normal step duration. Pulsed steps occur at peak of Collector Supply output.
$300 \mu s$-Selects pulsed steps with duration of $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. Collector Supply is automatically switched to DC mode.
$80 \mu s$-Selects pulsed steps with duration of $80 \mu s$. Collector Supply is automatically switched to DC mode.
$300 \mu s$ and $80 \mu s-$ When buttons are pressed together, selects pulsed steps with duration of $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$; however, Collector Supply is not automatically switched to DC mode.

STEP FAMILY Buttons

RATE Buttons Selects rate at which steps are generated.

NORM-Provides normal Step Gen-
erator rate of $1 \times$ normal Collector Supply rate ( 120 steps per second for 60 Hz line frequency).
2X-Provides rate of two times normal rate. $.5 \times$-Provides rate of one half normal rate.
$2 X$ and $.5 X$-When buttons are pressed together, provides normal rate but with step transistions occuring at peak of Collector Supply sweep.
Allows steps to be generated in repetitive families or one family at a time.

ON REP-Provides repetitive Step Generator output.
OFF SINGLE-Provides one family of steps whenever button is pressed. Once button has been pressed, Step Generator is turned off until pressed again or until ON REP button is pressed.

STEP/OFFSET
POLARITY IN-
VERT Button
STEP MULT . 1 X Button

Allows change of polarity of Step Generator output (from polarity set by POLARITY switch).

Provides 0.1 times multiplication of step amplitude, but does not effect offset.

## Standard Test Fixture

## Controls

Terminal Selector Selects way in which Step Generator is

Switch applied to Device Under Test. In all positions Collector Supply output is connected to Collector terminal.

EMITTER GROUNDED-Emitter of Device Under Test is connected to ground.

STEP GEN-Step Generator is applied to base terminal of Device Under Test. Normal operating position.
OPEN (OR EXT)-Base terminal of Device Under Test open. External signal applied to EXT BASE OR EMIT INPUT connector, will be applied to base terminal.
SHORT-Base terminal of Device Under Test is shorted to emitter terminal.
BASE GROUNDED-Base terminal of Device Under Test is connected to ground. Step Generator polarity is inverted.

OPEN (OR EXT)-Emitter terminal of Device Under Test is open. External signal applied to EXT BASE OR EMIT INPUT connector, will be applied to emitter terminal.
STEP GEN-Inverted Step Generator output is applied to emitter of Device Under Test.
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT Selects which device (choice of 2) is to Switch

Interlock
Switch

## Connectors

Adapter Connectors

Allows connection of various test adapters to Standard Test Fixture. Connectors will accept standard size

STEP GEN OUT Connector
EXT BASE OR
EMIT INPUT
Connector

GROUND
Connector

## Light

Caution Light

## Controls

Line Voltage Selector Switches
$60 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Switch
banana plugs if some other means of connecting Device Under Test to Standard Test Fixture is desired. C, B and $E$ stand for collector, base and emitter, respectively. Unlabeled terminals allow Kelvin sensing of voltage for high current devices.
Step Generator output signal appears at this connector.
Allows input of externally generated signal to either base terminal or emitter terminal of Device Under Test as determined by Terminal Selector Switch.

Provides external access to ground reference.

Red light on, indicates Collector Supply is enabled and dangerous voltage may appear at collector terminals.

## Rear Panel

Switch assembly selects operating voltage and line voltage range. Also includes line fuses.

Voltage Selector-Selects operating voltage ( 115 V or 230 V ).
Range Selector-Selects line voltage range (low, medium, high).

Allows conversion of instrument for operation with either 60 Hz or 50 Hz line frequency.

## FRONT PANEL COLORS

The various colors on the front-panel of the Type 576 and Standard Test Fixture indicate relationships between controls and control functions. Table 2-2 shows the relationship which each color indicates.

Table 2-2
Colors and Controls

| Color | Relationship |
| :--- | :--- |
| Green | Indicates controls which affect the <br> Step Generator polarity. |
| Blue | Indicates controls and statements as- <br> sociated with display offset. |
| Orange | Indicates relationship of LEAKAGE <br> (EMITTER CURRENT) mode with <br> the VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL <br> switches. |


| Yellow | Indicates controls and statements as- <br> sociated with the voltage mode of op- <br> eration of the Step Generator. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Black (Buttons) | Indicates function controlled by a <br> single button, which is released for <br> most common applications. |
| Dark Grey <br> (Buttons) | Indicates function controlled by sever- <br> al buttons, and the dark grey button is <br> pressed for most common applica- <br> tions. |

## PRECAUTIONS

A number of the Type 576 front-panel controls could, through improper use, cause damage to the device under test. Fig. 2-4 indicates the area of the Type 576 front panel where these controls are located. Care should be exercised when using controls located in this area.


Fig. 2-4. Controis located in light area of Type 576 front-panel could cause damage to a device under test if used improperly.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT OPERATION

The Type 576 is a semiconductor tester which displays and allows measurement of both static and dynamic semiconductor characteristics obtained under simulated operating conditions. The Collector Supply and the Step Generator produces voltages and currents which are applied to the device under test. The display amplifiers measure the effects of these applied conditions on the device under test.


Fig. 2-5. Basic Block diagram showing typical connections of Collector Supply, Step Generator and Display Amplifiers to the device under test.

The result is families of characteristics curves traced on a CRT.

The Collector Supply circuit normally produces a fullwave rectified sine wave which may be either positive- or negative going. The amplitude of the signal can be varied from 0 to 1500 volts as determined by the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control. This Collector Supply output is applied to the collector (or equivalent) terminal of the device under test.

The Step Generator produces ascending steps of current or voltage at a normal rate of one step per cycle of the Collector Supply. The amount of current or voltage per step is controlled by the AMPLITUDE switch and the total number of steps is controlled by the NUMBER OF STEPS switch. This Step Generator output may be applied to either the base or the emitter (or equivalent) terminals of the device under test.

The display amplifiers are connected to the device under test. These amplifiers measure the effects of the Collector Supply and of the Step Generator on the device under test, amplify the measurements and apply the resulting voltages to the deflection plates of the CRT. The sensitivities of these amplifiers are controlled by the VERTICAL CURRENT/DIV switch and the HORIZONTAL VOLTS/DIV switch.

Fig. 2-5 is a block diagram showing the connection of these circuits to the device under test for a typical measurement.

## FIRST TIME OPERATION

When the Type 576 is received, it is calibrated and should be performing within the specification shown in Section 1. The following procedure allows the operator to become familiar with the front panel controls and their functions as well as how they may be used to display transistor or diode characteristics. This procedure may also be used as a general check of the instrument's performance. For a check of the instrument's operation with respect to the specification given in Section 1, the Performance Check and Calibration Procedure in Section 5 must be used.

1. Apply power to the Type 576 .
2. Allow the instrument to warm up for a few minutes. Instrument should operate within specified tolerances 5 minutes after it has been turned on.
3. Set the Type 576 and Standard Test Fixture frontpanel controls as follows:

| READOUT ILLUM | Fully counterclockwise |
| :--- | :--- |
| GRATICULE ILLUM | Fully counterclockwise |
| INTENSITY | Fully counterclockwise |
| FOCUS | Centered |
| VERTICAL | 1 mA |


| DISPLAY OFFSET <br> Selector | NORM (OFF) |
| :---: | :---: |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0 |
| HORIZONTAL | 1 V COLLECTOR |
| Vertical POSITION | Centered |
| Vertical FINE POSITION | Centered |
| Horizontal POSITION | Centered |
| Horizontal FINE POSITION | Centered |
| ZERO | Released |
| CAL | Released |
| DISPLAY INVERT | Released |
| MAX PEAK VOLT, ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 15 |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | 0.1 |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY | Fully Counterclockwise |
| POLARITY | AC |
| MODE | NORM |
| LOOPING COMPENSATION | As is |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 1 |
| CURRENT LIMIT | 20 mA |
| AMPLITUDE | . $05 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| STEPS | Pressed |
| PULSED STEPS | Released |
| STEP FAMILY | REP ON |
| RATE | NORM |
| POLARITY INVERT | Released |
| STEP MULT . $1 \times$ | Released |
| Terminal Selector | BASE TERM STEP GEN |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | OFF |



Fig. 2-6. Display of I vs. V for a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor using various settings of the VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL switches.

0111-00) into the right-hand set of accessory connectors located on the Standard Test Fixture.
15. Install a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 / 2$ watt resistor in the diode adapter.
16. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control until a trace appears diagonally across the CRT.
17. Turn the VERTICAL switch clockwise and note that as the vertical deflection factor decreases the slope of the line increases (see Fig. 2-6). Turn the VERTICAL switch counterclockwise from the 1 mA position and note that the slope decreases. Also note that the PER VERT DIV readout changes in accordance with the position of the VERTICAL switch. Reset the VERTICAL switch to 1 mA .
18. Repeat step 17 using the HORIZONTAL switch within the COLLECTOR range of the switch. The change in slope of the trace will be the inverse of what it was for the VERTICAL switch. Reset the HORIZONTAL switch to 1 $\checkmark$ COLLECTOR.
19. Press the ZERO button. Note that the diagonal trace reduces to a spot in the lower left corner of the CRT graticule. This spot denotes the point of zero deflection of the vertical and horizontal amplifiers. Release the ZERO button.
20. Press the CAL button. Note that the diagonal trace reduces to a spot in the upper right corner of the CRT graticule. The position of this spot indicates 10 divisions of deflection both vertically and horizontally. Release the CAL button.
21. Press the DISPLAY INVERT button and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control counterclockwise. Note that the display has been inverted and is now originating from the upper right corner of the CRT graticule. Release the DISPLAY INVERT button.


Fig. 2-7. Type 576 Standard Test Fixture with protective box installed for safe operation.

## Collector Supply

22. Turn the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch throughout its range. Note that when the switch is in the 75,350 and 1500 positions, the yellow light comes on.
23. While the yellow light is on, turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control fully clockwise. Note that the diagonal line obtained in step 16 does not appear. When the yellow light is on, the Collector Supply is disabled.

24. Install the protective box on the Standard Test Fixture as shown in Fig. 2-7.
25. Close the lid of the protective box and note that the yellow light turns off and the red light turns on.

## WARNING

The red light indicates that dangerous voltages may appear at the collector terminals of the Standard Test Fixture.
27. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise. Note that the diagonal trace appears indicating that the Collector Supply has been enabled.
28. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

MAX PEAK VOLTS 15
VARIABLE COLLECTOR
SUPPLY
Fully Counterclockwise
(The protective box may be removed if desired.)
29. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control until the diagonal trace reaches the center of the CRT graticule. Pull out on the PEAK POWER WATTS switch and set it to 220 . Note that the diagonal trace lengthens as the switch is turned through its range. Also note that thSERIES RESISTORS decrease as the maximum peak power is increased.
30. Allow the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch and the PEAK POWER WATTS switch to become interlocked and switch to 75 . Note that the maximum peak power value remains at 220 and that the SERIES RESISTORS values change.
31. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| HORIZONTAL | .1 V COLLECTOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| MAXPEAK VOLTS | 15 |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully Counterclockwise |
| SUPPLY |  |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | 0.1 |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | OFF |

32. Remove the resistor from the diode adapter and replace it with a silicon diode. Align the diode so that its cathode is connected to the emitter terminal.
33. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise. Note the display of the forward voltage characteristic of the diode. (see Fig. 2-8).
34. Set the COLLECTOR SUPPLY POLARITY switch to -(PNP). Note the display of the reverse voltage characteristic of the diode (see Fig. 2-8).


Fig. 28. Display of forward and reverse bias characteristics of a signal diode.
35. Set the following Type 576 controls to:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { POLARITY } & +(N P N) \\ \text { MODE } & D C\end{array}$
Note that the display of the forward voltage diode characteristic has become a spot. The spot indicates the current conducted by the diode and the voltage across it.
36. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control countcrclockwise. Note that the spot traces out the diode characteristic.

```
37. Set the following Type 576 controls to:
    VERTICAL 1 
    HORIZONTAL
    Vertical POSITION Display Centered
    VARIABLE COLLEC- Fully Clockwise
        TOR SUPPLY
```

MODE
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT

NORM
LEFT
38. Adjust the LOOPING COMPENSATION control for minimum trace width (see Fig. 2-9).


Fig. 2-9. Adjustment of LOOPING COMPENSATION control.

| 39. Set the following Type 576 controls to: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL | 5 mA |
| Vertical POSITION | Switch centered |
| VARIABLE COLLEC- | Fully Counterclockwise |
| TOR SUPPLY |  |

POLARITY AC
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT OFF
40. Remove the diode from the diode adapter and replace it with an 8 volt Zener diode. Align the diode so that its cathode is connected to the emitter terminal.
41. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise. Note that the display shows both the forward and reverse characteristics of the Zener diode (see Fig. 2-10).


Fig. 2-10. Display of Zener diode I vs. V characteristic with POLARITY switch set to AC.

## Display Offset and Magnifier

42. Set the Type 576 POLARITY switch to -(PNP). Note the display of the reverse voltage characteristic of the Zener diode.

Note the display of the reverse voltage characteristic of the Zener diode.
43. Position the display to the center of the CRT graticule with the vertical POSITION switch (see Fig. 2-11A).
44. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ X10. Press the ZERO button and, using the horizontal FINE POSITION control, adjust the spot so that it is on the center vertical line of the CRT graticule. This spot position represents the zero offset position. Release the ZERO button and set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ X1.
45. Turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch from the 0 position counterclockwise, until the Zener breakdown portion of the display is within $\pm 0.5$ divisions of the center vertical line (see Fig. 2-11B). Note the number on the CENTERLINE VALUE switch which appears in the blue window below the word DIV. This number multiplied by the PER HORIZ DIV readout value gives the approximate value of the breakdown voltage of this Zener diode. For the diode in the example shown in Fig. 2-11, the approximate Zener breakdown voltage is 4 divisions times $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ division $=$ 8 volts.
46. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to

HORIZ X10. Note that PER HORIZ DIV readout value has changed to indicate the 10 times multiplication. By expanding the scale, a measurement can be made of that part of the characteristic which was not quite offset to the center vertical line of the CRT graticule (see Fig. 2-11C). This valise when added to the approximate value (or subratcted


Fig. 2-11. Displays of measurement of Zener breakdown voltage using the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector and CENTERLINE VALUE switches, (A) DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to HORIZ XI and CENTERLINE VALUE switch set to 0; (B) CENTERLINE VALUE switch set to 4; (C) DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to HORIZ X10.
if the approximate value was greater than the actual value) produces a more exact measurement of the breakdown voltage. In the example shown in Fig. 2-11, 400 mV should be
added to the approximate estimate, yielding a value of 8.4 for the Zener voltage of the diode. The same process can also be carried out using vertical display offset and magnification.

## Step Generator

47. Set the following Type 576 controls to: DISPLAY OFFSET NORM (OFF) Selector

| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | 1 V COLLECTOR |
| Vertical POSITION | Switch centered |
| POLARITY | $+($ NPN $)$ |

VARIABLE COLLEC- Fully Counterclockwise
TOR SUPPLY
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT OFF
48. Remove the diode adapter and replace it with a transistor adapter (Tektronix Part No. 013-0098-02).
49. Place an NPN silicon transistor into the right transistor test socket of the universal transistor adapter.
50. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY clockwise until the peak collector-emitter voltage is about 10 volts.
51. Turn the AMPLITUDE switch until a step appears on the CRT. Note that the greater the step amplitude, the greater the collector current (see Fig. 2-12). Set the AMPLITUDE for the minimum step amplitude which produces a noticeable step in the display.


Fig. 2-12. Collector current vs. Collector-Emitter voItage for various settings of the AMPLITUDE switch.
52. Turn the NUMBER OF STEPS switch clockwise. Be sure the PEAK POWER WATTS switch is set within the power dissipation rating of the transistor being used. Note the display of collector current vs. collector-emitter, voltage for ten different values of base current (see Fig. 2-13A).


Fig. 2-13. (A) I $\mathbf{C}$ vs. $V_{C E}$ for 10 steps of base current at $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ per step; (B) IC vs. VBE for 10 steps of lease current at $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ per step.
53. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to 1 V BASE. Note the display of the collector current vs. base-emitter voltage for ten different values of base current (see Fig. 2-13B).
54. Set the VERTICAL switch to STEP GEN and the HORIZONTAL switch to 1 V COLLECTOR. Note the display of the base current, one step per vertical division, vs. the collector-emitter voltage (see Fig. 2-14A).
55. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to . 1 V Base. Note the display of base current, one step per vertical division, vs. base-emitter voltage (see Fig. 2-14B)
56. Set the VERTICAL switch to 5 mA and the HORIZONTAL switch to STEP GEN. Note the display of collector current vs. base-current, one step per horizontal division (see Fig. 2-15).
57. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { HORIZONTAL } & 1 \mathrm{~V} \text { COLLECTOR } \\
\text { RATE } & .5 \mathrm{X}
\end{array}
$$

Note that the step rate is slower than the normal rate.


Fig. 2-14. (A) $I_{B}$ vs. $V_{C E}, I_{b} @ 50 \mu A$ per division; (B) $I_{B}$ vs. $V_{B E}$, IB@ ${ }^{@} 0 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ per division.


Fig. 2-15. $I_{C}$ vs. $I_{B}, I_{B} @ 50 \mu A$ per division.
58. Press the NORM RATE button and then the $2 X$ RATE button. Note that the step rate is faster than the normal rate.
59. Press both the $2 \times$ RATE and $.5 \times$ RATE buttons. Note that the step rate is normal, but that the steps occur
at the peak of each collector sweep, rather than at the beginning of each collector sweep, as when the NORM RATE button is pushed.
60. Press the SINGLE STEP FAMILY button. Press it again. Note that each time the SINGLE button is pressed, a single family of characteristic curves is displayed and then the Step Generator turns off.
61. Set the following Type 576 controls to:
STEP FAMILY
REP ON
RATE
NORM
PULSED STEPS
$300 \mu s$

Note that the collector supply is in the DC mode and that each step is in the form of a pulse. (See Fig. 2-16A.) (Readjustment of the INTENSITY control may be necessary.)
62. Press the $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ button. Note that the duration of each pulsed step is reduced.
63. Press both the $300 \mu s$ and the $80 \mu s$ buttons. Note that the Collector Supply is in the normal mode and the steps are occurring at the peak of the collector sweep, with a duration as observed in step 61 (see Fig. 2-16B).


Fig. 2-16. $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS, (A) DC mode; (B) Normal mode.
64. Set the Type 576 LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and remove the universal transistor adapter from the Standard Test Fixture. (Leave the transistor in the adapter). Install the universal FET adapter (Tektronix Part No. 013-0099-02) on the Standard Test Fixture and place an N -channel junction FET into the right test socket of the adapter.
65. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| INTENSITY | Visible Display |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL | .5 mA |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully Counterclockwise |
| SUPPLY |  |
| AMPLITUDE | .1 V |
| STEPS | Pressed |

66. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control slowly clockwise. Note the display of drain current vs. drain-source voltage with voltage steps of $0.1 \mathrm{~V} /$ step


Fig. 2-17. Display of FET common-source characteristic curves: ID vs. VDS for 10 steps of gate voltage at 0.05 volts/step.
applied to the gate (see Fig. 2-17). Since the steps applied to the gate are positive-going, the curves displayed represent enhancement mode operation of the FET. (Press the SINGLE STEP FAMILY button to locate the curve obtained with zero volts on the gate.)
67. Press the POLARITY INVERT button and note the display of the depletion mode of operation of the FET (see Fig. 2-17). (Press SINGLE STEP FAMILY button for zero bias curve.)
68. Set the Type 576 LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF. Remove the universal FET test adapter and replace it with the universal transistor test adapter (with the transistor still in it.)
69. Set the following Type 576 controls to:


Set the AMPLITUDE switch and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control for a family of curves similar to Fig. 2-18A.
70. Note the $\beta$ or $g_{m}$ per division readout. By measuring the vertical divisions between two curves of the displayed family, the $\beta$ of the device in that region can be determined. For example, there is approximately 0.9 division between the fourth and fifth steps shown in Fig. 2-18A. The $\beta$ of the device when operated in this region is, therefore, approximately 0.9 (100) or (90). To make a more accurate measurement of $\beta$, the difference in both collector and base current between the fourth and fifth steps should be less.
71. Press the OFFSET AID button and set the OFFSET MULT control to 4. Note that the offset current has been added to the Step Generator output so that the zero step is now at the level of the fourth step displayed.
72. Press the STEP MULT . 1 X button. Note that the current per step is now $1 / 10$ of the value set by the AMPLITUDE switch. Check the PER STEP readout for the new amplitude per step. (See Fig. 2-18B.)
73. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X1 and turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch counterclockwise until the first step is within $\pm 0.5$ division of the center horizontal line.
74. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X10. Note that though the $B$ per division is still 100 as it was in step 70, the change in collector and base current ( $\Delta I_{C}$ and $\Delta I_{B}$ ) is less between the fourth and the fifth step. This allows for a more accurate measurement of $\beta$ at the level of the fourth step (see Fig. 2-18C). The $\beta$ of the device at the fourth step now measures at about $0.8(100)=80$

| 75. Set the following Type 576 controls to: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL | 1 mA |
| DISPLAY OFFSET | NORM (OFF) |
| Selector |  |
| AMPLITUDE | .1 V |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 1 |
| OFFSETMULT | 0 |
| STEP MULT | Released |

76. Turn the OFFSET MULT control until a step just begins to appear on the CRT. Note the multiplier value on the OFFSET MULT control. This number times the AMPLITUDE switch setting is the base-to-emitter turn on voltage of the transistor.


Fig. 2-18. Measurement of $\beta$ of transistor, (A) Coarse measurement; (B) Offsetting of display and . 1 X multiplication of step amplitude; (C) 10X magnification of vertical display.

## Standard Test Fixture

| AMPLITUDE | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 10 |

78. Adjust the AMPLITUDE switch for a display of the characteristic curves with the emitter grounded and the current steps applied to the base (see Fig. 2-19A).


Fig. 2-19. (A) Terminal Selector switch set to BASE TERM STEP GEN (NORM); (B) Terminal Selector switch set to EMITTER TERM STEP GEN.
79. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and the STEP FAMILY button to OFF. Take a patch cord with banana plugs on each end and connect it between the STEP GEN OUTPUT connector and the EXT BASE OR EMIT INPUT connector.
80. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

STEP FAMILY
ON
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT
RIGHT
Terminal Selector
BASE TERM OPEN (OR EXT)

Note a display similar to that seen in step 78.


Remove the patch cord.
82. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise and note the display of emitter leakage current with the base terminal open.
83. Set the Terminal Selector switch to SHORT and note the display of emitter leakage current with the base terminal shorted to ground.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 84. Set the following Type } 576 \text { controls to: } \\
& \text { VERTICAL } \\
& \\
& \\
& \text { AMPLITUDE } \\
& \text { MODE } \\
& \text { Terminal Selector } \\
& \\
& \text { STEP FAMILY }
\end{aligned}
$$

Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise and note the display of collector current vs. collector-emitter voltage with current steps applied to the emitter of the transistor (see Fig. 2-19B).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 85. Set the following Type } 576 \text { controls to: } \\
& \text { STEP FAMILY } \\
& \text { OFF } \\
& \text { Terminal Selector } \\
& \\
& \text { EMITTER TERM OPEN } \\
& \text { (OR EXT) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Reconnect the patch cord between the STEP GEN OUTPUT connector and the EXT BASE OR EMIT INPUT connector.
86. Set the STEP FAMILY button to ON and note a display similar to that seen in step 84.

This completes the first-time operation.

## GENERAL OPERATING INFORMATION CRT

The CRT in the Type 576 has a permanently etched internal graticule. The graticule is 10 divisions by 12 divisions, each division being 1 cm . Illumination of the graticule is controlled by the GRATICULE ILLUM control. Protective shields for the CRT and the fiber-optic readout display are fitted to the bezel. The bezel covers the CRT and the fiber-optic readout display. To remove, loosen the securing screw and pull out on the bottom of the bezcl.

A blue filter has been provided to improve the contrast of the display when the ambient light is intense. This filter may be installed (or removed) by removing the bezel and sliding the filter from between the CRT protective shield and the bezel frame.

## Readout

The readout located to the right of the CRT is made up of the fiber-optic displays and their titles. The fiber-optic displays show numbers and units ( $5 \mathrm{~mA}, 2 \mathrm{~V}$, etc.) the
values of which are a function of front-panel control settings. The titles are words printed on the fiber-optic display shield attached to the bezel. These words indicate the characteristics of the CRT display to which each fiber-optic display is related (PER VERT DIV, PER STEP, etc.). Ilumination of the titles and the fiber-optic diplays is controlled by the READOUT ILLUM control. It should be noted that as the illumination of the readout is reduced, the fiber-optic display of $\beta$ or gm per division turns off before the other fiber-optic displays.

## Intensity

The intensity of the display on the CRT is controlled by the INTENSITY control. This control should be adjusted so that the display is easily visible but not overly bright. It will probably require readjustment for different displays. Particular care should be exercised when a spot is being displayed. A high intensity spot may burn the CRT phosphor causing permanent damage to the CRT.

## Focus

The focus of the CRT display is controlled by the FOCUS control. This control should be adjusted for optimum display definition.

## Positioning

The position of the display on the CRT graticule, both vertically and horizontally, is controlled by four sets of controls: the vertical and horizontal POSITION controls, the POLARITY switch, the DISPLAY OFFSET controls and the DISPLAY INVERT, ZERO and CAL buttons.

The position controls provide coarse and fine positioning of the display both vertically and horizontally. Each coarse POSITION switch provides 5-division increments of display positioning. Each FINE POSITION control has a continuous range of greater than 5 divisions. The position controls should not be used to position the zero reference off the CRT. The DISPLAY OFFSET controls may be used for this purpose. If the display is magnified either vertically or horizontally using the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch, the ranges of the position controls are increased 10 times.

The POLARITY switch positions the zero signal point of a display (located by pressing the ZERO button) to a position convenient for making measurements on an NPN device, a PNP device or when making an AC measurement.

The DISPLAY OFFSET controls provide calibrated offset (or positioning) of the display either vertically or horizontally. These controls may be used either to make a measurement or to position particular portions of a display, which has been magnified, on the CRT graticule. The DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch determines whether the display will be offset vertically or horizontally and the CENTERLINE VALUE switch provides the offset. Under unmagnified conditions, 10 divisions of offset are available. When the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is set to one of its MAGNIFIER positions, 100 divisions of offset are available.

When making a measurement using the DISPLAY OFFSET controls, the CRT graticule becomes a window. When the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is set to 0 , the vertical centerline (horizontal offset) or the horizontal conterline (vertical offset) of the window is at the zero signal portion of the display. As the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is turned counterclockwise, the window moves either vertically or horizontally along the display. For each position of the CENTERLINE VALUE switch, the number on the switch appearing in the blue window represents the number of divisions the vertical centerline or the horizontal centerline has been offset from the zero offset line. If the display has been magnified, the number in the blue window must be multiplied by 10 .

The ZERO button provides a convenient means of positioning the zero reference point on the CRT graticule. Under normal operating conditions (DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to NORM) when the ZERO button is pressed, a zero reference spot appears on the CRT graticule. This spot indicates the point on the CRT where zero signal is being measured by the vertical and horizontal display amplifiers. With the button pressed, the positioning controls may be used to position the spot to a point on the CRT graticule which makes measurements convenient. If the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is set to VERT or HORIZ, the zero reference point indicates the horizontal or vertical graticule line, respectively, to which the CENTERLINE VALUE switch setting applies. To assure the accuracy of the CENTERLINE VAL.UE switch settings, the zero reference spot should be adjusted (using the positioning controls) to the appropriate centerline for the offset being used. For maximum accuracy of measurement, the position of this zero reference point should be adjusted with the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch in one of its MAGNIFIER positions.

The CAL button provides a means of checking the calibration of the display amplifiers. Under normal operating conditions (DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to NORM) when the CAL button is pressed, a calibration reference spot appears on the CRT. This spot represents a signal applied to both the vertical and the horizontal display amplifiers which should cause 10 divisions deflection on the CRT graticule both vertically and horizontally. If the position of this spot is compared with the position of the spot obtained when the ZERO button is pressed, the accuracy of calibration of the display amplifiers can be determined. When the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is set to either VERT or HORIZ, the calibration reference spot should appear on the vertical centerline (horizontal offset) or the horizontal centerline (vertical offset), assuming the zero reference point is properly adjusted. This calibration check should be made with the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch in either HORIZ $\times 10$ or VERT $\times 10$. Any departure of the calibration reference spot from the centerline, when this check is made, represents an error of $1 \%$ per division in the display offset.

The DISPLAY INVERT button provides a means of inverting the display on the CRT. When the DISPLAY INVERT button is pushed, the inputs to the display amplifiers are reversed, causing the display on the CRT to be inverted both vertically and horizontally about the center of the graticule.

If the position controls are centered, the zero and calibration references spots should appear in particular positions on the graticule depending on the positions of the POLARITY switch and the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch. Fig. 2-20 shows these positions of the spot for the various settings of the two switches. To determine the spot positions when the INVERT button is pressed, assume the graticule shown is inverted both vertically and horizontally.

## Vertical Measurement and Deflection Factor

In the vertical dimension, the display on the CRT measures either collector current (IC), emitter current (IE) or the output of the Step Generator. The MODE switch and the VERTICAL switch determine which of these measurements are made.

The Vertical deflection factor of the display on the CRT is controlled by the VERTICAL switch, the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch and the MODE switch. The PER VERT DIV readout to the right of the CRT indicates the vertical deflection factor due to the combined effects of these three controls.

Under normal operating conditions, with the MODE switch set to NORM and the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to NORM (OFF), collector current is measured vertically and the VERTICAL switch determines the vertical sensitivity of the display.

When measuring collector current, the VERTICAL. switch provides deflection factors (unmagnified) ranging from $1 \mu \mathrm{~A} /$ division to $2 \mathrm{~A} /$ division. The vertical deflection factor is indicated either by the PER VERT DIV readout or by the position of the VERTICAL. switch, using the letters printed in black to determine units. The readout and the switch position should coincide.

When the MODE switch is set to LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT) the CRT display measures emitter current vertically. In this case the vertical sensitivity of the display is increased by 1000 times for each position of the VERTICAL switch. The vertical deflection factor is indicated either by the PER VERT DIV readout or by the position of the VERTICAL switch, using the letters printed in orange to determine units. When the MODE switch is set to LEAKAGE the output of the Collector Supply is DC voltage, like that obtained when the MODE switch is set to DC (ANTI LOOP), rather than a voltage sweep. Also in the leakage mode a slight error (up to 1.25 V ) is added to the horizontal display. The following Horizontal Measurement and Deflection Factor section shows how to determine the degree of this error.


Fig. 2-20. Positions of spot on CRT graticule when ZERO or CAL buttons are pressed, for various positions of the POLARITY switch and the DISPLAY OFFSET Selection switch, assuming the position controls are centered.

In the leakage mode of operation, the current sensing resistor is between the emitter and ground. Assuming a constant collector supply output voltage, therefore, emitter current will change whenever the current sensing resistor is changed. The current sensing resistor is changed every decade on the VERTICAL switch. The resulting change in emitter is most evident when the VERTICAL switch is switched between its 5 nA and 10 nA positions or its 50 nA and 100 nA positions.

When the VERTICAL switch is set to STEP GEN, steps indicating the Step Generator output are displayed vertically. The vertical display shows one step per division and the amplitude of each step, as shown by the PER STEP readout, determines the vertical deflection factor. It should be noted that if the HORIZONTAL switch is set to STEP GEN, the Step Generator output signal is not available for display vertically. In this case, setting the VERTICAL switch to STEP GEN causes zero vertical signal to be displayed.

The vertical sensitivity can be increased by 10 times for any of the previously mentioned measurements by setting the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X10. The magnified vertical deflection factor can be determined either from the PER VERT DIV readout ${ }^{1}$ or by dividing the setting of the VERTICAL switch by 10.

[^1]
## Horizontal Measurement and Deflection Factor

In the horizontal dimension, the display on the CRT measures either collector to emitter voltage ( $V_{C E}$ ), collector to base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CB}}$ ), base to emitter voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE}}$ ), emitter to base voltage ( $V_{E B}$ ) or the Step Generator output. The HORIZONTAL switch, the Terminal Selector switch and the parameter being measured vertically determine what is measured horizontally.

The horizontal deflection factor of the display on the CRT is controlled by the HORIZONTAL switch and the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch. The PER HORIZ DIV readout to the right of the CRT indicates the horizontal deflection factor due to the combined effects of these two controls.

Under normal operating conditions with collector current being measured vertically, the Terminal Selector switch set to EMITTER GROUNDED and the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to NORM (OFF), the display will measure $V_{C E}$ or $V_{B E}$ horizontally. To measure $V_{C E}$, the HORIZONTAL switch must be set within the COLLECTOR range which has deflection factors between $50 \mathrm{mV} /$ division and $200 \mathrm{~V} /$ division. To measure $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE}}$, the HORIZONTAL switch must be set within BASE range which has deflection factors between $50 \mathrm{mV} /$ division and $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ division. In both cases, the horizontal deflection factors are indicated by both the PER HORIZ DIV readout and the position of the HORIZONTAL switch. The two values should coincide.

## Operating Instructions-T ype 576

When the Terminal Selector switch is set to BASE GROUNDED the horizontal display measures collector to base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CB}}$ ) with the HORIZONTAL switch in the COLLECTOR range, or emitter to base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ) with the HOPIZONTAL switch in the BASE range. It should be noted that VEB in this case does not indicate a measurement of the emitter-base voltage under a reverse biased condition. It is a measurement of the forward biased baseemitter voltage with the horizontal sensing leads reversed.

When emitter current is being measured by the vertical display, the only significant measurements made by the horizontal display are $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CB}}$. To make these measurements, the HORIZONTAL switch is set within the COLLECTOR range and the Terminal Selector switch is set to EMITTER GROUNDED or BASE GROUNDED.

With the VERTICAL switch set between $500 \mathrm{nA} /$ division and 1 nA/division, an error occurs in the horizontal measurement. Table 2-3 indicates the degree of this error in voltage per division of vertical deflection for all the settings of the VERTICAL switch within this given range. Using this table and the following procedure, the actual $V_{C E}$ or $V_{C B}$ can be caluclated.

TABLE 2-3
Error in Horizontal Voltage Measurement Per Division of Vertical Deflection

| VERTICAL Switch Setting | Voltage Error Per <br> Vertical Division |
| :---: | :---: |
| $500 \mathrm{nA}, 50 \mathrm{nA}, 5 \mathrm{nA}$ | 125 mV |
| $200 \mathrm{nA}, 20 \mathrm{nA}, 2 \mathrm{nA}$ | 50 mV |
| $100 \mathrm{nA}, 10 \mathrm{nA}, 1 \mathrm{nA}$ | 25 mV |

${ }^{1}$ EMITTER current, DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch set to NORM (OFF).


Fig. 2-21. Sample calculation of error in collector to emitter voltage incurred when measuring leakage of a transistor.

1. Measure the vertical deflection of the display in divisions (see Fig. 2-21)
2. Measure the horizontal deffection of the display in volts.
3. Using Table 2-3, find the error factor for the selting of the VERTICAL switch and multiply it by the value determined in step 1.
4. Subtract the voltage determined in step 3 from the voltage determined in step 2 to give the actual $V_{C E}$ or $V_{C B}$.

When the HORIZONTAL switch is set to STEP GEN, steps indicating the Step Generator output are displayed horizontally. The horizontal display shows one step per division and the amplitude of each step, as shown by the PER STEP readout determines the horizontal deflection factor.

The horizontal deflection factor can be increased by 10 times for any of the previously mentioned measurements by setting the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ $\times 10^{2}$. The magnified horizontal deflection can be determined either from the PER HORIZ DIV readout or by dividing the setting of the HORIZONTAL switch by 10.

## Measurements

Table 2-4 shows the measurements which are being made vertically and horizontally by the display for the various positions of the VERTICAL switch, the HORIZONTAL switch and the Terminal Selector switch. Those switch position combinations not covered by the table are not considered useful.

## Display Offset and Magnifier

The DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch and the CENTERLINE VALUE switch provides a calibrated display offset of from 0 to 10 divisions ( 0 to 100 divisions when the display is magnified) and a 10 times display magnifier. The display offset and the display magnifier, when in operation, effect the display either vertically or horizontally, but never the whole display. Use of the calibrate display offset is discussed in the Positioning section. Use of the magnifier is discussed in both the Vertical' and Horizontal Measurement and Deflection Factor sections.

## Collector Supply

The Collector Supply provides operating voltage for the device under test. It is a variable valtage in the form of either a sine wave, or a full-wave rectified sine wave (see Fig. 2-22). This voltage is applied to the collector terminals of the Standard Test Fixture.

The MAX PEAK VOLTS switch and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control determine the peak voltage output of the Collector Supply, which may be varied from 0 volts to 1500 volts. The MAX PEAK VOLTS switch provides four peak voltage ranges: 15 volts, 75 volts, 350 volts and 1500 volts. The VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY

[^2]TABLE 2-4
Measurements Made by the Type 576 Display

| Switch Settings |  |  | Measured by Display |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VERTICAL | HORIZONTAL | Terminal Selector | Vertically | Horizontally |
| COLLECTOR | COLLECTOR | EMITTER GROUNDED | 1 C | $V_{\text {CE }}$ |
| COLLECTOR | BASE | EMITTER GROUNDED | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{B E}$ |
| COLLECTOR | STEP GEN | EMITTER GROUNDED | ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$ | $I_{B}$ or $V_{\text {BE }}$ |
| COLLECTOR | COLLECTOR | BASE GROUNDED | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{C B}$ |
| COLLECTOR | BASE | BASE GROUNDED | ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{E B}{ }^{2}$ |
| COLLECTOR | STEP GEN | BASE GROUNDED | $I_{C}$ | $I_{B}$ or $V_{E B^{2}}$ |
| EMITTER | COLLECTOR | EMITTER GROUNDED | IE | $V_{C E}{ }^{\prime}$ |
| EMITTER | COLLECTOR | BASE GROUNDED | IB | $V_{C B}{ }^{1}$ |
| STEP GEN | COLLECTOR | EMITTER GROUNDED | $l_{\mathrm{B}}$ or $V_{\mathrm{BE}}$ | VCE |
| STEP GEN | BASE | EMITTER GROUNDED | $I_{B}$ or $V_{B E}$ | $V_{B E}$ |
| STEP GEN | COLLECTOR | BASE GROUNDED | $I_{B}$ or $V_{B E}$ | $V_{C B}$ |
| STEP GEN | BASE | BASE GROUNDED | $I_{B}$ or $V_{E B^{2}}$ | $V E B^{2}$ |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Error in voltage must be calculated. See Horizontal Measurements in Deflection Factor section.
${ }^{2} \mathbf{V}_{\text {EB }}$ indicates a measurement of forward voltage base-emitter, with the horizontal voltage sensing leads reversed.


Fig. 2-22. Output of Collector Supply for three settings of POLARITY switch.
allows continuous voltage variation of the peak voltage within each peak voltage range.

The PEAK POWER WATTS switch, which interlocks with the MAX PEAK VOL.TS switch, determines the maximum power output of the Collector Supply. Power output is controlled by placing a resistor, selected from the SERIES RESISTORS, in series with the Collector Supply output. The series resistance limits the amount of current which can be conducted by the Collector Supply. In setting
the peak power output using the PEAK POWER WATTS switch, the proper series resistor is automatically selected. If the peak voltage range is changed while the MAX PEAK VOLTS and the PEAK POWER WATTS switches are interlocked, a new series resistor is chosen which will provide the same poak power output.

The Collector Supply POLARITY switch determines the polarity of the Collector Supply output and the Step Generator output. It also provides an initial display position on the CRT graticule as discussed in the section on positioning. When the POLARITY switch is set to + (NPN) the Collector Supply output is a positive-going full wave rectified sine wave and the Step Generator output is positivegoing. When the switch is set to - (PNP) the Collector Supply output is a negative-going full wave rectified sine wave and the Step Generator output is also negative-going. The AC position of the POL.ARITY switch provides a Collector Supply output which is an unrectified sine wave, and the Step Generator output is positive-going. A negative-going Step Generator output can be obtained in this case by pressing the STEP/OFFSET POLARITY INVERT button. As noted on the front panel, when the $A C$ position is being used, the MODE switch should be set to NORM and the Step Generator rate to .5X.

The MODE switch determines whether the Collector Supply output voltage will be a voltage sweep or a DC voltage. When the MODE switch is set to NORM the output is a repetitive voltage sweep varying from 0 volts to the peak voltage set by the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control. When the MODE switch is set to DC (ANTILOOP) or LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT) the Collector Supply output is a DC voltage equal to the peak voltage set by the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control. This DC voltage may be either positive or negative. The DC mode is very useful when the normal display is exhibiting excessive looping.

Occasionally some of the characteristic curves displayed on the CRT consist of loops rather than well defined lines (see Fig. 2-23). This effect is known as looping and is most noticeable at very low or very high values or current. Looping is generally caused by stray capacitance within the Type 576, and device capacitance. It may also be caused by heating of the device under test. The LOOPING COMPENSATION control provides complete compensation for non heat-related looping due to the Type 576 and any standard device adapter which may be used. In general it does not compensate for any added capacitance introduced by the device under test. (Control has some effect in reducing stray capacitance in small diodes, and voltage-driven three terminal devices.) If uncompensated looping is hindering measurements, the MODE switch should be set to DC (ANTILOOP). If the collector sweep mode of operation (MODE switch set to NORM) is desired, an imaginary line lying inside the loop and equidistant from each side of the loop is the best approximation of the actual characteristic curve (see Fig. 2-23). Looping due to heating may be reduced by using the pulsed steps operation of the Type 576.


Fig. 2-23. Example of a display exhibiting looping.

## Interlock System

Whenever the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch is in the 75 , 350 or 1500 positions, the yellow COLLECTOR SUPPLY VOLTAGE DISABLED light comes on. This light indicates that the Collector Supply is disabled. In order to enable the

Collector Supply under these circumstances, the Type 576 uses an interlock system. When the yellow light is on, the protective box must be installed over the accessories connectors (see Fig. 2-7). When the protective box is in place and the lid closed, the yellow light turns off and the red light turns on. The red light indicates that the Collector Supply is enabled and that a dangerous voltage may appear at the Collector terminals. For further information about the interlock system, see the Circuit Description.

## Step Generator

The Step Generator provides current or voltage which may be applied to the base or the emitter of the device under test. The output of the Step Generator is families of ascending steps of current or voltage (see Fig. 2-24). When these steps together with the Collector Supply output are applied to the device under test, families of characteristic curves of the device are displayed on the CRT.


Fig. 2-24. Step Generator output in both polarities
The NUMBER OF STEPS switch determines the number of steps per family and has a range of from 1 step to 10 steps. The AMPLITUDE switch determines the amplitude of each step and provides both current steps and voltage steps. The range of step amplitudes available are from 50 $\mathrm{nA} /$ step to $200 \mathrm{~mA} /$ step for current steps and from 5 $\mathrm{mV} /$ step to $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ step for voltage steps. The STEP MULT .1X button, when pressed, divides the step amplitude by 10. When voltage steps are being applied to the base of a transistor, the base current increases very rapidly with increasing base voltage (note Caution on front-panel). To avoid damage to the transistor when using voltage steps, current limiting is provided through the CURRENT LIMIT switch.

The rate of generation of steps by the Step Generator is determined by the RATE buttons. When the NORM RATE button is pressed, steps are generated at a rate of 120 steps/second (assuming a 60 Hz line frequency), or one step per cycle of the Collector Supply, POLARITY switch set to $+(N P N)$ or $-(P N P)$. In this case each step occurs at the beginning of a Collector Supply cycle. When the .5X RATE button is pressed, the Step Generator rate is 60 steps/
second, or one step per 2 cycles of the Collector supply. Again, each step occurs at the beginning of a Collector Supply cycle. (This rate should be used when the POLARITY switch is set to AC.) Pressing the $2 X$ RATE button produces a Step Generator rate of 240 steps/second, 2 steps per cycle of the Collector Supply. In this case steps occur at both the beginning and the peak of a Collector Supply cycle. If the $2 \times$ RATE and $.5 \times$ RATE buttons are pressed together, the Step Generator rate is the normal rate of 120 steps/second except that the steps occur at the peak of each Collector Supply cycle rather than at the beginning as in normal rate operation.

The STEP FAMILY buttons determine whether step families are generated repetitively or one family at a time. Pressing the REP STEP FAMILY button turns the Step Generator on and provides repetitive families of steps. When the SINGLE STEP FAMILY button is pushed, one step family is generated and the Step Generator turns off. To get another step family, the SINGLE button must be pressed again.

The OFFSET buttons and the OFFSET MULT control allow current or voltage to be either added or subtracted from the Step Generator output. This causes the level at which the steps begin, to be shifted either in the direction of the ascending steps (aiding) offset, or in the opposite direction of the steps (opposing) offset. When the ZERO OFFSET button is pushed, the step family is generated at its nomal level where the zero step level is either 0 mA or 0 V and the OFFSET MULT control is inhibited. When the AID OFFSET button is pressed, current or voltage may be added to the Step Generator output using the OFFSET MULT control. The amount of current or voltage added to the Step Generator output when the AID button is pressed is equal to the setting of the OFFSET MULT control times the setting of the AMPLITUDE switch. The OFFSET MULT control has a continuous range of 0 to 10 times the setting of the AMPLITUDE switch. Pressing the OPPOSE OFFSET button allows either current or voltage to be subtracted from the Step Generator output, the amount subtracted determined by the OFFSET MULT control. Table 2.5 shows the polarity of the offset current or voltage for the two polarities of the Step Generator output.

Opposing offset is most useful when generating voltage steps to test ofield effect transistors. When current steps are being generated, the maximum opposing voltage is limited to approximately 2 volts. This voltage limiting protects the base-emitter junction of a bi-polar transistor from reverse breakdown.

The STEP/OFFSET POLARITY INVERT button allows the Step Generator output (both steps and offset) to be inverted from the polarity at which it was set by the POLARITY switch. It has no effect when the Terminal Selector switch is set to BASE GROUNDED. Caution should be exercised when using this button to cause reverse current to flow between the base and emitter terminals. Voltage limit-

TABLE 2-5

## Polarity of Offset for Polarity of

 Step Generator Output| Step <br> Generator <br> Polarity | OFFSET <br> Buttons | Offset |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Positive | Positive |
| Positive <br> going | OPPOSE | Negative | Negative |
| Negative <br> going | AID | Negative | Negative |
| Negative <br> going | OPPOSE | Positive | Positive |

ing occurs, when current steps are being generated, only when the OPPOSE OFFSET button is pressed.

When one of the PULSED STEPS buttons is pressed, steps are generated in pulses having durations of either 300 $\mu s$ or $80 \mu s$ (offset is unaffected). Pulsed operation is useful when testing a device at power levels which might damage the device if applied for a sustained length of time. Pulsed steps of a $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ duration occur when the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS button is pressed. When the $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS button is pressed, the duration of the pulsed steps is $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. When either the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ button or the $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ button is pressed, the Collector Supply mode is automatically set to DC. If the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ buttons are pressed together, the Collector Supply remains in the normal mode and $300 \mu s$ pulsed steps are produced. In all the previously mentioned cases, the puises occur at the peak of the Collector Supply sweep and therefore only the normal and .5 times normal Step Generator rates are available for use.

## Standard Test Fixture

The Standard Test Fixture, which slides into the front of the Type 576, provides a means of connecting the Collector Supply output, the Step Generator output and the display amplifiers to the device to be tested.

The Terminal Selector switch, located on the Standard Test Fixture, determines the state of the base and the emitter terminals of the device under test. The switch has two ranges: EMITTER GROUNDED and BASE GROUNDED. In the EMITTER GROUNDED range, the emitter terminal is connected to ground and the Terminal Selector switch determines the state of the base terminal. With the switch set to STEP GEN, the Step Generator output is applied to the base terminal. In the OPEN (OR EXT) position, the base terminal is left open. In this case measurements may be made with the base terminal left open or with an externally generated signal applied to it through the EXT BASE

## TEST SET-UP CHART TYPE 576



Fig. 2-25. Control setup chart for the Type 576 front panel.

OR EMIT INPUT connector. When the Terminal Selector switch is set to BASE TERM SHORT, the base terminal is shorted to the emitter.

In the BASE GROUNDED range, the base terminal is connected to ground and the Terminal Selector switch determines the state of the emitter terminal. With the switch set to STEP GEN, the Step Generator output is inverted and applied to the emitter terminal. When the switch is set to OPEN (OR EXT) the emitter terminal is left open. In this case, measurements may be made with the emitter terminal left open or with an externally generated signal applied to it through the EXT BASE OR EMIT INPUT connector.

Devices to be tested are connected to the Type 576 through 10 accessories connectors provided on the Standard Test Fixture. These connectors allow two devices to be set up at a time for comparison testing. The LEFT-OFFRIGHT switch determines which device is under test. Tektronix Type 576 test fixture adapters may be plugged into the 10 accessories connectors. These adapters provide sockets into which devices with various lead arrangements may be placed for testing. Table 2-7 lists the test fixture adapters available and their uses. The 10 accessories connectors also accept standard banana plugs so that a device may be connected to the Type 576 without using a specific device testing accessory.

The unlabeled accessories connectors allow Kelvin sensing of voltages measured under high current conditions. Kelvin sensing means that current is supplied to a device under test through one set of contacts and the voltage is measured through another set of contacts. This method of sensing voltage eliminates errors in voltage measurements due to contact resistance. The upper unlabeled accessories connectors on the Standard Test Fixture are used for sensing collector voltage and the lower connectors are for sensing emitter voltage.


Conduction of high current through a voltage sensing connector will damage the instrument. When using Kelvin sensing without a special test fixture adapter, separate leads are required for current carrying and for voltage sensing.

The STEP GEN OUTPUT connector allows the Step Generator output to be used externally. The EXT BASE OR EMIT INPUT connector allows application of an externally generated signal to either the base or the emitter of the device under test by selection with the Terminal Selector switch. The GROUND connector provides a Type 576 ground reference for signals generated or externally applied to the Type 576.

## Polarities of the Collector Supply and Step Generator Output

Table $2-8$ shows the polarities of the Collector Supply and the Step Gnerator output for various settings of the Collector Supply POLARITY switch and the Terminal Selector switch.

TABLE 2-7
Test Fixture Adapters ${ }^{1}$

| Tektronix Part Number | Devices Tested | Case Types $\begin{aligned} & A M 1 \\ & \therefore H_{01} d e n \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 013-0072-00 ${ }^{2}$ | Diodes | Axial lead |
| 013-0098-02 | Transistors and P-Channel FET's | TO-18, TO-5 and related sizes A |
| 013-0099-02 | N-Channel FET's | TO-18, TO-5 and related sizes |
| 013-0100-01 | Transistors and SCR's | TO-3; provides Kelvin sensing $\quad$ A 10.5 |
| 013-0101-00 | Transistors and SCR's | TO-66; provides Kelvin sensing |
| 013-0102-00 ${ }^{2}$ | Transistors and P-Channel FET's | long lead devices $\cdots A 106$ |
| $013-0103-00^{2}$ | N-Channel FET's | long lead devices 108 |
| 013-0110-00 | Diodes | Stud leads; DO-4/DO-5; <br> Kelvin sensing |
| 013-0111-00 | Diodes | Axial leads; Kelvin sensing |
| $013-0112-00^{2}$ | Transistors and SCR's | TO-36; Kelvin sensing |
| 013-0124-03 ${ }^{2}$ | Integrated circuits | multipin device <br> packages; sockets <br> available for 8, 10, <br> 14, 16 pins |
| 013-0127-01 ${ }^{2}$ | Transistors | Can be rewired for different configurations |
| 013-0138-01 | In-line transistors and voltage regulators | B-C-E configuration; can be rewired for other configurations; Kelvin sensing |
| $013-0163-00^{2}$ | Power Transistors | Kelvin sensing |

${ }^{1}$ Some of these accessories are made of plastic and are susceptible to damage from excessive heat. If a device is likely to heat excessively, a heat sink for the device or the pulsed steps mode of operation should be used.
${ }^{2}$ Optional accessory.


TABLE 2-8
Polarities of the Collector Supply and Step Generator Output

| Switches |  |  | Polarities |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collector Supply POLARITY | Terminal Selector | Collector Supply | Step Generator |
| $-($ PNP $)$ | EMITTER GROUNDED | Negativo going | Nogative going $^{1}$ |
| $-($ PNP $)$ | BASE GROUNDED | Nogativo going | Positive going |
| $+($ NPN $)$ | EMITTER GROUNDED | Positive going | Positive going ${ }^{1}$ |
| $+($ NPN $)$ | BASE GROUNDED | Positive going | Negative going |
| AC | EMITTER GROUNDED | Positive and <br> Negative going | Positive going ${ }^{1}$ |
| AC | BASE GROUNDED | Positive and <br> Negative going | Negative going |

[^3]
## APPLICATIONS

This part of the Operating Instructions describes the use of the Type 576 to measure some basic parameters of bipolar transistors, field effect transistors, unijunction transistors, silicon controlled rectifiers, signal and rectifier diodes, Zener diodes, and tunnel and back diodes. For each of the devices discussed, this section includes tables of Type 576 control settings required to make an accurate measurement without damaging the device under test. Below each table is a block diagram showing the connections of the collector supply, the step generator and the display amplifiers to the device under test, and a picture of a typical characteristic for the semiconductor type being discussed. Also included is a list of common measurements which may be made on
the given devices with the Type 576 and a brief set of instructions on how to make each of these measurements.

This section has been written with the assumption that the reader is familiar with the operation of the Type 576 as described at the beginning of the Operating Instructions. It is also assumed that the reader is familiar with the parameters being discussed.

BIPOLAR TRANSISTORS
Required Type 576 Control Settings

| Control | Required Setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | COLLECTOR |
| POLARITY | $+(N P N)$ or $-($ PNP $)$ depending on the <br> transistor type |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | Less than maximum power rating of device |
| SMPLITUDE | Current steps |
| PULSSED STEPS | Pressed when using low base current |
| Terminal Selector | Pressed when using high base current |
| OFFSET | EMITTER GROUNDED BASE TERM STEP <br> GEN for common-emitter family |
|  | BASE GROUNDED EMITTER TERM STEP <br> GEN for common-base family | | AID pressed if more than 10 steps are |
| :--- |
| desired |

## Common-Emitter Family



## Some Common Measurements

$\beta$ (Static)
$\beta$ (Small Signal)
$V_{C E}$ (Sat)
${ }^{1} \mathrm{C}$ vs. $V_{\mathrm{BE}}$
${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{CEO}$ and BV CEO

ICES and BVCES

ICER and BVCER

The static forward current transfer ratio (emitter grounded), hFE, is $I C / I_{B}$.
The small-signal short-circuit forward current transfer ratio (emitter grounded), $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{fe}}$, is $\Delta_{\mathrm{C}} / \Delta I_{\mathrm{B}}$. To determine $h_{f e}$ at various points in a family of curves, multiply the vertical separation of two adjacent curves by the $\beta$ OR $g_{m}$ PER DIV readout. To make a more accurate measurement, see steps 69 through 74 of the First Time Operation instructions.

Saturation current and voltage is measured by expanding the display of the saturation region of the device by decreasing the horizontal deflection factor with the HORIZONTAL switch or the DISPLAY OFFSET MAGNIFIER. Saturation current can be adjusted to the desired operating point with the AMPLITUDE switch.

Base-emitter voltage can be measured by setting the HORIZONTAL switch to the BASE range.

Collector-emitter leakage current and collector-emitter breakdown voltage (base open) are measured by setting the Terminal Selector switch to BASE TERM OPEN (OR EXT). For small leakage currents set the MODE switch to LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT). To measure breakdown voltage, increase both the horizontal deflection factor and the collector supply voltage.

Collector-emitter leakage current and collector-emitter breakdown voltage (base shorted to emitter) are measured the same as ICEO and BVCEO except that the Terminal Selector switch is set to BASE TERM SHORT.

Collector-emitter leakage current and collector-emitter breakdown voltage (with a specified resistance between the base terminal and the emitter terminal) are measured the same as ICEO and $B V_{C E O}$ except that a specified resistance is connected between the base terminal and the emitter terminal.

## Common-Base Family



## Some Common Measurements

The small-signal short-circuit forward current transfer ratio (base grounded), hfb, can be measured from the common-base family display but is determined most easily by calculating it from the equation $\alpha=\beta / 1+\beta$.
${ }^{\prime} E B O$ and $B V_{E B O}$

Collector-base leakage current and collector-base breakdown voltage (emitter open) is measured the same as ICEO and BVCEO except that the Terminal Selector switch is set to EMITTER TERM OPEN (OR EXT).

Emitter-base leakage current and emitter-base breakdown voltage (collector open) is measured the same as ${ }^{+} \mathrm{CBO}$ and BV CBO except that the device terminals are inverted in the device testing socket (collector lead in the emitter terminal of the socket and the emitter lead in the collector terminal).

FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS
Required Type 576 Control Settings

| Control | Required Setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | COLLECTOR |
| POLARITY | +(NPN) for N-channel device; -(PNP) for <br> P-channel device |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | Less than maximum power rating of device |
| AMPLITUDE | Voltage Steps |
| STEPS | Pressed |
| Terminal Setector | EMITTER GROUNDED BASE TERM STEP <br> GEN |
| POLARITY INVERT | Enhancement |
| OFFSE T with POLARITY | Released |
| INVERT button pressed | OPPOSE |

Common-Source Family


## Some Common Measurements

gm (Static)
$g_{m}$ (Small Signal)

The static transconductance (source grounded) is $I_{\mathrm{D}} / V_{\mathrm{GS}}$.
The small-signal transconductance (source grounded) is $\Delta I_{D} / \Delta V_{G S}$. To determine $g_{m}$ at various points in a family of curves, multiply the vertical separation of two adjacent curves by the $\beta$ OR $g_{m}$ PER DIV readout. To make a more accurate measurement, see steps 69 through 74 of the First Time Operation instructions.

IDSS
$B V_{G S S}$

Drain-source current with zero $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}$ is measured from the common-source family, with the Terminal Selector switch set to BASE TERM SHORT. It should be measured above the knee of the curve.

Pinch off voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{p}}$ ) can be measured by increasing the depletion voltage with the OFFSET MULT control and the AMPLITUDE switch until the specified pinch-off current is reached by the zero step (zero step only is obtained by pressing SINGLE button). Thus the pinch-off voltage is the setting of the OFFSET MULT control times the setting of the AMPLITUDE switch, to which, for greatest accuracy in the LEAKAGE mode, must be added the error voltage developed between ground and source as per Table 2.3.

Gate-source breakdown voltage with the drain shorted to the source can be measured by putting the gate lead of the device in the drain terminal of the test socket, the source lead in the gate terminal and the drain lead in the source terminal. Set the Terminal Selector switch to BASE TERM SHORT and reverse the collector supply polarity. This measurement should not be made on an insulated-gate device.

## UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTORS

Required Type 576 Control Settings

| Control | Required Setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | COLLECTOR |
| POLARITY | + (NPN) |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | Less than maximum power rating of device |
| AMPLITUDE | Voltage |
| OFFSET | AID |
| STEP FAMILY | OFF (SINGLE) |
| Terminal Selector | BASE TERM STEP GEN |



## Some Common Measurements

The intrinsic standoff ratio is $V_{P}-V_{E_{B}} / V_{B_{2}} V_{B_{1}}$. In measuring $\eta, V_{B_{2}} B_{1}$ is determined by the OFFSET MULT control and the AMPLITUDE switch. $V_{B_{2}} \mathrm{~B}_{1}$ may be measured by setting the HORIZONTAL switch to the BASE range. Vp is determined by applying voltage between the emitter and the base $\boldsymbol{1}_{1}$ terminals using the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control. $V_{P}$ is the voltage at which the emitter-base $\mathbf{1}_{1}$ junction becomes forward biased. $\mathrm{V}_{E B_{1}}$, the turn on voltage of the emitter-base ${ }_{1}$ junction is determined by setting the Terminal Selector switch to BASE TERM OPEN.

The interbase resistance can be measured by placing the base $2_{2}$ lead in the collector terminal of the test socket and the base $\boldsymbol{1}_{1}$ lead in the emitter terminal. Leave the emitter lead at the device open and apply voltage across the two bases with the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control.

## SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS (SCRs)

Required Type 576 Control Settings

| Control | Required Setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | COLLECTOR |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | Less than maximum power rating of device |
| POLARITY | +(NPN) |
| STEPS | Pressed when using low gate voltage or <br> current |
| PULSEDSTEPS | Pressed when using high gate voltage or <br> current |
| Terminal Selector | EMITTER GROUNDED BASE TERM STEP <br> GEN |



Turn-on

Forward Blocking Voltage

## Holding Current

Reverse Blocking Voltage

The gate voltage or current at which the device turns on can be measured by applying a specified voltage between the anode and cathode terminals using the VARIABLE COL. LECTOR SUPPLY control and applying current or voltage steps in small increments to the gate with the AMPLITUDE switch.

To measure the forward blocking voltage, set the Terminal Selector switch to BASE TERM OPEN (or SHORT depending on the specification) and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise until the device switches to its low impedance state. The voltage at which switching occurs is the forward blocking voltage.

Holding current is measured in the same manner as forward blocking voltage. Holding current is the minimum current conducted by the device, while operating in its low impedance state, without turning off.

The reverse blocking voltage is measured the same way as the forward blocking voltage except that the POLARITY switch is set to -(PNP).

SIGNAL DIODES AND RECTIFYING DIODES
Required Type 576 Control Settings

| Control | Required Setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | COLLECTOR |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | Less than maximum power rating of device |
| POLARITY | $+($ NPN |
| Terminal Selector | EMITTER GROUNDED |



Some Common Measurements

IF and VF
$I_{R}$ and $V_{R}$

To measure forward current and voltage, put the cathode of the diode in the emitter terminal of the test socket and the anode of the diode in the collector terminal. Apply voltage to the device with the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control.

Current and voltage in the reverse direction are measured in the same manner as in the forward direction except that the POLARITY switch is set to -(PNP). For measurements of small amounts of reverse current, set the MODE switch to LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT).

## ZENER DIODES

Required Type 576 Control Settings

| Control | Required Setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | COLLECTOR |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | Less than maximum power rating of device |
| POLARITY | - (PNP) |
| Terminal Selector | EMITTER GROUNDED |



## Some Common Measurements

$V_{Z}$ and $I_{R}$
$I_{F}$ and $V_{F}$

To measure Zener voltage or reverse current, put the cathode of the diode in the emitter terminal of the test socket and the anode of the diode in the collector terminal. Apply voltage to the device with the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control. For a more accurate measurement of Zener voltage, see steps 42 through 46 of the First Time Operation instructions. For measurements of small amounts of reverse current, set the MODE switch to LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT).

Current and voltage in the forward direction are measured in the same manner as in the reverse direction except that the POLARITY switch is set to $+($ NPN ). For a display of currents and voltages in both directions, set the POLARITY switch to AC.

TUNNEL DIODES AND BACK DIODES
Required Type 576 Control Settings

| Control | Required Setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | COLLECTOR |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | Less than maximum power rating of device |
| POLARITY | + (NPN) |
| Terminal Selector | EMITTER GROUNDED |



## Some Common Measurements

IF and $V_{F}$
$I_{R}$ and $V_{R}$

To measure the forward current and voltage characteristics of a tunnel diode or a back diode, such as the peak point and valley point currents and voltages, put the cathode of the diode in the emitter terminal of the test socket and the anode of the diode in the collector terminal. Apply voltage to the device with the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control. For most accurate measurements of peak and valley points, use the magnified display offset as described in steps 42 through 46 of the First Time Operation instructions.

Current and voltage in the reverse direction are measured in the same manner as in the forward direction except that the POLARITY switch is set to -(PNP). For a display of currents and voltages in both directions, set the POLARITY switch to AC.

## 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.

# SECTION 3 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION 

## General

This discussion of the Type 576 internal operation is divided into two parts: Block diagram description and circuit description. The block diagram description discusses the functions of the major circuits within the instrument, using the overall block diagram. The circuit description provides a detailed description of all the major circuits and the signal switching within the instrument.

It is suggested that the block diagrams and schematics which have been included in this manual be referred to while reading this circuit description. Individual block diagrams and simplified schematics of most of the major circuits and signal switching accompany the text of this section. An overall block diagram of the instrument, showing all the major circuits and a simplified version of the signal switching, is provided in the diagrams section at the back of the manual. Also in the diagram sections are complete schematics of all the circuitry within the Type 576 which include component part numbers and values.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Type 576 is a static and dynamic semiconductor tester which displays and allows measurement of static and dynamic semiconductor characteristics obtained under simulated operating conditions. The collector supply circuit and the step generator produce operating voltages and currents which are applied to the device under test. The display amplifiers measure the effects of these applied conditions. The tests result in curves of transistor, diode, and other semiconductor device characteristics traced on the face of a CRT.

The collector supply circuit produce full-wave rectified sine waves which may be either positive-going or negative-going or unrectified sine waves, depending on the position of the POLARITY switch. The amplitude of the signal can be varied from 0 to 1500 volts as determined by the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control. The Collector Supply output is applied to the collector (or equivalent) terminal of the device under test.

The step generator produces ascending steps of current or voltage at a normal rate of one step for each half-sine wave of the collector supply. The amount of current or voltage per step is controlled by the AMPLITUDE switch and the total number of steps is controlled by the NUMBER OF STEPS switch. The Step Generator output may be applied to either the base or the emitter (or equivalent) terminals of the device under test.

The display amplifiers are connected to the device under test. These amplifiers measure the effects of the collector supply and the step generator on the device under test, amplify the measurements, and apply the resulting voltages to the deflection plates of the CRT. The sensitivities of these amplifers are controlled by the VERTICAL CURRENT/DIV switch and the HORIZONTAL VOLTS/DIV switch.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The following discussion provides a detailed circuit description of all the major circuits within the Type 576 and the Standard Test Fixture. This description explains the operation of the various circuits within the instrument, and the voltages and waveforms which can be expected from them. Discussion of basic electronics and simple electronic circuits will be kept at a minimum.

## Collector Supply

The collector supply circuit produces an unrectified sine wave or a full-wave rectified sine wave with a peak amplitude which may be varied from 0 to 1500 volts peak in four ranges. The initial voltage for the collector supply comes from variable auto-transformer T300 (see Fig. 3-1) which has a source voltage of 115 volts AC . The output of T 300 is connected to the primary of sweep transformer T301 and is controlled by the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY VOLTS control and varies from 0 to 115 voits. The MAX PEAK VOLTS switch allows the choice of four collector sweep voltage ranges by choosing pairs of transformer taps from the secondary of T301. The voltage from these taps is rectified by one of two diode bridge rectifier assemblies: the 500 volt assembly for the 15, 75 and 350 volt ranges and the 2 kilovolt assembly for the 1500 volt range.

The 500 volt rectifier assembly is used either as a center tapped full-wave rectifier or a bridge rectifier depending on the connection of the current return input to the collector supply. The current return comes from the non-grounded side of the current sensing resistor. Since the voltage level of the current return input is dependent on the current flowing through the current sensing resistor, the collector supply can be considered to be floating. For the 15 volt or 75 volt ranges, the current return is connected to the center tap of the sweep transformer secondary. In this case only two diodes of the 500 volt rectifier assembly are used as a full-wave rectifier. For the 350 volt range, the current return goes to the bridge rather than the center tap of the transformer. In this case, the whole 500 volt


Fig. 3-1. Simplified schematic of collector supply circuit.
rectifier assembly is used for rectification. Operation in the 1500 volt range is similar to operation in the 350 volt range except that the 2 kilovolt bridge is used for rectification.

The POLARITY switch (see the Collector Supply schematic) allows the choice of three different sweep outputs from the collector supply by changing the output connections on the rectifier bridges. The possible outputs are positive-going $+(\mathrm{NPN})$ or negative-going -(PNP) full-wave rectifed sine waves or unrectified sine-waves (AC). In all cases the peak amplitude of the collector sweep is controlled by the VAR1ABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control and the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.

The MODE switch allows the choice of two different Collector Supply outputs: the normal collector sweep as has been previously mentioned and a DC cóllector voltage output. When the MODE switch is set to DC (ANTILOOP) or LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT) the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch picks one of four resistor-capacitor combinations which is connected between the collector sweep output and the current return input. The purpose of these capacitors is to hold the collector sweep voltage at a constant DC level set by the VARIABLE COLLEC-

TOR SUPPLY control. This holding is done by charging the capacitor up to maximum peak voltage as set by the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control and keeping them charged with the repetitive collector sweep. The result of charging these holding capacitors is a dot on the CRT rather than the normal sweep.

In series with the collector sweep are series resitors R345 through R355. The interconnected MAX PEAK VOLTS and PEAK POWER WATTS switches add these resistors in series according to the amount of peak collector current desired. The amount of this current is determined by the maximum power dissipation rating of the device under test.

## Looping

There is a certain amount of non-discrete capacitance associated with the collector supply which causes an effect known as looping. Part of this undesired capacitance is stray capacitance, which provides an AC current path between the coilector supply and chassis ground. The transformer and the guard box also exhibit some undesired capacitance between the guard box potential (common return point connected to guard


Fig. 3-2. (A) Undesired capacitance causing looping; (B) Looping compensation.
box) and chassis ground. Fig. 3-2A shows that these two capacitances form a divider from $A C$ current, the center of the divider being connected to the vertical amplifier.

During transitions of the collector sweep, some current will be transmitted by this undesired capacitance, bypassing the device under test. This current, however, is sensed by the vertical amplifier along with the collector current and causes the reading of collector current on the CRT to be incorrect. When the collector sweep rises, the undesired current will start positive and decrease to zero as the collector sweep reaches its peak. As the sweep falls, the stray current will go negative. The result on the CRT is a loop instead of a single line to represent the curve of $I_{c}$ vs $V_{C E}$.

## Looping Compensation

The LOOPING COMPENSATION adjustment, C343 (see Fig. 3-2B and the Collector Supply schematic), H.F. NOISE REJECTION adjustment C341 and R414 through R418 (see the Display Sensitivity Switching schematic) have been added to the circuitry as compensation for the stray and guard box capacitance previously discussed. In general, these adjustments will
not compensate for device capacitance. This added capacitance forms a new capacitive divider which transmits AC current to the vertical amplifier in opposition to the current transmitted by the undesired capacitance. This opposing current, therefore, nulis the effect of the undesired capacitance which causes looping. In adjusting these added capacitors, C343 is adjusted to compensate for looping current transmitted from the collector sweep to ground, and C341 is adjusted to compensate for high frequency noise coming in on the line.

Another source of looping current is unbalance in the sweep transformer. As has been discussed in the collector supply circuit description, the sweep transformer is sometimes used in a full-wave rectifier arrangement. This method of transformer operation requires that the transformer be balanced about the center tap. LOOPING BALANCE adjustment C301 is adjusted to equalize the capacitance on both sides of the transformer center tap.

When the transformer is used in bridge operation, the voltage at one end is held essentially constant, and the transformer operates unbalanced. In this case, the transformer capacitance is added to the stray capacitance found between
the Collector Supply and ground. 350 V and 1500 V LOOPING COMP adjustment C 339 has been added between the transformer center tap and the junction of C343 and C341, for bridge operation of the Collector Supply to compensate for unbalanced operation of the transformer.

## Interlock

The Type 576 has an interlock system designed to protect the user of the instrument from potentially dangerous voltages which may appear at the Collector terminals of the Standard Test Fixture. The interlock system is shown on the Collector Supply schematic in Section 8.

Coil K323 enables or disables the Collector Supply output through $\mathrm{K} 323 \cdot \mathrm{~B}$, enabling it when the coil is energized. The coil is always energized when the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch is set to 15 . When this switch is set to the 75,350 or 1500 positions, one side of the coil is opened and the Collector Supply is diabled. The yellow COLLECTOR SUPPLY VOLTAGE DISABLED light is turned on through K323-A. In order to enable the Collector Supply under these conditions, the Protective Box must be put in place on the Standard Text Fixture and the lid closed. With the lid closed, High Voltage interlock switch SW360 is closed and +12.5 volts is applied through the red DANGEROUS VOLTAGE light, B360, to coil K 323 , thus enabling the Collector Supply. With the coil now activated, the COLLECTOR SUPPLY VOLTAGE DISABLED light is turned off.

The COLLECTOR SUPPLY VOLTAGE DISABLED light may also be turned on if thermal cutout TK346 becomes open. TK346 opens whenever the internal heat in the instrument becomes hot enough to damage the collector supply or the readout.

## Step Generator

The purpose of the step generator is to present a discrete level of current or voltage to the base or emitter (or equivalent terminals) of the device under test for each sweep, or change of direction of sweep, of the collector supply. These discrete levels are generated in the form of ascending steps which have a calibrated current or voltage separation.

The step generator circuit consists of four major sections: the clock, the counter, the digital-to-analog converter, and the pulsed steps operation section. The clock circuit produces negative-going clock pulses which determine the rate and phase, with respect to the collector supply, of the Step Generator output. The counter circuit counts these clock pulses and transforms each count into a digital code which controls
the digital-to-analog converter. The digital-to-analog converter transforms the digital code into analog current which is summed at a current summing node and transmitted to the step amplifier. The pulsed steps operation circuit provides a variation of the Step Generator output where short duration pulsed steps rather than normal steps are generated.

Logic. The clock circuit, the counter circuit and a portion of the digital-to-analog circuit are digital circuits which make use of transistors and integrated circuits in digital configurations. The most convenient method of describing and understanding digital circuitry is through a logic description rather than a detailed circuit description. In order to make this description understandable by a wider range of readers, a simplified logic description, using high and low rather than true and false, has been utilized. A knowledge of basic logic symbols and truth tables will help in understanding this description.

Simplified schematics of each of these circuits are shown in Figs. 3-5, 3-6 and 3-7. Pertinent information such as internal logic diagrams, truth tables, timing charts and descriptions of operation are given in Fig. 8-1 at the beginning of the Diagrams section, for all the logic devices used in the Step Generator circuit. Logic level information for these logic devices is shown in blue on the Step Generator schematic. Familiarity with the logic symbols and related truth tables of these logic devices will greatly aid in understanding the following description.

Clock. Sine waves produced at line frequency by transformer T701 provide the timing source for the clock (see the Step Generator schematic). Transformer T701, steering diodes D1-D2 and D10-D11, and trigger generators U3A-U3B and U3CU3D operate together to produce low level pulses at the inputs of U22A. Using U3A-U3B as an example, each time the transformer voltage at the anode of D1 crosses zero going negative, D1 will turn off and D2 will turn on. When D2 is conducting, the voltage at the pin 1 input of U3A is held at a low voltage level. Since the other input to U3A, pin 2, is held at a high voltage level by voltage divider R4-R5, this low causes a high to appear at the output of U3A (see Fig. 8-1 at the beginning of the Diagrams section for truth table of inverted input OR gate). This high is inverted by U3B and the resulting low is applied to the pin 1 input of U22A. This low output produced by the trigger generator continues until C5 charges to a high voltage level as determined by divider R4-R5. When the voltage at D1 crosses through zero going positive, D1 turns on and D2 turns off. With D2 off, both inputs to U3A are high, the output goes low and the output of U3B goes high. This is the quiescent state of the trigger generator. Trigger generator U3D-U3C operates the same as U3B-U3A except that the additional input at pin 9 of U3C allows the trigger generator to be inhibited when a low is applied to it.


Fig. 3-4. Logic diagram, Pulse Timing chart for Step Generator Ciock circuit.

Transformer T701 (see Fig. 3-4) is center tapped, causing the voltages at its outputs to be equal and opposite. The two trigger generators are triggered by T701, therefore, operate in opposite phase, producing alternate low level pulses at their outputs. Since T701 is in phase with the Collector Supply output, a pulse is generated by one of the trigger generators at the start of each collector sweep (assuming +NPN or -PNP polarity). ZERO CROSS adjustment R8 allows adjustment of the trigger level of the trigger generators.

With the NORM RATE button pressed, low pulses from the trigger generator are inverted to U22A and transmitted to norm pulse gate U22B. The pin 5 input to U22B is normally held high. A high at its other input, therefore, produces a low at its output. This low is applied to U22C, which produces a high level clock pulse to be applied to the counter circuit. With the NORM RATE button pressed, the rate of production of clock pulses (and therefore the step generator rate) is 120 pulses/second (assuming a 60 Hz line frequency) which is the normal collector supply rate.

High level output pulses from U22A are also applied to the base of Q23 (shown on the Step Generator schematic), the input to the delay circuit. This circuit generates clock pulses at the normal rate, but delayed (with respect to the start of each normal clock pulse) by a delay time equal to half the time duration between normal clock pulses. This delay circuit is triggered each time a high is produced at the output of U22A. This high turns on Q23, which pulls down on the base of Q30, turning it off. Since Q23 is pulling down on one side of C26, the other side begins charging. It continues to charge until a high enough voltage is reached to again turn on Q30. When Q30 turns on, a low level is produced at its collector, which is differentiated by C33 and R33 into a negative-going spike and applied to the input of inverter U33A. The result of this low at the input of U33A is a high at its output, and thus a high-level delayed pulse at the pin 13 input of U22D. The delay time of the half-step delay circuit is controlled by DELAY adjustment R24, which controls the charge time of C26. R24 is adjusted for a delay time equal to half the duration of a normal step (about $4167 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ). Delayed clock pulses, therefore, occur coincident with the peak of the Collector Supply output. SW27 lengthens the delay time of this circuit to $5000 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ when T 701 is operated with a 50 Hz line frequency.

The clock circuit has two sources of clock pulses, the output of U22A and the output of the delay circuit. The various step generator rates are produced by inhibiting some of the clock pulses from these two sources from being summed by U22C. Three devices control the transmission of clock pulses through the circuit: Trig Gen Gate U20C, Norm Pulse Gate U22B and Delayed Pulse Gate U22D.

When the NORM RATE button is pressed, pin 9 of U3C is held high, enabling trigger generator U3D-U3C. A high is also applied to pin 5 of U22B, allowing the clock pulses from U22A
to be transmitted to pin 9 of U22C. A low is applied to pin 12 of U22D, inhibiting the delayed clock pulse. When the .5X RATE button is pressed, the circuit operates as described for normal operation except that both inputs of U20C are held high, which holds pin 9 of U3C low and inhibits trigger generator U3C-U3D. The result is a step generator rate of half the normal rate, 60 steps/second (assuming a 60 Hz line frequency). Pressing the 2 X RATE button causes normal operation of the circuit, except that a high is applied to pin 12 of U22D, allowing the delayed clock pulses to be applied to pin 10 of U22C. The step generator rate in this case is 240 steps/second. When both the 2 X RATE and the .5X RATE buttons are pressed, the normal clock pulses are inhibited by a low at pin 5 of U22B and the delayed clock pulses are transmitted to U22C. In this case the Step Generator rate is normal, but the steps occur out of phase with the normal steps by the delay time of the delay circuit.

Counter. When the clock circuit generates a clock pulse, it is counted by the counter (see Fig. 3-5). The counter counts clock pulses until it reaches a preset number, then resets and begins counting again. Each time the counter counts, it changes a four-bit binary code which is applied to the digital-to-analog converter.

U70 is a divide-by- 16 counter with the outputs of all four of its internal flip-flops utilized (see Fig. 3-5). A negative pulse at the pin 14 input of U70 causes a count to be recorded by the flip-flops. In recording a count, the flip-flops assume high or low states according to a $1-2-4-8$ binary code. A high state represents the presence of either a $1,2,4$ or 8 . A low state represents a 0 . Output terminals $12,9,8$ and 11 of U70 represent 1 , 2,4 and 8 respectively. By connecting pin 8 and pin 11 of U70 to U72D through inverters, the 1-2-4-8 code of the U70 outputs is modified to a 1-2-4-4 code. The truth table in Table 3-1 shows the state of each modified counter output for successive counts counted by U70 up to 11. Whenever U70 is reset, it returns to the zero count state with lows on all the outputs.

The counter may be reset after from 1 to 10 steps have been produced. The NUMBER OF STEPS switch determines on which clock pulse the counter is reset. This switch presets the inputs to U75, so that when the counter has counted the desired number of clock pulses, a high is generated at pins 2 and 3 of U70, resetting the counter. This high is generated when a high appears at the output of reset trigger generator U75. U75 consists of four inverted input OR gates whose outputs are connected to a 4 -input AND gate. One input of each inverted input OR gate is connected through an inverter to an output of the modified counter. The other input is connected to a section of the NUMBER OF STEPS switch. When a low appears on one input of each inverted input OR gate of U75, all four inputs to the U75 AND gate will be low and a high reset pulse is produced at the output. This condition of having at least one low on each inverted input OR gate of U75 is typically obtained by first setting lows on some of the inverted input OR gates through the NUMBER OF STEPS switch. The counter then counts until lows are produced by the modified counter output at the inverted input OR gates without preset lows. When no preset lows are applied to U75, the counter is reset when it


Fig. 3-5. Block diagram of counter and reset logic.
reaches the eleventh step $(1+2+4+4=11)$ when all modified counter outputs are low. It shouid be noted that the clock pulse which causes the counter to be reset is always one clock pulse more than the number selected by the NUMBER OF STEPS switch. The time duration from the point at which this extra clock pulse is counted by the counter to the point when the counter is reset is so short that the extra step never appears at the Step Generator output.

The high at the output of U75 is inverted by U33B (see the Step Generator Schematic) and again by U69C, producing a reset high at pin 2 and 3 of U70. U71D and C81 stretch the reset high to a long-enough duration to assure that the counter is reset.

The state of pin 2 of clock pulse enable U69A determines whether clock pulses are applied to the pin 14 input of $U 70$. When the STEP FAMILY REP button is pressed, a low is applied to pin 5 of U69B, causing pin 2 of U69A to be held permanently high. In this state of U69A, all clock pulses applied to its pin 1 input are inverted, and become counter triggers. When the STEP FAMILY SINGLE button is pressed, a momentary low is applied to pin 5 of U69B which goes high as C78 charges. This momentary low enables U69A until one step family has been generated. When the reset high causes pin 4 of U69B to go high, a low is produced at the pin 2 input of U69A. This low inhibits clock pulses from being transmitted past U69A.

Digital-to-Analog Converter. The outputs of them modified counter are connected to the digital-to-analog converter. The purpose of this circuit is to convert the modified counter output code into analog current which is applied to the step ampiifier input. The digital-to-analog converter consists of a set of current setting resistor pairs and four sets of current steering diodes.

TABLE 3-1

## Normal and Modified Counter Output Codes

| Count | Normal Code |  |  |  | Modified Code |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pins on U70 |  |  | Pins on U70 |  |  |  | U72D |
|  | 12 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| 0 | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 1 | H | L | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 2 | L | H | L | L | L | H | L | L |
| 3 | H | H | L | L | H | H | L | L |
| 4 | L | L | H | L | L | L | L | H |
| 5 | H | L | H | L | H | L | L | H |
| 6 | L | H | H | L | L | H | L | H |
| 7 | H | H | H | L | H | H | L | H |
| 8 | L | L | L | H | L | L | H | H |
| 9 | H | L | L | H | H | L | H | H |
| 10 | L | H | L | H | L | H | H | H |
| 11 | H | H | L | H | H | H | H | H |

The digital-to-analog converter conducts a constant amount of current, the amount of which is set by current setting resistor pairs R54-R55, R57-R58, R60-R61 and R63-R64 (see Fig. 3-6). Each resistor pair conducts a discrete amount of current which is a multiple of the modified counter code: one increment of current conducted by R54-R55, two increments by R57-R58, four by R60-R61 and four by R63-R64. Each increment of current causes one step to be generated at the Step Generator output.

Another set of current paths is provided by diodes D54, D57, D60 and D63. These diodes provide current paths between the current summing node (at the cathode of D83)


Fig. 3-6. Simplified schematic of Digital-To-Analog Converter.

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and the current setting resistor pairs. It is these current paths which cause step current to be conducted by the step amplifier input. Whenever a high appears at one of the modified counter outputs, its associated steering diodo off and the current conducted by its associated resistor pair is conducted by the step amplifier input.

The amount of current conducted by the step amplifier input is a function of the modified counter output and may be determined by adding the currents conducted by each resistor pair associated with a modified counter output which is high. For example, if five counts have been recorded by the counter, highs appear at the cathodes of D70 and D72. The current applied to the step amplifier input is, therefore, one increment by R54-R55 plus four increments by R60-R6I, totalling 5 increments. Thus five counts recorded by the counter results in five increments of analog current conducted by the step amplifier input. The 1-2.4-4 modified counter code is designed so that the step current conducted by the step amplifier input increases by one increment for each clock pulse counted by the counter (until the counter resets). ZERO STEP adjustment R97 controls the level of the zero step (with zero offset) by adjusting the quiescent current through D82 and D83.

Steering diodes D66, D67, D68 and D69 provide current paths for the currents conducted by R55, R58, R61 and R64, respectively, whenever the STEP MULT . $1 \times$ button is pressed. With the STEP MULT . $1 \times$ button pressed D55, D58, D61 and D64 are reverse biased.) These new current paths reduce the amount of current per increment which may be conducted by the step amplifier input by a factor of 10 . The result is that the step amplitude is reduced to one-tenth its normal value.

The fourth set of steering diodes, D41, D42, D43 and D44 is used only when the step generator is operating in the pulsed mode. In all other cases, their cathodes are held high and they have no effect on the current applied to the step amplifier input.

The current summing node sums current from R95 as well as the digital-to-analog converter. The zero step level may be offset either in the direction which steps are ascending or in the opposite direction of ascent as determined by the DC current conducted by R95. If offset in the direction of the steps is desired, the AID OFFSET button is pressed. This allows positive voltage to be applied to the base of Q90 using the OFFSET MULT control, which raises the emitter voltage of 093 and causes additional current to be conducted through R95. When the OPPOSE OFFSET button is pressed, negative voltage is applied to the base of Q90 using the OFFSET MULT control, which causes current to be conducted through R95 in the opposite direction. OPPOSE OFFSET adjustment R85 and AID OFFSET adjustment R86 adjusts the offset level of the steps when the OPPOSE OFFSET and AID OFFSET buttons are pressed, respectively.

Pulsed Step Mode. When one of the PULSED STEPS buttons is pressed, the Step Generator output steps are reduced to short pulses. These pulsed steps are obtained by inhibiting the digital-to-analog converter for all but $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ or $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ of each step.

The digital-to-analog converter is inhibited by pressing either the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ or the $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS button (see the Step Generator schematic). Pressing one of these buttons turns Q41 on and provides current paths for the resistor pairs through D41, D42, D43 and D44. The digital-to-analog converter is inhibited in this state because no step current is available to be conducted by the step amplifior input, regardless of the condition of the modified counter output. The digital-to-analog converter remains inhibited until a negative-going trigger from the collector of Q30 reverse biases D39 and turns off Q41. With Q41 off, its collector goes high, turning on Q36 and reverse biasing stecring diodes D41, D42, D43 and D44. The digital-to-analog converter is now enabled and free to produce a step in the manner described previously. The duration of the step is controlled by the charge time of C35. With Q36 on, its collector holds one side of C35 at about ground, allowing the other side to be charged through R39 (and R37 when the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ button is pressed). C35 charges until D39 is forward biased and Q41 again turns on. With Q41 on, Q36 is turned off and the digital-to-analog converter is again inhibited by the steering diodes D41, D42, D43 and D44.

Since each pulsed step is triggered by a negative-going trigger from the delay circuit, the pulsed steps always appear at the peak of the Collector Supply output. When the step generator is operating in the pulsed step mode, the $2 \times$ RATE button is inhibited.

When Q41 is turned on, Q46 is turned off, which also turns off Q 52 . The collector of O 52 is connected to the grid of the CRT, V897 (see the CRT Circuit schematic). When Q52 turns off, its collector voltage goes negative, causing the intensity of the CRT display to be reduced. The display intensity remains reduced until Q41 turns off, allowing Q46 and Q52 to turn on. The CRT display in the pulsed step mode is, therefore, intensified only when a pulsed step occurs.

The Collector Supply schematic shows that when either the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ or the $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS button is pressed, K320 is energized and the Collector Supply operates in its DC mode. It also shows, that if the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS buttons are pressed together, $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ pulsed steps are generated and the collector supply operates in its normal mode (K320 is not energized).

## Step Amplifier

The step amplifier transforms the output of the step generator into current or voltage steps of various amplitudes to be applied to the device under test. The AMPLITUDE switch, which is part of this circuit, determines the amplitude of the steps. The circuit consists of a current to voltage converter, an inverter and a differential output
amplifier. The output amplifier has two modes of operation, one producing current steps and the other producing voltage steps.

The output of the Step Generator, which may be from one to ten current steps of $350 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ per step plus from one to ton stcps of offset, is applicd to the base of Q105A (see the Step Amplifier schematic). Q105A together with Q105B form a difforential amplifier. As the base current of Q105A is decreasod, the collector current of Q105B increases, raising the voltage at the base of 0110 . Each current step at the base of Q105A, therefore, causes a positive voltage step at the base of Q110 which is amplified and inverted by Q110. Part of the output of Q110 is transmitted through R113, R112 and C112 creating regative feedback at the base of Q105A. R113 adjusts the feedback gain of current to voltage amplifier Q105 and Q110 for an output at the collector of Q110 of negative-going steps with amplitudes of $1 / 2$ volt $/$ step.

Q117 and Q122 have been added to the current to voltage amplifier circuit to slow down the voltage transition from the level of the last step generated to the zero step level, in cases where this transition may cause damage to the device under test. When the preset number of steps has been produced at the Q110 output, a rapid transition occurs as the step returns to its starting point. This transition, when applied to the base of a transistor, rapidly turns it off. If a transistor is turned off in this manner when its collector is at a high level, a high inductive voltage kick will be produced in the collector supply transformer. Such an inductive voltage kick may be large enough to damage the transistor.

This circuit operates either when the $2 \times$ RATE button is pressed or when the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and $80 \mu$ s PULSED STEPS buttons are pressed together. In this case the emitter circuit of Q122 is opened, turning the transistor off. The source of FET Q117 is held at -11.3 volts by divider R116-D115-R108. When Q122 turns off, divider R119-R120-R121 sets the voltage at the gate of Q117 at -10.3 volts, turning the FET on. With Q 117 on, its drain is held at about -11.3 volts, providing a constant voltage on the side of C114 connected to Q117. By holding one side of C114 at constant voltage and transmitting the output of Q110 across the other side, C114 becomes an integrator. The voltage transition of the Q110 output from the level of its last step to the starting level is, therefore, slowed down by integrator C114. When Q122 is turned on (normal or 0.5 times rate or DC mode), Q117 is held off by having about -34 volts at its gate. In this case, the current through R117 controls the voltage on Q117 side of C114, which moves up and down with changes in the output of Q110. C114, therefore, has little effect on the output of Q110 and causes no slowing of the voltage transition.

When relay K101A is in the - position, the output of Q110 is transmitted through inverter circuit Q130A and B and Q133 and inverted before it is applied to the output
amplifier. The inverter is identical in operation to the current to voltage amplifier described previously. Since the input resistance (R125) and the feedback resistance (R137) are equal, the gain of the inverter is 1 . INVERT ZERO adjustment R127 sets the voltage at the base of Q130A so that the initial level is the same for the non-inverted steps and the inverted steps.

The position of relay K 101 A is controlled by the COLLECTOR SUPPLY POLARITY switch, the STEP-OFFSET POLARITY INVERT button and the Terminal Selector switch in conjunction with the step generator polarity logic (see the Step Amplifier schematic). U33C and D, U72A, B and $C$ form a coincidence gate. See Table 3-2 for a truth table of this gate. The output at pin 6 of U72B causes Q101 to turn on and off, thus switching relay K101A between + and -. If a high appears at the output of U72B, K101A switches to the - position and if a low appears, it remains in the + state. The inputs to $\cup 33 C$ and $D$ and to U72A and $C$ are controlled by the voltage levels on connectors T and S as shown in Table 3-2. Setting the Terminal Selector switch to EMITTER TERM STEP GEN has the same effect on the voltage level of connector $T$ as pressing the POLARITY INVERT button. If the POLARITY INVERT button is pressed, however, the Terminal Selector switch has no effect on the voltage level at connector $T$ and vice versa.

TABLE 3-2

Step Generator Polarity Logic

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COLLECTOR } \\ & \text { SUPPLY } \\ & \text { POLARITY } \\ & \hline \hline \end{aligned}$ | POLARITY INVERT | Connectors |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pin } 6 \\ & \text { U72B } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | T | S |  |
| AC | Pressed | H | L | H |
| $A C$ | Not Pressed | H | H | L |
| +(NPN) | Pressed | H | L | H |
| +(NPN) | Not Pressed | H | H | L |
| -(PNP) | Pressed | L | L | L |
| -(PNP) | Not Pressed | L | H | H |

Output Amplifier. The step output amplifier transforms the output steps of the current to voltage amplifier (or inverter) into current or voltage steps of various amplitudes as determined by the AMPLITUDE switch. It is basically a differential amplifier with separate feedback to each input. The negative input side of the amplifier controls the amplitude of the output steps. The positive input side of the amplifier provides either current regulation or a constant operating level. To obtain current steps (see Fig. 3-7A), the gain of the negative side of the differential amplifier is set for an output of 1 volt per step. This output is then transmitted through a variable resistance in series, the current setting resistors. With the constant voltage per step relationship across the current setting resistors, the current per step output can be varied by changing this resistance in series. To obtain voltage steps, the input resistance to the nega-


Fig. 3-7. Block diagram of Step Output Amplifier: (A) Current Mode; (B) Voltage Mode.
tive input, the voltage setting resistors, is changed, thus varying the feedback gain of that side of the differential amplifier. In this manner voltage steps of various amplitudes are obtained.

Current Mode. Input to the negative side of the differential comparator, at the base of Q150A, is always through VOLTAGE SETTING RESISTORS R141 through R145. In the current mode, this input resistance is set at $3.01 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (R141) for all current positions of the AMPLITUDE switch. When $1 / 2$ volt steps are applied to the base of Q150A through R141, they are inverted, applied to the base of Q164 and inverted again. The steps are then transmitted through emitter follower Q169 to the bases of Q172 and Q176. Depending on the position of relay contacts K102B and K102C, either Q172 and Q180 or Q176 and Q184 are turned on. If, for example, K102B and K102C are in the + positions, signifying positive-going steps out, Q176 and Q184 are on the Q172 and Q180 are off. In this case the input to Q 176 is negative-going steps. They are inverted by 0176 and the resulting positive-going steps are transmitted through emitter follower Q184 to the negative side of the floating 50 -volt supply. Each time a positive step occurs at the negative side of the 50 -volt supply, the supply
is pushed up by the amount of the step. The positive side of the 50 -volt supply is connected to both the feedback resistors and the input to the current setting resistors, so that each time the 50 -volt supply is raised by a step, the voltage at this connecting point is also raised by the amount of the step. Due to the presence of the 50 -volt supply, the voltage at the input to the current setting resistors is offset by 50 volts. To compensate for this offset, 50 volts of opposing offset is added to the input of the current setting resistors through relay K102A. If K102B and K102C are in their positions, Q172 and Q180 are on and Q176 and Q184 are off. In this case negative-going steps are applied to the positive side of the 50 -volt supply and negative-going steps appear at the input to the current setting resistors.

The output of the negative side of the differential amplifier at either K102B or K102C is fed back to the base of Q150A through feedback resistor R194. Since R194 is $6.04 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and the input resistance, $R 141$, is $3.01 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ the feedback gain of this circuit is 2 . For a half volt per step input, the resulting output of the negative side of the differential amplifier (as seen by the input to CURRENT SETTING RESISTORS R197 through R216) is steps of one volt per step, the zero level being at ground. (If offset has been
added in the step generator circuit, the zero step level may range from 0 to 10 volts.)

The output end of the current setting resistors is connected through the device under test to ground. When voltage steps of 1 volt per step are applied between the input end of the current setting resistors and ground, current steps of variable amplitude flow through the device under test. The current amplitude of the steps is determined by AMPLITUDE switch SW195 (see Step Generator Switching schematic), which chooses various combinations of resistors R197 through R216.

In order to obtain calibrated current steps, the voltage across the current setting resistors must be held at 1 volt per step. The voltage at the output, however, may vary by the amount of the turn-on voltage of the device under test thus altering the current per step output of the step generator. To compensate for this turn-on voltage, any variation from ground of voltage at the input to the device under test is transmitted through the +1 amplifier to the positive side of the differential amplifier. This starts a regulating process which causes the voltage at the input to the current setting resistors to move in the same direction as the turn-on voltage at the output, thus nullifying its effect.

The +1 amplifier is made up of paraphase amplifier Q229A and B, constant current sources Q233 and Q226, and emitter followers Q235 and Q241. In the current mode, any voltage at the input of the device under test is transmitted through R220 to the high impedance gate input to Q229B. If, for example, this variation is a rise in voltage at the gate input, it will be accompanied by a rise in voltage at the drain of Q229A, due to the paraphase operation of Q229A and B. Raising the voltage at the Q229A drain raises the base of emitter follower Q235, and thus the base of emitter follower Q241. As the emitter of Q241 follows its base up, it pulls the voltage at the gate of Q229A up so that it is equal to the voltage at the gate of Q 229 B . This rise in voltage at the gate of Q229A is then transmitted to the base of Q 150 B (positive side of the differential amplifier) through feedback resistors R243 and R244. The +1 amplifier, therefore, transmits any voltage variation from the input to the device under test to the input to the base of Q150B with no change in amplitude or polarity. In performing this task, the +1 amplifier provides the voltage variation with a high impedance input and a low impedance output. When the rise in voltage at the base of Q150B has been transmitted to the input to the current setting resistors, it compensates for voltage variations at the input to the device under test holding the voltage across the current setting resistors at 1 volt per step. AMP BAL adjustment R224 adjusts the DC balance of paraphase amplifier O229, and also compensates for unbalance in Q150. OUTPUT $Z$ adjustment R243 adjusts the output impedance of the step amplifier.

Relay K101B and Q248 or Q250 are used to limit the voltage which may be applied to a device under test in the reverse direction using opposing offset. If, for example,
positive going steps are to be applied to the device under test, K101B is in the + position. If negative offset is applied to the device under test by pushing the OPPOSE button and turning the OFFSET MULT control clockwise, the step generator will attempt to conduct negative current at the input to the device under test. In doing this, the voltage at the input to the device under test and thus the voltage at the Q 229 B gate input is driven down. When the voltage goes approximately 2 volts below ground, Q248 turns on. With 0248 on, the negative-going voltage steps at the base of Q150A are limited, thus limiting the output of the output amplifier (the input to the device under test) to about 2 volts. This amount of voltage should not damage a device under test.

Voltage Mode. Voltage steps are obtained from the output amplifier in a manner similar to that used to obtain current steps. For voltage steps, however, the VOLTAGE SETTING RESISTORS are changed to obtain the various voltage amplitudes, rather than the CURRENT SETTING RESISTORS (which are held constant in the voltage mode). Also since it is not desirable to regulate the voltage at the input to the CURRENT SETTING RESISTORS in the voltage mode, the feedback to the positive side of the differential amplifier through the +1 amplifier is disconnected and the input to the +1 amplifier is connected to ground. The base of Q150B is, therefore, held at essentially ground. Since the output of the +1 amplifier is at ground, reverse voltage limiting transistors Q248 and Q250 are disabled in the voltage mode.

In the voltage mode when steps of $1 / 2$ volt per step are applied to the step output amplifier, they are transmitted through VOLTAGE SETTING RESISTORS R141 through R145, the input resistance. By varying this input resistance with respect to constant feedback resistor R194, the feedback gain of the negative side of the differential amplifier is changed, thus varying the amplitude of the voltage steps. After being conducted through the voltage setting resistors, the steps are amplified and transmitted through the negative side of the differential amplifier in the same manner as described in the current mode section. When the voltage steps reach the CURRENT SETTING RESISTORS, they are transmitted through a nominal resistance (R215 and R216) of $5 \Omega$, for all voltage positions of the AMPLITUDE switch, before being applied to the device under test. Voltage steps of varying amplitudes, as determined by the AMPLITUDE switch, are then applied across the input impedance of the device under test. Feedback to the input to the differential amplifier occurs at the output of the current setting resistors, therefore, minimizing the effect of R215 and R216.

When using voltage steps, the current conducted at the step generator input to the device under test may increase quite rapidly and possibly damage the device under test (especially when testing transistors). As a means of limiting this current in the voltage mode, current limiting resistors R185, R186 and R187 are added to the output amplifier circuit by the CURRENT LIMIT switch. These resistors limit current at the Step Generator Output by limiting


Fig. 3-8. Simplified schematic of Display Sensitivity Switching and Standard Test Fixture schematics for measurement of collector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ) and collector-emitter voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}$ ) or collector-base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CB}}$ ).
current through R165, R166 and R167. As the voltage steps increase through Q176 and Q184 or through Q172 and Q180, the current increases through the current limiting resistors. This current increase causes the voltage drop across the resistors to increase. If positive-going steps are being produced, this increase in voltage drop is transmitted through Q176 and Q169 to the junction of R166 and R167. As the voltage drop increases, the voltage at this junction point goes down. When the voltage reaches about -2.3 volts, D165 forward biases, clamping the voltage at the base of Q169. This prevents generation of further steps. When negative-going steps are being produced, the drop across the current limiting resistors is transmitted through three baseemitter junctions, Q180, Q172 and Q169, to the junction of R166 and R167. As voltage drop increases, the voltage at the collector of Q164 goes up. When this voltage reaches +12.5 volts, Q164 is saturated, and again no further steps can be generated. The CURRENT LIMIT switch determines the number of resistors to be included in the current limiting resistance, therefore determining the amount of current necessary to either turn on D165 or saturate 0169.

## VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL DISPLAY Signal Sensing and Display Sensitivity

Once the Collector Supply and the Step Generator Output have been applied to the device under test, measurements of the voltages and currents seen at the terminals of the device under test may be displayed on the vertical and horizontal axes of the CRT. These measurements are made by first sensing the current or voltage through current sensing resistors or voltage dividers, then amplifying the resulting voltage with the display amplifiers and applying them to the deflection plates of the CRT. The positions of the HORIZONTAL, the MODE and the Terminal Selector switches determine which measurements are made.

Collector Current Sensing. If the MODE switch is set to either NORM or DC, collector current (IC) is measured on the vertical axis of the CRT. Collector current is measured by placing a resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}$ ) between ground and the current return to the collector supply and measuring the voltage developed across this resistor (see Fig. 3-8 and Fig. 3-9). By


Fig. 3-9. Simplified schematic of Display Sensitivity Switching and Standard Test Fixture schematics for measurement of collector current $\left(\mathbf{l}_{\mathbf{C}}\right)$ and base-emitter voltage ( $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{B E}}$ ) or emitter-base voltage ( $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{E B}}$ ).


Fig. 3-10. Simplified schematic of Display Sensitivity switching and Standard Test Fixture schematics for measurement of emitter current (IE) collector-base current ( $I_{C B O}$ ) collector-emitter voltage ( $V_{C E}$ ) or collector-base voltage ( $V_{C B}$ ).
varying the value of this current sensing resistor $\left(R_{S}\right)$, the deflection factor of the display on the CRT may be varied.

Leakage Current Sensing. If the MODE switch is set to LEAKAGE, emitter current (IE) or collector-base current (ICBO) is measured on the vertical axis of the CRT. Emitter current is measured by placing a leakage current sensing resistance ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ ) between the emitter terminal of the device under test and ground, and measuring the voltage developed across it (see Fig. 3-10). If emitter current is to be measured, the Terminal Selector switch must be set to GROUNDED EMITTER BASE TERM OPEN or BASE TERM SHORT. When the Terminal Selector switch is set to BASE GROUNDED EMITTER TERM OPEN, collectorbase current is measured on the vertical axis. In this case the current sensing resistor is connected between the base terminal and ground. As when measuring collector current, the deflection factor of the display, when measuring emit-
ter current and collector-base current, can be varied by varying the current sensing resistance. It should be noted that the deflection factor of the vertical display is always decreased 1000 times when the MODE switch is set to LEAKAGE and the collector supply operates in its DC mode.

Voltage Sensing Normal Mode. Either collector or base voltage may be measured on the horizontal axis of the CRT, depending on the position of the HORIZONTAL switch. When the HORIZONTAL switch is in its COLLECTOR range, voltage is measured between the collector and emitter terminals of the device under test, VCE (Terminal Selector switch set to EMITTER GROUNDED), or between the collector and base terminals, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CB}}$, (Terminal Selector switch set to BASE GROUNDED). When the HORIZONTAL switch is in its BASE range, voltage is measured between the base and emitter terminals, $V_{\text {BE }}$ (EMITTER GROUNDED), or between the emitter and base terminals,
$V_{B E}$ (BASE GROUNDED). It should be noted, that the measurement of voltage from the emitter terminal to the base terminal appears as a negative measurement on the CRT graticule. It is not, however, a reverse voltage measurement. By use of a variable voltage divider across these terminals, the deflection factor of the horizontal display can be varied.

Voltage Sensing Leakage Mode. When the MODE switch is set to LEAKAGE, only the measurement of $V_{C E}$ and $V_{C B}$ are useful. In this situation a slight error in voltage measurement occurs whenever the VERTICAL switch is set within the 500 nA to 1 nA EMITTER range. In this range (see Fig. 3-10) the horizontal display is a measurement of collector voltage to ground, rather than collector to emitter or collector to base voltage. As discussed previously, when current measurements are made in the leakage mode, the current sensing resistor is between ground and the emitter or ground and the base terminal. Any measurement of voltage between the collector and ground, therefore, measures the voltage drop across the current sensing resistor and adds it to the desired measurement of $V_{C E}$ or $V_{C B}$. The correct values of $V_{C E}$ or $V_{C B}$ can be determined by subtracting the voltage drop across the current sensing resistor from the total measurement shown on the horizontal axis of the CRT. See the Horizontal Measurement and Deflection Factor section of the Operating Instructions for instructions on how to determine this error voltage.

Display of Step Generator. If either the VERTICAL or the HORIZONTAL switch is set to STEP GEN, the $1 / 2$ volt steps at the input to the output amplifier section of the step amplifier (see Fig. 3-7) are applied to the inputs to the vertical display amplifier or the horizontal display amplifier (see Fig. 3-11). If both switches are set to STEP GEN, the $1 / 2$ volt steps are applied to the Horizontal Display Amplifier only.

## Vertical and Horizontal Positioning

The positioning of the display on the CRT is determined by current applied to the low impedance inputs of the Display Amplifiers at the emitters of $0533 A$ and $B$ in the vertical display amplifier, and Q633A and B in the horizontal display amplifier (see discussion of Display Amplifiers). This current comes from many individual current sources which are controlled by the POSITION switches, the FINE POSITION controls, the POLARITY switch and the DISPLAY OFFSET controls (see the Display Positioning schematic).

The POSITION switches and the FINE POSITION controls allow both coarse and fine positioning of the display. The current for the coarse control comes from resistors R480 through R483 (vertical) and R490 through R493 (horizontal). These resistors are all connected to the -75 volt supply, making them current sources. Each of these current sources is connected between a pair of contacts. When one contact of a pair is closed, this current flows into one side of the display amplifier. If the other contact of the pair is closed, the current flows into the other side of the amplifier. The matrixes for the POSITION cam switches show that at all times one contact of each pair must be


Fig. 3-11. Simplified schematic of Display Sensitivity Switching when VERTICAL and/or HORIZONTAL switches are set to STEP GEN.
closed, but never both closed at once. This assures that the sum of the positioning current flowing into the amplifiers is always a constant. Each POSITION switch provides 20 divisions of positioning in five division steps. The FINE POSITION controls, R488 (vertical) and R498 (horizontal) operate in a similar manner to the coarse controls except that the adjustment is continuously variable.

The POLARITY switch provides automatic positioning of the display when switching between the AC, $+($ NPN $)$ or $-(P N P)$ positions of the switch. This positioning current is obtained in the same manner as the coarse positioning current. Current sources R474 and R475 (vertical) and R477 and R478 (horizontal) provide this positioning current.

The display may also be positioned by the calibrated CENTERLINE VALUE switch. This control affects the circuit only when the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is switched to one of its VERT or HORIZ positions and affects only one display amplifier at a time. When the DIS. PLAY OFFSET Selector switch is set to NORM (OFF), current sources R468 and R469 (vertical) and R471 and R472 (horizontal) supply current to the display amplifiers. When, for example, the switch is set to VERT, R468 and R469 are disconnected from the circuit and an equal amount of current is supplied to the vertical display amplifier by current sources R450 through R464. These resistorcontact combinations are controlled by the CENTERLINE VALUE switch and operate identical to the POSITION switches. The CENTERLINE VALUE switch provides 10 divisions of calibrated positioning in half-division steps.

## Display Switching

Once the desired voltages and currents have been sensed by the display sensitivity switching circuit, and once the desired positioning currents have been obtained from the display positioning circuit, the resulting voltage signals and positioning currents must be applied to the display amplifiers. Before being applied to the display amplifiers, however, these signals pass through the display switching circuit (see the Display Amplifiers and Display Positioning Switches schematics).

Under normal operating conditions with neither the DISPLAY INVERT, the ZERO nor the CAL buttons pressed, these signals and currents pass directly to the display amplifers. If the DISPLAY INVERT button is pressed, however, the signal and current (CENTERLINE VALUE Switch and POLARITY switch positioning current) input lines to both amplifiers are reversed. This causes the display on the CRT to be inverted, both vertically and horizontally.

The ZERO button, when pressed, disconnects the signal input lines from both pairs of high impedance inputs and shorts the input pairs together. This provides a zero reference for both display amplifiers. If the DISPLAY OFFSET controls are being used when the ZERO button is pressed, offset positioning current is caused to flow as if the CENTERLINE VALUE switch were set to 0 (see Display Positioning schematic and discussion of positioning).

The CAL button, when pressed, disconnects the signal input lines from both pairs of high impedance inputs and applies a substitute voltage across each input pair which should cause full graticule deflection ( 10 divisions by 10 divisions). This provides a means of checking the accuracy of calibration of the display amplifiers. The substitute voltage is determined by R501 through R513 and by D507. Since each display amplifier has three gains to check, three substitute voltages must be available. Relays K537C, K541C, K637C and K641C determine which voltages are applied to the high impedance input pairs for various settings of the VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL switches. If the DISPLAY OFFSET current controls are being used when the CAL button is pressed, offset current is caused to flow as if the CENTERLINE VALUE switch were set to 10.

## Display Amplifiers

The vertical and horizontal display amplifiers are identical with a few minor exceptions. They are both differential amplifiers, each with two sets of differential inputs and one set of differential outputs. One set of differential inputs is high impedance and receives its inputs from the display sensitivity switching circuit. The other set of differential inputs is low impedance and their inputs are the differential positioning currents from the display positioning circuit. The differential outputs are connected to the deflection plates of the CRT and control the potential on the deflection plates.

The simplified schematic in Fig. 3-12 will help in understanding the operation of the display amplifiers. The dis-
play amplifiers control the voltage between the deflection plates of the CRT by controlling the currents through load resistors $R_{L 1}$ and $R_{L 2}$. The currents $I_{L 1}$ and $I_{L 2}$ conducted by the load resistors are controlled by two means: differential current $I_{S}$ and positioning currents IP1 and IP2. The differential current flows through source coupling resistor $R_{S}$ whenever there is a differential voltage signal applied to the high impedance gate inputs of FETS O1A and Q1B. Positioning currents IP1 and IP2 are determined by the resistance between the emitter of O 2 A and -75 volts and between O2B and --75 volts, respectively.

The relationship between the load resistor currents and the other currents in the amplifier is as follows:

$$
I_{L}=I_{p}-\left(I_{D}+I_{S}\right) \quad(\text { Equation 3-1) }
$$

Equation 3-1 pertains to the currents which flow in one side of the amplifier. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}$ is either positive or negative, depending on whether it adds to or subtracts from $I_{D}$. ID represents the FET drain current. It originates from a constant current source and is the same in each side of the amplifier. This equation also shows that the load current is dependent on the interaction between the differential current ( $\left(I_{S}\right)$ and the positioning current (IP).

To understand the operation of this circuit, first assume that the amplifier is operating in a balanced condition where the two positioning currents are equal ( $\left.I_{p 1}=I_{p_{2}}\right)$ and there is no voltage difference between the two high impedance inputs ( $I_{S}=0$ ). In this case, the load currents on each side of the amplifier are equal to ILO. Equation 3-1, then, becomes:
$I_{L O}=I_{L 1}=I_{L 2}=I_{P 1}-I_{D}=I_{P 2}-I_{D}$
(Equation 3-2)

To illustrate the effect the high impedance inputs have on the load current, assume that a difference in voltage is applied across the gates of Q1A and Q1B, making the gate of Q1A more positive. This voltage differential causes differential current $I_{S}$ to flow through source coupling resistance $R_{\mathrm{S}}$. With this additional current ( $I_{\mathrm{S}}$ ) flowing through Q1A, less current is needed from Q2A to keep drain current ID constant. The current conducted by O2A is thus reduced to ID - IS. Since the positioning current IP1, which supplies the current conducted by Q2A, is also constant, there is a surplus of positioning current created equal to Is which must be conducted by 05 , and therefore $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L} 1}$. The load current is increased to $I_{L 1}=I_{L O}+I_{S}$. On the other side of the amplifier, the current through Q2B is increased to $1 D+1 S$, which decreases the load current through Q 6 and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L} 2}$ to $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L} 2}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LO}}-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}}$. For this example, it can be seen that whenever a differential voltage occurs between the two high impedance inputs, the load currents change, thus changing the voltage potential between the deflection plates of the CRT.

To illustrate the effect the positioning currents have on the load currents, assume that the voltages at the high


Fig. 3-12. Simplified schematic of display amplifier.
impedance inputs are equal $\left(l_{S}=0\right)$ and that the positioning currents are unequal ( $I_{P_{1}} \neq\left.\right|_{P_{2}}$ ). From Equation 3-1 the load currents are found to be:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
I L 1=I P 1-I D & (\text { Equation 3-3) } \\
I_{L 2}=I P 2-I D & (\text { Equation 3-4) }
\end{array}
$$

By subtracting Equation 3-4 from Equation 3-3, it is shown that the difference in the two load currents exactly equal the difference in the two positioning currents.

$$
I_{L 1}-I_{L 2}=I_{P 1}-I_{P 2} \quad \text { (Equation 3-5) }
$$

Since the positioning currents are now unequal, the load currents ( $\left.\right|_{\mathrm{L} 1}$ and $\left.\right|_{\mathrm{L} 2}$ ) are unequal, which again changes the voltage potential between the deflection plates of the CRT.

These two examples have shown that the voltage between the deflection plates (and thus the position of the electron beam as it strikes the face of the CRT) is controlled by two means, the voltage applied to the high impedance inputs and the positioning currents applied to
the low impedance inputs. Equation 3-1 shows this relationship.

It should be noted that it is transistors O 3 and Q 4 which cause O 5 and Q 6 to conduct more or less load current. As in previous examples, assume the normally constant drain current $I_{D}$ conducted by Q1A is caused to increase either by increasing $I_{S}$ or $I_{P 1}$. This increase in $I_{D}$ causes the drain voltage of Q1A to go negative, causing Q 3 to conduct more current. This in turn causes Q 5 to conduct more current. The additional current conducted by 05 reduces the current through Q2A and causes the drain current $l_{D}$ to be reduced back to its normal constant value.

The gain of the display amplifiers is adjusted in two ways. The overall gain is controlled by varying the load resistance ( $R_{L 1}$ and $R_{L 2}$ ). Adjusting the load resistance affects the gain of the high impedance inputs, as well as that of the positioning current. RL1 and RL2 are adjusted so that the positioning inputs provide the proper deflection. Varying the source coupling resistance ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}$ ) sets the gain of the high impedance inputs only. $R_{S}$ is adjusted to match the high impedance gain to the positioning inputs.

By switching $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{M}}$ into the circuit, the overall display amplifier gain is increased by a factor of 10 . Load currents $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ and IL2 flow through resistors RN1 and RN2. When $R_{M}$ is in the circuit, any change in the current through RN1 and RN2 causes a voltage across $R_{M}$. This voltage across RM causes additional load current to be conducted by Q5 and Q6, load current which is not felt by the emitters of O2A and Q2B. For a given change in current at the emitters of Q2A and Q2B, therefore, a greater change in load current through $\mathrm{Q5}$ and Q6 occurs, causing additional gain of the display amplifier. The gain of the circuit under magnified conditions is controlled by adjusting $R_{M}$.

## Vertical Display Amplifier

The Display Amplifiers schematic shows the complete schematic of the vertical display amplifier. The table in Fig. $3-12$ relates the transistors and FETs in the simplified schematic with those in the actual schematic of this circuit.

The complete schematic shows that the high impedance inputs of the amplifier have three separate gains $\left(R_{S}\right.$ has three different values). As has been mentioned previously in the discussion of the signal sensing and display sensitivity, the deflection factor of the vertical display is partially determined before the measurement is applied to the high impedance inputs. The three gains of the vertical display amplifier allow the vertical display to have three different deflection factors for each voltage signal applied to the high impedance inputs in a 1-2-5 relationship. 1'S GAIN adjustment R541, 2'S GAIN adjustment R538 and 5'S GAIN adjustment R536 determine the three gains of the high impedance inputs. Relays K537A and K541A determine which resistors will control the gain for the various positions of the VERTICAL switch. VERT OUTPUT GAIN adjustment R592A and $B$ determines the overall gain of the
vertical display amplifier by allowing adjustment of the load resistors $R_{\llcorner 1}$ and $R_{\llcorner 2}$.

The overall balance of the positioning currents of the vertical display amplifier is controlled by VERT CENT adjustment R581. In addition, 1'S BAL adjustment R550 and 2'S BAL adjustment R545 provide positioning current balance when the VERTICAL switch is set to a position with a one times or a two times multiplier, respectively. Relays K 537 B and K 541 B determine which resistors control the positioning current balance for various positions of the VERTICAL switch.

When the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is set to VERT $\times 10$, R574 and VERT MAG GAIN adjustment R573 are added to the vertical display amplifier circuit. These resistors constitute $R_{M}$ and increase the sensitivity of the vertical display 10 times. R580 is always in the circuit and gives the output stage an unmagnified current gain of about 1.8.

## Horizontal Display Amplifier

The Display Amplifiers schematic shows the complete schematic of the horizontal display amplifier. The table in Fig. 3-12 relates the transistors and FETs in the simplified schematic with those in the actual schematic of this circuit.

The horizontal display amplifier operates basically the same as the vertical display amplifier. 1'S GAIN adjustment R638, 2'S GAIN adjustment R636 and 5'S GAIN adjustment R641 control the three gains of the horizontal high impedance inputs. Relays K637A and K641A determine which resistors will control the gain for the various positions of the HORIZONTAL switch. HORIZ OUTPUT GAIN adjustment R692A and B controls the load resistance. ORTHOG adjustment R685 interacts with the vertical display amplifier and allows adjustment of the orthogonality of the display on the CRT. When the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is set to HORIZ $\times 10$, R674 and HORIZ MAG GAIN adjustment R673 are added to the circuit and form $R_{M}$. R680, like R580, is always in the circuit and gives the output stage an unmagnified current gain of about 1.8.

The overall balance of the position currents of the horizontal display amplifier is controlled by HORIZ CENT adjustment R681. In addition, 1'S BAL adjustment R650 and 5'S BAL adjustment R645 provide positioning current balance when the HORIZONTAL switch is set to a position with a one times or a five times multiplier, respectively. Relays K637B and K641B determine which resistors control the positioning current balance for various positions of the HORIZONTAL switch.

## READOUT

A display of the vertical and horizontal deflection factors, the step amplitude and the $\beta$ or gm per division (vertical deflection factor divided by step amplitude) is given to the right of the CRT. This display of numbers and units is
obtained through the use of fiber-optic readout. Fiber-optic readout involves the use of plastic fibers of very small diameter, called light tubes, for transferring light from one place to another. The light tubes are designed so that the light incident at one end of the tube is transmitted through the tube to the other end. If the output end of the tube is viewed directly, the output light looks like a small dot. This transmission of light occurs even if the light tubes are bent at slight angles. In order to form a character, many light tubes are arranged so that their output ends, the dots of light, are in the configuration of the character to be formed. The input ends are then arranged so that they receive their incident light from the same light source. In some cases it may take two or more light sources to form one character. Whenever the proper light source (or sources) is illuminated, the desired character appears. It is the purpose of the readout circuitry, therefore, to light the readout lamps so the deflection factors they indicate correspond with the CRT display deflection factors determined by the positions of the VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL switches, the MODE switch, the DISP LAY OFFSET Selector switch, the AMPLITUDE switch and the .1X STEP MULT button.

The inputs for the readout logic come from logic lines whose logic levels are controlled by the switches shown on the Readout Switching and Interconnections schematic, or by externally provided logic levels. The form of the inputs is a high-low code. Normally all inputs are high and the code is determined by switching some of the logic lines to ground. Ground reference is generally provided directly as part of the switch. However, in the case of the vertical and horizontal switches, ground is provided through saturated transistors Q900 and Q943 respectively. If lows are applied to pins 7 and 20 of J 363 , these transistors are turned off. In this case ground reference for the affected logic lines must then be provided externally.

The readout logic (see Readout Logic schematic) primarily consists of integrated circuit decoders. These decoders receive inputs from the incoming logic lines in terms of the above-mentioned switch code. This input code is then translated into a high-low lamp code which appears on the output logic lines. Each of the output logic lines is connected to a readout lamp (see Readout Lamps schematics) and each lamp illuminates one character or part of a character. A low on a readout lamp causes the lamp to light. The intensity of the readout is determined by the 0 to 4.5 volt supply.

The readout logic circuitry also generates a lamp code which produces a readout of beta or transconductance $\left(g_{m}\right)$ per division. This $\beta$ or $g_{m}$ readout lamp code is obtained by dividing the vertical lamp code by the steps lamp code.

The decoders which control the horizontal deflection factor readout are U951 and U953. Inputs to these decoders are controlled by the HORIZONTAL switch, the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch or by externally
applied inputs to J 363 . Outputs from these decoders go to the horizontal readout lamps. As an example of how a lamp code is generated, assume that the HORIZONTAL switch is set to .5 V COLLECTOR and the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch is set to NORM (OFF). Due to the closing of contacts by the HORIZONTAL cam switch (see the Readout Switching and Interconnections schematic), lows are applied to the inputs to U951 and U953 at connectors 13, T, and S of P950 (see Fig. 3-13). The other inputs to the horizontal decoders are held high. The output lamp code resulting from this input code is lows at lamp input connectors F, I, J, L, A, C, D and E. The resulting PER HORIZ DIV readout is 500 mV , which corresponds with the .5 V COLLECTOR position of the HORIZONTAL switch.

Decoders U956 and U960 control the vertical deflection factor readout. Inputs to these decoders are controlled by the VERTICAL switch, the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch, the MODE switch and externally applied inputs to J363. Outputs from these decoders go to the vertical readout lamps. The horizontal and vertical decoders are also affected by the logic inputs, at pin $U$, pin $Y$ and pin 12 of J950, whose logic levels may only be determined externally.

Decoders U965 and U970 control the step amplitude readout. Inputs to 4965 and 4970 are controlled by the AMPLITUDE switch, the STEP MULT . $1 \times$ button and externally applied inputs to J361. Outputs from U965 and U970 go to the steps readout lamps.

The beta or $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{m}}$ generator consists of U974, U975 and U976. The input code received by these decoders is a combination of logic levels coming in part from the vertical lamp code, and in part from the steps lamp code. The outputs from these decoders go to the beta readout lamps. Q960 and Q974 decode the logic levels appearing at pins 13 and 15 of U960 and pins 13 and 15 of U970. Q977 and Q979 provide a means of lighting the 1,4 lamp (connector BI ) whenever the $2,5 \mathrm{lamp}$ (connector AR) is off.

## POWER SUPPLY

## Low Voltage Power Supply

The Type 576 can be operated either from a 115 -volt or a 230 -volt line voltage source. The low voltage power supply (see Fig. 3-14) consists of a single transformer, T701, which has nine secondaries. This supply provides six regulated voltages: -75 volts, -12.5 volts, +5 volts, +12.5 volts, +15 volts and +100 volts. It also produces a regulated variable voltage of 0 to 4.5 volts, one unregulated voltage of +50 volts and an AC voltage to drive the POWER ON light and the GRATICULE ILLUM lights. In addition the windings providing a source of clock pulses for the step generator and the CRT heater are among the nine secondaries of T701. All the regulated power supplies are completely short proof.

Input Circuit When the POWER switch is switched tc ON, line current flows from the input, P701 (see Power Supply schematic), through power switch SW701, fuse F701, Thermal Cutout TK701 and into the primary wind-


Fig. 3-13. Example of operation of Horizontal Readout decoders.
ings. For 115 -volt operation the LINE SELECTOR switch connects the two primaries in parallel and for 230 -volt operation connects them in series. For 230 -volt operation, F703 is connected into the circuit. The RANGE SELECTOR plug determines how many turns of each primary winding are utilized to compensate for variations in line voltage.
-75 -volt Supply. The -75 -volt supply consists of diode bridge D706 A, B, C and D, filter capacitors C706 and C707, comparator Q716A and B, emitter follower Q729, short protection Q 725 and Q 727 , and series regulator Q734.

9-volt Zener diode D708 sets the base voltage of comparator transistor Q716A while the quiescent voltage at the base of Q 716 B is set by -75 V adjustment R721. Any variation in the -75 -volt supply voltage is compared by Q716A and B . The resulting rise or fall in voltage across R715 is transmitted by Q729 to the base of series regulator Q734. Any change in voltage of the -75 -volt supply will be opposed by a change in current through the series regulator.

The output current of the -75 volt supply is limited to a value less than normal whenever the supply is shorted to a voltage between -75 V and chassis ground. The supply current of the -75 volt supply is controlled by the voltage across R735, which is dependent on the base voltage of Q734. This voltage is in turn dependent on the voltage across R730 and R731. As the -75 volt supply becomes more positive (due to shorting it to a more positive supply), the voltage at the base of 0734 is raised, causing more
supply current to be conducted through R735. As the supply voltage becomes more positive, the voltage at the junction of R730 and R731 rises high enough to turn on $Q 727$. When Q727 turns on, it begins pulling down on the base voltage of Q729 and down on the base voltage of Q734, thus limiting the supply current. The output current of the -75 -volt supply comes less, the closer the supply voltage is to ground.

D732 prevents the supply from going more than 0.6 volt above chassis ground if the -75 volt supply is shorted to a positive voltage. D722 protects the -12.5 volt supply if it is shorted to the -75 volt supply. If the -12.5 volt supply is pulled negative, D722 turns on when the supply is about at -15 volts which disables comparator Q716A and B. The -75 volt supply then limits current until both supplies are at about -2.5 volts. If the +12.5 volt supply is shorted to the +100 volt supply, Q725 turns on. When Q725 is on, it limits current through R735 in the same manner as discussed previously for Q727. The result of shorting the +12.5 volt supply to a more positive voltage is to turn off the -75 volts supply. Since the -75 volt supply is the reference for the -12.5 volt, +12.5 volt, +100 volt, and CRT voltage supplies, when the -75 volt supply is turned off, the other power supplies are turned off.
-12.5-volt Supply. The -12.5 volt supply consists of diode bridge D737A, B, C and D, filter capacitor C738, comparator Q744A and B, emitter follower Q750, short protection Q 748 and series regulator 0756 . This circuit regulates the -12.5 -volt supply in essentially the same manner as the -75 -volt supply operates.


Fig. 3-14. Block diagram of L. V. Power Supply.

## Circuit Description-Type 576

0 to $\mathbf{+ 4 . 5 - v o l t ~ V a r i a b l e ~ S u p p l y . ~ T h e ~} 0$ to +4.5 -volt variable supply consists of diode bridge D758A, B, C and D, filter capacitor C759, comparator Q767A and B, emitter follower Q774, short protection Q772 and series regulator Q778. This circuit operates in essentially the same manner as the -75 -volt supply circuit. In this circuit, however, the reference voltage at the base of Q767A is variable from 0 volts to +4.5 volts by the READOUT ILLUM control, R760, and divider R762 and R763. The output current of the supply is limited by Q772.
+5 -volt Supply. The +5 -volt supply consists of error amplifier Q780, short protection 0784 and series regulator Q787. The supply shares diode bridge D758A, B, C and D and filter capacitors C758 and C759 with the +4.5 -volt supply. Any variation in the +5 -volt supply voltage is amplified by Q 780 , causing the base voltage of Q 787 to vary in opposition to the variation of the supply. The current conducted through R788 by the supply is thus regulated, which in turn regulates the +5 -volt supply. Q784 provides short protection by turning on whenever the current through R788 becomes excessive. When Q784 turns on, the base voltage of Q787 is pulled down, limiting the current through R788.
+12.5-volt Supply. The +12.5 -volt supply consists of diode bridge D790A, B, C and D, filter capacitor C791, comparator Q795A and B, emitter follower Q803, short protection Q800, and series regulator Q808. This circuit operates in essentially the same manner as the -75 -volt supply. Short protection of the +12.5 -volt supply when it is shorted to a more positive voltage is provided by 0725 of the -75 -volt supply. If the +12.5 -volt supply voltage is pulled up, the base of $Q 725$ is also pulled up, turning on Q725. With Q725 turned on, the base of Q729 is pulled down turning off the -75 -volt supply, which will turn off the +12.5 -volt supply.
+15-volt Supply, Camera Power. The +15 -volt supply consists of error amplifier Q810, emitter follower O817, short protection 0814 and series regulator Q819. The supply shares diode bridge D790 and filter capacitors C790 and C791 with the +12.5 -volt supply. Any variation in the +15 -volt supply voltage is amplified by Q810, causing an opposing variation in the voltage at the base of Q817. This opposing voltage variation is transmitted through the emitter of Q817 to the base of series regulator Q819 where it controls the current conducted by R819 and thus regulates the supply. When enough current is conducted by 0819 to turn on Q814, the voltage at the base of Q817 is pulled down, thus limiting the current through Q819.
+50 -volt Supply. The +50 -volt supply consists of diode bridge D821A, B, C and D, and filter capacitors C822 and C823. It is a floating unregulated supply used to power the step amplifier output.
+100 -volt Supply. The +100 -volt supply consists of diode bridge D828A, B, C and D, filter capacitor C829,
error amplifier Q834, emitter follower Q840, short protection 0837 and series regulator O846. Any variation in voltage by the +100 -volt supply is amplified by 0834 and transmitted through 0840 to the base of 0846 . Since any variation in the supply is inverted by Q834, the base voltage of Q846 will always move in opposition to a variation of the supply. The current conducted by R846, therefore, also is conducted so as to oppose any change in supply voltage. When enough current is conducted by Q846 to turn on Q837, the voltage at the base of Q840 is pulled down, thus limiting the current conducted by O819.

## CRT Voltage Power Supply

The CRT power supply produces two high voltages, -4 kV and +225 volts, for operation of the CRT and its related controls. In addition, the +225 -volt supply is used by the display amplifiers. The source of power for the two supplies is a high frequency (about 28 kHz ) Hartley oscillator which consists of Q851 and the two primaries of transformer T850. The collector of 0851 is connected through the collector primary, R850 and L850 to the +100 -volt supply. When current flows through the collector primary, a magnetic field is built up in the transformer core. Due to this field, a reverse base current is caused to be conducted through Q851 by the base primary and Q851 is eventually turned off. With Q851 off, no current flows through the collector primary. The residual field in the transformer core now causes forward base current to be conducted through Q851, turning it on. As Q851 turns on, current again flows through the collector primary, thus beginning a new cycle. The frequency of the oscillator and thus the output current of the secondaries is controlled by the voltage on pin 2 of the base primary.
-4 kilovolt Supply. The -4 kV supply consists of halfwave rectifier D870, filter capacitors C870 and C871, and divider resistors R875 through R883. This supply is a halfwave rectified supply with D870 forward biasing on negative transistions of the voltage on the -4 kV secondary. The -4 kV supply voltage after being filtered by C 870 and C871 is reduced by Zener diode D882 to provide the -3890 volt cathode voltage. The grid voltage is controlled by the divider made up of R882 and INTENSITY control R883. The voltage on the focus screen of the CRT is controlled by FOCUS control R880.

The -4 kV supply is regulated from a reference supply which is generated by the winding between terminals 6 and 5 of T850. This reference supply consists of half-wave rectifier D866 and D869, and filter capacitor C866. The regulator circuit consists of error amplifier 0859 and emitter follower Q855. Any variation in the reference supply voltage is transmitted to the base of Q859 through divider R860-R864. The variation is then amplified and inverted by Q859 and transmitted through Q855 to the base of Q851, where it regulates the drive of the oscillator. Any variation in current conducted by the -4 kV supply is conducted by R899, which causes the decoupled supply voltage at the emitter of Q859 to vary, thus compensating for current variation in the -4 kV supply.

The voltage on the display geometry screen is controlled by GEOMETRY adjustment R893. The voltage on the display astigmatism screen is controlled by ASTIGMATISM adjustment R891. Current for the trace rotation controlling coil is controlled by TRACE ROTATION adjustment R897.
+225 -volt Supply. The +225 -volt supply is generated from the same transformer winding as the -4 kV reference supply. It consists of half-wave rectifier D868 and D865, filter capacitors C869, C868 and Q868. Regulation of the +225 -volt supply is supplied by the reference supply through divider R860 through R864, and through emitter followers Q866 and Q868.

## SECTION 4 MAINTENANCE

## Introduction

This section of the manual provides information for use in preventive maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective maintenance of the Type 576.

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

## General

Preventive maintenance consists of cleaning, visual inspection, lubrication, etc. Preventive maintenance performed on a regular basis will improve the reliability of this instrument. The severity of the environment to which the Type 576 is subjected determines the frequency of maintenance.

## Cleaning

The Type 576 should be cleaned as often as operating conditions require. Accumulation of dirt in the instrument can cause overheating and component breakdown. Dirt on components acts as an insulating blanket and prevents efficient heat dissipation. It can also provide an electrical conduction path.

Exterior. Loose dust accumulated on the outside of the Type 576 can be removed with a soft cloth or small paint brush. The paint brush is particularly useful for dislodging dirt on and around the front-panel controls. Dirt which remains can be removed with a soft cloth dampened in a mild detergent and water solution. Abrasive cleaners should not be used.

Interior. Dust in the interior of the instrument should be removed occasionally to prevent electrical conductivity under high-humidity conditions. The best way to clean the interior is to blow out the accumulated dust with dry, lowvelocity air. Remove any dirt which remains with a soft paint brush or a cloth dampened with a mild detergent and water solution. A cotton-tipped applicator is useful for cleaning in narrow spaces or for cleaning ceramic terminal strips and circuit boards.

## CAUTION

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

## Lubrication

The reliability of potentiometers, rotary switches, and other moving parts can be maintained if they are kept prop-
erly lubricated. Use a cleaning-type lubricant on switch contacts. Lubricate switch detents with a heavier grease (such as Tektronix Part No. 006-0219-00). Shaft bushings and potentiometers that are not sealed should be lubricated with a lubricant which will not affect electrical characteristics (such as Tektronix Part No. 006-2574-00). Do not use excessive lubrication. A lubrication kit containing the necessary lubricants and instructions is available from Tektronix, Inc. (order Tektronix Part No. 003-0342-02).

## Visual Inspection

The Type 576 should be inspected occasionally for such defects as broken connections, loose pin connections, broken or damaged ceramic strips, improperly seated transistors, damaged circuit boards and heat damaged parts.

The corrective procedure for most visible defects is obvious; however, particular care must be taken if heatdamaged components are found. Overheating usually indicates other trouble in the instrument; therefore, it is important that the cause of overheating be corrected to prevent recurrence of the damage.

## Transistors and Integrated Circuits

Periodic checks of individual transistors and integrated circuits are not recommended. The best check of them is their operation in the equipment, as reflected by a performance check or calibration procedure. Sub-standard performance will normally be detected at that time.

## Recalibration

To ensure accurate measurements, check the calibration of this instrument after each 1000 hours of operation or, if used infrequently, every 6 months. In addition, replacement of components may necessitate recalibration of the affected circuits. Complete calibration instructions are given in the Performance Check and Calibration section. This procedure may also be helpful in localizing certain troubles in the instrument. In some cases, minor troubles may be revealed and/or corrected by recalibration.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

## Troubleshooting Aids

Diagrams. A complete set of diagrams is given on foldout pages in Section 8, Diagrams. Each component in this instrument is shown on the appropriate diagram, along with its circuit number and electrical value. Also included on the circuit
circuit diagrams are voltages and waveforms which can be expected at various points in the circuitry. A block diagram and other information concerning the major circuits in the instrument are included at the beginning of the diagram foldouts.

Electrical Parts List. The electrical parts list contains a complete list of all the electrical components within the instrument in the order of their circuit numbers. A component description is also included for each part which provides: The Tektronix part number and electrical value (or substitute part number); and tolerance. Instructions for ordering replacement parts is provided at the beginning of the Electrical Parts List section.

Calibration Procedure. The Performance Check/Calibration section also provides an adjustment procedure which covers all the internal adjustments in the instrument. See the Performance Check/Calibration Record and Index in Table 5-2 for a list of the internal adjustments. The Performance Check/Calibration section provides a performance check procedure which will help determine whether a malfunction is due to improper calibration or to a circuit or component malfunction.

Circuit Description. A circuit description of each circuit in the instrument with accompanying block diagrams is provided in the Circuit Description section. This section is helpful when the source of a malfunction cannot be determined from the diagrams or the performance check/calibration procedure. Also included is a block diagram description that gives the theory of operation of the instrument.

Circuit Boards. Fig. 4-6 through Fig. 4-28, at the rear of this section, show all the circuit boards in the Type 576. The electrical components on each of these pictures are identified by their circuit numbers.

Wiring Color Code. All insulated wire and cable used in the Type 576 is color-coded to facilitate circuit tracing. Signal carrying leads have white backgrounds with one or two colored stripes. The signal carrying wire color-codes are given in Fig. 4-6 through 4-28 with the appropriate pin connection. Power supply leads have either a red background (positive supply) or a purple background (negative supply). Each power supply lead also has one colored stripe which represents its ordinal relationship to the other supplies having the same polarity, using the EIA resistor color code. Table 4-1 gives the wiring color-code for the power supply voltages used in the Type 576.

## Power Cord Conductor Identification

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

TABLE 4-1 Power Supply Wiring Color

| Supply | Background <br> Color | Stripe <br> Color |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -75 volt | Purple | Red |
| -12.5 volt | Purple | Black |
| Var +4.5 volt | Brown | (none) |
| +5 volt | Red | Black |
| +12.5 volt | Red | Brown |
| +50 volt | Red | Yellow |
| +15 volt | Red | Orange |
| +100 volt | Red | Green |
| +225 volt | Red | Blue |
| -4 kV | White | Purple |
| Ground | Black | (none) |

Switch Wafer Identification. Switch wafers shown on the diagrams are coded to indicate the position of each wafer in the complete switch assembly. The numbered portion of the code refers to the wafer number counting from the front, or mounting end of the switch, toward the rear. The letters $F$ and $R$ indicate whether the front or rear of the wafer performs the particular switching function. For example, a wafer designated by $2 R$ indicates that the rear of the second wafer (from the front) is used for this particular switching function.

Resistor Color Code. In addition to the brown composition resistors, some metal-film resistors (identifiable by their gray body color) and some wire-wound resistors (usually light blue or dark gray) are used in the Type 576. The resistance value of a wire-wound resistor is printed on the body of the component. The resistance value of a composition resistor or metal-film resistor is color-coded on the component with EIA color-code (some metal-film resistors may have the value printed on the body). The color-code is read starting with the stripe nearest the end of the resistor. Composition resistors have four stripes which consist of two significant figures, a multiplier and a tolerance value (see Fig. 4-1). Metal-film resistors have five stripes consisting of three significant figures, a multiplier and a tolerance value.

Capacitor Marking. The capacitance value of a common disc capacitor or small electrolytic is marked in microfarads on the side of the component body. The white ceramic capacitors used in the Type 576 are color-coded in picofarads using a modified EIA code (see Fig. 4-1).

Diode Color Code. The cathode end of each glass encased diode is indicated by a stripe, a series of stripes or a dot. For most silicon or germanium diodes with a series of stripes, the color-code identifies the Tektronix Part Number using the resistor color-code system (e.g., a diode colorcoded blue or pink-brown-grey-green indicates Tektronix Part Number 152-0185-00). The cathode and anode ends of


Fig. 4-1. Color-code for resistors and ceramic capacitors.
inetal-encased diodes can be identified by the diode symbol marked on the body.

Transistor and Integrated Circuit Lead Configuration. Fig. 4-2 shows the lead configurations of the transistors and integrated circuits used in this instrument. The view is as seen from the bottom of the device.

## Troubleshooting Equipment

The following equipment is useful for troubleshooting the Type 576:

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 or 575 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. For most applications a 20,000 ohm/volt VOM can be used to check voltages and resistances, if allowances are made for the circuit loading of a VOM when making voltage measurements at high-impedance points.
3. Test Oscilloscope-A test oscilloscope is required to view waveforms at different points in the circuit. An oscilloscope with DC to 10 MHz frequency response and 10
mV to $10 \mathrm{~V} /$ division vertical deflection factor is suggested. A $10 \times$ probe should be used to reduce circuit loading.

## Troubleshooting Techniques

## CAUTION

High voltage may appear in many areas of this instrument. Read the entire maintenance section before removing the cabinet covers.

This troubleshooting procedure is arranged in an order which checks the simple trouble possibilities before proceeding with extensive troubleshooting. The first few checks ensure proper connection, operation and calibration. If the trouble is not located by these checks, the remaining steps aid in locating the defective component. When the defective component is located, it should be replaced following the replacement procedure given under Corrective Maintenance.

1. Check Control Settings. Incorrect control settings can indicate a trouble that does not exist. If there is any question about the correct function or operation of any control, see the Operating Instructions section of this manual.


Fig. 4-2. Electrode configurations for socket-mounted semiconductor devices.
2. Check Instrument Calibration. Check the calibration of this instrument or of the affected circuit if the trouble is known to exist in one particular circuit. The apparent trouble may be only a result of misadjustment and may be corrected by calibration. Complete calibration instructions are given in the Performance Check/Calibration section of this manual.
3. Locating Malfunctioning Circuits. To locate the source of a malfunction in instrument operation, the trouble symptom will often indicate the identity of the faulty circuit(s). For example, if a display of the Collector Supply output can be obtained on the test oscilloscope CRT but a display of the Step Generator output cannot be obtained, the Step Generator is probably malfunctioning.

If the trouble symptom does not indicate which circuit(s) is causing problems (for example, if there were no Collector Supply or Step Generator outputs), a more systematic troubleshooting procedure is necessary. Fig. 4-3 provides a general guide for locating the circuits which are most likely causing the instrument to malfunction.

The following preliminary procedure ensures that the instrument malfunction is not caused by improper control settings and helps determine where to begin on the troubleshooting chart:
A. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| GRATICULE ILLUM | Fully Clockwise |
| :--- | :--- |
| READOUT ILLUM | Fully Clockwise |
| INTENSITY | Trace Visible |
| FOCUS | Centered |
| VERTICAL | STEP GEN |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | NORM(OFF) |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0 |
| HORIZONTAL | 2 V COLLECTOR |
| POSITION (Vert and Horiz) | Centered |
| FINE POSITION (Vert and Horiz) | Centered |
| ZERO | Released |
| CAL | Released |
| DISPLAY INVERT | Released |
| MAX PEAK VOLTS | 15 |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | 0.5 |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully Clockwise |
| SUPPLY |  |
| POLARITY | $+($ NPN) |
| MODE | NORM |
| LOOPING COMPENSATION | As Is |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 10 |
| CURRENT LIMIT | 20 mA |
| AMPLITUDE | $2 V$ |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| OFFSETMULT | 0 |
| STEPS | Pressed |
| PULSED STEPS | Released |
| STEPFAMILY | REP |
| RATE | NORM |
| POLARITY INVERT | Released |
| STEPMULT .1X | Released |

## Terminal Selector <br> LEFT-OFF-RIGHT <br> BASE TERM STEP GEN <br> RIGHT

B. Turn on the Type 576 and allow a few minutes to warm up.
C. CHECK FOR-Display of the Collector Supply sweep of about 15 volts peak horizontally on the Type 576 CRT graticule and of the Step Generator signal of one step per division vertically.
D. If no display can be obtained or the display is incorrect, connect the 10X probe between the test oscilloscope and the collector terminal on the right hand side of the Standard Test Fixture (connect ground lead to emitter terminal).
E. CHECK FOR-Display of Collector Supply outputa positive-going full-wave rectified sine wave of about 15 volts peak on test oscilloscope CRT.
$F$. Connect the probe to the right base terminal of the Standard Test Fixture.
G. CHECK FOR-Display of Step Generator output of positive-going steps of 2 volts/step on test oscilloscope CRT.
H. Start with the following step on Fig. 4-3 according to the results of the previous checks:

1. Step (A)-No Collector Supply output; Step Generator output or display on the Type 576 CRT.
2. Step (B)-No Collector Supply output or incorrect output, but Step Generator is displayed on the Type 576 CRT.
3. Step (C)-No Step Generator output (or incorrect output), but Collector Supply is displayed on the Type 576 CRT.
4. Step (D)-No display on type 576 CRT (or incorrect display), but Collector Supply output and Step Generator output are displayed properly on the test oscilloscope CRT.

After the defective circuit has been located using Fig. $4-3$, proceed with steps 4 through 9 to locate and repair the faulty components.
4. Visual Check. Visually check the portion of the instrument in which the trouble is located. Many troubles can be located by visual indications sucli as unsoldered connections, broken wires, damaged circuit boards, damaged components, etc
5. Check Circuit Board Interconnections. After the trouble has been isolated to a particular circuit, check the pin connectors on the circuit board for correct connection. Figs. 4-6 through 4-28 show the correct connections for each board.

The pin connectors used in this instrument also provide a convenient means of circuit isolation. For example, if the


Fig. 4-3. Troubleshooting chart.
power supply is shorted, the defective circuit can be isolated by disconnecting the pin connectors at the boards until the shorting condition is removed.
6. Check Voltages and Waveforms. Often the defective component can be located by checking for the correct voltages and waveforms as given on the circuit diagrams on foldout pages in the back of this manual.

## NOTE

Voltages and waveforms given on the diagrams are not absolute and may vary slightly between instruments. To obtain operating conditions similar to those used to take these readings, see the beginning of the Diagrams section.
7. Check Semiconductors. Most circuit failures result from the failure of a transistor, FET, diode, or integrated circuit due to normal aging and use. The following explains various methods of checking semiconductor devices. Insertion information is provided in Fig. 4-2.

TRANSISTORS. Transistor defects usually take the form of the transistor opening, shorting, or developing excessive leakage. The best method of checking transistors is by direct substitution. Be sure the voltage conditions of the circuit are not such that a replacement transistor might also be damaged. If substitute transistors are not available, use a dynamic tester (such as a Tektronix Type 576).

Static-type testers are not recommended since they do not check the device under operating conditions. However, if no other tester is immediately available, an ohmmeter will usually indicate when a transistor is totally bad. As a general rule, use the $R \times 1 \mathrm{k}$ range where the current is usually limited to less than 2 mA and the internal voltage is usually $11 / 2$ volts. Check the current and voltage of the

TABLE 4-2
Transistor and FET Resistance Checks

| Ohmmeter Connections | Resistance Readings That Can Be Expected Using the R $\times 1 \mathrm{k}$ Range |
| :---: | :---: |
| Emitter-Collector | High readings both ways (about 60 $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ to around $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). |
| Emitter-Base | High reading one way (about 200 $k \Omega$ or more). Low reading the other way (about $400 \Omega$ to $2.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. |
| Base-Collector | High reading one way (about 500 $k \Omega$ or more). Low reading the other way (about $400 \Omega$ to 2.5 $k \Omega)$. |
| Drain-to-Source | Less than $500 \Omega$ |
| Gate-to-Source and Gate-to-Drain | $400 \Omega$ to $10 \Omega$ (approximately) in one direction; more than $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ with leads reversed. |

ohmmeter by inserting a multimeter between the ohmmeter leads and measuring the current and voltage of the various ranges. After it has been determined which ohmmeter ranges will not harm the transistor, use those ranges to measure the transistor's resistance. Check the resistance in both directions through the junctions as listed in Table 4-3.

FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS. The voltage and resistance of field effect transistors can be checked in the same manner as transistors, $11 / 2 \mathrm{~V}$ and less than 2 mA should be used for ohmmeter checks. See Table 4-2 for proper resistance readings.

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS. Integrated circuits are best checked in the circuit with a voltmeter, test oscilloscope, or by direct substitution. A good understanding of the circuit description is essential when troubleshooting a circuit using integrated circuits. In addition, operating voltages and waveforms, logic levels and other operating information for the integrated circuits, which are provided in the Diagrams section, are also helpful, Use care when checking voltages and waveforms around the integrated circuits so that adjacent leads are not shorted together. A convenient means of clipping a test probe to the 14 - and 16 -pin integrated circuits is with an integrated-circuit test clip. This device also doubles as an integrated-circuit extraction tool.

DIODES. Diodes (except for tunnel diodes) can be checked for an open or short-circuited condition by measuring the resistance between the terminals after unsoldering one end of the component. Use a resistance scale with an internal voltage between 800 mV and 3 volts. The resistance should measure very high (in megohm range) in one direction and low in the other.
8. Circuit Description. If the malfunction has not been located after checking the voltages, waveforms and semiconductors, the circuit description should be consulted. The circuit description describes the purpose of the circuit and its components with emphasis on the semiconductors. It will help in determining voltages and waveforms not shown in the diagrams and thus help in further pin-pointing the source of the malfunction.
9. Check Other Components. If the semiconductors in the circuit have been found to be good, the rest of the components should be checked. Components which are soldered in place are best checked by disconnecting one end. This isolates the measurement from the effects of surrounding circuitry.
10. Repair and Readjust the Circuit. If any defective parts are located, follow the replacement procedures given in this section. Be sure to check the performance of any circuit that has been repaired or that has had any electrical components replaced. If a component has been replaced, recalibration is usually necessary.

TABLE 4-3
Input and Output Lines to Horizontal Decoders U951 and U953

| Inputs |  | Outputs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pins on J950 | Title | Solder Point on Readout Logic Circuit Board | Title (Lamp) |
| 14 | 2 X | F | 1, 2, 4, A, V |
| 13 | 5 X | G | 1 |
| 12 | AMPS | H | 2 |
| 15 | OFF | I | 2,5 |
| 17 | .1X | J | 5 |
| 16 | $10^{2}$ | L | V |
| T | 101 | K | A |
| S | NEG EXP | A | m, n |
|  |  | B | $\mu$ |
|  |  | C | m |
|  |  | D | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ |
|  |  | E | 01 |

TABLE 4-4
Input and Output Lines to
Vertical Decoders U956 and U960

| Inputs |  | Outputs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pins on <br> J950 | Title | Solder Point on <br> Readout Logic <br> Circuit Board | Title <br> (Lamp) |
| 19 | $2 X$ | $V$ | $1,2,5, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 18 | $5 X$ | W | 1 |
| $U$ | Volts | $X$ | 2 |
| $V$ | OFF | $Y$ | 2,5 |
| $W$ | $.1 X$ | $Z$ | 5 |
| $Y$ | $10 X$ | $A A$ | $V$ |
| 20 | $10^{-1}$ | $A B$ | $A$ |
| 21 | $10^{-2}$ | $U$ | $O_{1}$ |
| 22 | $10^{-4}$ | $T$ | $O_{2}$ |
| $X$ | $10^{-3}$ | $S$ | $m$ |
|  |  | $R$ | $\mu$ |
|  |  | $O$ | $m, n$ |

## Additional Troubleshooting Information

Troubleshooting the Readout. Malfunction of the readout display can be caused by three things: a burned out readout lamp, improper operation of the readout logic or improper operation of a cam switch. The best method of locating the malfunction is by checking the inputs and the outputs of the decoders for various positions of the front panel switches. Tables 4-3 through 4-6 show to which decoders the pins on the J950 are inputs. The state of these

TABLE 4-5
Input and Output Lines
to Steps Decoders U965 and U970

| Inputs |  | Outputs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pins on J950 | Titles | Solder Point on Readout Logic Circuit Board | Title (Lamp) |
| F | 2 X | AH | 1,2,5,A, |
| 5 | $5 \times$ | AI | 1 |
| 4 | VOLTS | AJ | 2 |
| H | OFF | AK | 2,5 |
| J | .1X | AL | 5 |
| K | 10x | AM | V |
| 8 | $10^{-1}$ | AN | A |
| 9 | $10^{-2}$ | $A G$ | $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ |
| 10 | $10^{-4}$ | AF | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ |
| 6 | $10^{-8}$ | AE | M |
|  |  | AD | $\mu$ |
|  |  | AC | $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{n}$ |

TABLE 4-6
Input and Output Lines
To Beta Decoders U974, U975 and U976

| Inputs |  | Outputs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solder Points on Readout Logic Circuit Board | Titles (Lamps) | Solder Points on Readout Logic Circuit Board | Titles (Lamps) |
| R | $\mu$ (vert) | AW | K |
| S | m (vert) | AX | K, M |
| Collector 0960) | $n$ (vert) | AY | m |
| AE | m (steps) | AZ | K, $\mu$ |
| Collector Q974 | n (steps) | BA | $\mu$ |
| AD | $\mu$ (steps) | BD | 5 |
| AG | $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ (steps) | BE | DEC PT |
| AF | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ (steps) | BF | $0.5{ }_{2}$ |
| U | $0_{1}$ (vert) | BG | $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ |
| T | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ (vert) | BH | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ |
| X | 2 (vert) | AQ | 4,5 |
| Z | 5 (vert) | AV | 1,2,4 |
| AL | 5 (steps) | AS | 2 |
| AJ | 2,5 (steps) | AT | 2,4,5 |
| Collector Q984 | BETA OFF | AV | 1,4,5 |
|  |  | AR | 2,5 |
|  |  | BI | 1,4 |

pins (high or low) for various front-panel control settings can be obtained from the Readout Switching and Interconnections schematic in the Diagrams section. The outputs of the decoders are checked by first determining what the readout ought to be for the given settings of the front-panel

TABLE 4-7
Supply Voltages When One Supply is Shorted to Ground

| Shorted <br> Supply | Supply Voltages (Apppoximate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{- 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 2 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 2 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{+ 2 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 4 k V}$ | $\mathbf{+ 4 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{+ 5}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 5}$ |
| -75 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 1 |
| -12.5 | -35 | 0 | 1.5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| +12.5 | -75 | 0 | 0 | +100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 |
| +100 | -75 | -1 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| +225 | -75 | -12.5 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| -4 kV | -75 | -12.5 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 4.5 | -75 | -12.5 | +12.5 | +100 | +225 | -4 kV | 0 | +5 | +15 |
| +5 | -75 | -12.5 | +12.5 | +100 | +225 | -4 kV | +4.5 | 0 | +15 |
| +15 | -75 | -12.5 | +12.5 | +100 | +225 | -4 kV | +4.5 | +5 | 0 |

controls (be sure to note the effects of the MODE switch, DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch and STEP MULT . IX button). When the proper readout has been determined, locate the pins on the Readout Logic circuit board which must be low to cause that readout (see Tables 4-3 through $4-6)$. When the proper states of the inputs and outputs of the decoders have been determined, check these levels with a voltmeter. A Type 576 READOUT EXTENDER (Tektronix Part No. 067-0603-00) is available to aid in troubleshooting the readout.

1. If the inputs to the decoders are incorrect, something is wrong with one of the cam switches.
2. If the inputs to the decoders are correct, but the outputs are incorrect, the decoders are malfunctioning.

TABLE 4-8 Power Supply Resistance Check ${ }^{1}$

| Supply | VOM Scale | Resistance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Leads + | Leads - |
| -75 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1.5 k | 1.9 k |
| +100 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 5 k | 1.8 k |
| +15 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 23 k | 2 k |
| +225 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 36 k | 12 k |
| -12.5 | $10 \Omega$ | $25 \Omega$ | $35 \Omega$ |
| +12.5 | $10 \Omega$ | $16 \Omega$ | $31 \Omega$ |
| +5 | $10 \Omega$ | $28 \Omega$ | $90 \Omega$ |
| $+4.5^{2}$ | $10 \Omega$ | $35 \Omega$ | $100 \Omega$ |

${ }^{1}$ Type 576 turned off.
${ }^{2}$ READOUT ILLUM control fully clockwise.
3. If the outputs of the decoders are correct, something is wrong with a fiber-optic and lamp assembly (probably a burned out lamp).

See the section of the Circuit Description on readout for further information and an example of the operation of the readout system.

Power Supply. A malfunction in the power supply is often caused by one or more supplies being shorted to ground. Table 4-7 indicates the states of all the power supplies in the instrument when one of them is shorted to ground. This table does not give values in cases when more than one supply is shorted to ground or when one supply is shorted to another supply. In these cases, the table only indicates interrelationships between supplies. Table 4-8 gives resistance values of the supplies to ground as measured by a VOM. Be sure the instrument is turned off when making these measurements.

## CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

## General

Corrective maintenance consists of component replacement and instrument repair. Special techniques required to replace components in this instrument are given here.

## Obtaining Replacement Parts

Standard Parts. All electrical and mechanical part replacements for the Type 576 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 list for value, tolerance, rating and description.

## NOTE

When selecting replacement parts, it is important to remember that the physical size and shape of a component may affect its performance, particularly at the upper frequency limits of the instrument. All replacement parts should be direct replacements unless it is known that a different component will not adversely affect instrument performance.
Special Parts. In addition to the standard electronic components, some special parts are used in the Type 576. These parts are manufactured or selected by Tektronix, Inc. to meet specific performance requirements, or are manufac-
tured for Tektronix, Inc. in accordance with our specifications. Each special part is indicated in the electrical parts list by an asterisk preceding the part number. Most of the mechanical parts used in this instrument have been manufactured by Tektronix, Inc. Order all special parts directly from your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

Ordering Parts. When ordering replacement parts from Tektronix, Inc., include the following information.

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

## Soldering Techniques

## WARNING

Disconnect the instrument from the power source before soldering.

Circuit Boards. Use ordinary 60/40 solder and a 35 - to 40 -watt pencil type soldering iron on the circuit boards. The tip of the iron should be clean and properly tinned for best heat transfer to the solder joint. A higher wattage soldering iron may separate the wiring from the base material.

The following techniques should be used to replace a component on a circuit board. Most components can be replaced without removing the boards from the instrument.

1. Grip the component lead with long-nose pliers. Touch the soldering iron to the lead at the solder connection. Do not lay the iron directly on the board, as it may damage the board.
2. When the solder begins to melt, pull the lead out gently. This should leave a clean hole in the board. If not, the hole can be cleaned by reheating the solder and placing a sharp object such as a toothpick into the hole to clean it out. A vacuum-type desoldering tool can also be used for this purpose.
3. Bend the leads of the new component to fit the holes in the board. If the component is replaced while the board is mounted in the instrument, cut the leads so they will just protrude through the board. Insert the leads into the holes in the board so the component is firmly seated against the board (or as positioned originally). If it does not seat properly, heat the solder and gently press the component into place.
4. Touch the iron to the connection and apply a small amount of solder to make a firm solder joint. To protect heat-sensitive components, hold the lead between the component body and the solder joint with a pair of long-nose pliers or other heat sink.
5. Clip off the excess lead that protrudes through the board (if not clipped in step 3).
6. Clean the area around the solder connection with a flux-remover solvent. Be careful not to remove information printed on the board.

Ceramic Terminal Strips. Solder used on the ceramic terminal strips should contain about $3 \%$ silver. Use a 40- to 75 -watt soldering iron with a $1 / 8$-inch wide wedge-shaped tip. Ordinary solder can be used occasionally without damage to the ceramic terminal strips. However, if ordinary solder is used repeatedly or if excessive heat is applied, the solder-to-ceramic bond may be broken.

A sample roll of solder containing about $3 \%$ silver is mounted on the right side of the instrument below the bracket holding the VERT OUTPUT GAIN and HORIZ OUTPUT GAIN adjustments. Additional solder of the same type should be available locally, or it can be purchased from Tektronix, inc. in one-pound rolls order by Tektronix Part No. 251-0514-00.

Observe the following precautions when soldering to a ceramic terminal strip:

1. Use a hot iron for a short time. Apply only enough heat to make the solder flow freely.
2. Maintain a clean, properly tinned tip.
3. Avoid putting pressure on the ceramic terminal strip.
4. Do not attempt to fill the terminal-strip notch with solder; use only enough solder to cover the wires adequately.
5. Clean the flux from the terminal strip with a fluxremover solvent.

Metal Terminals. When soldering to metal termianls (e.g., switch terminals, potentiometers, etc.), ordinary 60/40 solder can be used. Use a soldering iron with a 40- to 75 -watt rating and a $1 / 8$-inch wide wedge-shaped tip.

Observe the following precautions when soldering to a metal terminal:

1. Apply only enough heat to make the solder flow freely.
2. Apply only enough solder to form a solid connection. Excess solder may impair the function of the part.
3. If a wire extends beyond the solder joint, clip off the excess.
4. Clean the flux from the solder joint with a fluxremover solvent.

## Component Removal and Replacement

## WARNING

Disconnect the instrument from the power source before replacing components.

Not all the components in this instrument are accessible without first removing some obstructions, such as circuit boards, CRT and shield or the guard box. None of these obstructions, however, are difficult to remove or replace.

CRT and Shield. To adjust the CRT, to remove the CRT, or to remove the CRT and shield, follow these procedures:
Removal of CRT

1. Remove the bezel from the Type 576 front panel.
2. Remove the power cord retainer from the rear panel.
3. Disconnect the connector on the rear of the CRT by pulling on the white handle.
4. Loosen the CRT clamp from the neck of the CRT by loosening the Allen head screw (from the rear) on the right side of the clamp.
5. Disconnect the pin connectors from the side of the CRT.
6. Push the CRT from the rear, while pulling it from the front.

Removal of CRT Shield

1. Remove the CRT.
2. Disconnect the shield from the rear by loosening the clamps which secure the shield to the rear panel.
3. Disconnect the red and white wires from the READOUT INTERCONN circuit board. Disconnect the pin connectors from the graticule !ight circuit board.
4. Remove the readout.
5. Remove the screw which connects the readout illumination light circuit board to the chassis.
6. Remove the screw which is under the center frame section (the section the handle is connected to) on the instrument's right, in front.
7. Remove the four screws securing the shield to the front panel.
8. Pull the shield out from the front of the instrument.

To replace the CRT and shield reverse these procedures. Use the following procedure to adjust the CRT once it has been replaced.

## Adjustment of CRT

1. With the bezel in place on the Type 576 front-panel, note in which direction the CRT is out of alignment (all graticule lines should be visible).
2. Remove the bezel.
3. Loosen the four hexagonal head screws which secure the CRT support blocks. (Screws are located about 3 inches back from the front of the CRT shield.)
4. Loosen the CRT and pull it forward until the CRT support blocks are accessible.
5. Push the upper CRT support blocks back as far as possible.
6. Adjust the lower CRT support blocks so that the CRT will be properly aligned when put back in place.
7. Replace the CRT (do not secure).
8. Replace the bezel (do not secure).
9. Check that the CRT is now properly aligned.
10. If the CRT is still not properly aligned, remove the bezel and CRT and readjust the bottom CRT support blocks.
11. Repeat steps 7 through 10 until the CRT is properly aligned.
12. Tighten the hexagonal head screws which secure the bottom CRT support blocks.
13. Push the upper CRT support blocks forward (by pushing on the hexagonal head screws) until they are firmly against the CRT and tighten the upper hexagonal head screws.
14. Secure the CRT.
15. Remove the bezel.
16. Check that the graticule lamp reflector fits tightly against the top of the CRT.
17. If the reflector is not properly aligned, realign it.
18. Replace and secure the bezel.

## Guard Box.

## WARNING

> Power switch must be turned off before removing or replacing the phenolic shield on the guard box. Lethal voltages may appear on the components in the guard box and on the metal portions of the guard box.

Guard Box. The suggested method of gaining access to components located in the guard box is to remove the CRT and shield or remove the bottom panel of the instrument. All components in the guard box except for D310 can then


Fig. 4-4. MAX PEAK VOLTS- PEAK POWER WATTS switch assembly.
be removed either by removing the guard box cover or through the bottom of the instrument. If for some reason it is necessary to remove the guard box, use the following procedure:

1. Remove the right side panel from the Type 576.
2. Disconnect the MAX PEAK VOLTS-MAX PEAK POWER WATTS switch assembly as follows:
a. Set the MAX PEAK VOLTS indicator to 15 and the SERIES RESISTORS indicator to . 3 .
b. Looking behind the front panel, loosen the Allen screw which can be seen through the hole in the front of the front coupler half (see Fig. 4-4).
c. Set the SERIES RESISTORS indicator to 650 and loosen another Allen screw which now appears through the hole in the coupler half.
d. Pull the top portion of the switch assembly out through the front panel.
e. Loosen the two Allen screws in the spacer sleeve.
f. Loosen the Allen screw in the end of the front coupler half.
g. Pull the bottom portion of the switch assembly through the front panel.
3. Disconnect the LOOPING COMPENSATION shaft from the coupler to the guard box by loosening the two Allen screws in the coupler.
4. Disconnect P300 from the guard box.
5. Turn the Type 576 on its side and remove its bottom cover.
6. Remove the screws from the chassis which hold the yuard box in place.
7. Carefully pull the guard box out of the instrument (it is very heavy). The MODE switch coupling should disconnect as the guard box is removed.

To replace the guard box, reverse the preceding procedure.

Circuit Board Replacement. Most of the components mounted on the circuit boards can be replaced without removing the boards from the instrument. Observe the soldering precautions given under Soldering Techniques in this section. If a circuit board is damaged beyond repair, either the entire assembly (including all soldered-oncomponents) or the board only can be replaced. Part numbers are given in the Mechanical Parts List for either the completely wired board assembly or the unwired board.

Use the following procedure to remove a circuit board.
1a. To lift the board for maintenance or access to areas beneath the board, disconnect the pin connectors which might impair lifting.

1b. To completely remove the board disconnect all the remaining pin connectors.
2. Remove all screws holding the board to the chassis.
3. Lift the circuit board partially or all the way out of the instrument. Do not force or bend the board.
4. To replace the board, reverse the order of removal. The correct connections of the pin connectors is shown in Figs. 4-6 through 4-28. Reconnect the pin connectors carefully so they mate correctly with the pins. If forced into place incorrectly, the pin connectors may be damaged.

Cam Switches. A complete cam switch is actually a cam switch assembly. Each assembly consists of a nylon cam which is rotated by a front panel knob, and a set of contacts mounted on an adjacent circuit board which are actuated by the lobes on the cam. A cam switch repair kit including the proper repair tools, instructions and replacement contacts is available from Tektronix, Inc. (Tektronix Part No. 040-0541.00).

## CAUTION

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

Removal of a Cam Switch Assembly.
1a. To remove the cam switch assembly for maintenance or access to areas beneath, disconnect only those pin connectors which might impair lifting.

1b. To completely remove the assembly disconnect all the pin connectors.
2. Disconnect the switch from the front panel.
3. Disconnect the circuit board from the rear mounting bracket.

## NOTE

The thin film resistors on some of the cam switch assemblies are brittle. Do not bend them when handling.
4. Remove the switch assembly from the instrument.

## NOTE

The rear mounting bracket will bend outward allowing enough clearance to remove assembly.

Disassembling the Cam Switch Assembly.

1. Remove the cam switch assembly as described previously.
2. Remove the two screws from the top of the metal cover and remove the cover.
3. Separate the cam from the circuit board by removing the four connecting screws from the circuit board.
4. The cam may be disconnected from its support blocks by removing the retaining ring from the shaft on the front of the switch and sliding the cam out of the support block. Be careful not to lose the small detent roller.
5. Defective switch contacts may be replaced by first unsoldering the damaged contacts and cleaning the solder from the holes in the circuit board. Next, position the new contacts in the holes so they are properly aligned in relation to the other switch contacts and the mating area on the circuit board (an alignment tool is provided in the cam switch repair kit). Solder the new contacts into place. Be sure that the spring ends of the contacts have adequate clearance from the circuit board.
6. Reassemble the cam switch assembly by reversing the previous process.

Replacement of a Cam Switch Assembly.

1. Connect the switch to the front panel.


Fig. 4-5. Ceramic terminal strip assembly.
2. Connect the circuit board to the rear mounting bracket.

## NOTE

Do not bend the circuit board while securing it to the rear mounting bracket. If the circuit board must be bent to secure the board to the rear mounting bracket, re-adjust the rear mounting bracket.
3. Reconnect the pin connections to the proper pins (see Figs. 4-6 through 4-28).

Rotary Switches. Individual wafers or mechanical parts of rotary switches are normally not replaceable. If a switch is defective, replace the entire assembly. Replacement switches can be ordered either wired or unwired; refer to the Electrical Parts List for the applicable part number.

When replacing a switch, tag the leads and switch terminals with corresponding identification tags as the leads are disconnected. Then, use the old switch as a guide for installing the new one. An alternative method is to draw a sketch of the switch layout and record the wire color at each terminal. When soldering to the new switch, be careful that the solder does not flow beyond the rivets of the switch terminals. Spring tension of the switch contact can be destroyed by excessive solder.

Semiconductor Replacement. Semiconductors should not be replaced unless they are actually defective. If removed from their sockets during routine maintenance, return them to their original sockets. Unnecessary replacement or exchange of semiconductors may affect the calibration of this instrument. When semiconductors are replaced, check the operation of that part of the instrument which may be affected.

## CAUTION

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

Replacement semiconductors should be of the original type or a direct replacement. Fig. 4-2 shows the lead configuration of the semiconductors used in this instrument. Some plastic case transistors have lead configurations which
do not agree with those shown here. If a semiconductor is replaced by one which is made by a different manufacturer than the original, check the manufacturer's basing diagram for correct basing. All transistor sockets in this instrument are wired for the basing used for metal-case transistors. Use silicone grease when replacing transistors which have heat radiators or are mounted on the chassis.

## WARNING

Handle silicone grease with care. Avoid getting silicone grease in the eyes. Wash hands thoroughly after use.

To prevent damage to the pins of the integrated circuits while they are being removed from their sockets, an extracting tool should be used. Such a tool is available from Tektronix, Inc. (Tektronix Part No. 003-0619-00.) If an integrated circuit is being removed without the use of an extracting tool, pull slowly and evenly on both ends of the device. If one end of the device disengages from the socket before the other, the pins can casily be damaged.

Relay Replacement. Relays like the one on the Step Generator circuit board (Tektronix Part No. 148-0044-00) may be turned either direction when connected to the circuit board.

Fuse Replacement. The power-line fuses are located on the rear panel in the Voltage Selector Assembly. See the electrical parts list for the values of the fuses.

Graticule Lamp Replacement. The graticule and readout title lamps may be removed from the rear of the graticule lamp circuit board by lifting the retainers from the contact of the lamp and pulling the lamp out from the rear.

Readout Lamp Replacement. Use the following procedure to replace a readout tamp:

1. Remove the bezel from the Type 576 front-panel.
2. Puil the readout assembly from the instrument.
3. Remove the metal cover from the readout assembly which has a burned out lamp.

## CAUTION

Do not loosen or remove heat sinks or readout shelves when replacing readout lamps.
4. If the lamp to be replaced is connected to one of the rear readout lamp circuit boards, disconnect the readout logic circuit board from the readout assembly.
5. Unsolder the lamp leads of the burned out lamp from the back of the readout lamp circuit board. To determine which leads to unsolder, locate the pin on the readout logic circuit board which pertains to the burned out lamp, and follow the color-coded wire from that pin to the readout lamp circuit board.
6. Pull the readout lamp circuit board (and black plastic mounting) far enough away from its holder to replace the damaged lamp and replace the circuit board.
7. Solder the new lamp leads to the readout lamp circuit board.
8. Replace the readout lamp assembly cover (and readout logic circuit board if removed).

CeramicTerminal Strip Replacement. A complete ceramic terminal strip assembly is shown in Fig. 4-5. Replacement strips (including studs) and spacers are supplied under separate part numbers. However, the old spacers may be re-used if they are not damaged. The applicable Tektronix Part Numbers for the ceramic strips and spacers used in this instrument are given in the Mechanical Part List.

To replace a ceramic terminal strips, use the following procedure.

Removal.

1. Unsolder all components and connections on the strip. To aid in replacing the strip, it may be advisable to mark each lead or draw a sketch showing the location of the components and connections.

## 2. Pry or pull the damaged strip from the chassis.

3. If the spacers come out with the strip, remove them from the stud pins for use on the new strip (spacers should be replaced if they are damaged).

## Replacement.

1. Place the spacers in the chassis holes.
2. Carefully press the studs of the strip into the spacers untii they are completely seated. If necessary, use a soft mallet and tap lightly, directly over the stud, to seat the strip completely.
3. If the studs on the new ceramic strip are longer than those on the old one, cut off the excess length before the new strip is put in place.
4. Replace all components and connections. Observe the soldering precautions given under Soldering Techniques in this section.

Transformer Replacement. Be sure to replace only with a direct replacement Tek tronix transformer.

## Recalibration After Repair

After any electrical component has been replaced, the calibration of the associated circuit should be checked, as well as the calibration of other closely related circuits. Since the Power Supply affects all circuits, calibration of the entire instrument should be checked if work has been done in the Power Supply or if the power transformer has been replaced. The Performance Check and Calibration Procedure in Section 5 provides a means of checking instrument operation and making necessary adjustments.

## TEST FIXTURE INTERFACE

The following two tables show pertinent information about the Test Fixture Interface located on the Type 576 front panel. This interface consists of four connectors: J $360, J 361, J 362, J 363$ (see the Test Fixture Connectors schematic in the Diagrams section). The terminals on these connectors may be in one of two states: true or false. True and false are defined in terms of positive logic; the true state is the more positive of two voltage levels. Table 4-10 defines the true and false states of each usable terminal on these connectors in terms of voltage and current ranges. References to current are in terms of conventional current flow; that is, current flowing from a positive potential to a negative potential.


Fig. 4-6. Component locations and wiring color codes on 2 kV Bridge circuit board.

TABLE 4-9
Explanation of the terms Sink and Source

| INPUTS | OUTPUTS |
| :---: | :---: |
| Current Sinking <br> When terminal accepts current from external circuit. | Current Sinking <br> When terminal accepts current from external load. |
| Current Sourcing <br> When terminal supplies current into external circuit. | Current Sourcing <br> When terminal supplies current into external load. |

TABLE 4-10
Test Fixture Interface

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { J360 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J361 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J362 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J363 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | Description | Performance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Input Signal Logic Levels | Input controls indicated function. 25 V maximum safe input. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Falso | True |
| 2 |  |  |  | Step Generator <br> Polarity Invert | Drive terminal to between 0 V (ground) and +0.8 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is +4 V to +5 V . |
| 3 |  |  |  | Step Generator <br> Readout Off | Drive terminal to between $0 \vee$ (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. |  |
| 4 |  |  |  | Beta Readout Off |  |  |
|  | 15 |  |  | Step Generator Readout 10X Multiplier |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | External Vertical Display Enable | Drive terminal to between 0 V (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 50 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is the +12.5 V supply. |
|  |  | 1 |  | Collector Supply DC Mode |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | Vertical Readout <br> Remote Control | Drive terminal to between $0 \vee$ (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. Changes convertible vertical outputs to inputs. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is +4 V to +10 V . |
|  |  |  | 8 | Vertical Readout Off | Drive terminal to between 0 V (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is +4 V to +5 V . |
|  |  |  | 9 | Vertical Readout in Volts |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | Vertical Readout 10X Multiplier |  |  |
|  |  |  | 19 | External Horizontal Display Enable | Drive terminal to between 0 V (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 50 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is the +12.5 V supply |
|  |  |  | 20 | Horizontal Readout Remote Control | Drive terminal to between $0 \vee$ (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. Changes convertible horizontal outputs into inputs. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is +4 V to +10 V . |

To replace a ceramic terminal strips, use the following procedure.

Removal.

1. Unsolder all components and connections on the strip. To aid in replacing the strip, it may be advisable to mark each lead or draw a sketch showing the location of the components and connections.
2. Pry or pull the damaged strip from the chassis.
3. If the spacers come out with the strip, remove them from the stud pins for use on the new strip (spacers should be replaced if they are damaged).

Replacement.

1. Place the spacers in the chassis holes.
2. Carefully press the studs of the strip into the spacers until they are completely seated. If necessary, use a soft mallet and tap lightly, directly over the stud, to seat the strip completely.
3. If the studs on the new ceramic strip are longer than those on the old one, cut off the excess length before the new strip is put in place.
4. Replace all components and connections. Observe the soldering precautions given under Soldering Techniques in this section.

Transformer Replacement. Be sure to replace only with a direct replacement Tektronix transformer.

## Recalibration After Repair

After any electrical component has been replaced, the calibration of the associated circuit should be checked, as well as the calibration of other closely related circuits. Since the Power Supply affects all circuits, calibration of the entire instrument should be checked if work has been done in the Power Supply or if the power transformer has been replaced. The Performance Check and Calibration Procedure in Section 5 provides a means of checking instrument operation and making necessary adjustments.

## TEST FIXTURE INTERFACE

The following two tables show pertinent information about the Test Fixture Interface located on the Type 576 front panel. This interface consists of four connectors: J360, J361, J362, J363 (see the Test Fixture Connectors schematic in the Diagrams section). The terminals on these connectors may be in one of two states: true or false. True and false are defined in terms of positive logic; the true state is the more positive of two voltage levels. Table 4-10 defines the true and false states of each usabie terminal on these connectors in terms of voltage and current ranges. References to current are in terms of conventional current flow; that is, current flowing from a positive potential to a negative potential.


Fig. 4-6. Component locations and wiring color codes on 2 kV Bridge circuit board.

TABLE 4-9
Explanation of the terms Sink and Source

| INPUTS | OUTPUTS |
| :--- | :--- |
| When terminal accepts <br> current from external <br> circuit. | Current Sinking <br> When terminal accepts <br> current from external <br> load. |
| When terminal supplies <br> current into external <br> circuit. | Current Sourcing <br> When terminal supplies <br> current into external <br> load. |

TABLE 4-10
Test Fixture Interface

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { J360 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 361 \\ & \mathrm{Pin} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J362 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J363 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | Description | Performance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Input Signal Logic Levels | Input controls indicated function. 25 V maximum safe input. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | False | True |
| 2 |  |  |  | Step Generator Polarity Invert | Drive terminal to between 0 V (ground) and +0.8 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is +4 V to +5 V . |
| 3 |  |  |  | Step Generator <br> Readout Off | Drive terminal to between $0 \vee$ (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. |  |
| 4 |  |  |  | Beta Readout Off |  |  |
|  | 15 |  |  | Step Generator Readout 10X Multiplier |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | External Vertical Display Enable | Drive terminal to between $0 \vee$ (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 50 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is the +12.5 V supply. |
|  |  | 1 |  | Collector Supply DC Mode |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | Vertical Readout Remote Control | Drive terminal to between 0 V (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. Changes convertible vertical outputs to inputs. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is +4 V to +10 V . |
|  |  |  | 8 | Vertical Readout Off | Drive terminal to between $0 \vee$ (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit, Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is +4 V to +5 V . |
|  |  |  | 9 | Vertical Readout in Volts |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | Vertical Readout 10X Multiplier |  |  |
|  |  |  | 19 | External Horizontal Display Enable | Drive terminal to between 0 V (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 50 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is the +12.5 V supply |
|  |  |  | 20 | Horizontal Readout Remote Control | Drive terminal to between 0 V (ground) and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. Changes convertible horizontal outputs into inputs. | Provide effective open circuit. Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. Terminal open circuit voltage is +4 V to +10 V . |


| J360 <br> Pin | J361 <br> Pin | J362 <br> Pin | J363 <br> Pin | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Provide effective open circuit. Open circuit voltage is +4 V to +5 V . Terminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. With external load returned to voltage between +5 V and +25 V . terminal sinks $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less.

Provide effective open circuit. With external load returned to voltage of +25 V or less, terminal sinks 0.1 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ or less.

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 360 \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 361 \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 362 \\ & \mathrm{Pin} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 363 \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | Description | Performance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Convertible Outputs | Outputs indicate state of instrument operation. When converted to inputs, they control the indicated readout and the $2 X$ and $5 X$ display amplifiers gains, but none of the other instrument functions. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Vertical Logic Levels | Vertical outputs converted to inputs by False state at J363 pin 7 25 V maximum input voltage. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Outputs |  | Inputs |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | False | True | False | True |
|  |  |  | 1 | Vertical $10^{-1}$ <br> Decade Information | Drive terminal to between 0 V and +1.5 V . Terminal can sink 50 mA or loss from external load. | Provide ettective open circuit voltage. Terminal opon circuit voltage is +4 V to +5 V. Terminal must source 1 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ or less. If oxternal circuit load is returned to a voltage between +5 V and +25 V , terminal sinks $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. | Drive terminal to between 0 V and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 5 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Torminal must source $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or Iess. Terminal upen circuit voltage is +4 V to +5 V . |
|  |  |  | 2 | Vertical $1 \sigma^{-2}$ <br> Decade Information |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | Vertical $10^{-4}$ Decade Information |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | Vertical $2 X$ <br> Switch Position or $50 \mathrm{mV} /$ DIV Deflection Factor |  | Provide effective open circuit voltage. Open circuit voltage. Open circuit voltage of the +12.5 $\checkmark$ supply. Terminal must sink or source $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. | Drive terminal to between 0 V and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 50 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit. Open circuit voltage is the +12.5 V supply. Terminal must source $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. |
|  |  |  | 5 | Vertical 5X Switch Position or 125 mV/DIV DIV Deflection Factor. |  |  |  |  |



| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 360 \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \mathrm{J} 361 \\ \text { Pin } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J362 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J363 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | Description | Performance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Convertibles (Cont) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Horizontal Logic Levels |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | uts |
|  |  |  |  |  | False | True | False | True |
|  |  |  | 17 $18$ | Horizontal 2X <br> Switch Position or $200 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{DIV}$ Deflection Factor <br> Horizontal 5X Switch Position or $50 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{DIV}$ Deflection Factor |  | Provide effective open circuit voltage. Open circuit voltage is the +12.5 V . Terminal must sink or source $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or less. | Drive terminal to between 0 V and +1.5 V . Terminal sources 50 mA or less into external circuit. | Provide effective open circuit voltage. Open circuit voltage is the +12.5 V supply. Terminal must source 100 $\mu A$ or less. |


|  |  |  |  | Power Supply Outputs | Recommended maximum rate of load current changes: $1 \mathrm{~mA} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 |  |  |  | +5V | Maximum load 100 mA |
| 19 |  |  |  | $-75 \mathrm{~V}$ | Maximum load 15 mA |
| 20 |  |  |  | $+100 \mathrm{~V}$ | Maximum load 25 mA |
| 21 |  |  |  | $-12.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | Maximum load 100 mA |
| 22 |  |  |  | +12.5 V | Maximum load 500 mA |
| 23 |  |  |  | Ground |  |
|  | 1,9 |  |  | AC Power | Pin 1, line terminal; $\operatorname{Pin} 9$, neutral terminal. |
| Collector Supplies |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  | Safety Interlock Bypass | Normally open-ended. Can be wired for bypass on 75 V and 350 V ranges. +12.5 V present when bypassed range is selected. |
| 7 |  |  |  | Safety Interlock | Open circuit on 15 V range. -12.5 V on all other ranges. If grounded, activates collector power supply. |
| 24 |  |  |  | Looping Compensation | Capacitive coupled to Collector Supply output. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15,16 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Collector Supply Out | 15 V Range: 10 A continuous peak current. <br> 75 V Range: 2 A continuous peak current. <br> 350 V Range: 0.5 A continuous peak current. <br> 1500 V Range: 100 mA continuous peak current. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13,28, \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Collector Current Return | Returns for all collector currents as well as 15 V AC and 75 V AC Power. |


| J360 <br> Pin | J361 <br> Pin | J362 <br> Pin | J363 <br> Pin | Description | Performance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 |  |  | Collector Supplies <br> (Cont) |  |  |
| 7 |  |  | Return for 350 V AC <br> Power |  |  |
| 18,15, |  | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 75 \mathrm{~V}, 350 \mathrm{VAC}$ <br> Power Out | Selected by front panel switch. Same current limits as Collec- <br> tor Supply output on J1, Pins 15, 16, 32. |  |  |

Step Generator

| 1 |  |  |  | Step Generator Output |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 7 |  |  | Plus or Minus $1 / 2 \mathrm{~V} /$ <br> Step Output | Plus or minus half volt per step regardless of AMPLITUDE <br> switch setting. Series resistance of $470 \Omega$. |
|  | 8 |  | Pulse Output | $300 \mu$ s or $80 \mu$ s pulses, +12 V amplitude, in pulsed mode <br> only. Series resistance of $470 \Omega$. |  |


| 5 |  |  |  | Switched Ground | Ground in NORM and DC Modes; open in LEAKAGE. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 |  |  |  | Looping Compensation | Sensing into Vertical Amplifier. |
| 9,10, <br> 26 |  |  |  |  | Current in |
| 11,12 |  |  |  |  | Current out |
| 27 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  | Base Volts |  |
| 25 |  |  |  | Emitter Volts |  |
| 31 |  |  |  | Collector Volts |  |

Display Amplifier
External Inputs

|  |  |  | 11 |  | Differential: <br> Negative vertical input. Activated by False state at <br> J363, Pin 6. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | 12 |  | Positive vertical input. Activated by False state at <br> J363, Pin 6. |
|  |  | 23 |  | Negative horizontal input. Activated by False state <br> at J363, Pin 19. |  |
|  |  | 24 |  | Positive horizontal input. Activated by False state <br> at J363, Pin 19. |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \overline{J 360} \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J361 } \\ & \text { Pin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 362 \\ & \mathrm{Pin} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 363 \\ & \mathrm{Pin} \end{aligned}$ | Description | Performance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Input Requirements (Cont) |  |
|  |  |  |  | Maximum Safe Overload | Equivalent of plus or minus 12 divisions of deflection, depending on which amplifier sensitivity is selected by logic switching. |
|  |  |  |  | Input Offset Current | 1 nA or less |
|  |  |  |  | Noise | $300 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ or less or 100 pA or less. |
|  |  |  |  | Response Time | $20 \mu$ s or less to settle within $2 \%$ of final value with step input. |
|  |  |  |  | Common Mode Rejection | At least 100:1 at 1 kHz or less. |
|  |  |  |  | Maximum Common Mode Input | 5 times the deflection factor. |
|  |  |  |  | Input Impedance | At least $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ paralieled by approximately 70 pF . |
|  |  |  |  | Deflection Factors |  |
|  |  |  |  | Vertical | $25 \mathrm{mV} /$ division normal; $50 \mathrm{mV} /$ division with False Input at J363, Pin 4; $125 \mathrm{mV} /$ division with False Input at J363, Pin 5. |
|  |  |  |  | Horizontal | $100 \mathrm{mV} /$ division normal; $200 \mathrm{mV} /$ division with False Input at J363, Pin 17; 50 mV /division with False Input at J363, Pin 18. |



Fig. 4-7. Locations of circuit boards in Type 576.


Fig. 4-8. Component locations of Step Gen circuit board.


Fig. 4-9. Wiring color codes on Step Gen circuit board.


Fig. 4-10A. Component locations and wiring color codes on Step Generator Amplitude circuit board, serial numbers through B091299.


Fig. 4-10B. Component locations and wiring color codes on Step Generator Amplitude circuit board, serial numbers B101300-up.


Fig. 4-11. Component locations and wiring color codes on Step Gen Offset circuit board.


Fig. 4-12. Component locations and wiring color codes on Step Gen Pulse circuit board.


Fig. 4-1 3. Component locations and wiring color codes on Step Gen Rate circuit board.


Fig. 4-14A. Component locations and wiring color codes on Vert Current/Div circuit board, serial numbers through B091299.


Fig. 4-14B. Component locations and wiring color codes on Vert Current/Div circuit board, serial numbers B101300-up.


Fig. 4-15A. Component locations and wiring color codes on Horiz Volts/Div circuit board, serial numbers through B091299.


Fig. 4-15B. Component locations and wiring color codes on Horiz Volts/Div circuit board, serial numbers B101300-up.


Fig. 4-16. Component location and wiring color codes on Display Switching circuit board.


Fig. 4-17. Component locations and wiring color codes on Display Offset circuit buard.


Fig. 4-18. Component locations on Display Amp circuit board.


Fig. 4-19. Wiring color codes on Display Amp circuit board.


Fig. 4-20. Component locations on Readout Interconn circuit board.


Fig. 4-21. Wiring color codes on Readout Interconn circuit board.


Fig. 4-22. Component locations on Readout Logic circuit board.





Fig. 4-24. Component locations and wiring color codes on Readout Lamp circuit boards.


Fig. 4-25. Component locations and wiring color codes on L.V. Rectifiers circuit board.


Fig. 4-26. Component locations and wiring color codes on L.V. Regulator circuit board.


Fig. 4-27. Component locations and wiring color codes on Grat. Lamps and Readout Lamp circuit boards.


Fig. 4-28A. Component locations and wiring color codes on H.V. Power Supply circuit board; Serial B020000 and up.


Fig. 4-28B. Component locations and wiring color codes on H.V. Power Supply circuit board; Serial B-19999 and below.

# PERFORMANCE CHECK/CALIBRATION 

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

## GENERAL

## Introduction

The Type 576 should be checked and, if necessary, recalibrated after each 1000 hours of operation or at least once every six months, to ensure that it is operating properly. In addition, portions of the instrument may require recalibration if components are replaced or other electrical repairs are made. This procedure provides instructions for adjusting the Type 576 internal adjustments and checking the performance of the Type 576 against the electrical characteristics listed in Section 1.

## NOTE

An alternate method of calibrating the Type 576 is available which uses a special Type 576 Calibration Fixture (Tektronix Part No. 067-0599-00). This fixture provides a more efficient method of calibrating the Type 576. The fixture is particularly useful when several Type 576's are to be calibrated. A performance check/calibration procedure using this fixture is included at the end of this section as appendix $A$.

## Maintenance

Any maintenance required on the Type 576 should be completed before starting this procedure. If instrument troubles occur while using this procedure, they should be corrected before proceeding. Repair and servicing information is given in the Maintenance section.

## Equipment List

The following equipment list shows the required test equipment ranges and tolerances and suggests particular test instruments. For accurate measurement, the tolerances required for each piece of test equipment must exceed the measured tolerance by at least 4 times. For measured tolerances of less than $1 \%$, the accuracy of the test equipment must exceed that tolerance by at least 10 times.

1. DC Voltmeter-Requirements: range of 0 to $\pm 1000$ $V$, basic accuracy of $\pm 0.5 \%$, accuracy of $0.05 \% \pm 1 \mathrm{mV}$ 'etween 0 and $\pm 75$ volts, input impedance of at least 500 MS. Fluke Model 801 B differential voltmeter suggested. A digital voltmeter can be used if its input impedance is accur-
ately known. If the meter chosen has an input impedance of less than $500 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, the voltages measured in steps 19 and 24 will not coincide with those shown in Tables 5-9 and 5-11. Instructions for calculating the proper voltages are given in those steps.
2. $D C$ Voltmeter (High Voltage)-Requirements: Measure -4000 volts, accuracy within 3\% (Triplett Model 630 NA suggested).
3. Test Oscilloscope-Requirements: 200 kHz bandwidth sweep rates from $5 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $5 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$, vertical deflection factors from $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ to $2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$, accuracy of voltage measurement within $3 \%, A C$ and $D C$ coupling, internal triggering, $1 \times$ probe included. A Tektronix Type 422, Type 453 , or Type $561 \mathrm{~B} / 2 \mathrm{~A} 63 / 2 \mathrm{~B} 67$ is suggested.
4. Variable Autotransformer (e.g., General Radio, Variac Type W 10MT3W for 115 -volt operation, or Type W20HMT3A for 230 -volt operation). Minimum Requirements: Output voltage variable from 90 V to 136 VAC RMS for 115 -volt operation or from 180 V to 272 VAC RMS for 230 -volt operation; power output of at least 305 watts. If a monitor voltmeter is not included, a separate AC voltmeter is required.
5. DC Ammeter or Shunt Resistors-The DC voltmeter (Item 1) and a group of shunt resistors (see Table 5-1) are used to measure the accuracy of the collector current portion of the VERTICAL switch and the current portion of the AMPLITUDE switch. The more convenient but more expensive method of checking these switches is to use a DC ammeter with the following range and accuracy: range from $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 10 A , accuracy within $0.5 \%$. If such an ammeter is available the first 7 resistors in Table 5-1 are not needed.
6. 10 Amp Supply--To measure the 1 A and 2 A positions of the VERTICAL switch. Requirements: 10 Amps $\pm 0.5 \%$. A DC ammeter is required to check the accuracy of the supply.
7. Shunt Resistors-The DC voltmeter (item 1) and a group of shunt resistors ranging from $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $25 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (see Table 5-1) are used to measure the accuracy of the emitter current portion of the VERTICAL switch.
8. Miscellaneous Resistors and Capacitor-Some other resistors and a capacitor not mentioned in items 5 or 7 or this list are also required. See Table 5-1.
9. NPN transistor with $B V_{C E O}$ of 50 volts or more.
10. Twelve inch patch cord with standard banana plugs.
11. Two very short patch cords with banana plug to alligator clip connectors.
12. BNC male to dual binding post adapter. Tektronix Part No. 103-0035-00.
13. Nonconducting screwdriver-type adjustment tool.
14. Small screwdriver.

TABLE 5-1

| Resistors $^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value | Watts | Accuracy |
| $1 \Omega$ | 3 |  |
| $10 \Omega$ | 3 |  |
| $100 \Omega$ | $1 / 2$ |  |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4$ |  |
| $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4$ |  |
| $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8$ |  |
| $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1 / 8$ |  |
| $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8$ |  |
| $250 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |  |
| $2.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |  |
| $25 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega^{2}$ |  |  |
| $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |  |
| $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1 / 4$ | $5 \%$ |
| $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1000 V | $20 \%$ |

[^4]
## Use of the Procedure

The following procedure is arranged to allow either:
a. Adjustment (complete or partial) of the Type 576 without a performance check.
b. A performance check of the Type 576 with respect to the electrical characteristics given in Section 1.
c. A complete calibration of the Type 576, which inciudes both internal adjustment and a complete performance check.

To perform any of these operations, use one of the following methods.

Adjustment Only. Start with the Preliminary Calibration Procedure and perform only those steps with titles starting with the word Adjust, throughout the main procedure and the Performance Check/Calibration Record and Index. The text of all adjust steps is printed in a bolder type than the rest of the procedure. (Steps 3 and 4 should also be performed as part of the adjustment procedure.)

Performance Check Only. Start with the Preliminary Performance Check Procedure and perform only those steps with titles starting with the word Check, throughout the main procedure and the Performance Check/Calibration Record and Index. (Steps 3 and 4 should not be performed when doing only a performance check.)

Calibration. Start with the Preliminary Calibration Procedure and perform all the steps throughout the main procedure and the Performance Check/Calibration Record and Index.

## Record and Index

Table 5-2 at the beginning of the procedure provides a record and index of the procedure. The table may be used as a checklist to verify adjustments or correct performance, an abridged guide for an experienced calibrator, or an index of individual adjustments or checks. Note that each listing of an adjustment also includes a list of related adjustments or checks.

## Control Settings

A complete list of initial control settings for the Type 576 and significant control settings for the test instruments precedes Step 1 of this procedure. In addition, partial lists of control settings are provided in various places throughout the procedures. Any control setting not listed in a partial list should be set as designated in the initial list of control settings for the respective procedure. If adjustments and/or checks are made without following one of the three procedures, start with the list of control settings preceding the desired adjustment or check and follow the sequence up to the desired step, making changes in control settings as indicated.

## Making Adjustments

When doing a complete calibration or a complete adjustment of the instrument, each internal control should be adjusted as near the specified setting as possible, even if the observed performance is within tolerance. When doing only a partial adjustment, do not readjust any controls unless the observed performance is outside the given tolerance. In either case, do not preset any adjustments unless they are known to be significantly out of adjustment or repairs have been made in the circuit. In these instances, set the particular controls to midrange.

## Preliminary Calibration Procedure

1. Remove the side panels from the Type 576. See Warning in the Maintenance Section of this manual, page 4-11.
2. Set the Line Voltage Selector assembly and the 60 $\mathrm{Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ switch on the Type 576 rear panel in accordance with the line voltage source to be used.
3. Connect the autotransformer and other test instruments to a suitable power source. Connect the Type 576 to the autotransformer output.
4. Set the autotransformer for the line voltage and range chosen on the Type 576 Line Voltage Selector assembly.
5. Turn on the autotransformer, Type 576, DC voltmeter and test oscilloscope. Allow at least 5 minutes warmup at an ambient temperature of $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ $\pm 9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) before making any checks or adjustments.
6. Connect the $1 \times$ probe to the vertical input of the test oscilloscope.
7. Set the instrument controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings prceding step 1 and start the adjustment and calibration procedure with step 1.

## Preliminary Performance Check Procedure

1. Set the Line Voltage Selector assembly switches and the $60 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ switch on the Type 576 rear panel in accordance with the line voltage source to be used.
2. Connect the Type 576 to the line voltage source.
3. Turn on the Type 576. Allow at least 5 minutes warmup at an ambient temperature between $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ and $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ before making any checks.
4. Set the controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings preceding step 1 and start the performance check procedure with step 6.

TABLE 5-2
Performance Check/Calibration Record and Index

| Step <br> No. | Title | Adjust | Req'd Previous Steps | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adjust -75 Volt | R721 |  | 5-4 |
| 2 | Supply <br> Adjust Calibrator Voltage | R512 | 1 | 5-5 |
|  | Check Other Power Supply Voltages |  | 1 | 5-6 |
|  | Check Power Supply Regulation |  | 1 | 5-7 |
| 5 | Adjust CRT Controls | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { R891, R897, } \\ \text { R685, R893 } \end{array}$ | 1,3 | 5-7 |
| 6 | Check CRT Controls |  |  | 5-9 |
| 7 | Check Readout |  |  | 5-9 |
| 8 | Adjust Balance of Horizontal Display Amplifier | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { R681, R650, } \\ \text { R645 } \end{array}$ | 1,3 | 5-10 |
| 9 | Adjust Balance of Vertical Display Amplifier | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { R581, R550, } \\ \text { R545 } \end{array}$ | 1,3 | 5-11 |
| 10 | Adjust Horizontal and Vertical CRT Gain | R692, R592 | $1,3,8,9$ | 5-11 |
| 11 | Adjust Horizontal and Vertical Magnifier Gains | R673, R573 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3,8,9 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 5-12 |
| 12 | Adjust Horizontal Display Amplifier Gains | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R636, R638, } \\ & R 641 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,3,8 \\ & 9,10,11 \end{aligned}$ | 5-12 |
| 13 | Adjust Vertical Display Amplifier Gains | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline R 536, ~ R 538, ~ \\ \text { R541 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,3,8 \\ & 9,10,11 \end{aligned}$ | 5-12 |
| 14 | Adjust Horizontal Compensation | C433 | 1,3 | 5-13 |
| 15 | Check Horizontal and Vertical Positioning and INVERT Button |  |  | $5-14$ |
| $16$ $17$ | Check Horizontal and Vertical Displayed Noise Check Display Off- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5-15 \\ & 5-16 \end{aligned}$ |
| 18 | set and CAL Button Check Horizontal Display Accuracy |  |  | 5-16 |

TABLE 5-2 (cont.)

| Step <br> No. | Title | Adjust | Req'd Previous Steps | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | Check Vertical Display Accuracy |  |  | 5-18 |
| 20 | Adjust Zero Crossing and Step Delay | R8, R24 | 1,3 | 5-20 |
| 21 | Adjust Zero Step Level | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R224, R97, } \\ & \text { R127 } \end{aligned}$ | 1,3 | 5-20 |
| 22 | Adjust Step Amplifier Gain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R113, R86, } \\ & \text { R85 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3,8,9 \\ & 10,11 \end{aligned}$ | 5-21 |
| 23 | Adjust Current Balance | R243 | 1,3 | 5-21 |
| 24 | Check Step Generator and Offset Multiplier Accuracy |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,17,18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 5-22 |
| 25 | Check Maximum Current Output |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,17,18, \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 5-23 |
| 26 | Check Short Circuit Current and Reverse Current Limits |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,17,18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 5-24 |
| 27 | Check Maximum <br> Voltage Output and Reverse Voltage Limit |  |  | 5-24 |
| 28 | Check Miscellaneous Step Generator Buttons |  |  | 5-25 |
| 29 | Check Step <br> Generator Ripple |  |  | 5-26 |
| 30 | Check Collector Supply Polarity, Peak Voltage, Ripple and Interlock |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,17,18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 5-26 |
| 31 | Check Collector Supply Peak Currents |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,17,18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 5-27 |
| 32 | Adjust Looping Compensation | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { C301, C339 } \\ & \text { C341, LOOP- } \\ & \text { ING } \\ & \text { COMPEN- } \\ & \text { SATION } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1,3 | 5-27 |
| 33 | Check and Adjust LOOPING COMPENSATION Control | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOOPING } \\ & \text { COMPEN- } \\ & \text { SATION } \end{aligned}$ |  | 5-28 |
| 34 | Check Series Resistors |  |  | 5-28 |

## Initial Control Settings

FOCUS VERTICAL DISPLAY OFFSET Selector CENTERLINE VALUE HORIZONTAL
Vertical POSITION
Vertical FINE POSITION
Horizontal POSITION
Horizontal FINE POSITION DISPLAY INVERT
ZERO
CAL
MAX PEAK VOLTS
PEAK POWER WATTS
VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY
POLARITY
MODE
LOOPING COMPENSATION
NUMBER OF STEPS
CURRENT LIMIT
AMPLITUDE
OFFSET
OFFSETMULT
STEPS
PULSED STEPS
STEP FAMILY
RATE
POLARITY INVERT
STEP MULT. 1 X
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT
Terminal Selector

Centered
5 mA COLLECTOR
NORM (OFF)
5
2 V COLLECTOR
Control Centered
Control Centered
Control Centered
Control Centered
Not Pressed
Not Pressed
Not Pressed
15
0.1

Fully Counterclockwise
AC
NORM
As is
10
2 A
2 V
ZERO
0.00 (fully counter-
clockwise
Pressed
Released
SINGLE
NORM
Released
Released
OFF
BASE TERM STEP GEN

## Test Oscilloscope

Time/Cm
Triggering
Volts/Cm
Input Coupling
Position

5 ms
Trig, +, AC, Line
.01
AC (Both Channels)
Display Centered

## POWER SUPPLY

## 1. Adjust - $\mathbf{7 5}$ Volt Supply

a. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings preceding this step.
b. Position the instrument so that the L.V. REGU. LATOR circuit board (operator's right side) is visible.


Fig. 5-1. L.V. REGULATOR circuit board: Location of test points and adjustments in steps 1 and 3.
c. Connect the negative lead of the $D C$ voltmeter to ground, pin M on the L.V. REGULATOR board, (see Fig. $5-1)$. Connect the positive lead to the -75 volt supply, pin K . Be sure the polarity of the $D C$ voltmeter is set for measuring a negative voltage.
d. Check for DC voltmeter reading of -75 volts $\pm 0.375$ volts ( $-75 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \%$ ).
e. ADJUST-R721, $-75-\mathrm{V}$ adjustment, (see Fig. 5-1) if the voltage is not correct.

## NOTE

The voltage level of the -75 -volt supply affects the calibration of the entire instrument. Do not adjust R721 unless the voltage measured in part d is out of tolerance or unless a complete calibration is being performed.

## 2. Adjust Calibrator Voltage

a. Connect the positive lead of the DC voltmeter to TP510 on the DISPLAY AMPLIFIER circuit board (see Fig. 5-2).
b. Check for DC voltmeter reading of -2 volts $\pm 0.01$ volt ( $-2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \%$ ).
c. ADJUST-R512, CAL adjustment (see Fig. 5-2), if the voltage is not correct.


Fig. 5-2. DISPLAY AMP circuit board: Location of voltage checks and adjustments in steps 2, 3 and 8 through 14.

TABLE 5-3
Check Power Supply Voltage and Regulation

| Voltage | Accuracy | Total Output <br> Noise and Line <br> Frequency Ripple, Peak To Peak | Location of Test Point on L.V. Regulator Circuit Board |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -75 |  | 5 mV | Pin K |
| -12.5 | $\pm 0.31$ volt | 5 mV | Pin 1 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Variable } \\ +4.0 \end{gathered}$ | -0.1 volts, +0.2 volt (with READOUT ILLUM control fully clockwise) | 20 mV | Pin U |
| +5 | $\pm 0.25$ volt | 10 mV | Pin O |
| +12.5 | $\pm 0.31$ volt | 5 mV | Pin F |
| +15 | $\pm 0.75$ volt | 20 mV | Pin Z |
| +100 | $\pm 2.5$ volts | 20 mV of 28 kHz high voltage oscilla- tor ripple and line frequency ripple | Pin E |
| +225 | $\pm 9$ volts | 80 mV of <br> 28 kHz high <br> voltage oscilla- <br> tor ripple and <br> line frequency <br> ripple | Left arm of R592 VERT OUTPUT GAIN (see Fig. 5-3) |

## 3. Check Other Power Supply Voltages

a. Move the positive lead of the DC voltmeter to the power supply test points (other than - 75 volts) listed in Table 5-3. See Fig. 5-1 for pin locations. (Change polarity of voltmeter for positive voltages.)
b. CHECK FOR-Meter reading of the power supply voltage within the tolerance given in the accuracy column of Table 5-3.
c. Disconnect the DC voltmeter leads from the Type 576.
d. Connect the negative lead of the High Voltage DC Voltmeter to ground (pin M of the L.V. REGULATOR circuit board). Be sure the polarity of the meter is set for measuring a negative voltage.
e. Set the meter for measuring -4 kV .


Fig. 5-3. Location of high voltage test points on right side of instrument.
f. Connect the positive lead of the meter to the arm of the INTENSITY control, R883 (see Fig. 5-3), connected to the white and purple wire.
g. CHECK FOR-High Voltage DC voltmeter reading of -4000 volts $\pm 160 \mathrm{~V} \pm$ terror of meter ( $4 \mathrm{kV} \pm 4 \% \pm \%$ error of meter).
h. Disconnect the High Voltage DC Voltmeter leads from the Type 576.
i. Connect the negative lead of the DC voltmeter to pin W and the positive lead to pin $Z$ of the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2). (Set the DC voltmeter for measuring a negative voltage.)
j. Turn the HORIZONTAL switch through the three positions given in Table 5-4.
k. CHECK FOR-Voltages given in Table 5-4 for each setting of the HORIZONTAL switch $\pm 0.5 \%$.
I. Connect the positive lead of the $D C$ voltmeter to pin $C$ of the DISPLAY AMP circuit board.
m . Turn the VERTICAL switch through the three positions given in Table 5-4.

TABLE 5-4
CAL Button Voltage Checks

| HORIZONTAL <br> Switch <br> (COLLECTOR) | Voltage <br> at Pin Z | Accuracy | VERTICAL <br> Switch <br> (COLLECTOR) | Voltage <br> at Pin C | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 V | 2 V | $\pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 mA | 1.25 V | $\pm 0.00625 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 1 V | 1 V | $\pm 0.005 \mathrm{~V}$ | 2 mA | 0.5 V | $\pm 0.0025 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| .5 V | .5 V | $\pm 0.0025 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 mA | 0.25 V | $\pm 0.00125 \mathrm{~V}$ |

n. CHECK FOR-Voltages given in Table 5-4 for each setting of the VERTICAL switch $\pm 0.5 \%$.
o. Disconnect the DC voltmeter from the Type 576.
p. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to 1 V COLLECTOR.

## 4. Check Power Supply Regulation

a. Trigger the test oscilloscope on the internal line signal.
b. Connect the $1 X$ test probe ground clip to pin $M$ on the L.V. REGULATOR circuit board.
c. Set the au totransformer for the highest voltage within the voltage range selected by the Line Voltage Selector assembly on the rear panel.
d. Connect the 1 X test probe tip to the test points of each of the power supplies given in Table 5-3.
e. CHECK FOR-Test oscilloscope display of power supply ripple with the line frequency ripple peak-to-peak amplitude not exceeding the maximum value given in Table $5-3$. On the +100 -volt and the +225 -volt supplies, set the test oscilloscope time/cm to $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and check the 20 kHz ripple.
f. Set the autotransformer for the lowest voltage within the voltage range selected by the Line Voltage Selector assembly on the rear panel.
g. Repeat parts $d$ and $e$.
h. Disconnect the probe from the Type 576 and the test oscilloscope vertical input.
i. Disconnect the Type 576 from the autotransformer and connect it directly to the power source, or set the autotransformer output voltage to the center of the regulated range selected by the Line Voltage selector assembly.

## CRT AND READOUT

## 5. Adjust CRT Controls

a. Turn the Type 576 FOCUS control fully counterclockwise and adjust INTENSITY control for a large spot on the CRT.
b. Check for spot having a circular shape.
c. ADJUST-R891, ASTIGMATISM adjustment on the operator's left side of the instrument (see Fig. 5-4), if the spot is not circular.
d. Turn the Type 576 FOCUS control clockwise until the spot is the smallest possible.


Fig. 5-4. Location of adjustments in step 5.


Fig. 5-5. Graticule line labels.

## CAUTION

At various times throughout this procedure, a single spot will be displayed on the CRT. When displaying a single spot, reduce the intensity as much as possible, while still maintaining easy visibility, to avoid burning of the CRT phospor.
e. Position the spot to the center of the CRT graticule using the Type 576 FINE POSITION controls.
f. Set the Type 576 VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control for a trace 10 divisions long.
g. Check for the trace parallel with the horizontal centerline (see Fig. 5-5).
h. ADJUST--R897, TRACE ROTATION adjustment on a chassis bracket on the operator's right of the instrument (see Fig. 5-2) if the trace is not parallel.
i. Connect a patch cord between the collector jack $C$ and the emitter jack $E$ (right hand set of jacks) on the Standard Test Fixture. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
j. Check for trace parallel with the vertical centerline (see Fig. 5-5).
k. ADJUST-R685, ORTHOGONALITY adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the trace is not parallel.
I. Using the Type 576 horizontal POSITION switch, position the trace on the zero vertical graticule line of the CRT (see Fig. 5-5).
m . Check the geometry of the trace for minimum bowing.
n. Position the trace to the tenth vertical graticule line (see Fig. 5-5).
o. Repeat part m.
p. Set the horizontal POSITION switch to its center position.
q. Remove the patch cord from the collector and emitter jacks of the Standard Test Fixture.
r. Using the Type 576 vertical POSITION switch, position the trace to the zero horizontal graticule line (see Fig. 5-5).
s. Repeat part m.
t. Position the trace to the tenth horizontal graticule line.
u. Repeat part m .
v. ADJUST-R893, GEOMETRY adjustment on the operator's left side of the instrument (see Fig. 5-4), for minimum bowing of trace.
w. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
$x$. Turn the Type 576 FOCUS control and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control fully counterclockwise and recheck adjustment of astigmatism and focus as in parts $b$ through $d$.
y. (If doing Adjust steps only, go to step 8.)

## 6. Check CRT Controls

a. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in the list of initial control settings at the beginning of this procedure. (If continuing from step 5 , no changes in control settings are required.)
b. Turn the Type 576 GRATICULE ILLUM control throughout its range.
c. CHECK FOR-Continuous increase in graticule illumination when the control is turned from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise.
d. Set the GRATICULE ILLUM control for visible graticule lines and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control for a 10 cm trace.
e. Turn the Type 576 INTENSITY control throughout its range. Maintain overly-bright trace only momentarily.
f. CHECK FOR-Continuous increase in the brightness of the trace when the control is turned from fully counterclockwise to fully ciockwise.
g. Set the INTENSITY control for a barely visible trace and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPL.Y control fully counterclockwise.
h. Set the INTENSITY control for a visible spot.


At various times throughout this procedure, a single spot will be displayed on the CRT. When displaying a single spot, reduce the intensity as much as possible, while still maintaining visibility, to avoid burning of the CRT phosphor.
i. Turn the Type 576 FOCUS control throughout its range.
j. CHECK FOR-Spot in focus in the center range of the control.
k. Set the FOCUS control for the smallest possible spot.

## 7. Check Readout

a. Turn the Type 576 READOUT ILLUM control throughout its range.
b. CHECK FOR-Continuous increase in the readout illumination when the control is turned from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise.
c. Set the READOUT IL.LUM control for a visible readout.
d. Turn the Type 576 VERTICAL switch throughout its range.
e. CHECK FOR-PER VERT DIV readout coinciding with the settings of the VERTICAL switch, using COLLECTOR current units. (The readout should always be blank for the STEP GEN position of the switch.)
f. Set the Type 576 DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT $\times 10$ and turn the VERTICAL switch throughout its range.
g. CHECK FOR-PER VERT DIV readout of 10 times less than the settings of the VERTICAL switch, using COLLECTOR current units.
h. Set the Type 576 MODE switch to LEAKAGE and the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF).
i. Turn the VERTICAL switch throughout its range.
j. CHECK FOR-PER VERT DIV readout coinciding with settings of the VERTICAL switch, using EMITTER current units.
k. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X 10 and turn the VERTICAL switch throughout its range.

1. CHECK FOR-PER VERT DIV readout of 10 times less than the settings of the VERTICAL switch using EMITTER current units. (Readout should be blank for 1 $n A, 2 n A$ and $5 n A$ settings of VERTICAL switch.)
$m$. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF) and turn the HORIZONTAL switch throughout its range.
n. CHECK FOR-PER HORIZ DIV readout coinciding with the settings of the HORIZONTAL switch. (The readout should always be blank for the STEP GEN position of the switch.)
o. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ $\times 10$ and turn the HORIZONTAL switch throughout its range.
p. CHECK FOR-PER HORIZ DIV readout of 10 times less than the settings of the HORIZONTAL switch.
q. Turn the Type 576 AMPLITUDE switch throughout its range.
r. CHECK FOR-PER STEP readout coinciding with the settings of the AMPLITUDE switch.
s. Press the Type 576 STEP MULT . $1 \times$ button and turn the AMPLITUDE switch throughout its range.
t. CHECK FOR-PER STEP readout 10 times less than the settings of the AMPLITUDE switch.
u. Set the MODE switch to NORM and release the STEP MULT . $1 \times$ button.

## NOTE

It is a complex and lengthy process to check all the possible positions of the VERTICAL and AMPLITUDE switches which will provide a $\beta$ OR $g_{m}$ PER DIV readout. The following procedure checks only that all the $\beta$ OR $g_{m}$ PER DIV fiber-optics will light up.
v. Set the VERTICAL and AMPLITUDE switches for displayed readout as shown in Table 5-5.
w. CHECK FOR $-\beta$ OR $g_{m}$ PER DIV readout coinciding with the third column of Table 5-5.
$x$. (If doing check steps only, go to step 15.)

TABLE 5-5
Check $\beta$ OR $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{m}}$ PER DIV Readout

| PER VERT <br> DIV | PER STEP | $\beta$ OR gm <br> PER DIV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 2 V | $100 \mu$ |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 100 mV | 2 m |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 50 nA | 4 k |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 100 nA | 5 k |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 200 nA | 2.5 k |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 500 |

## Control Settings (Partial List)

Type 576
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { VERTICAL } & .5 \mathrm{~A} \\ \text { DISPLAY OFFSET Selector } & \text { HORIZ } \times 10\end{array}$

## DISPLAY AMPLIFIERS

## 8. Adjust Balance of Horizontal Display Amplifier

(1)
a. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in the initial list of control settings except as noted above.
b. Position the spot to the center of the CRT graticule using the FINE POSITION controls.
c. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ X 1 .
d. Check for the spot on the vertical centerline of the CRT graticule.
e. ADJUST-R681, HORIZ CENT adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
f. Repeat parts $b$ through $e$ until no movement of the spot occurs between the two settings of the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch.
g. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { DISPLAY OFFSET Selector } & \text { HORIZ } \times 10 \\
\text { HORIZONTAL } & 1 \mathrm{~V} \text { COLLECTOR }
\end{array}
$$

h. Check for the spot horizontally centered on the CRT graticule.
i. ADJUST-R650, 1'S BAL adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
j. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to .5 V COLLECTOR.
k. Check for the spot horizontally centered on the CRT graticule.

1. ADJUST-R645, 5'S BAL adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
m . Set the HORIZONTAL switch to 2 V COLLECTOR and recheck the adjustments made in parts $b$ through $I$.

## 9. Adjust Balance of Vertical Display Amplifier (O)

a. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X10 and position the spot to the center of the graticule using the FINE POSITION controls.
b. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT $\times 1$.
c. Check for the spot on the horizontal centerline of the CRT graticule.
d. ADJUST-R581, VERT CENT adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
e. Repeat parts a through d until no movement of the spot occurs between the two settings of the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch.
f. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | VERT $\times 10$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL | 1 A |

g. Check for the spot vertically centered on the CRT graticule.
h. ADJUST-R550, 1'S BAL adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
i. Set the VERTICAL switch to 2 A.
j. Check for the spot vertically centered on the CRT graticule.
k. ADJUST-R545, 2'S BAL adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.

1. Set the VERTICAL switch to .5 A and recheck the adjustments made in parts a through $k$.

## 10. Adjust Horizontal and Vertical CRT Gain

a. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF) and the POLARITY switch to + (NPN).
b. Position the spot to the zero horizontal and vertical CRT graticule lines (see Fig, 5-5) using the FINE POSITION controls.
c. Set the POLARITY switch to -(PNP).
d. Check for the spot on tenth horizontal and vertical CRT graticule lines $\pm 0.1$ division both horizontally and vertically.
e. ADJUST--R692, HORIZ OUTPUT GAIN adjustment, and R592, VERT OUTPUT GAIN adjustment, on a chassis bracket on the operator's right of the instrument (see Fig. $5-2)$ to remove one half the error noted in part $d$.
f. Set the POLARITY switch to $+($ NPN $)$ and repeat steps $b$ through e until 10 divisions of horizontal and vertical deflection are obtained between the +(NPN) and -(PNP) positions of the POLARITY switch.
g. Set the POLARITY switch to AC.

## 11. Adjust Horizontal and Vertical Magnifier (T)

## Gains

a. Set DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ $\times 10$ and position the spot on the center vertical graticule line with the horizontal FINE POSITION control.
b. Switch the CENTERLINE VALUE switch between the 4.5 and the 5.5 positions.
c. Check for the spot deflected 10 divisions horizontally, when the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is switched for 4.5 to 5.5.
d. ADJUST-R673, HORIZ MAG GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot deflection is not correct.
e. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT $\times 10$ and the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 5.
f. Position the spot on the center horizontal graticule line with the vertical FINE POSITION control.
g. Switch the CENTERLINE VALUE switch between the 4.5 and 5.5 positions.
h. Check for the spot deflected 10 divisions vertically when the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is switched from 4.5 to 5.5.
i. ADJUST-R573, VERT MAG GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot deflection is not correct.

## 12. Adjust Horizontal Display Amplifier Gain

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

b. Press the ZERO button and position the spot vertically to the zero horizontal graticule line and horizontally to the center vertical graticule line using the FINE POSITION controls. Release the ZERO button.
c. Press the Type 576 CAL button.

NOTE
Be sure that R512 has been properly adjusted in step 2 and the CAL button accuracy has been checked in step 3, before making the adjustments in this step and step 13.
d. Check for the spot centered horizontally on the CRT graticule.
e. ADJUST-R636, 2'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
f. Release the CAL button and set the Type 576 HORIZONTAL switch to 1 V COLLECTOR.
g. Repeat parts b, c and d.
h. ADJUST-R638, 1'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
i. Release the CAL button and set the Type 576 HORIZONTAL switch to . 5 V COLLECTOR.
j. Repeat parts b, c and d.
k. ADJUST-R641, 5'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
I. Release the CAL button.

## 13. Adjust Vertical Display Amplifier Gain

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

> VERTICAL
> DISPLAY OFFSET Selector VERT $\times 10$
b. Press the ZERO button and position the spot vertically onto the center horizontal graticule line and hori-
zontally onto the zero vertical graticule line using the FINE POSITION controls. Release the ZERO button.
c. Press the CAL button.
d. Check for the spot vertically centered on the CRT graticule.
e. ADJUST-R536, 5'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
f. Release the CAL button and set the Type 576 VERTICAL switch to 2 A .
g. Repeat parts b, c and d.
h. ADJUST-R538, 2'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
i. Release the CAL button and set the Type 576 VERTICAL switch to . 1 A .
i. Repeat parts b, c and d.
k. ADJUST-R541, 1'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 5-2) if the spot is not centered.
I. Release the CAL button.

## 14. Adjust Horizontal Compensation

## NOTE

This is a factory adjustment and does not require adjustment when doing a normal maintenance calibration.
a. Install the transistor adapter (Tektronix Part No. 013-0098-00) on the Standard Test Fixture.
b. Install a NPN transistor, with a BVCEO of at least 50 volts, in one of the transistor sockets on the right side of the adapter. Install the high voltage protective box on the Standard Test Fixture.

| c. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| VERTICAL | 1 mA |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ X10 |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | .5 |
| HORIZONTAL | 50 V COLLECTOR |
| MAX PEAK VOLTS | 75 |
| MAX PEAK POWER WATTS | 0.5 |
| AMPLITUDE | $.05 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| PULSED STEPS | $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | RIGHT |

d. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control and the AMPLITUDE switch clockwise until a display similar to Fig. 5-6A or B is obtained. Note that the horizontal deflection factor for this setup is $5 \mathrm{~V} /$ division.
e. Remove the bottom screw from the high valtage protection shield on the HORIZ VOLTS/DIV circuit board. Carefully swing the shield to the right, exposing C433.

## WARNING

High voltage may appear on this capacitor. Use a nonconducting tool to make this adjustment.


Fig. 5-6. Display for adjusting HORIZ COMP adjustment: (A) Incorrect display; (B) Correct display.


Fig. 5-7. STEP GEN, STEP GEN OFFSET and HORIZ VOLTS/DIV circuit boards: Location of adjustments in step 14 and steps 20 through 23.
f. Turn C433, HORIZ COMP adjustment, on the HORIZ VOLTS/DIV circuit board (see Fig. 5-7) throughout its range.
g. Note the tails on the spots in the display for certain positions of the control (see Fig. 5-6A).
h. ADJUST-C433 for no tails or minimum tail length on the spots (see Fig. 5-6B).
i. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and remove the transistor adapter from the Standard Test Fixture. (Leave the protective box installed on the Standard Test Fixture.)
j. Swing the shield back over C433 and replace the screw removed in part e.
k. (If doing Adjust steps only, go to step 20).

Control Settings (Partial List)

Type 576
VERTICAL HORIZONTAL
MAX PEAK POWER WATTS
$1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ COLLECTOR
. 05 V COLLECTOR
220

## 15. Check Horizontal and Vertical Positioning and INVERT Button

a. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in the list of initial control settings at the beginning of the procedure except as noted above.
b. Turn the horizontal FINE POSITION control throughout its range.
c. CHECK FOR-Spot movement at least 2.5 divisions to the right and 2.5 divisions to the left of the center vertical graticule line (see Fig. 5-5).
d. Turn the vertical FINE POSITION control throughout its range.
e. CHECK FOR-Spot movement at least 2.5 divisions above and 2.5 divisions below the center horizontal graticule line.
f. Press the ZERO button and center the spot on the graticule using the FINE POSITION controls. Release the ZERO button.
g. Set the POLARITY switch to $+($ NPN $)$.
h. CHECK FOR-Spot located at the intersection of the zero horizontal and vertical graticule lines $\pm 0.1$ division (see Fig. 5-5).
i. Set the POLARITY switch to -(PNP).
j. CHECK FOR-Spot located at the intersection of the tenth horizontal and vertical graticule lines $\pm 0.1$ division (see Fig. 5-5).
k. Press the Type 576 DISPLAY INVERT button.
I. CHECK FOR-Spot located at the intersection of the zero horizontal and vertical graticule lines.
m. Release the DISPLAY INVERT button and switch the horizontal POSITION switch counterclockwise two positions.
n. CHECK FOR-Spot movement 5 divisions to the left $\pm 0.1$ division each time the switch is moved one position.
o. Switch the vertical POSITION switch to both counterclockwise positions.
p. CHECK FOR-Spot movement 5 divisions down $\pm 0.1$ division each time the switch is moved one position.
q. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

POSITION Horizontal
Centered and Vertical
POLARITY
r. Switch the horizontal POSITION switch to both clockwise positions.
s. CHECK FOR-Spot movement 5 divisions to the right $\pm 0.1$ division each time the switch is moved one position.
t. Switch the vertical POSITION switch to both clockwise positions.
u. CHECK FOR-Spot movement 5 divisions up $\pm 0.1$ division each time the switch is moved one position.

## 16. Check Horizontal and Vertical Displayed Noise

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| POSITION (Horizontal and | Centered |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vertical) |  |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ X10 |
| POLARITY | AC |
| SERIES RESISTORS | $140 \Omega$ |

b. Install the protective box on the Standard Test Fixture and close the lid.
c. Turn the Type 576 MAX PEAK VOLTS switch throughout its range. (Be sure the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is set to 5.)
d. CHECK FOR-Horizontal width of spot no greater than indicated in Table 5-6 for Horizontal Collector Volts, for each position of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.
e. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to .05 BASE. Connect a $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor between the base ( $B$ ) and emitter ( $E$ ) jacks on the Standard Test Fixture (right hand set of jacks) and set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
f. Repeat parts c and d, using Horizontal Base Volts values from Table 5-6.
g. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| HORIZONTAL | 200 COLLECTOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | NORM (OFF) |
| POSITION (Vertical) | 1 position clockwise |
| POLARITY | + (NPN) |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully clockwise |
| $\quad$ SUPPLY |  |

Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and remove the $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor.
h. Turn the Type 576 MAX PEAK VOLTS switch throughout its range.
i. CHECK FOR-Vertical width of display no greater than indicated in Table 5-6 for Vertical Collector Current, for each position of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.

## NOTE

The LOOPING COMPENSATION control may have some effect on this check. It may be necessary to make this check after the looping compensation adjustments have been made in step 32 .
j. Set the MODE, switch to LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT).
k. Repeat parts $g$ and $h$ using Vertical Emitter values from Table 5-6.
I. Remove the protective box.

TABLE 5-6
Check Horizontal and Vertical Displayed Noise

| Horizontal or <br> Vertical Range | MAX PEAK VOLTS Switch |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 15 | 75 | 350 | 1500 |
| Horizontal |  |  |  |  |
| Collector Volts | 1 div | 1 div | 4 div | 40 div |
| Base Volts | 1 div | 1 div | 1 div | 1 div |
| Vertical <br> Collector Current | 1 div | 1 div | 2 div | 5 div |
| Emitter Current | 1 div | 1 div | 2 div | 5 div |

## 17. Check Display Offset and CAL Button

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

VERTICAL
DISPLAY OFFSET Selector
CENTERLINE VALUE
HORIZONTAL
POSITION (Vertical)
OFFSET
MAX PEAK VOLTS
MODE
VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT
AMPLITUDE

2 A COLLECTOR
HORIZ X10
10
1 V COLLECTOR
Centered
AID
15
DC
Fully counterclockwise
RIGHT
2 V
b. Connect a patch cord between the base ( $B$ ) and collector (C) jacks on the Standard Test Fixture (right hand set of jacks). Connect a DC voltmeter ( 0 to 1000 V ) between the collector and emitter jacks, (The meter could be connected across the Kelvin Sensing jacks.)
c. Press the ZERO button and center the spot horizontally on the CRT graticule. Release the ZERO button and turn the OFFSET MULT control to bring the spot back to centerline.
d. Note the reading of the DC Voltmeter and record this reading in the second column, bottom row of Table 5-7.
e. Turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch throughout its range, one position at a time. For each position of the CENTERLINE VALUE switch listed in the left column of Table 5-7, use the OFFSET MULT control to set the voltmeter reading to the indicated percentage (given in the right column to Table 5-7) of the voltage reading in Step 17.d.
f. CHECK FOR-Spot on center vertical graticule line $\pm .25$ division for each position of the CENTERLINE VALUE switch.
g. When the CENTERLINE VALUE switch has been checked, press the ZERO button and center the spot on the CRT graticule with the horizontal FINE POSITION control. Release the ZERO button and press the CAL button.
h. CHECK FOR-Spot centered horizontally on the CRT graticule $\pm 0.5$ division.

TABLE 5.7

| Check Accuracy of CENTERLINE VALUE Switch |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | Percentage of Voltmeter <br> Reading Obtained in <br> Step 17.d. |
| .5 | $5 \%$ |
| 1 | $10 \%$ |
| 1.5 | $15 \%$ |
| 2 | $20 \%$ |
| 2.5 | $25 \%$ |
| 3 | $30 \%$ |
| 3.5 | $35 \%$ |
| 4 | $40 \%$ |
| 4.5 | $45 \%$ |
| 5 | $50 \%$ |
| 5.5 | $55 \%$ |
| 6 | $60 \%$ |
| 6.5 | $65 \%$ |
| 7 | $70 \%$ |
| 7.5 | $75 \%$ |
| 8 | $80 \%$ |
| 8.5 | $85 \%$ |
| 9 | $90 \%$ |
| 9.5 | $95 \%$ |
| 10 | $100 \%$ |

## 18. Check Horizontal Display Accuracy

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

HORIZONTAL AMPLITUDE
. 05 COLLECTOR . 05 V
b. Press the ZERO button and horizontally center the spot on the CRT graticule. Release the ZERO button.
c. Set the OFFSET MULT control for a DC voltmeter reading as shown in Table 5-8 for the corresponding setting of the HORIZONTAL switch. ${ }^{3}$
d. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions.
e. Turn the HORIZONTAL switch and the AMPLITUDE. switch together counterclockwise, through 2 V COLLECTOR for the HORIZONTAL switch and through 2 V for the AMPLITUDE switch. For each position of the HORIZONTAL switch, repeat parts c and d.
f. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to . 05 BASE and the AMPLITUDE switch to .05 V .
g. Turn the HORIZONTAL switch and the AMPLITUDE switch together counterclockwise, through 2 V BASE for the HORIZONTAL switch and through 2 V for the AMPLITUDE switch. For each position of the HORIZONTAL switch, repeat parts c and d.
h. Set the LEFT.OFF.RIGHT switch to OFF and disconnect the DC voltmeter and patch cord from the Type 576 Standard Test Fixture. Switch the collector mode switch to DC (DC ANTI LOOP). Connect the DC voltmeter between the collector and emitter jacks.

| i. Set the following Type 576 controls to: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 10 |
| HORIZONTAL | $5 V$ COLLECTOR |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully counterclockwise |
| SUPPLY |  |
| MAXPEAK VOLTS | 1500 |
| SERIES RESISTORS | 6.5 M |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | RIGHT |

[^5]j. With a non-metallic object press down on the interlock switch on the left of the Standard Test Fixture. With the interlock switch held down, adjust the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control for a DC voltmeter reading as shown in Table 5-8 for the corresponding setting of the HORIZONTAL switch.

TABLE 5-8
Check Accuracy of HORIZONTAL Switch

| HORIZONTAL | DC Voltmeter |
| :---: | :---: |
| .05 COLLECTOR | 0.5 V |
| .1 | 1 V |
| .2 | 2 V |
| .5 | 5 V |
| 1 | 10 V |
| 2 | 20 V |
| 5 | 50 V |
| 10 | 100 V |
| 20 | 200 V |
| 50 | 500 V |
| 100 | 1000 V |
| 200 | 1000 V |
| .05 | 0.5 V |
| .1 | 1 V |
| .2 | 2 V |
| .5 | 5 V |
| 1 | 10 V |
| 2 | 20 V |

## WARNING

Enabling the Collector Supply without the use of the protective box, as described in part $j$, presents a potential hazard to the person checking the instrument. Operators of the instrument should always be aware of the fact that when the red light is on, dangerous voltages may appear at the Collector terminals.
k. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions.
I. Turn the HORIZONTAL switch counterclockwise through its COLLECTOR range to 100 . For each position of the switch repeat parts $j$ and $k$. For the 200 COLLECTOR position, set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 5 . Repeat parts $j$ and $k$ checking that the spot is centered $\pm 1$ division. (The PEAK POWER WATTS switch may have to be set to a higher value to get a 1000 V collector supply output.)
m. Release the Interlock switch and set the LEFT-OFFRIGHT switch to OFF.
n. Disconnect dc voltmeter leads.

## 19. Check Vertical Display Accuracy

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully counterclockwise |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\quad$ SUPPLY |  |
| MAXPEAK VOLTS | 15 |
| SERIES RESISTORS | .3 |
| MODE | NORM |
| VERTICAL | $1 \mu A$ |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | VERT 10 |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 10 |
| AMPLITUDE | $1 \mu A$ |
| OFFSET | AID |
| POLARITY INVERT | PRESSED |
| HORIZONTAL | $200 V$ COLLECTOR |

b. Connect the DC voltmeter between the collector and base terminals (right side) of the Standard Test Fixture.
c. ${ }^{4}$ Connect a $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between the collector and the base connectors. (Very short banana plug-to-alligatorclip leads are suggested.)
d. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
e. Press the ZERO button and position the spot on the center horizontal graticule line. Release the ZERO button.
f. Set the OFFSET MULT control for a DC voltmeter reading as shown in Table 5-9 for the corresponding setting of the VERTICAL switch. ${ }^{3}$
g. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center horizontal graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions. (If the position of the spot cannot be determined due to noise, disconnect the DC voltmeter from the resistor.)
h. Turn the VERTICAL switch (counterclockwise) and the AMPLITUDE switch (clockwise) throughout the range of the AMPLITUDE switch. Repeat parts $f$ and $g$ for each posi-

[^6]tion of the VERTICAL switch. For each three positions of the VERTICAL switch, set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF, replace the resistor between the base-collector jacks with a new value as shown in Table 5-9 and set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT. For the . 5 A position of the VERTICAL switch, leave the AMPLITUDE switch set to . 2 A and set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 4 . In this case check for spot centered $\pm 0.8$ division.

TABLE 5-9
Check Accuracy of VERTICAL Switch (Collector Range)

| VERTICAL <br> Switch | Resistor $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DC Voltmeter }{ }^{5} \\ \left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{m}}\right) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DC Ammeter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 V | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 2 V | $20 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.4 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 5 V | $50 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 V | $100 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 2 V | $200 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 4 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 5 V | $500 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| . 1 mA | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 V | $1 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| . 2 mA |  | 2 V | $2 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| . 5 mA |  | 5 V | $5 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 1 mA | $100 \Omega$ | 1 V | $10 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 2 mA |  | 2 V | $20 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 5 mA |  | 5 V | $50 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 10 mA | $10 \Omega$ | 1 V | $100 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 2 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 20 mA |  | 2 V | $200 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 4 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 50 mA |  | 5 V | $500 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| . 1 A | $1 \Omega$ | 1 V | $1 \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| . 2 A |  | 2 V | $2 \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| . 5 A |  | 2 V | $2 \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~A}$ |

${ }^{5}$ If a DC voltmeter with an input impedance of less than $500 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ is used to measure the voltage across the $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors, an error in the voltage reading may be noticed. To calculate the correct voltage under these conditions $\left(\mathbf{V}_{2}\right)$, multiply the voltage in the DC voltmeter column of Table 5-9 ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ ) by the input impedance of the $D C$ voltmeter ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{m}}$ ) divided by the current sensing resistor $\left(\mathbf{R}_{s}\right)$ plus $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{m}}$ :

$$
v_{2}=v_{1}\left(\frac{R_{m}}{R_{m}+R_{s}}\right)
$$

i. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and disconnect the DC voltmeter and resistor from the Standard Test Fixture.
j. Connect the 10 A supply and DC ammeter between the collector (C) and emitter (E), jacks (right side) of the Standard Test Fixture. Current should flow from the emitter to the collector.
k. Set the following Type 576 controls to:
VERTICAL
1 A
CENTERLINE VALUE
10
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT
RIGHT
I. CHECK FOR-Spot vertically centered on the graticule $\pm 2$ divisions.
m. Set the VERTICAL switch to 2 A and the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 5 .
n. CHECK FOR-Spot vertically centered on the graticule $\pm 1$ division.
o. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and disconnect the 10 A supply and meter from the Type 576.
p. Connect the $D C$ voltmeter between the base jack (right side) and the GROUND jack on the Standard Test Fixture.
q. Connect the $25 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor between the base jack and the emitter jack.
r. Set the following Type 576 controls to:
VERTICAL
DISPLAY OFFSET Selector
CENTERLINE VALUE
AMPLITUDE
OFFSETMULT
POLARITY INVERT
MODE

LEFT-OFF-RIGHT
1 nA EMITTER
NORM (OFF) 10 .5 V
0.00

Released LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT) RIGHT
s. Turn the OFFSET MULT control clockwise until the spot is on the tenth horizontal graticule line. (If the spot has noise, adjust the center of the elongated spot to the tenth horizontal graticule line.)
t. CHECK FOR-DC voltmeter reading as shown in Table 5-10 for the setting of the VERTICAL switch.
$u$. Repeat parts $s$ and $t$ for the $2 n A$ and $5 n A$ positions of the VERTICAL switch.
v. Exchange the $25 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor for a $2.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor.

TABLE 5-10
Check Accuracy of VERTICAL Switch (Emitter Range)

| VERTICAL Switch | Resistor | DC Voltmeter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nA | $25 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.075 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 2 nA |  | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 5 nA |  | $2.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.175 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 10 nA | $2.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.015 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 20 nA |  | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.025 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 50 nA |  | $2.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.055 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| . $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $250 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| . $2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| . $5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $2.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $2 \mu A$ |  | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $2.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ |

w. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | 10 nA |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | VERTICAL $\times 10$ |

$x$. Press the ZERO button and position the spot vertically onto the center horizontal graticule line. Release the ZERO button.
y. Adjust the spot to the center horizontal graticule line with the OFFSET MULT control.
z. CHECK FOR-DC voltmeter reading as shown in Table 5-10 for the setting of the VERTICAL switch.
aa. Repeat parts $y$ and $z$ for all the remaining emitter current positions of the VERTICAL switch through $5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. The resistor must be changed each three positions of the vertical switch.
ab. Disconnect the DC voltmeter and resistor from the Type 576.
ac. (If doing check steps only go to step 24.)

## Control Settings (Partial List)

Type 576

| INTENSITY | Trace Visible |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL | STEP GEN |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ X10 |
| HORIZONTAL | $5 V$ COLLECTOR |



Fig. 5-8. Type 576 display of crossover lines for adjusting ZERO CROSS adjustment R8.

```
VARIABLE COLLECTOR
    SUPPLY
AMPLITUDE
NUMBER OF STEPS
OFFSETMULT
STEP FAMILY
Fully clockwise
.05 V
1
10.00 (fully clockwise) REP
```


## STEP GENERATOR

## 20. Adjust Zero Crossing and Step Delay

a. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings except as shown above.
b. Position the crossover point of the two traces to the center of the CRT graticule using the horizontal FINE POSITION controls.
c. Check that the crossover lines are together at center (see Fig. 5-8). (Display may be inverted from that shown in Fig. 5-8.)
d. ADJUST-R8, ZERO CROSS adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 5-7) if the display is not correct.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { e. Set the following Type } 576 \text { controls to: } \\
& \text { POLARITY } \\
& \text { NUMBER OF STEPS } \\
& \text { RATE } \\
& +(\text { NPN }) \\
& 3 \\
& \text { RA }
\end{aligned}
$$

f. Turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch clockwise until the peaks of the Collector Supply output are displayed on the CRT (see Fig. 5-9A).


Fig. 5-9. Type 576 display of Collector Supply peaks for adjusting DELAY adjustment R24: (A) incorrect adjustment; (B) correct adjustment.
g. Check that the steps occur exactly at the peak of the Collector Supply output (see Fig. 5-9B).
h. ADJUST-R24, DELAY adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 5-7) if the steps do not occur at the peak of the collector supply output.

## 21. Adjust Zero Step Level

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | $.05 \vee$ BASE |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully Counterclockwise |
| SUPPLY |  |
| STEP FAMILY | SINGLE |

b. Press the ZERO button and center the spot horizontally on the graticule using the horizontal FINE POSITION control.
c. Release the ZERO button.
d. Check for the spot horizontally centered on the CRT graticule.
e. ADJUST-R224, AMP BAL adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 5-7) if the spot is not centered.
f. Set the Type 576 AMPLITUDE switch to 2 V.
g. Check for the spot horizontally centered on the CRT graticule.
h. ADJUST-R97, ZERO STEP adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 5-7) if the display is not centered.
i. Reset the AMPLITUDE switch to .05 V .
j. Repeat parts $b$ through $i$ until the spot remains centered when the AMPLITUDE switch is switched between the .05 V and the 2 V positions.
k. Set the AMPLITUDE switch to 2 V and press the POLARITY INVERT button.
I. Check for the spot centered horizontally on the CRT graticule.
m. ADJUST-R127, INVERT ZERO adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 5-7) if the spot is not centered.

## 22. Adjust Step Amplifier Gain

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | 2 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 10 |
| HORIZONTAL | 1 V BASE |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 10 |
| AMPLITUDE | 1 V |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |
| POLARITY INVERT | Released |

b. Press the Type 576 ZERO button and position the spot to the center vertical graticule line with the FINE POSITION controls.
c. Release the ZERO button.
d. Check for the spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
e. ADJUST-R113, STEP AMP GAIN adjustment on the STEP GEN circuit board, (see Fig. 5-7) if the spot is not centered.
f. Press the AID OFFSET button.
g. Check for the spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
h. ADJUST-R86, AID OFFSET adjustment on the STEP GEN OFFSET circuit board, (see Fig. 5-7) if the spot is not centered.
i. Set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 0 and press the OPPOSE OFFSET button.
j. Check for the spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
k. ADJUST-R85, OPPOSE OFFSET adjustment on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 5-7), if the spot is not centered.

\section*{23. Adjust Current Balance <br> a. Set the following Type 576 controls to: <br> | VERTICAL | STEP GEN |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | .1 V BASE |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ X1 |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 5 |
| AMPLITUDE | $50 \mu A$ |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| Terminal Selector | EMITTER GROUNDED |
|  | BASE TERM OPEN |
|  | (OR EXT) |}

b. Connect a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between the base $(B)$ and the emitter ( $E$ ) jacks (right side) of the Standard Test Fixture.
c. Connect a shorting strap between the STEP GEN OUTPUT connector on the Standard Test Fixture and the base connector.
d. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT and position the tenth spot to the intersection of the tenth horizontal and center vertical graticule lines.

## Performance Check/Calibration-Type 576

e. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ $\times 10$.
f. Reposition the spot to the intersection of the tenth horizontal and center vertical graticule line.
g. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and replace the shorting strap with a $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
h. Check for the spot centered horizontally.
i. ADJUST-R243, OUTPUT $Z$ adjustment on the STEP GEN circuit board, (see Fig. 5-7) if the spot is not centered.
j. Exchange the $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor for the shorting strap and check for no movement of the spot between the two step generator loads.
k. Disconnect the resistors and shorting strap from the Standard Test Fixture.
I. (If doing Adjust steps only go to step 32.)

## Control Settings (Partial List)

Type 576

| VERTICAL | 2 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ $\times 10$ |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0 |
| HORIZONTAL | 1 V BASE |
| AMPLITUDE | 1 V |
| OFFSETMULT | 10.00 |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |
| MAXPEAK POWER WATTS | 220 |
| POLARITY | $+(N P N)$ |

## Test Oscilloscope

| Time $/ \mathrm{Cm}$ | 2 ms |
| :--- | :--- |
| Triggering | Trig,,$- D C$, Int |
| Volts $/ \mathrm{Cm}$ | 2 |
| Input Coupling | $D C$ |

## 24. Check Step Generator and Offset Multiplier Accuracy

a. Set the Type 576 and test oscilloscope controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings except as shown above.
b. Press the ZERO button and position the spot onto the center horizontal graticule line.
c. Release the ZERO button.
d. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center horizontal graticule line $\pm 0.1$ division ( $1 \%$ of 1 volt).

## NOTE

The Type 576 vertical, horizontal, and display offset must be calibrated to perform the following checks.
e. Turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch throughout its range, two positions at a time.
f. CHECK FOR-A spot in the same position horizontally on the CRT each time the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is switched two positions $\pm 0.5$ division ( $5 \%$ of 1 volt).
g. Set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 10.
h. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ of total output).
i. Press the AID OFFSET button.
j. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
k. Turn the OFFSET MULT control counterclockwise throughout its range. For each complete revolution of the OFFSET MULT control, turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch clockwise two positions.
I. CHECK FOR-Continuous decrease in zero step voltage level.
m. Set the Type 576 OFFSET MULT control to 10.00 and press the OFFSET OPPOSE button.
n. CHECK FOR-Spot on center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
o. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| HORIZONTAL | $.1 \vee$ BASE |
| :--- | :--- |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| STEPMULT.1X | Pressed |

p. Repeat parts b, c, and e.
q. CHECK FOR-A spot in the same position horizontally on the CRT each time the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is switched two positions $\pm 1$ division ( $10 \%$ of 0.1 volt).
r. Set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 10 .
s. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $2 \%$ of total output).
t. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

```
HORIZONTAL
AMPLITUDE
OFFSET
STEP MULT .1X
STEP FAMILY
```


## 200 COLLECTOR

``` 2 V
AID
Released
SINGLE
```

u. Connect a DC voltmeter between the base and emitter jacks (right side) of the Standard Test Fixture. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
v. Turn the AMPLITUDE switch throughout its voltage range.
w. CHECK FOR-DC voltage reading as shown in Table 5-11 for each voltage setting of the AMPLITUDE switch.
$x .{ }^{7}$ Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and connect a $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor between the base and the emitter terminals of the Standard Test Fixture (right side). Leave the DC voltmeter connected to the base and emitter terminals. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
y. Turn the AMPLITUDE switch throughout its current range. Change the shunting resistor each three positions of the AMPLITUDE switch as described in part $x$.
z. CHECK FOR-DC voltmeter reading as shown in Table 5-11 for each current setting of the AMPLITUDE

[^7]switch. For the higher current settings, be sure that the resistor leads are as short as possible.
aa. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and disconnect the DC voltmeter and resistor from the Standard Test Fixture.

TABLE 5-11
Check Accuracy of Step Generator

| AMPLITUDE Switch | Resistor | DC Voltmeter ${ }^{8}$ | DC Ammeter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 V |  | $20 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 1 V |  | $10 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| . 5 V |  | $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| . 2 V |  | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| . 1 V |  | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| . 05 V |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| . $05 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| . 1 HA | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.02 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| . $2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.04 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| . $5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~V}$ | $20 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.4 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ | $50 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~V}$ | $200 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 4 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ | $500 \mu \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| . 1 mA | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| . 2 mA |  | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| . 5 mA |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ | $5 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 1 mA | 100 | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 2 mA |  | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~V}$ | $20 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 5 mA |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ | $50 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 10 mA | 10 | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ | $100 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 2 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 20 mA |  | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~V}$ | $200 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 4 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 50 mA |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ | $500 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 100 mA | $1 \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 200 mA |  | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2 \mathrm{~A} \pm 0.04 \mathrm{~A}$ |

${ }^{8}$ See footnote to Table $5-9$ for instructions for calculating current DC Voltmeter readings when input impedance of DC Voltmeter is less than $500 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.

## 25. Check Maximum Current Output

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | $1 \mu A$ COLLECTOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | NORM (OFF) |
| HORIZONTAL | 10 V COLLECTOR |
| AMPLITUDE | $.05 \mu A$ |
| POLARITY INVERT | Pressed |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |
| POLARITY | AC |

b. Connect a patch cord with banana plugs between the base (B) and collector (C) jacks on the right side of the Standard Test Fixture.
c. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
d. Press the STEP OFFSET ZERO button and position the bottom spot to the center of the CRT graticule. Press the AID button.
e. CHECK FOR-Upper spot on sixth horizontal graticule line.
f. Set the AMPLITUDE switch to $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.
g. CHECK FOR-Upper spot on seventh horizontal graticule line.
h. Turn the AMPLITUDE switch (clockwise) and the VERTICAL switch (counterclockwise) together throughout their ranges.
i. CHECK FOR-Upper spot on seventh horizontal graticule line for each current position of the AMPLITUDE switch except for the 100 mA and 200 mA positions. For the 100 mA position, the tenth spot should be at least 0.5 division above the sixth horizontal graticule line and for the 200 mA position the upper spot should be at least above the sixth line.
j. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

```
AMPLITUDE SERIES RESISTORS
```


## 1 V

```
\[
6.5
\]
```

k. CHECK FOR - A spot above the sixth horizontal graticule line and to the left of the fourth vertical graticule line (at least 2 A at 10 V ).
I. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | 10 mA |
| :--- | :--- |
| AMPLITUDE | 2 V |
| SERIES RESISTORS | 3 k |

m. CHECK FOR-A spot on the first vertical graticule line and above the sixth horizontal graticule line (at least 10 mA at 40 V ).

## 26. Check Short Circuit Current and Reverse Current Limits

a. Set the SERIES RESISTORS switch to .3 and the VERTICAL switch and CURRENT LIMIT switch as shown in Table 5-12.

TABLE 5-12
Check Short Circuit Current Limit

| CURRENT LIMIT | VERTICAL |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 A | 2 A |
| 500 mA | .5 A |
| 100 mA | .1 A |
| 20 mA | 20 mA |

b. CHECK FOR--Spot between sixth and seventh horizontal graticule lines (sixth and 0.5 division above sixth for the 2 A settings).
c. Press the OFFSET OPPOSE button and release the POLARITY INVERT button.
d. Turn the AMPLITUDE switch throughout its range.
e. CHECK FOR-Spot between 0.5 and 1 division above the center horizontal graticule line when the AMPLITUDE switch is in its voltage range or above 1 mA of the current region. Below 1 mA of the current region, the spot should approach the center horizontal graticule line.

## 27. Check Maximum Voltage Output and Reverse Voltage Limit ${ }^{9}$

a. Set the AMPLITUDE switch to 2 V and press the OFFSET AID button.
b. Remove the patch cord from between the collector and base terminals of the Standard Test Fixture and connect the DC voltmeter to the base and emitter terminals (right).
c. Turn the AMPLITUDE switch throughout its voltage range.

[^8]d. CHECK FOR-DC voltmeter readings as shown in Table 5-13.

TABLE 5-13

| Maximum Voltage Readings |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| AMPLITUDE | DC Voltmeter |
| 2 V | 30 V |
| 1 V | 15 V |
| .5 V | 7.5 V |
| .2 V | 3 V |
| .1 V | 1.5 V |
| .05 V | 0.75 V |

e. Turn the AMPLITUDE switch throughout its current range.
f. CHECK FOR-DC voltmeter reading of least 10 V .
g. Press the OFFSET OPPOSE button and turn the AMPLITUDE switch throughout its current range.
h. CHECK FOR-DC voltmeter reading of between 1 V and 3 V .
i. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF and disconnect the DC voltmeter from the Standard Test Fixture.

## 28. Check Miscellaneous Step Generator Buttons

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

```
HORIZONTAL AMPLITUDE
OFFSET
RATE
POLARITY
```

```
1 BASE
1 V
ZERO
.5X
+(NPN)
```

b. Turn the Type 576 NUMBER OF STEPS switch throughout its range.
c. CHECK FOR-Number of steps per family reduced by one each time the switch is turned one position counterclockwise.
d. Set the NUMBER OF STEPS switch to 10 and press the SINGLE STEP FAMILY button. Press the SINGLE button again.
e. CHECK FOR--Single step family generated each time the SINGLE button is pressed.
f. Connect the BNC male to dual binding post adapter to the Channel 1 input to the test oscilloscope. Connect patch cords from the STEP GEN OUTPUT connector and the GROUND connector on the Standard Test Fixture to the dual binding posts. (Be sure the STEP GEN OUTPUT connector is connected to the red binding post.)
g. Press the STEP FAMILY REP buttons and trigger the test oscilloscope. Check for a display of the step generator output with 10 steps.
h. CHECK FOR-Step width of $8.33 \mathrm{~cm}(10 \mathrm{~cm}$ if the Type 576 is being operated from 50 Hz line frequency).
i. (If operating from 60 Hz line frequency), adjust the test oscilloscope variable sweep rate for a step width of 8 cm .
j. Press the NORM RATE button.
k. CHECK FOR-Step width of $4 \mathrm{~cm}(5 \mathrm{~cm}$ for 50 Hz operation).

## I. Press the $2 \times$ RATE button.

m. CHECK FOR-Step width of $2 \mathrm{~cm}(2.5$ for 50 Hz operation).
n. Set the Type 576 NUMBER OF STEPS switch to 1 and press the $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS button.
o. Set the test oscilloscope sweep rate to $50 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$ (calibrated) and trigger the display on the +trigger slope.
p. CHECK FOR-Pulsed step with a width of $6 \mathrm{~cm}+1.2$ $\mathrm{cm},-0.3 \mathrm{~cm}(300 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$ (calibrated) and trigger and display on the +trigger slope. For instruments having SN 172570 and up or those which have been modified to change R37 to $26.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, change the $300 \mu$ s pulse width to 6 $\mathrm{cm}+0.3 \mathrm{~cm},-0.9 \mathrm{~cm}(300 \mu \mathrm{~s},+5 \%,-15 \%)$.
q. Press the $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ PULSED STEPS button.
r. CHECK FOR-Pulsed step with a width of 1.6 cm $+0.3 \mathrm{~cm},-0.1 \mathrm{~cm}(80 \mu \mathrm{~s}+20 \%,-5 \%)$.

## 29. Check Step Generator Ripple

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ $\times 10$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 10 |
| HORIZONTAL | .05 BASE |
| AMPLITUDE | $.05 \mu A$ |
| OFFSET | AID |
| OFFSET MULT | 0.00 |
| STEPS | Pressed |
| STEP FAMILY | SINGLE |
| POLARITY | $+(N P N)$ |

b. Disconnect the Type 576 from the test oscilloscope.
c. Connect a $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, 1 watt, $1 / 4 \%$ resistor between the base and emitter jacks (right) of the Standard Test Fixture. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
d. Press the ZERO button and position the spot to the horizontal center of the CRT graticule.
e. Turn the OFFSET MULT control clockwise until a spot appears on the CRT.
f. CHECK FOR-Spot with a horizontal width of less than 4.0 divisions ( 8.0 divisions for 230 V operation).
g. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| AMPLITUDE | .05 V |
| :--- | :--- |
| OFFSET MULT | 10.00 |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | OFF |

h. CHECK FOR-Spot with a horizontal width of less than 0.4 division (less than 2 mV peak to peak).

## COLLECTOR SUPPLY

## 30. Check Collector Supply Polarity, Peak Voltage, Ripple and Interlock

a. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings at the beginning of the procedure. Set the MAX PEAK POWER WATTS switch to 220.
b. Install the protective box on the Standard Test Fixture and close its lid.
c. Press the ZERO button and position the spot to the center of the CRT graticule.
d. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise to obtain a 10 division trace.
e. CHECK FOR-Horizontal trace extending out from both sides of the center vertical graticule line.
f. Set the POLARITY switch to $-(\mathrm{PNP})$ and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY fully clockwise.
g. CHECK FOR-Horizontal trace extending to the left from the tenth vertical graticule line (along top of the graticule).
h. Set the POLARITY switch to + (NPN).
i. CHECK FOR-Horizontal trace extending to the right from the zero vertical graticule line (along bottom of the graticule).
j. Set the HORIZONTAL switch and MAX PEAK VOLTS as shown in Table 5-14. For each setting of these switches, perform the following procedure:

1. CHECK FOR-Peak of trace displaced from zero vertical graticule line as shown in Table 5-14 under peak volts.
2. Lift the lid on the protective box, then close it.
3. CHECK FOR-Yellow light going on, trace disappearing and red light turning off when lid is lifted, and yellow light turning off, trace reappearing and red light turning on when lid is closed, for all collector supply ranges except the 15 V range. In the 15 V range, neither light is on and the trace is not affected when the lid of the protective box is opened.
4. Set the following Type 576 controls to:
DISPLAY OFFSET Selector MODE
HORIZ $\times 10$ DC
5. Position the spot onto the CRT with the CENTERLINE VALUE switch.
6. CHECK FOR-Width of spot no greater than shown in Table 5-14 under DC ripple.

TABLE 5-14
Check Collector Supply Peak Voltage and DC Ripple

| Switch Settings |  | Peak Volts |  | DC Ripple (Peak-to-Peak) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HORIZONTAL | MAX PEAK <br> VOLTS | Voltage | Divisions | Voltage | Divisions |
| 2 V | 15 V | $15 \mathrm{~V}+35 \%,-5 \%$ | $7.5 \mathrm{div}+2.6 \mathrm{div},-0.37 \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \%$ of 15 V | 1.5 div |
| 10 V | 75 V | $75 \mathrm{~V}+35 \%,-5 \%$ | $7.5 \mathrm{div}+2.6 \mathrm{div},-0.37 \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \%$ of 75 V | 1.5 div |
| 50 V | 350 V | $350 \mathrm{~V}+35 \%,-5 \%$ | $7 \mathrm{div}+2.4 \mathrm{div},-0.35 \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \%$ of 350 V | 1.4 div |
| 200 V | 1500 V | $1500 \mathrm{~V}+35 \%,-5 \%$ | $7.5 \mathrm{div}+2.6 \mathrm{div},-0.35 \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \%$ of 1500 V | 1.5 div |

7. Set DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF), and MODE switch to NORM and the HORIZONTAL and the MAX PEAK VOLTS switches to the next positions shown in Table 5-14. (Always set HORIZONTAL switch first to avoid damage to horizontal amplifier.)

## 8. Repeat parts 1 through 7.

k. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | NORM (OFF) |
| :--- | :--- |
| MODE | NORM |

VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY

## 31. Check Collector Supply Minimum Peak Currents

a. Lift the lid of the protective box and connect a patch cord between the collector and emitter jacks (right) of the Standard Test Fixture. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
b. Press the ZERO button and position the spot on the zero horizontal graticule line. Release the ZERO button.
c. Set the Type 576 VERTICAL and MAX PEAK VOLTS switches as shown in Table 5-15. (Always set the VERTICAL switch first to avoid damage to the vertical amplifier.)

TABLE 5-15
Check Collector Supply Peak Current

| VERTICAL | MAX PEAK VOLTS | Minimum Peak <br> Currents |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 20 mA | 1500 | 10 divisions (20 mA ) |
| .1 A | 350 | 10 divisions (1 A) |
| .5 A | 75 | 8 divisions (4 A) |
| 2 A | 15 | 10 divisions (20 A) |

d. For each setting of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch, turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise until the minimum peak current shown in Table 5-15 is reached, then return the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control to its fully counterclockwise position.


Do not exceed the rating of the collector supply as shown in Table 5-15. Return the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control to its fully counterclockwise position as soon as the given current has been obtained.
e. CHECK FOR-Minimum peak current values as shown in Table 5-15 under Minimum Peak Current.

## 32. Adjust Looping Compensation

(1)
a. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to OFF, lift the lid of the protective box and remove the patch cord from the Standard Test Fixture terminals. Close the lid of the protective box.

## b. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | $1 \mu A$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | VERT $\times 10$ |
| HORIZONTAL | 2 COLLECTOR |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0 |
| MAXPEAK VOLTS | 15 |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR <br> SUPPLY | Fully clockwise |
| MODE | DC |

c. Check that the spot has minimum vertical width.
d. ADJUST-C301, LOOPING BALANCE ADJUSTMENT (see Fig. 5-10), and front panel LOOPING COMPENSATION control for minimum vertical width.


Fig. 5-10. Location of adjustments in steps 32 and 33.
e. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT $X 1$ and the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch to 1500 . Set the HORIZONTAL switch to 200 COLLECTOR.
f. Check that the spot has minimum vertical width.
g. ADJUST-C339, 350 V and 1500 V LOOPING COMPENSATION adjustment (see Fig. 5-10) for minimum vertical width.
h. Set MAX PEAK VOLTS switch to 350 and repeat parts $f$ and $g$. Set C339 for minimum vertical width between the two settings of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.
i. Set the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch to 1500 and the MODE switch to NORM.
j. Check for trace with minimum deviation from horizontal line at start of sweep.
k. ADJUST-C341, H.F. NOISE REJECTION adjustment (see Fig. 5-10), for minimum deviation of line. Typical setting of C341 is almost fully counterclockwise. Adjust front panel LOOPING COMPENSATION control if necessary to get a display. High voltage will appear on this capacitor. Use a non-conducting tool to make the adjustment.

## 33. Check and Adjust LOOPING COMPENSATION Control <br> (1)

a. Set the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch and HORIZONTAL switch as shown in Table 5-16. (Always set MAX PEAK VOLTS switch first to avoid damage to horizontal amplifier.)

TABLE 5-16
Check LOOPING COMPENSATION Control

| MAX PEAK VOLTS | HORIZONTAL |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1500 | 200 V COLLECTOR |
| 350 | 50 V COLLECTOR |
| 75 | 10 V COLLECTOR |
| 15 | 2 V COLLECTOR |

b. For each setting of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch, turn the LOOPING COMPENSATION control throughout its range.
c. CHECK FOR-Looping passing through zero for each setting of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.
d. Set the MODE switch to DC.
e. ADJUST--LOOPING COMPENSATION control for minimum vertical width.

If the side panels have been removed, replace them.

## 34. Check Series Resistors

a. Set the Type 576 controls as shown inthe list of initial control settings at the beginning of the procedure except as noted below:

| SERIES RESISTORS | $.3 \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL CURRENT/DIV | 2 A |
| HORIZONTAL VOLTS/ |  |
| $\quad$ DIV | .5 V COLLECTOR |

b. Connect shorting strap from COLLECTOR to EMITTER terminals on front porch (right side).
c. Position crt dot display to center of graticule area.
d. Adjust VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control for 10 divisions of horizontal deflection.
e. Set LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
f. CHECK FOR-6 divisions or more of vertical deflection.
g. Set VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY to zero
h. Turn power off and remove front porch.
i. Remove the guard box protective cover by loosening the four screws shown in Fig. 5-10 immediately above C339, C341, and C301.
i. Connect an ohmmeter between white-black and white-green wires on the rear wafer of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch (outside switch in the guard box).

## NOTE

Meter lead resistance may cause an error on the LOW SERIES R positions. It may be necessary to use SENSE leads.
k. CHECK-Series resistors to be within tolerances as listed in Table 5-17. Change MAX PEAK VOLTS and SERIES $R$ settings as required.

TABLE 5-17
Check Series Resistors

| MAX PEAK <br> VOLTS | SERIES <br> RESISTORS | TOLERANCE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 V | $1.4 \Omega$ | $1.0-1.2$ |
| 15 V | $6.5 \Omega$ | $5.89-6.51$ |
| 15 V | $30.0 \Omega$ | $28.50-31.5$ |
| 15 V | $140.0 \Omega$ | $133.0-147.0$ |
| 15 V | $650.0 \Omega$ | $617.0-683.0$ |
| 15 V | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $2.85-3.15$ |
| 15 V | $14 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $13.3-14.7$ |
| 15 V | $65 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $61.7-68.3$ |
| 350 V | $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $285-315$ |
| 350 V | $1.4 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1.33-1.47$ |
| 350 V | $6.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $6.17-6.83$ |

## APPENDIX A ALTERNATE CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

## INTRODUCTION

The following procedures are for use in adjusting and checking the Type 576 using the special Type 576 Calibration Fixture (Tektronix part no. 067-0599-00). If this fixture is being used to adjust or check a Type 576, this procedure replaces section 5 of the Type 576 Instruction Manual.

This procedure is made up of 2 sections. Section 1 contain an adjustment procedure which allows all the adjustments in the Type 576 to be made using the calibration fixture. Section 2 contains two procedures: a performance check procedure and a supplementary performance check procedure. The performance check procedure checks the accuracies of the display amplifiers, the step generator and the collector supply with respect to the characteristics given in section 1 of the Type 576 Instruction Manual using the calibration fixture. In addition, this procedure checks each control for proper operation. The supplementary performance check procedure does not use the calibration fixture.

This procedure checks characteristics which do not affect the basic accurcy of the instrument, or which can not be checked using the calibration fixture. The performance check procedure provides a good check of the performance of the Type 576 and should be sufficient for most requirements. The addition of the supplementary procedure allows a complete performance check to be made of the instrument.

The Type 576 Calibration Fixture is particularly useful when making adjustments and checks in on-line situations, that is adjusting or checking a Type 576 in the same location in which it is being used.

The Type 576 should be checked and, if necessary, readjusted after each 1000 hours of operation or at least once every six months. To ensure maximum accuracy, it may be desirable to perform the performance check procedure on a shorter cycle.

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# SECTION 1 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE 

## General

The following procedure is arranged to allow a complete or partial adjustment of all the internal controls in the Type 576. Most of the steps require the use of only the calibration fixture and a precision DC voltmeter. After becoming familiar with the procedure, a calibrator can easily adjust the Type 576 in an on-line situation by leaving out some steps such as checking power supply regulation (step 3) and adjusting the horizontal compensation (step 11).

## Maintenance

Any maintenance required on the Type 576 should be completed before starting this procedure. If troubles occur in the middle of the procedure, they should be corrected before proceeding. Repair and servicing information is given in the Maintenance section.

## Equipment List

The following equipment list gives the equipment required to use the following procedure. The required ranges and tolerances of this equipment along with some suggested instrument types are also provided. To allow accurate measurement, the required tolerances given for each piece of equipment have been chosen to exceed the tolerance to be measured by at least 4 times. For tolerances to be measured to less than $1 \%$, the accuracy of the equipment has been chosen to exceed the tolerance by at least 10 times.

1. Type 576 Calibration Fixture (Tektronix Part No. 067-0599-00).
2. DC Voltmeter (e.g., Fluke Model 801B differential voltmeter or suitable digital voltmeter). Requirements: Voltage range from 0 volts to $\pm 250$ volts, basic accuracy within $0.5 \%$, accuracy within $0.05 \%$ between 0 and $\pm 75$ volts. ${ }^{1}$
3. DC Voltmeter-High Voltage (e.g., Triplett Model 630 NA). Requirements: Measure -4000 volts, accuracy within $3 \%$.

[^9]4. Test oscilloscope examples are: Tektronix 2200 series or 5100 series. Requirements: Bandwidth from DC to 200 kHz , sweep rates from $0.2 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $5 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$, vertical deflection factors from $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ to $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ div, accuracy of voltage measurement within $3 \%$, $A C$ vertical input coupling, internal triggering, X1 test probe.
5. Variable autotransformer (e.g., General Radio, Variac Type W10MT3W for 115 -volt operation, or Type W2OHMT3A for 230 -volt operation). Requirements: Output voltage variable from 90 V to 136 V AC RMS for 115 -volt operation or from 180 V to 272 V AC RMS for 230 -volt operation; maximum power output at least 305 watts. If a monitor voltmeter is not included, a separate AC voltmeter is required.
6. NPN transistor with BVCEO of 50 volts or more.

## Record and Index

Table 1-1 at the beginning of this procedure provides a record and index of the procedure. The table may be used as a check list to verify adjustments, an abridged guide for an experienced calibrator, or an index of individual adjustments. Note that each listing of an adjustment also includes a list of related adjustments or checks.

## Control Settings

A complete list of initial control settings for the Type 576 and significant control settings for the test instruments precedes step 1 of this procedure. In addition, partial lists of control settings are provided in various places throughout the procedure. Any control setting not listed in a partial list should be set as designated in the initial list of control settings. If adjustments are made without following the procedure, start with the list of control settings preceding the desired adjustment and follow the sequence up to the desired step, making changes in control settings as indicated.

## Making Adjustments

When doing a complete adjustment of the instrument, each internal control should be adjusted as near to the specified setting as possible, even if the observed performance is within tolerance. When doing only a partial adjustment, do not readjust any controls unless the observed performance is outside the given tolerance. In either case, do not preset any adjustments unless they are known to be significantly out of adjustment or repairs have been made in the circuit. In these instances, set the particular controls to midrange.

TABLE 1-1

## ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE RECORD AND INDEX

| Step No. | Title | Adjust | Required Previous Steps | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adjust - 75 Volt Supply | R721 |  | 1.3 |
| 2 | Check Other Power Supply Voltages |  |  | 1.4 |
| 3 | Check Power Supply Regulation |  |  | 1.4 |
| 4 | Adjust CRT Controls | R891, R897, R685, R893 | 1 | 1-5 |
| 5 | Adjust Balance of Horizontal Display Amplifier | R681, R650, R645 | 1,4 | 1-7 |
| 6 | Adjust Balance of Vertical Display Amplifier | R581, R550, R545 | 1,4 | 1-8 |
| 7 | Adjust Horizontal and Vertical CRT Gain | R692, R592 | 1,4,5,6 | 1-8 |
| 8 | Adjust Horizontal and Vertical Magnifier Gains | R673, R573 | 1,4,5,6,7 | 1-8 |
| 9 | Adjust Horizontal Display Amplifier Gains | R636, R638, R641 | 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 | 1.9 |
| 10 | Adjust Vertical Display Amplifier Gains | R536, R538, R541 | 1, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8 | $1-9$ |
| 11 | Adjust Horizontal Compensation | C433 | 1 | 1-10 |
| 12 | Adjust Zero Crossing and Step Delay | R8, R24 | 1 | 1-12 |
| 13 | Adjust Zero Step Level | R224, R97, R127 | 1.12 | 1-12 |
| 14 | Adjust Step Amplifier Gain | R113, R86, R85 | 1,12, 13 | $1-13$ |
| 15 | Adjust Current Balance | R243 | 1, 12, 13, 14 | 1-13 |
| 16 | Adjust Looping Compensation | C301, C339, C341, <br> LOOPING COMPENSATION | 1 | 1-14 |

## Preliminary Adjustment Procedure

1. Remove the side panels and the Standard Test Fixture from the Type 576.
2. Set the Line Voltage Selector assembly and the 60 $\mathrm{Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ switch on the Type 576 rear panel in accordance with the line voltage source to be used.
3. Connect the autotransformer and other test instruments to a suitable power source. Connect the Type 576 to the autotransformer output.
4. Set the autotransformer for the line voltage and range chosen on the Type 576 Line Voltage Selector assembly.
5. Turn on the autotransformer, Type 576, DC voltmeter and test oscilloscope. Allow at least 5 minutes
warmup at an ambient temperature of $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ $\pm 9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) before making any checks or adjustments.
6. Set the instrument controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings at the beginning of the procedure and start the procedure with step 1.

## Initial Control Settings

## Type 576

| GRATICULE ILLUM | Graticule Lines <br> Visible |
| :--- | :--- |
| READOUT ILLUM | Readout Visible |
| INTENSITY | Fully Counterclockwise |
| FOCUS | Centered |
| VERTICAL | .5 mA |
| DISPLAY OFFSET |  |
| Selector | NORM (OFF) |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 5 |

HORIZONTAL POSITION (Vertical and Horizontal)
FINE POSITION (Vertical and Horizontal)
ZERO
CAL
DISPLAY INVERT
MAX PEAK VOLTS
PEAK POWER WATTS
VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY
POLARITY
MODE
LOOPING
COMPENSATION
NUMBER OF STEPS
CURRENT LIMIT
STEP GENERATOR AMPLITUDE
OFFSET
OFFSET MULT
STEPS
PULSED STEPS
STEP FAMILY
RATE
POLARITY INVERT
STEP MULT . 1X
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT
Terminal Selector

2 V COLLECTOR
Control Centered
Control Centered
Released
Released
Released
15
220
Fully Counterclockwise
AC
NORM

As is
1
2 A
2 V
ZERO
10.00 (fully clockwise)

Pressed
Released
SINGLE
.5X
Released
Released
OFF
BASE TERM STEP GEN

Type 576 Calibration Fixture (067-0599-00)

| Function | Step Gen |
| :--- | :--- |
| Calibrator Range | 200 mV Cal |
| Vertical | 10 A (fully |
|  | counterclockwise) |
| Display Offset Multiplier | 0 |
| Horizontal | .5 Collector |
| Step Generator | $.05 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Step Generator Loads | Off |

Test Oscilloscope

Time/Cm
Triggering
Volts/cm
Input Coupling
Position

5 ms
Trig,,$+ A C$, Line
. 01
AC
Display Centered

## POWER SUPPLY

## 1. Adjust -75 Volt Supply

a. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings preceding this step.
b. Position the instrument so that the L. V. REGULATOR circuit board (left side of instrument) is visible.
c. Connect the negative lead of the DC voltmeter to ground, pin M on the L. V. REGULATOR board, (See Fig. $1-1)$. Connect the positive lead to the -75 volt supply, pin K . Be sure the polarity of the DC voltmeter is set for measuring a negative voltage.
d. Check for $D C$ voltmeter reading of -75 volts $\pm 0.375$ volt ( $-75 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \%$ ).
e. ADJUST-R721, -75-V adjustment (see Fig. 1-1) if the voltage is not correct.

## NOTE

The voltage level of the -75 -volt supply affects the calibration of the entire instrument. Do not adjust $R 721$ unless the voltage measured in part $d$ is out of tolerance or unless a complete adjustment of the instrument is being performed.


Fig. 1-1. L.V. REGULATOR circuit board: Location of test points and adjustment in steps 1 through 3.

## 2. Check Other Power Supply Voltages

a. Move the positive lead of the DC voltmeter to the power supply test points (other than -75 volts) listed in Table 1-2. (Change polarity of voltmeter for positive voltages.)
b. CHECK FOR-Meter reading of the power supply voltage within the tolerance given in the accuracy column of Table 1-2.
c. Disconnect the DC voltmeter leads from the Type 576.
d. Connect the negative lead of the High Voltage DC Voltemter to ground (pin M of the L. V. REGULATOR circuit board). Be sure the polarity of the meter is set for measuring a negative voltage.
e. Set the meter for measuring -4 kV . Connect the positive lead of the meter to the arm of the INTENSITY control, R883 (see Fig. 1-2) connected to the white and purple wire.
f. CHECK FOR-High Voltage DC Voltmeter reading of -4000 volts $\pm 160 \mathrm{~V} \pm$ error of meter $(4 \mathrm{kV} \pm 4 \% \pm \%$ error of meter).
g. Disconnect the High Voltage DC Voltmeter leads from the Type 576.


Fig. 1-2. Location of high voltage test points on right side of instrument.

## 3. Check Power Supply Regulation

a. Trigger the test oscilloscope on the internal line signal.
b. Connect the $1 X$ test probe ground clip to pin $M$ on the L. V. REGULATOR circuit board.
c. Set the autotransformer for the highest voltage within the voltage range selected by the Line Voltage Selector assembly on the rear panel.

TABLE 1-2
POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE AND REGULATION CHECKS

| Voltage | Accuracy | Total Output Noise and Line Frequency Ripple, Peak to Peak | Location of Test Point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -75 |  | 5 mV | PinK |
| -12.5 | $\pm 0.31$ volt | 5 mV | Pin I |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Variable } \\ +4.5 \end{gathered}$ | -0 volts, +0.3 volt (with READOUT ILLUM control fully clockwise) | 20 mV | Pin U |
| +5 | $\pm 0.25$ volt | 10 mV | Pin Q |
| +12.5 | $\pm 0.31$ volt | 5 mV | Pin F |
| +15 | $\pm 0.75$ volt | 20 mV | Pin 2 |
| +100 | $\pm 2.5$ volts | 20 mV of 28 kHz high voltage oscillator ripple and line frequency ripple | Pin E |
| +225 | $\pm 9$ volts | 80 mV of 28 kHz high voltage oscillator ripple and line frequency ripple | Left arm of R592 VERT OUTPUT GAIN (see Fig. 1-5) |

d. Connect the 1 X test probe tip to the test points of each of the power supplies given in Table 1-2.
e. CHECK FOR-Test oscilloscope display of power supply ripple with the line frequency ripple peak to peak amplitude not exceeding the maximum value given in Table $1-2$. On the +100 -volt and the +225 -volt supplies, set the test oscilloscope time/cm to $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and check the 20 kHz ripple.
f. Turn off the Type 576. Install the Calibration Fixture. Turn on the Type 576. (Be sure to connect small cable to the CAMERA POWER connector.)
g. Set the autotransformer for the lowest voltage within the voltage range selected by the Line Voltage Selector assembly on the rear panel.
h. Repeat parts d and e.
i. Disconnect the probe from the Type 576.
j. Disconnect the Type 576 from the autotransformer and connect it directly to the power source, or set the autotransformer output votlage to the center of the regulated range selected by the Line Voltage selector assembly. (The camera power cable may also be disconnected from the Type 576.)

## CRT AND READOUT

## 4. Adjust CRT Controls

a. Set the Type 576 and Calibrator Fixture controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings at the beginning of the procedure.
b. Turn the Type 576 FOCUS control fully counterclockwise and the INTENSITY control clockwise until a large spot is visible on the CRT.
c. Check for spot having a circular shape.
d. ADJUST-R891, ASTIGMATISM adjustment on the left side of the instrument (see Fig. 1-3), if spot is not circular.
e. Turn the Type 576 FOCUS control clockwise until the spot is the smallest possible.


Fig. 1-3. Location of adjustments in step 4.


At various times throughout this procedure, a single spot will be displayed on the CRT. When displaying a single spot reduce the intensity as much as possible, while still maintaining visibility, to prevent burning of the CRT phosphor.
f. Position the spot to the center of the CRT graticule using the Type 576 FINE POSITION controls.
g. Set the Type 576 VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control for a trace 10 divisions long.
h. Check for the trace parallel with the horizontal centerline (see Fig. 1-4).
i. ADJUST-R897, TRACE ROTATION adjustment on a chassis bracket on the right of the instrument (see Fig. $1-5$ ) if the trace is not parallel.
j. Set the Calibration Fixture Step Generator Loads switch to 1 K Collector Short.
k. Check for trace parallel with the vertical centerline (see Fig. 1-5).
I. ADJUST-R685, ORTHOGONALITY adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (See Fig. 1-5) if the trace is not parallel.


Fig. 1-4. Graticule line labels.


Fig. 1-5. DISPLAY AMP circuit board: Location of voltage checks and adjustments in steps 5 through 10.
m . Using the Type 576 horizontal POSITION switch, position the trace on the zero vertical graticule line of the CRT (see Fig. 1-4).
n. Check the geometry of the trace for minimum bowing.
o. Position the trace to the tenth vertical graticule line (see Fig. 1-4).
p. Repeat part n .
q. Set the horizontal POSITION switch to its center position.
r. Set the Calibration Fixture Step Gen Loads switch to OFF.
s. Using the Type 576 vertical POSITION switch, position the trace to the zero horizontal graticule line (see Fig. 1-4).
t. Repeat part n .
u. Position the trace to the tenth horizontal graticule line.
v. Repeat part n .
w. ADJUST-R893, GEOMETRY adjustment on the left of the instrument (see Fig. 1-3), for minimum bowing of trace.
$x$. Position the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.
y. Turn the Type 576 FOCUS control and the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control fully counterclockwise and recheck the adjustment of astigmatism and focus as in parts b through $f$.

## Control Settings (Partial List)

| INTENSITY | Spot Visible |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL | .5 A |
| DISPLAY OFFSET <br> Selector | HORIZ $\times 10$ |

## 5. Adjust Balance of Horizontal Display Amplifier

a. Set the Type 576 and Calibration Fixture controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings at the beginning of the procedure with changes as shown in the preceding partial list.


#### Abstract

b. Position the spot to the center of the graticule using the FINE POSITION controls.


c. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ X1.
d. Check for the spot on vertical centerline of the CRT graticule.
e. ADJUST-R681, HORIZ CENT adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
f. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET selector switch to HORIZ $X 10$ and repeat parts $b$ through e until no movement of the spot occurs between the two settings of the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch.
g. Set the following Type 576 controls to:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { DISPLAY OFFSET } & \text { HORIZ } \times 10 \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Selector } \\ \text { HORIZONTAL }\end{array} & 1 \mathrm{~V} \text { COLLECTOR }\end{array}$
h. Check for the spot horizontally centered on the CRT graticule.
i. ADJUST-R650, 1'S BAL adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
j. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to $.5 V$ COLLECTOR.
k. Check for the spot horizontally centered on the CRT graticule.

1. ADJUST-R645, 5'S BAL adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
m. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to 2 V COLLECTOR and re-check the adjustments made in parts a through $I$.

## 6. Adjust Balance of Vertical Display Amplifier

a. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X10 and position the spot to the center of the graticule using the FINE POSITION controls.
b. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X 1 .
c. Check for the spot on the horizontal centerline of the CRT graticule.
d. ADJUST-R581, VERT CENT adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
e. Repeat parts a through d until no movement of the spot occurs between the two settings of the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch.
f. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

```
DISPLAY OFFSET
    Selector
    VERTICAL
        VERT X10
                        1 A
```

g. Check for the spot vertically centered on the CRT graticule
h. ADJUST-R550, 1'S BAL adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
i. Set the VERTICAL switch to 2 A.
j. Check for the spot vertically centered on the CRT graticule.
k. ADJUST-R545, 2'S BAL adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
I. Set the VERTICAL switch to .5 A and recheck the adjustments made in parts a through $k$.

## 7. Adjust Horizontal and Vertical CRT Gain

a. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF) and the POLARITY switch to +(NPN).
b. Position the spot to the zero horizontal and vertical CRT graticule lines (see Fig. 1-4) using the FINE POSITION controls.
c. Set the POLARITY switch to -(PNP).
d. Check for the spot on the tenth horizontal and vertical CRT graticule lines $\pm 0.1$ division both horizontally and vertically.
e. ADJUST-R692, HORIZ OUTPUT GAIN adjustment, and R592, VERT OUTPUT GAIN adjustment, on a chassis bracket on the right of the instrument (see Fig. 1-5) to remove one half the error noted in part d.
f. Set the POLARITY switch to + (NPN) and repeat steps $b$ through e until 10 divisions of horizontal and vertical deflection are obtained between the + (NPN) and -(PNP) positions of the POLARITY switch.
g. Set the POLARITY switch to AC.

## 8. Adjust Horizontal and Vertical Magnifier Gains

a. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ $\times 10$ and position the spot on the center vertical graticule line with the horizontal FINE POSITION control.
b. Switch the CENTERLINE VALUE switch between the 4.5 and the 5.5 positions.
c. Check for the spot deflected 10 divisions horizontally, when the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is switched from 4.5 to 5.5 .
d. ADJUST-R673, HORIZ MAG GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot deflection is not correct.
e. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X10 and the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 5 .
f. Position the spot on the center horizontal graticule line with the vertical FINE POSITION control.
g. Switch the CENTERLINE VALUE switch between the 4.5 and 5.5 positions.
h. Check for the spot deflected 10 divisions vertically when the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is switched from 4.5 to 5.5 .
i. ADJUST-R573, VERT MAG GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot deflection is not correct.

## 9. Adjust Horizontal Display Amplifier Gains

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

```
HORIZONTAL
DISPLAY OFFSET
2 V COLLECTOR HORIZ X10
Selector CENTERLINE VALUE POLARITY10 \(+(N P N)\)
```

b. Set the Calibration Fixture FUNCTION switch to HORIZ AMPL CAL and the Display Offset Multiplier switch to 10.
c. Press the ZERO button and center the spot horizontally on the CRT graticule using the horizontal FINE POSITION control. Release the ZERO button.

## NOTE

Before making an adjustment in this step and the following one, always press the ZERO button and be sure the spot is horizontally centered (step 9) or vertically centered (step 10) on the CRT as illustrated in part $c$ of this step.
d. Check for spot centered horizontally on the CRT graticule.
e. ADJUST-R636, 2'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
f. Press the Type 576 CAL button and check for the spot centered horizontally (on the tenth horizontal graticule line).
g. ADJUST-R512, CAL adjustment, (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
h. Release the Type 576 CAL button and set the HORI. ZONTAL switch to 1 V COLLECTOR.
i. Set the Calibration Fixture Calibrator Range switch to 100 mV .
j. Check for spot horizontally centered on the graticule.
k. ADJUST-R638, 1'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
I. Press the CAL button and check that the spot is still horizontally centered. ${ }^{2}$
m. Release the CAL button and set the HORIZONTAL switch to .5 V COLLECTOR.
n. Set the Calibration Fixture Calibrator Range to 50 mV .
o. Check for spot horizontally centered on the graticule.
p. ADJUST-R641, 5'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
q. Press the CAL button and check that the spot is still horizontally centered. ${ }^{2}$

## 10. Adjust Vertical Display Amplifier Gains

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | .5 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET | VERT $\times 10$ |

Selector
b. Set the following Calibration Fixture controls to:

| Function | Vert Ampl Cal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Calibration Range | 125 mV |

c. Press the ZERO button and position the spot vertically onto the center horizontal graticule line using the vertical FINE POSITION control. Release the ZERO button.

[^10]e. ADJUST-R536, 5'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
f. Press the CAL button and check that the spot is still vertically centered on the graticule. ${ }^{3}$
g. Release the CAL button and set the VERTICAL switch to . 2 A .
h. Set the Calibration Fixture Calibrator Range switch to 50 mV .
i. Check for spot vertically centered on the CRT graticule.
j. ADJUST-R538, 2'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
k. Press the CAL button and check that the spot is still vertically centered on the graticule. ${ }^{3}$

1. Release the CAL button and set the VERTICAL switch to. 1 A .
m. Set the Calibration Fixture Calibration Range switch to 25 mV .
n. Check for spot vertically centered on the graticule.
o. ADJUST-R541, 1'S GAIN adjustment, on the DISPLAY AMP circuit board (see Fig. 1-5) if the spot is not centered.
p. Press the CAL button and check that the spot is still vertically centered on the graticule.

## 11. Adjust Horizontal Compensation <br> note

This is a factory adjustment and does not require readjustment when doing a normal maintenance calibration.

[^11]a. Turn off the Type 576, remove the calibration fixture and install the Standard Test Fixture. Turn on the Type 576.
b. Install the transistor adapter (Tektronix Part No. 013-0098-00) on the Standard Test Fixture.
c. Install a NPN transistor, with a BVCEO of at least 50 volts, in one of the transistor sockets on the right side of the adapter. Install the high voltage protective box on the Standard Test Fixture.
d. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

```
VERTICAL 1mA
DISPLAY OFFSET HORIZ X10
    Selector
CENTERLINE VALUE . }
HORIZONTAL
MAX PEAK VOLTS 75
MAX PEAK POWER 0.5
    WATTS
STEP GENERATOR . }05\mu\textrm{A
        AMPLITUDE
PULSED STEPS }\quad300\mu\textrm{s
STEP FAMILY REP
LEFT-OFF-RIGHT RIGHT
```

e. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control and the AMPLITUDE switch clockwise until a display similar to Fig. 1-6A or B is obtained. Note that the horizontal deflection factor for this setup is $5 \mathrm{~V} /$ division.
f. Remove the bottom screw from the high voltage protection shield on the HORIZ VOLTS/DIV circuit board. Carefully swing the shield to the right, exposing C433.

## WARNING

High voltage may appear on this capacitor. Use a nonconducting tool to make this adjustment.
g. Turn C433, HORIZ COMP adjustment, on the HORIZ VOLTS/DIV circuit board (see Fig. 1.7) throughout its range.
h. Note the tails on the spots in the display for certain positions of the control (see Fig. 1-6A).
i. ADJUST-C433 for no tails or minimum tail length on the spots (see Fig. 1-6B).


Fig. 1-6. Display for adjusting HORIZ COMP adjustment: (A) Incorrect display; (B) Correct display.
j. Turn off the Type 576 and remove the Standard Test Fixture. Install the Calibration Fixture.
k. Swing the shield back over C433 and replace the screw removed in part f. Turn on the Type 576.

## Control Settings (Partial List)

Type 576
INTENSITY
FOCUS
VERTICAL
HORIZONTAL
VARIABLE COLLECTOR
SUPPLY
STEP FAMILY

Trace Visible Well Defined Display STEP GEN
. 5 V COLLECTOR
80
REP

Type 576 Calibration Fixture (067-0599-00)
Step Generator Loads

Step Gen


Fig. 1.7. STEP GEN, STEP GEN OFFSET and HORIZ VOLTS/DIV circuit boards: Location of adjustments in steps 11 through 15.

## STEP GENERATOR

## 12. Adjust Zero Crossing and Step Delay

a. Set the Type 576 and Calibration Fixture controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Setting with changes as shown in the preceding partial list.
b. Press the ZERO button and center the spot horizontally using the FINE POSITION controls.
c. Check that the lines crossover at the center vertical graticule line.
d. ADJUST-R8, ZERO CROSS adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the display is not correct.
e. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| DISPLAY OFFSET |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Selector | HORIZ $\times 10$ |
| HORIZONTAL | 2 V |
| POLARITY | $+($ NPN $)$ |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 3 |
| RATE | 2 X |

f. Turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch counterclockwise until the peaks of the Collector Supply output are displayed on the CRT (see Fig. 1-8A).
g. Check that the steps occur exactly at the peak of the Collector Supply output (see Fig. 1-8B).
h. ADJUST-R24, DELAY adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the steps do not occur at the peak of the collector supply output.

## 13. Adjust Zero Step Level

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | .05 V BASE |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully Counterclockwise |
| SUPPLY |  |
| STEP GENERATOR |  |
| AMPLITUDE | .05 V |
| STEP FAMILY | SINGLE |

b. Press the ZERO button and center the spot horizontally on the graticule using the horizontal FINE POSITION control. Release the ZERO button.


Fig. 1-8. Type 576 display of Collector Supply peaks for adjusting DELAY adjustment R24: (A) incorrect adjustment; (B) correct adjustment.
c. Check for spot horizontally centered on the CRT graticule.
d. ADJUST-R224, AMP BAL adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the spot is not centered.
e. Set the Type 576 AMPLITUDE switch to 2 V .
f. Check for spot horizontally centered on the CRT graticule.
g. ADJUST-R97, ZERO STEP adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the display is not centered.
h. Reset the AMPLITUDE switch to .05 V .
i. Repeat parts $b$ through $i$ until the spot remains centered when the AMPLITUDE switch is switched between the .05 V and the 2 V positions.
i. Set the AMPLITUDE switch to 2 V and press the POLARITY INVERT button.
k. Check for spot centered horizontally on the CRT graticule.
I. ADJUST-R127, INVERT ZERO adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the spot is not centered.

## 14. Adjust Step Amplifier Gain

| a. Set the following Type 576 controls to: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL | 2 A |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 10 |
| HORIZONTAL | 1 V BASE |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 10 |
| AMPLITUDE | 1 V |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |
| POLARITY INVERT | Released |

b. Set the Calibration Fixture Step Generator switch to 1 V .
c. Press the Type 576 ZERO button and position the spot to the center vertical graticule line with the FINE POSITION controls. Release the ZERO button.
d. Check for spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
e. ADJUST-R113, STEP AMP GAIN adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the spot is not centered.
f. Press the AID OFFSET button.
g. Check for spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
h. ADJUST-R86, AID OFFSET adjustment, on the STEP GEN OFFSET circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the spot is not centered.

[^12]k. ADJUST-R85, OPPOSE OFFSET adjustment on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the spot is not centered

## 15. Adjust Current Balance

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | STEP GEN |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | .1 V BASE |
| DISPLAY OFFSET | HORIZ X1 |
| $\quad$ Selector |  |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 5 |
| AMPLITUDE | $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| OFFSET | ZERO |

b. Set the following Calibration Fixture controls to:

| Step Generator | $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Step Generator | 1 K Collector Short |

Loads
c. Position the tenth spot to the intersection of the tenth horizontal and center vertical graticule lines.
d. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ $\times 10$.
e. Reposition the spot to the intersection of the tenth horizontal and center vertical graticule line.
f. Set the Calibration Fixture Step Generator Loads switch to $1 \mathrm{~K}+18 \mathrm{~K}$.
g. Check for spot centered horizontally.
h. ADJUST-R243, OUTPUT $Z$ adjustment, on the STEP GEN circuit board (see Fig. 1-7) if the spot is not centered.
i. Turn the Step Generator Loads switch back and forth between the 1 K Collector Short and the $1 \mathrm{~K}+18 \mathrm{~K}$ positions and check for no movement of the spot between the two positions.

## Control Settings (Partial List)

| VERTICAL | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET |  |
| Selector | VERT $\times 10$ |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0.0 |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR | Fully Clockwise |
| SUPPLY |  |
| POLARITY | + (NPN) |
| MODE | DC (ANTI LOOP) |

## Adjustment-Type 576

## 16. Adjust Looping Compensation

a. Turn off the Type 576, remove the Type 576 Calibration Fixture and install the Standard Test Fixture. (Remove the transistor adapter from the Standard Test Fixture.) Turn on the Type 576.
b. Install the protective box on the Standard Test Fixture and close the lid.
c. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings with changes as shown in the preceding partial list.
d. Check that the spot has minimum vertical width.
e. ADJUST-C301, LOOPING BALANCE ADJUSTMENT (See Fig. 1-9), and the front panel LOOPING COMPENSATION control for minimum vertical width.
f. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| HORIZONTAL | 200 COLLECTOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET | VERT $\times 1$ |
| Selector |  |
| MAX PEAK VOLTS | 1500 |

g. Check that the spot has minimum vertical width.
h. ADJUST-C339, 350 V and 1500 V LOOPING COMPENSATION adjustment (see Fig. 1-9) for minimum vertical width.


Fig. 1-9. Location of adjustments in step 16.
i. Set MAX PEAK VOLTS switch to 350 and repeat parts $g$ and $h$. Set C339 for minimum vertical width between the two settings of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.
j. Set the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch to 1500 and the MODE switch to NORM.
k. Check for trace with minimum deviation from horizontal line at start of sweep.
I. ADJUST-C341, H. F. NOISE REJECTION adjustment (see Fig. 1-9), for minimum deviation of line. Typical setting of C341 is almost fully counterclockwise. Adjust front-panel LOOPING COMPENSATION control if necessary to get a display.

This concludes the Adjustment procedure.

# PERFORMANCE CHECK PROCEDURE 

## General

The following procedures are arranged to allow on-line and incoming inspection performance checks of the Type 576. Using the performance check procedure and the calibration fixture, the accuracies of the display amplifiers, step generator and collector supply are checked with respect to the characteristics given in Section 1 of the Type 576 Instruction Manual. In addition, each control on the Type 576 is checked for proper operation. This performance check does not constitute a complete performance check of the Type 576 since all of the Type 576 performance characteristics are not checked. Those characteristics which do not affect the basic accuracy of the instrument and which are not conveniently checked on an on-line basis are not included in the performance check procedure. These characteristics are checked in the supplementary performance check procedure which follows the performance check procedure.

The performance check procedure provides a high level of confidence in the performance of the Type 576 and should be sufficient for most performance check requirements. The addition of the supplementary performance check procedure allows a complete performance check to be performed.

## Record and Index

Table 2-1 and 2-6 at the beginning of these procedures provides a record and index of the procedures. Each table may be used as a check list to verify checks, an abridged guide for an experienced calibrator, or an index of individual checks.

## Control Settings

A complete list of initial control settings for the Type 576 and significant control settings for the test instruments precedes step 1 of each procedure. In addition, partial lists of control settings are provided in various places throughout the procedures. Any control setting not listed in a partial list should be set as designated in the initial list of control settings.

## PERFORMANCE CHECK PROCEDURE

## Equipment List

The following equipment list gives the equipment required to use the following procedure. The required
ranges and tolerances of this equipment along with some suggested instrument types are also provided. To allow accurate measurement, the required tolerances given for each piece of equipment have been chosen to exceed the tolerance to be measured by at least 4 times. For tolerances to be measured to less than $1 \%$, the accuracy of the equipment has been chosen to exceed the tolerance by at least 10 times.

TABLE 2-1
Performance Check Record and Index

| Step <br> No. | Title | Req'd <br> Previous <br> Steps | Page |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Check CRT and Readout Controls |  | $2-2$ |
| 2 | Check Horizontal and Vertical <br> Positioning and INVERT Button |  | $2-3$ |
| 3 | Check Display Offset and CAL <br> Button |  | $2-3$ |
| 4 | Check Horizontal Display <br> Accuracy | 3 | $2-4$ |
| 5 | Check Vertical Display Accuracy | 3 | $2-4$ |
| 6 | Check Miscellaneous Step <br> Generator Controls | $2-5$ |  |
| 7 | Check Step Generator and Offset <br> Multiplier Accuracy | $3,4,5$ | $2-6$ |
| 8 | Check Collector Supply Polarity, <br> Peak Voltage and Ripple | $3,4,5$ | $2-7$ |
| 9 | Check Collector Supply Mini- <br> mum Peak Currents | $3,4,5$ | $2-8$ |
| 10 | Check and Adjust LOOPING <br> COMPENSATION Control | $2-8$ |  |

1. Type 576 Calibration Fixture (Tektronix Part No. 067-0599-00).
2. DC Voltmeter (e.g., Fluke Model 801B differential voltmeter or suitable digital voltmeter). Requirements: Voltage range from 0 volts to $\pm 15$ volts, accuracy within $0.5 \%$, input impedance at least $500 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.
3. Two 12 inch patch cords with standard banana plugs.
4. BNC male to dual binding post adapter. Tektronix Part No. 103-0035-00.

## Preliminary Performance Check Procedure

1. Set the Line Voltage Selector assembly switches and the $60 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ switch on the Type 576 rear panel in accordance with the line voltage source to be used.
2. Remove the Standard Test Fixture from the Type 576 and install the Calibration Fixture.
3. Connect the Type 576 to the line voltage source.
4. Turn on the Type 576. Allow at least 5 minutes warm-up at an ambient temperature between $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ and $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ before making any checks.
5. Set the controls as shown at the beginning of the procedure and start the performance check procedure with step 1.

## Initial Control Settings

Type 576

| GRATICULE ILLUM | Graticule Lines Visible |
| :--- | :--- |
| READOUT ILLUM | Readout Visible |
| INTENSITY | Fully Counterclockwise |
| FOCUS | Centered |
| VERTICAL | .5 A |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | NORM (OFF) |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 0 |
| HORIZONTAL | 2 V COLLECTOR |
| POSITION (Vertical and |  |
| Horizontal) | Control Centered |
| FINE POSITION (Vertical and |  |
| $\quad$ Horizontal) | Control Centered |
| ZERO | Released |
| CAL | Released |
| DISPLAY INVERT | Released |
| MAX PEAK VOLTS | 15 |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | 220 |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR |  |
| SUPPLY | Fully Counterclockwise |
| POLARITY | AC |
| MODE | NORM |
| LOOPING COMPENSATION | As is |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 10 |
| CURRENT LIMIT | 2 A |
| STEP GENERATOR |  |
| AMPLITUDE | $2 V$ |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| STEPS | Pressed |
| PULSED STEPS | Released |


| STEP FAMILY | SINGLE |
| :--- | :--- |
| RATE | NORM |
| POLARITY INVERT | Released |
| STEP MULT . $1 \times$ | Released |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | OFF |
| Terminal Selector | BASE TERM STEP GEN |

Type 576 Calibration Fixture
(067-0599-00)

| Function | Step Gen |
| :--- | :--- |
| Calibration Range | 200 mV Cal |
| Vertical | 10 A (fully counter- |
|  | clockwise) |
| Display Offset Multiplier | 0 |
| Horizontal | .5 Collector |
| Step Generator | $.05 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Step Generator Loads | Off |

## CRT AND READOUT

## 1. Check CRT and Readout Controls

a. Turn the Type 576 GRATICULE ILLUM control throughout its range.
b. CHECK FOR-Continuous increase in graticule illumination when the control is turned from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise.
c. Set the GRATICULE ILLUM control for visible graticule lines.
d. Turn the READOUT ILLUM control throughout its range.
e. CHECK FOR-Continuous increase in the readout illumination when the control is turned from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise.
f. Set the READOUT ILLUM control for a visible readout.
g. Turn the INTENSITY control throughout its range. Maintain an overly bright spot only momentarily.
h. CHECK FOR-Continuous increase in the brightness of the spot when the control is turned from fully counterclockwise to fully clockwise.
i. Set the INTENSITY control for a visible spot.

At various times throughout this procedure, a single spot will be displayed on the CRT. When displaying a single spot, reduce the intensity as much as possible while still maintaining visibility, to prevent burning of the CRT phosphor.
j. Turn the FOCUS control throughout its range.
k. CHECK FOR-Spot in focus in the center range of the control.
I. Set the FOCUS control for the smallest possible spot.

## DISPLAY AMPLIFIERS

## 2. Check Horizontal and Vertical Positioning and INVERT Button

a. Turn the horizontal FINE POSITION control throughout its range.
b. CHECK FOR-Spot moving at least $\pm 2.5$ divisions horizontally about the center vertical graticule line (see Fig. 1-4 in Section 1 of this booklet).
c. Turn the vertical FINE POSITION control through out its range.
d. CHECK FOR-Spot moving at least $\pm 2.5$ divisions vertically about the center horizontal graticule line.
e. Press ZERO button and center the spot on the graticule using the FINE POSITION controls.
f. Set the POLARITY switch to $+(N P N)$.
g. CHECK FOR-Spot located at the intersection of the zero horizontal and vertical graticule lines $\pm 0.1$ division.
h. Set the POLARITY switch to -(PNP).
i. CHECK FOR-Spot located at the intersection of the tenth horizontal and vertical graticule lines $\pm 0.1$ division.
j. Press the Type 576 DISPLAY INVERT button.
k. CHECK FOR-Spot located at the intersection of the zero horizontal and vertical graticule lines.

1. Release the DISPLAY INVERT button and switch the horizontal POSITION switch to both counterclockwise positions.
m. CHECK FOR-Spot moving 5 divisions to the left $\pm 0.1$ division each time the switch is switched one position.
n. Switch the vertical POSITION switch to both counterclockwise positions.
o. CHECK FOR-Spot moving 5 divisions down $\pm 0.1$ division each time the switch is switched one position.
p. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

| POSITION (Horizontal and | Centered |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vertical) |  |
| POLARITY | $+($ NPN $)$ |

q. Switch the horizontal POSITION switch to both clockwise positions.
r. CHECK FOR-Spot moving 5 divisions to the right $\pm 0.1$ division each time the switch is switched one position.
s. Switch the vertical POSITION switch to both clockwise positions.
t. CHECK FOR-Spot moving 5 divisions up $\pm 0.1$ division each time the switch is switched one position.

## 3. Check Display Offset and Cal Button

a. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ X10 |
| :--- | :--- |
| POSITION (Horiz. and Vert.) | Centered |

b. Set the Calibration Fixture Function switch to Horiz Ampl Cal.
c. Press the ZERO button and center the spot horizontally on the CRT graticule. Release the ZERO button.
d. Turn the Type 576 CENTERLINE VALUE switch and the Calibration Fixture Display Offset Multiplier switch, together, throughout their ranges.
e. CHECK FOR-Spot centered horizontally for each position of the CENTERLINE VALUE switch $\pm 0.25$ division.
f. When the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is set to 10 , press the ZERO button and be sure the spot is centered horizontally.

TABLE 2-2
Check CAL Button Accuracy

| Type 576 |  | Calibration Fixture <br> Calibrator Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horizontal | VERTICAL |  |
| 2 V |  | 200 mV |
| 1 V |  | 100 mV |
| .5 V |  | 50 mV |
|  | .5 A | 125 mV |
|  | .2 A | 50 mV |
|  | .1 A | 25 mV |

g. Set the Type 576 HORIZONTAL switch and the Calibration Fixture Calibration Range switch as shown in Table 2-2. For each setting of the HORIZONTAL switch note the position of the spot horizontally, then press the CAL button.
h. CHECK FOR-Spot within $\pm 0.5$ division, horizontally, of the position noted in part $g$.
i. Set the Type 576 DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT $\times 10$.
j. Set the Calibration Fixture Function switch to Vert Ampl Cal.
k. Press the ZERO button and center the spot vertically.

1. Set the Type 576 VERTICAL switch and the Calibration Fixture Calibrator Range switch as shown in Table 2-2. For each setting of the VERTICAL switch note the position of the spot vertically, then press the CAL button.
m. CHECK FOR-Spot within $\pm 0.5$ division, vertically, of the position noted in part $I$.

## 4. Check Horizontal Display Accuracy

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

HORIZONTAL
DISPLAY OFFSET Selector
MAX PEAK VOLTS
MODE
STEP FAMILY
. 05 COLLECTOR HORIZ $\times 10$
1500
DC
REP
b. Set the Calibration Fixture Function switch to Horiz Atten Check.
c. Press the ZERO button and position the spot to the vertical centerline of the CRT graticule. Release the ZERO button.
d. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control fully clockwise.
e. CHECK FOR-Spot on center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
f. Turn the Type 576 HORIZONTAL switch and the Calibration Fixture Horizontal switch together throughout their ranges.
g. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ) for each position of the HORIZONTAL switch except the STEP GEN position and the 200 COLLECTOR position. In the 200 COLLECTOR position, set the Type 576 CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 5 . In the STEP GEN position, set the Type 576 DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF). In this case 11 spots should be displayed horizontally, with the first spot on the zero vertical line and the eleventh spot on the tenth vertical graticule line $\pm 0.4$ division $( \pm 4 \%)$. Note: the horizontal base input impedance is automatically checked by this procedure.

## 5. Check Vertical Display Accuracy

a. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

| VERTICAL | 2 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | VERT $\times 10$ |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 5 |
| HORIZONTAL | 200 COLLECTOR |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR |  |
| SUPPLY | Fully Counterclockwise |
| MAX PEAK VOLTS | 15 |
| PULSED STEPS | $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| STEP FAMILY | SINGLE |

b. Set the Calibration Fixture Function switch to Vertical Current Check.
c. Press the ZERO button and position the spot on the center horizontal line. Release the ZERO button.
d. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control fully clockwise.
e. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center horizontal graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
f. Set the Type 576 CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 10.
g. Turn the Type 576 VERTICAL switch and the Calibration Fixture Vertical switch, together, throughout their ranges.
h. CHECK FOR-Spot on center horizontal graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ) for all positions of the VERTICAL switch. On high sensitivity positions, adjust the intensity until 2 spots appear. Then, momentarily turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control counterclockwise to obtain a single spot.
i. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

```
VERTICAL
MODE
STEPS
5 \muA EMITTER
LEAKAGE (EMITTER
    CURRENT)
STEPS
```


## Pressed

j. Set the Calibration Fixture Vertical control to $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.
k. Turn the Type 576 VERTICAL switch and the Calibration Fixture Vertical switch, together clockwise throughout their ranges.
I. CHECK FOR-Spot on center horizontal graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions $\pm 1 \mathrm{nA}( \pm 2 \% \pm 1 \mathrm{nA})$ for all positions of the Type 576 VERTICAL switch except the $1 \mathrm{nA}, 2 \mathrm{nA}$ and 5 nA positions. In these positions set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF) and check that the spot is on the tenth horizontal graticule line $\pm 0.5$ division $\pm 1 \mathrm{nA}$ $( \pm 5 \% \pm 1 \mathrm{nA})$.
m. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | STEP GEN |
| :--- | :--- |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR |  |
| SUPPLY | Fully Counterclockwise |
| MODE | NORM |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |

n. CHECK FOR-11 spots displayed vertically with the first spot on the zero horizontal graticule line and the eleventh on the tenth horizontal graticule line $\pm 0.4$ division $( \pm 4 \%)$.

## Control Settings (Partial List)

Type 576

| INTENSITY | Visible Spot |
| :--- | :--- |
| FOCUS | Smallest Spot Possible |
| VERTICAL | STEP GEN |
| POLARITY | $+($ NPN $)$ |
| OFFSET MULT | 10.0 |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |

## 6. Check Miscellaneous Step Generator Buttons

a. Set the Type 576 and Calibration Fixture controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings with changes as shown in the preceding partial list.
b. Turn the NUMBER OF STEPS switch counterclockwise throughout its range.
c. CHECK FOR-Number of spots decreasing by one for each position of the switch. At one step there should be 2 spots.
d. Turn the vertical POSITION switch two positions clockwise and press the POLARITY INVERT button. Turn the NUMBER OF STEPS switch clockwise throughout its range.
e. CHECK FOR-Inverted step generator output with zero step on tenth horizontal graticule line.
f. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

| Vertical POSITION | Centered |
| :--- | :--- |
| POLARITY INVERT | Released |
| RATE | .5 X |

g. Note the rate at which steps are being generated then press the NORM RATE and $2 \times$ RATE buttons.
h. CHECK FOR-rate of step generation increasing when the NORM RATE button is pressed then increasing again when the $2 \times$ RATE button is pressed.

[^13]j. CHECK FOR-One Step family generated each time the SINGLE STEP FAMILY button is pressed.

## 7. Check Step Generator and Offset Multiplier Accuracy

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| VERTICAL | 2 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ X10 |
| HORIZONTAL | 1 V BASE |
| STEP GENERATOR | 1 V |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |
| RATE | NORM |

b. Set the Calibration Fixture Step Generator Loads switch to Step Gen and the Step Generator switch to 1 V .
c. Press the ZERO button and position the spot onto the center horizontal graticule line.
d. Release the ZERO button.
e. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center horizontal graticule line $\pm 0.1$ division ( $1 \%$ of 1 volt).

## NOTE

The Type 576 vertical, horizontal and display offset must be calibrated to perform the following checks.
f. Turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch throughout its range, two positions at a time.
g. CHECK FOR-A spot in same position horizontally on the CRT each time the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is switched two positions $\pm 0.5$ division ( $5 \%$ of 1 volt).
h. Set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 10 .
i. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ of total output).
j. Press the AID OFFSET button.
k. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
I. Turn the OFFSET MULT control counterclockwise throughout its range. For each complete revolution of the OFFSET MULT control, turn the CENTERLINE VALUE switch clockwise two positions.
m. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical line for each revolution of the OFFSET MULT control.
n. Set the Type 576 OFFSET MULT control to 10.00 and press the OPPOSE OFFSET button.
o. CHECK FOR-Spot on center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).
p. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| HORIZONTAL | .1 V BASE |
| :--- | :--- |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| STEP MULT $.1 X$ | Pressed |

q. Repeat parts cthrough f .
r. CHECK FOR-A spot in the same position horizontally on the CRT each time the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is switched two positions $\pm 1$ division $(10 \%$ of 0.1 volt).
s. Set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 10.
t. CHECK FOR-Spot on the center vertical line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $2 \%$ of total output).
u. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

```
HORIZONTAL
AMPLITUDE
OFFSET
STEP MULT . \(1 \times\)
STEP FAMILY
```

200 COLLECTOR
v. Set the Calibration Fixture Step Generator switch to 2 V .
$w$. Set the $D C$ voltmeter to measure 10 volts $\pm 0.2$ volt.
$x$. Connect the male BNC to dual binding post adapter to the Calibration Fixture External Monitor connector.
y. Connect the patch cords between the dual binding posts and the DC voltmeter.
z. CHECK FOR-DC voltmeter reading of 10 volts $\pm 0.2$ volts ( $10 \mathrm{~V} \pm 2 \%$ ).
aa. Turn the Type 576 AMPLITUDE switch and the Calibration Fixture Step Generator switch together throughout their ranges.
bb. CHECK FOR-DC voltmeter reading of 10 volts $\pm 0.2$ volts ( $10 \mathrm{~V} \pm 2 \%$ ) for each setting of the Type 576 AMPLITUDE switch.
cc. Disconnect the DC voltmeter from the calibration fixture.

## Control Settings (Partial List)

Type 576

| INTENSITY | Visible Spot |
| :--- | :--- |
| FOCUS | Smallest Spot Possible |
| VERTICAL | 20 mA |

## 8. Check Collector Supply Polarity, Peak Voltage and Ripple

a. Set the Type 576 and Calibration Fixture controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings at the beginning of the procedure, with changes as shown in the preceding partial list.
b. Press the ZERO button and position the spot to the center of the CRT graticule.
c. Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise to obtain a 10 division trace.
d. CHECK FOR-Horizontal trace extending out from both sides of the center vertical graticule line.
e. Set the POLARITY switch to -(PNP) and turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY fully clockwise.
f. CHECK FOR-Horizontal trace extending to the left from the tenth vertical graticule line (along top of the graticule).
g. Set the POLARITY switch to $+(N P N)$.
h. CHECK FOR-Horizontal trace extending to the right from the zero vertical graticule line (along bottom of the graticule).
i. Set the MODE switch to DC.
j. Set the HORIZONTAL switch and MAX PEAK VOLTS as shown in Table 2-3. For each setting of these switches, perform the following procedure:

1. CHECK FOR-Spot displaced from zero vertical graticule line as shown in Table 2.3 under peak volts.
2. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ X10.
3. Position the spot onto the CRT with the CENTERLINE VALUE switch.
4. CHECK FOR-Width of spot no greater than shown in Table 2-3 under DC ripple.

TABLE 2-3
Check Collector Supply Peak Voltage and DC Ripple

| Switch Settings |  | Peak Voltages |  | DC Ripple (Peak-to-Peak) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HORIZONTAL | MAX PEAK <br> VOLTS | Voltage | Divisions | Voltage | Divisions |
| 2 V | 15 V | $15 \mathrm{~V}+35 \%,-5 \%$ | $7.5 \operatorname{div}+2.6 \operatorname{div},-0.37 \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \%$ of 15 V | 1.5 div |
| 10 V | 75 V | $75 \mathrm{~V}+35 \%,-5 \%$ | $7.5 \operatorname{div}+2.6 \mathrm{div},-0.37 \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \%$ of 75 V | 1.5 div |
| 50 V | 350 V | $350 \mathrm{~V}+35 \%,-5 \%$ | $7 \operatorname{div}+2.4 \operatorname{div},-0.35 \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \%$ of 350 V | 1.4 div |
| 200 V | 1500 V | $1500 \mathrm{~V}+35 \%,-5 \%$ | $7.5 \operatorname{div}+2.6 \operatorname{div},-0.35 \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \%$ of 1500 V | 1.5 div |

5. Set DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF) and the HORIZONTAL and the MAX PEAK VOLTS switches to the next positions shown in Table 2-3. (Always set HORIZONTAL switch first to avoid damage to horizontal amplifier.)
6. Repeat parts 1 through 5.
k. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | NORM (OFF) |
| :--- | :--- |
| MODE | NORM |

VARIABLE COLLECTOR
SUPPLY
Fully counterclockwise

## 9. Check Collector Supply Minimum Peak Currents

a. Set the Calibration Fixture Step Generator Loads switch to 1 k Collector Short.
b. Press the ZERO button and position the spot on the zero horizontal graticule line. Release the ZERO button.
c. Set the Type 576 VERTICAL and MAX PEAK VOLTS switches as shown in Table 2-4. (Always set the VERTICAL switch first to avoid damage to the vertical amplifer.)

## TABLE 2-4

Check Collector Supply Peak Current

| VERTICAL | MAX PEAK VOLTS | Minimum Peak <br> Currents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 mA | 1500 | 10 divisions $(200 \mathrm{~mA})$ |
| .1 A | 350 | 10 divisions $(1 \mathrm{~A})$ |
| .5 A | 75 | 8 divisions $(4 \mathrm{~A})$ |
| 2 A | 15 | 10 divisions $(20 \mathrm{~A})$ |

d. For each setting of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch, turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control clockwise until the minimum peak current shown in Table 2-4 is reached, then return the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control to its fully counterclockwise position.


Do not exceed the rating of the collector supply as shown in Table 2-4. Return the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY control to its fully counterclockwise position as soon as the given current has been obtained.
e. CHECK FOR-Minimum peak current values as shown in Table 2.4 under Minimum Peak Current.

## 10. Check and Adjust LOOPING COMPENSATION Control

a. Turn off the Type 576, remove the Calibration Fixture and install the Standard Test Fixture. Turn on the Type 576. Install the protective box on the Standard Test Fixture and close the lid.
b. Set the VERTICAL switch to $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ and the vertical POSITION switch one position clockwise.
c. Set the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch and HORIZON. TAL switch as shown in Table 2-5. (Always set MAX PEAK VOLTS switch first to avoid damage to horizontal amplifier.) Turn the VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY fully clockwise.

TABLE 2.5
Check LOOPING COMPENSATION Control

| MAX PEAK VOLTS | HORIZONTAL |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1500 | 200 V COLLECTOR |
| 350 | 50 V COLLECTOR |
| 75 | 10 V COLLECTOR |
| 15 | 2 V COLLECTOR |

d. For each setting of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch, turn the LOOPING COMPENSATION control throughout its range.
e. CHECK FOR-Looping passing through zero for each setting of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.
f. Set the MODE switch to DC.
g. ADJUST-LOOPING COMPENSATION control for minimum vertical width.

This concludes the performance check procedure.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PERFORMANCE CHECK PROCEDURE

## General

This procedure provides a method of checking those electrical characteristics not checked in the Performance Check procedure. It is expected that this procedure will be used when it is desired to perform a complete performance check of the instrument. The procedure may be used as a continuation of the performance check procedure, or as a separate procedure.

Instructions for using the Record and Index, Table 2-6, and for setting controls, are given at the beginning of this section.

## Equipment Required

The following equipment and electrical components are required to perform this procedure.

1. Test Oscilloscope-See the description in item 4 of the Equipment Required list for the adjustment procedure ( X 1 probe not required).
2. $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor, $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \% ; 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor, $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$.
3. Two 12 inch patch cords with standard banana plugs.
4. BNC male to dual binding post adapter. See item 5 of the Equipment Required list for the performance check procedure.

TABLE 2-6
Supplememtary Performance Check Record and Index

| Step <br> No. | Title | Page |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Check Readout | $2-10$ |
| 2 | Check Horizontal and Vertical Displayed <br> Noise |  |
| 3 | Check Step Generator Limits-Current Mode | $2-11$ |
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| 5 | Check Pulsed Steps Width | $2-12$ |
| 6 | Check Step Generator Ripple | $2-13$ |

## Preliminary Supplementary Performance Check Procedure

1. If this procedure is being performed following the performance check procedure, go to step 5.
2. Set the Line Voltage Selector assembly switches and the $60 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ switch on the Type 576 rear panel in accordance with the line voltage source to be used.
3. Connect the Type 576 to the line voltage source.
4. Turn on the Type 576 and allow at least 5 minutes warmup at an ambient temperature between $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ and $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ before making any checks.
5. Set the controls as shown at the beginning of the procedure and start the supplementary performance check procedure with step 1.

## Initial Control Settings

## Type 576

| GRATICULE ILLUM | Graticule Lines Visible |
| :--- | :--- |
| READOUT ILLUM | Readout Visible |
| INTENSITY | Spot Visible |
| FOCUS | Well Defined Spot |
| VERTICAL | $1 \mu$ COLLECTOR |
| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | NORM (OFF) |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 5 |
| HORIZONTAL | .05 V COLLECTOR |
| POSITION (Vertical and |  |
| Horizontal | Control Centered |
| FINE POSITION (Vertical |  |
| and Horizontal | Control Centered |
| ZERO | Released |
| CAL | Released |
| DISPLAY INVERT | Released |
| MAX PEAK VOLTS | 15 |
| PEAK POWER WATTS | 50 |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR |  |
| SUPPLY | Fully Counterclockwise |
| POLARITY | AC |
| MODE | NORM |
| LOOPING COMPENSATION | As is |
| NUMBER OF STEPS | 10 |
| CURRENT LIMIT | 2 A |
| STEP GENERATOR AMPLI- |  |
| TUDE | $2 V$ |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| OFFSET MULT | 10.00 (fully counter- |
|  | clockwise) |
| STEPS | Pressed |
| PULSED STEPS | Released |
| STEP FAMILY | SINGLE |
|  |  |

RATE
POLARITY INVERT
STEP MULT . 1 X LEFT.OFF-RIGHT Terminal Selector

NORM
Released
Released
OFF
BASE TERM STEP GEN

## Test Oscilloscope

Time/Div
Triggering
Volts/Div
Input Coupling
Position
$50 \mu \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{DIV}$
Internally Triggered on + slope
. $5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$
DC
Display Centered

## 1. Check Readout

a. Turn the Type 576 VERTICAL switch throughout its range.
b. CHECK FOR-PER VERT DIV readout coinciding with the settings of the VERTICAL switch, using COLLECTOR current units. (The readout should always be blank for the STEP GEN position of the switch.)
c. Set the Type 576 DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT X10 and turn the VERTICAL switch throughout its range.
d. CHECK FOR-PER VERT DIV readout of 10 times less than the settings of the VERTICAL switch, using COLLECTOR current units.
e. Set the Type 576 MODE switch to LEAKAGE and the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF).
f. Turn the VERTICAL switch throughout its range.
g. CHECK FOR-PER VERT DIV readout coinciding with settings of the VERTICAL switch, using EMITTER current units.
h. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to VERT $\times 10$ and turn the VERTICAL switch throughout its range.
i. CHECK FOR-PER VERT DIV readout of 10 times less than the settings of the VERTICAL switch using EMITTER current units. (Readout should be blank for 1 $\mathrm{nA}, 2 \mathrm{nA}$ and 5 nA settings of VERTICAL switch.)
j. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to NORM (OFF) and turn the HORIZONTAL switch throughout its range.
k. CHECK FOR-PER HORIZ DIV readout coinciding with the settings of the HORIZONTAL switch. (The readout should be blank for the STEP GEN position of the switch.)
I. Set the DISPLAY OFFSET Selector switch to HORIZ X10 and turn the HORIZONTAL switch throughout its range.
m. CHECK FOR-PER HORIZ DIV readout of 10 times less than the settings of the HORIZONTAL switch.
n. Turn the Type 576 AMPLITUDE switch throughout its range.
o. CHECK FOR-PER STEP readout coinciding with the settings of the AMPLITUDE switch.
p. Press the Type 576 STEP MULT . $1 \times$ button and turn the AMPLITUDE switch throughout its range.
q. CHECK FOR-PER STEP readout 10 times less than the settings of the AMPLITUDE switch.
r. Set the MODE switch to NORM and release the STEP MULT . $1 \times$ button.

## note

Checking all the positions of the VERTICAL and AMPLITUDE switches which provide a $\beta$ OR $g_{m} P E R$ DIV readout is a complicated, time-consuming job. The following procedure checks onlv that all the $\beta$ OR $g_{m}$ PER DIV fiber-optics will light up.
s. Set the VERTICAL and AMPLITUDE switches for displayed readout as shown in Table 2-7.

TABLE 2-7
Check $\beta$ OR $\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{m}}$ PER DIV Readout

| PER VERT <br> DIV | PER STEP | $\beta$ OR gm <br> PER DIV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 2 V | $100 \mu$ |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 100 mV | 2 m |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 50 nA | 4 k |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 100 nA | 5 k |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 200 nA | 2.5 k |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 500 |

t. CHECK FOR $-\beta$ OR $g_{m}$ PER DIV readout coinciding with the third column of Table 2-7.

## 2. Check Horizontal and Vertical Displayed Noise

a. Set the following Type $\mathbf{5 7 6}$ controls as listed:

VERTICAL
HORIZONTAL
$1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ COLLECTOR . 05 V COLLECTOR
b. Install the protective box on the Standard Test Fixture and close the lid.
c. Turn the Type 576 MAX PEAK VOLTS switch throughout its range. (Be sure the CENTERLINE VALUE switch is set to 5. )
d. CHECK FOR-Horizontal width of spot no greater than indicated in Table 2.8 for Horizontal Collector Volts, for each position of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.
e. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to .05 BASE. Lift the lid of the protective box and install a $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor between the base and emitter jacks (right side). Close the lid of the protective box and set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
f. Repeat parts $c$ and d, using the Horizontal Base Volts values from Table 2-8.
g. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to off and remove the $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor.
h. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

```
HORIZONTAL
DISPLAY OFFSET Selector
POSITION (Vertical)
POLARITY
VARIABLE COLLECTOR
    SUPPLY
```

j. CHECK FOR-Vertical width of display no greater than indicated in Table 2-8 for Vertical Collector Current, for each position of the MAX PEAK VOLTS switch.
k. Set the MODE switch to LEAKAGE (EMITTER CURRENT).
I. Repeat parts i and j using Vertical Emitter Current values from Table 2-8.
m. Remove the protective box.

TABLE 2-8
Check Horizontal and Vertical Displayed Noise

| Horizontal or <br> Vertical Range | MAX PEAK VOLTS Switch |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 0}$ |
| Horizontal |  |  |  |  |
| Collector Volts | 1 div | 1 div | 4 div | 40 div |
| Base Volts | 1 div | 1 div | 1 div | 1 div |
| Vertical |  |  |  |  |
| Collector Current | 1 div | 1 div | 2 div | 5 div |
| Emitter Current | 1 div | 1 div | 2 div | 5 div |

## 3. Step Generator Limits-Current Mode

a. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

| VERTICAL | 1 A COLLECTOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | 10 V COLLECTOR |
| POSITION (Vertical) | Centered |
| MAX PEAK VOLTS | 15 |
| VARIABLE COLLECTOR |  |
| SUPPLY | Fully Counterclockwise |
| POLARITY | AC |
| MODE | NORM |
| STEP GENERATOR AMPLI- |  |
| TUDE | 100 mA |
| OFFSET | AID |
| STEP FAMILY | REP |

b. Connect a patch cord with banana plugs between the base and collector jacks (right side) of the Standard Test Fixture. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
c. Press the ZERO button and position the spot to the center of the CRT graticule. Release the ZERO button.
d. CHECK FOR-Lowest spot in the display at least 1.5 divisions below the center horizontal graticule line (at least 1.5 A).
e. Press the POLARITY INVERT button.
f. CHECK FOR-Highest spot in the display at least 1 division above the center horizontal graticule line (at least 1.5 A).
g. Release the POLARITY INVERT button.

## NOTE

For the remainder of this step and for step 4, make each check with the POLARITY INVERT button both pressed and released. The display with the button pressed in each case will be inverted about the center of the CRT as is illustrated in parts $d$ through $g$ preceding this note.
h. Set the STEP GENERATOR AMPLITUDE switch to 200 mA .
i. CHECK FOR-Lowest spot in the display at least 2 divisions below the center horizontal graticule line (at least 2 A ).
j. Set the VERTICAL switch to 10 mA and press the OPPOSE OFFSET button.
k. CHECK FOR-Highest spot in the display between 1 and 2 divisions above the center horizontal graticule line (between 10 mA and 20 mA ).
I. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

```
VERTICAL
SERIES RESISTORS
2 A
65 k
STEP GENERATOR AMPLI.
    TUDE }50\mu\textrm{A
OFFSET AID
```

m. ,CHECK FOR-Spot farthest to the right at least 1 division to the right of the center vertical graticule line (at least 10 V ).
n. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to 1 V and press the OPPOSE OFFSET button.
o. CHECK FOR-Spot farthest to the left between 1 and 3 divisions to the left of the center vertical graticule line (between 1 V and 3 V ).

## 4. Check Step Generator Limits-Voltage Mode

a. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

HORIZONTAL OFFSET
STEP GENERATOR AMPLITUDE

10 V COLLECTOR AID

2 V
b. CHECK FOR-Spot farthest to the right on the fourth vertical graticule line to the right of center ( 40 V ).
c. Set the HORIZONTAL switch to 20 V and press the OPPOSE OFFSET button. Turn the HORIZONTAL switch clockwise and the STEP GENERATOR AMPLITUDE switch clockwise, together, throughout the voltage range of the STEP GENERATOR AMPLITUDE switch.
d. CHECK FOR-Spot farthest to left on the first vertical graticule line to the left of center ( 10 times AMPLITUDE switch setting).
e. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

| VERTICAL | 10 mA COLLECTOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| HORIZONTAL | 10 V COLLECTOR |
| SERIES RESISTORS | 3 k |
| STEP GENERATOR AMPLI- |  |
| TUDE | 2 V |
| OFFSET | AID |

f. CHECK FOR-Spot farthest to the right at least 1 division below the center horizontal graticule line (at least 10 mA at 40 V ).
g. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

## VERTICAL SERIES RESISTORS

## 2 A COLLECTOR

 6.5h. CHECK FOR-Spot at least 1 division below the center horizontal graticule line (at least 2 A at 10 V ).
i. Set the Type 576 controls as shown in Table 2-9.
j. CHECK FOR-Spot is between 1 and 2 divisions below the center horizontal graticule line for each setting of the CURRENT LIMIT switch (between 1 and 1.5 divisions for the $2 A$ setting).
k. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

VERTICAL
CURRENT LIMIT
OFFSET

10 mA COLLECTOR
2 A
OPPOSE
I. CHECK FOR-Highest spot of the display between 0.5 and 2 divisions above the center horizontal graticule line (between 5 mA and 20 mA ).

TABLE 2.9
Check Short Circuit Current Limit

| CURRENT LIMIT | VERTICAL |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 A | 2 A |
| 500 mA | .5 A |
| 100 mA | .1 A |
| 20 mA | 20 mA |

## 5. Check Pulsed Step Width

a. Set the following Type 576 controls as listed:

| NUMBER OF STEPS | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OFFSET | ZERO |
| PULSED STEPS | $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | OFF |

b. Disconnect the patch cord from the Standard Test Fixture. Connect the BNC-to-dual binding post adapter to channel 1 of the test oscilloscope. Connect the + input (red binding post) through a patch cord to the base jack (right side) of the Standard Test Fixture and the ground input to the emitter jack.

## NOTE

If the display exhibits noise, shorter patch cords and a shielded cable between the BNC-to-dual binding post adapter and the test oscilloscope may be required.
c. Set the test oscilloscope controls as shown in the list of Initial Control Settings at the beginning of the procedure.
d. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT and trigger the test oscilloscope on the positive edge of the pulsed step.
e. CHECK FOR-Pulse width of $300 \mu \mathrm{~s}+5 \%,-15 \%$.
f. Press the $80 \mu$ s PULSED STEPS button and set the test oscilloscope Time/div switch to $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
g. CHECK FOR-Pulse width of $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}+20 \%,-5 \%$.

## 6. Check Step Generator Ripple

a. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| DISPLAY OFFSET Selector | HORIZ $\times 10$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| CENTERLINE VALUE | 10 |
| HORIZONTAL | .05 BASE |
| AMPLITUDE | $.05 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| OFFSET | AID |
| OFFSET MULT | 0.00 |
| STEPS | Pressed |
| STEP FAMILY | SINGLE |
| POLARITY | + (NPN) |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | OFF |

b. Disconnect the Type 576 from the test oscilloscope.
c. Connect a $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$ resistor between the base and emitter jacks (right) of the Standard Test Fixture. Set the LEFT-OFF-RIGHT switch to RIGHT.
d. Press the ZERO button and position the spot to the horizontal center of the CRT graticule.
e. Turn the OFFSET MULT control clockwise until a spot appears on the CRT.
f. CHECK FOR-Spot with a horizontal width of less than 2 divisions (less than 1 nA peak to peak).
g. Set the following Type 576 controls to:

| AMPLITUDE | .05 V |
| :--- | :--- |
| OFFSET MULT | 10.00 |
| LEFT-OFF-RIGHT | OFF |

h. CHECK FOR-Spot with horizontal width of less than 0.2 division (less than 2 mV peak to peak).

This concludes the Supplementary Performance Check Procedure.إل|IIIIII-IIIJ
II

# REPLACEABLE <br> ELECTRICAL PARTS 

## PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION


#### Abstract

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 loca Tektronix. Inc. Field Office or representative will contact you concerning any change in part number

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

## SPECIAL NOTES AND SYMBOLS

X000 Part first added at this serial number
00X Part removed after this serial number

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 Handoook H6-1 can be utilized where possible

ABBREVIATIONS

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


| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00213 | NYTRONICS COMPONENTS GROUP INC SUBSIDIARY OF NYTRONICS INC | ORANGE ST | DARLINGTON SC 29532 |
| 00656 | AEROVOX INC | 740 BELLEVILLE AVE | NEW BEDFORD MA 02745-6010 |
| 00853 | SANGAMO WESTON INC COMPONENTS DIV | SAMGAMO RD <br> PO B0X 128 | PICKENS SC 29671-9716 |
| 01121 | ALLEN-BRADLEY CO | 1201 S 2ND ST | MILWALKEE WI 53204-2410 |
| 01295 | TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC SEMICONDUCTOR GROUP | $\begin{aligned} & 13500 \text { N CENTRAL EXP } \\ & \text { PO BOX } 655012 \end{aligned}$ | DALLAS TX 75265 |
| 01686 | RCL ELECTRONICS/SHALLCROSS INC SUB OF HIRSCH AND ASSOCIATES INC | 195 MCGREGOR ST | MANCHESTER NH 03102-3731 |
| 02111 | hamilton standaro controls inc SPECTROL DIV | 17070 E GALE AVE P 0 BOX 1220 | CITY OF INDUSTRY CA 91749 |
| 02288 | TELEMECANIQUE INC | 100 RELAY RD | PLANTSVILLE CT 06479-1415 |
| 02660 | AMPHENOL CORP <br> SUE OF ALLIED CORP <br> COMMERCIAL AND INOUSTRIAL OPNS | 4300 COMERCE CT | LISLE IL 60532 |
| 02735 | RCA CORP <br> SOLID STATE DIVISION | ROUTE 202 | SOMERVILLE NJ 08876 |
| 03508 | GENERAL ELECTRIC CO SEMI-CONOUCTOR PROOUCTS DEPT | W GENESEE ST | AUBURN NY 13021 |
| 03797 | GENISCO TECHNOLOGY CORP ELDEMA DIV | 18435 SUSANA RD | COMPTON CA 90221 |
| 03888 | PYROFILM DIV div of IDI ELECTRONICS INC | 60 S JEFFERSON RD | WHIPPANY NJ 07981-1001 |
| 04099 | CAPCO INC | 1328 WINTERS AVE PO BOX 1028 | GRAND JUNCTION CO 81502 |
| 04222 | AVX CERAMICS DIV OF AVX CORP | 19TH AVE SOUTH P 0 BOX 867 | MYRTLE BEACH SC 29577 |
| 04713 | MOTOROLA INC <br> SEMICONDUCTOR PROOUCTS SECTOR | 5005 E MCDOWELL RD | PHOENIX AZ 85008-4229 |
| 05397 | UNION CARBIDE CORP MATERIALS SYSTEMS DIV | 11901 MADISON AVE | CLEVELAND OH 44101 |
| 05574 | VIKING CONNECTORS INC SUB OF CRITON CORP | 21001 NORDHOFF ST | CHATSWORTH CA 91311-5911 |
| 05828 | GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORP GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS DIV | 600 W JOHN ST | HICKSVILLE NY 11802 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 06402 \\ & 07263 \end{aligned}$ | E-T-A CIRCUIT BREAKERS FAIRCHILD SEMICONOUCTOR CORP NORTH AMERICAN SALES <br> SUB OF SCHLLMBERGER LTD MS 118 | 7400 N CRONAME RD 10400 RIDGEVIEW CT | CHICAGO IL 60648-3902 CUPERTIMO CA 95014 |
| 07716 | TRW INC <br> TRW IRC FIXED RESISTORS/BURLINGTON | 2850 MT PLEASANT AVE | BURLINGTON IA 52601 |
| 09353 | C AND K COMPONENTS INC | 15 RIVErdale ave | NEWTON MA 02158-1057 |
| 10582 | CTS OF ASHEVILLE INC | MILLS GAP ROAD | SKYLAND NC 28776 |
| 12697 | CLAPOSTAT MFG CO INC | LOWER WASHINGTON ST | DOVER NH 03820 |
| 12969 | UNITRODE CORP | 5 FORBES RD | LEXINGTON MA 02173-7305 |
| 14099 | SEMTECH CORP | 652 MITCHELL ROAD | NEWBURY PARK CA 91320-2211 |
| 14193 | CAL-R INC | 1601 OLYMPIC BLVD PO BOX 1397 | SANTA MONICA CA 90406 |
| 14552 | MICROSEMI CORP | 2830 S FAIRVIEW ST | SANTA ANA CA 92704-5948 |
| 14859 | TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC CONTROL PRODUCTS DIV | 300 NORTH MAIN | VERSAILLES KY 40383-1245 |
| 15605 | EATON CORP OPERATIONS AND TECHMICAL CTR | 4201 N 27TH ST | MILMALKEE WI 53216-1807 |
| 18324 | SIGNETICS CORP MILITARY PROOUCTS DIV | 4130 S MARKET COURT | SACRAMENTO CA 95834-1222 |
| 19396 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC PAKTRON DIV | $\begin{aligned} & 1205 \text { MCCONVILLE RD } \\ & \text { PO } B 0 \times 4539 \end{aligned}$ | LYMCHBURG VA 24502-4535 |
| 19701 | MEPCO/CENTRALAB <br> A NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS CO MINERAL WELLS AIRPORT | PO BOX 760 | MINERAL WELLS TX 76067-0760 |
| 21226 | CONTEL BUSINESS SYSTEMS INC | 5550 TRIANGLE PKY | NORCROSS GA 30092 |
| 24546 26769 | CORNING GLASS WORKS MEPCO/CENTRALAB | 550 HIGH ST 5900 AUSTRALIAN AVE | BRADFORD PA 16701-3737 WEST PALM BEACH FL 33407-2330 |

## CROSS INDEX - MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

| Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31433 | UNION CARBIDE CORP ELECTRONICS DIV | HAY 276 SE P0 $80 \times 5928$ | GREENVILLE SC 29606 |
| 31918 | ITT SCHADOW INC | 8081 WALLACE RD | EDEN PRAIRIE MN 55344-2224 |
| 32997 | BOURNS INC TRIMPOT DIV | 1200 COLLMBIA AVE | RIVERSIDE CA 92507-2114 |
| 33095 | SPECTRLM CONTROL INC | 2185 WEIGHT ST | ERIE PA 16505 |
| 44655 | OHMITE MFG CO | 3601 W HOWARD ST | SKOKIE IL 60076-4014 |
| 51406 | MURATA ERIE NORTH AMERICA INC HEADOUARTERS AND GEORGIA OPERATIONS | 2200 LAKE PARK DR | SIMYRNA GA 30080 |
| 51642 | CENTRE ENGINEERING INC | 2820 e COLLEGE AVE | State College pa 16801-7515 |
| 52763 | STETTNER ELECTRONICS INC | 6135 AIRUAYS BLVD PO BOX 21947 | CHATTANOOGA TN 37421-2970 |
| 52769 | SPRAGUE-GOOOMAN ELECTRONICS INC | 134 FULTON AVE | GARDEN CITY PARK NY 11040-5352 |
| 54583 | TDK ELECTRONICS CORP | 12 Harbor Park ${ }^{\text {DR }}$ | PORT WASHINGTON NY 11550 |
| 56289 | SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO WORLD HEADQUARTERS | 92 HAYOEN AVE | LEXINGTON MA 02173-7929 |
| 57668 | ROHM CORP | 16931 MILLIKEN AVE | IRVINE CA 92713 |
| 58224 | XENELL CORP | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { DUNBARTON RD } \\ & \text { PO BOX } 4401 \end{aligned}$ | CHERRY HILL NJ 08003-2107 |
| 58474 | SUPERIOR ELECTRIC CO THE | 383 MIDOLE ST | BRISTOL CT 06010-7438 |
| 58854 | GTE PRODUCTS CORP LIGHTING PRODUCTS GROUP | 60 BOSTON ST | SALEM MA 01970-2147 |
| 59660 | TUSONIX INC | 7741 N BUSINESS PARK DR PO BOX 37144 | TUCSON AZ 85740-7144 |
| 59821 | MEPCO/CENTRALAB <br> A NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS CO | 7158 MERCHANT AVE | EL PASO TX 79915-1207 |
| 71313 | CARDWELL CONDENSER CORP | 80 E MONTAUK HNY | LINDENHURST LI NY 11757-5835 |
| 71400 | BUSSMANN DIV OF COOPER INOUSTRIES INC | 114 OLD STATE RD PO BOX 14460 | ST LOUIS MO 63178 |
| 71590 | MEPCO/CENTRALAB INC <br> A NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS CO | HWY 20 W PO BOX 858 | FORT DODGE IA 50501 |
| 73138 | BECXMAN INDUSTRIAL CORP BECLAAN ELECTRONIC TECHHOLOGIES SUB OF EMERSON ELECTRIC | 4141 PALM ST | FULLERTON CA 92635 |
| 73803 | TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC METALLURGICAL MATERIALS DIVISION | 34 FOREST ST | ATTLEBORO MA 02703-2454 |
| 74868 | AMPHENOL CORP SUB OF ALLIED CORP R F CONNECTOR (OPNS) | 1 KENNEDY AVE | DANBURY CT 06810-5803 |
| 74970 | JOHWSON E F CO | 299 10TH AVE S W | WASECA M9 56093-2539 |
| 75042 | IRC ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS PHILADELPHIA DIV TRW FIXED RESISTORS | 401 N BROAD ST | PHILADELPHIA PA 19108-1001 |
| 75498 | Multicomp inc | 3005 SW 154TH TERRACE \#3 | BEAVERTON OR 97006 |
| 76854 | OAK SWITCH SYSTEMS INC SUB OF OAK TECHNOLOGY INC | 100 S MAIN ST PO BOX 517 | CRYSTAL LAKE IL 60014-6201 |
| 77342 | AMF INC <br> POTTER AND BRIMFIELD DIV | 200 RICHLAND CREEK DR | PRINCETON IN 47670-4771 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX INC | 14150 SW KARL BRALIN DR PO BOX 500 MS 53-111 | BEAVERTON OR 97707-0001 |
| 80294 | BOURNS INSTRLMENTS INC | 6135 MAGNOLIA AVE | RIVERSIDE CA 92506-2521 |
| 81312 | WINCHESTER ELECTRONICS DIVISION LITTON SYSTEMS INC | 400 PARK RD | WATERTON CT 06795-1612 |
| 82389 | SWITCHCRAFT INC <br> SUB OF RAYTHEON CO | 5555 N ELSTRON AVE | CHICAGO IL 60630-1314 |
| 83003 | VARO INC | 538 SHEPHERD DR | GARLAND TX 75042 |
| 83008 | STACO ENERGY PRODUCTS CO | 301 GADOIS BLVD | DAYTON OH 45403-1314 |
| 91637 | dale Electrowics inc | 2064 12TH AVE PO BOX 609 | COLLMBUS NE 68601-3632 |
| TK1055 | DUTCH BOY INC GLOMLITE DIV | P 0 B0X 698 | PAULS VALLEY OK 73075 |
| TK1319 | MORELLIS Q \& D Plastics | 1812 16-TH AVE | FPREST GROVE OR 97116 |
| TK1345 | ZMAN AND ASSOCIATES | 7633 S 1807H | KENT WA 98032 |
| TK2038 | MLITICOMP INC | 3005 SW 154TH TERRACE \#3 | BEAVERTON OR 97006 |
| TK2042 | ZMAN \& ASSOCIATES | 7633 S 180TH | KENT WA 98032 |




| Component Ho . | Tektronix Part Mo. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part Mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C708 | 290-0136-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:2.2UF, $20 \%$, 20 V | 05397 | T3228225M020AS |
| C712 | 281-0536-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $1000 \mathrm{PF}, 10 \%$,500V | 52763 | 2RDPL2007 1NOOMO |
| C719 | 290-0305-01 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:3UF, 10\%, 150N | 26769 | 40LW305A150K1C |
| C729 | 283-0004-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $0.02 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 855-55825V02032 |
| C732 | 290-0410-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: 15UF, +50-10\%, 100V | 00853 | 556DD1507100B |
| C737 | 285-0515-00 |  | CAP, FXD, PLASTIC: $0.022 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%$, 400V | 56289 | 192P22304M434 |
| C738 | 290-0411-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:4200UF, $+100-10 \%$, 30 V | 56289 | 60010040-DFP |
| C742 | 281-0504-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $10 \mathrm{PF},+/-1 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 54583 | TCC2OCH2H1OOFYA |
| C754 | 290-0287-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:47UF, 20\%,25V | 56289 | 300476x0025CC4 |
| C758 | 285-0515-00 |  | CAP, FXD, PLASTIC: $0.022 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 192P22304M434 |
| C759 | 290-0321-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: $11000 \mathrm{UF},+100-10 \%$, 15 V | 56289 | D45069 |
| C763 | 283-0004-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $0.02 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 855-55875V02032 |
| C769 | 281-0630-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:390PF, 5\%,500V | 52763 | 2RDPL2007 390P40 |
| C777 | 290-0297-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: 39UF, 10\%, 10 V | 05397 | T110B396K010AS |
| C789 | 290-0297-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:39UF, 10\%, 10 V | 05397 | T110B396K010AS |
| C790 | 285-0515-00 |  | CAP, FXD, PLASTIC: $0.022 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 192P22304M434 |
| C791 | 290-0411-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: $4200 \mathrm{UF},+100-10 \%, 30 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 60010040-DFP |
| C796 | 281-0504-00 |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500 | 54583 | TCC20CH2H100FYA |
| C806 | 290-0287-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: 47UF,20\%,25V | 56289 | 300476x0025CC4 |
| C810 | 281-0523-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: 100PF, 20\%,350V | 52763 | 2RDPL 2007 100PM |
| C819 | 290-0135-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: 15UF, 20\%,20N | 05397 | T11081561020AS |
| C821 | 285-0515-00 |  | CAP, FXD, PLASTIC: $0.022 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%$, 400V | 56289 | $192922304 M 434$ |
| C822 | 290-0310-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:2000UF,+75-10\%, 75 V | 56289 | D44886-DFP |
| C823 | 290-0310-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:2000UF,+75-10\%,75V | 56289 | D44886-DFP |
| ${ }_{C 828}$ | 285-0515-00 |  | CAP, FXD, PLASTIC: $0.022 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 192922304M434 |
| C829 | 290-0173-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: $2000 \mathrm{~F},+75-10 \%$,250V | 56289 | D38790-0FP |
| C834 | 281-0510-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $22 \mathrm{PFF},+7-4,4 \mathrm{PF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 52763 | 2RDPL2007 22POMC |
| C848 | 250-0149-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: 5UF, +75-10\%, 150V | 00853 | 556D0050 11508 |
| C850 | 290-0412-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: 100UF, $+75-10 \%, 150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 56289 | 6001423-DFP |
| C851 | 283-0177-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI:1UF, +80-20\%, 25 V | 04222 | SR302E1057AATR |
| C861 | 283-0079-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF}, 20 \%, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 04222 | SR503C103MAA |
| C863 | 290-0134-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:22UF,20\%,15V | 05397 | T1108226M015AS |
| C864 | 283-0006-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $0.02 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 084154575 V 002032 |
| C865 | 283-0006-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI : $0.02 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | $084154575 V 002032$ |
| C866 | 283-0006-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI : $0.02 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | $084154525 V 002032$ |
| C867 | 283-0000-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: 0.001 UF, $+100-0 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 831-610-Y5U0102P |
| C868 | 283-0006-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI: $0.02 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59660 | 0841545z5V002032 |
| C869 | 283-0006-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI :0.02UF, +80-20\%,500V | 59660 | 084154575 V 002032 |
| C870 | 283-0071-00 |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI: $0.00680 \mathrm{~F},+80-20 \%$, 5KV | 51406 | OHA 34Y5S68225KV |
| C871 | 283-0071-00 |  | CAP, FXD,CER DI :0.0068UF, +80-20\%, 5KV | 51406 | DHA 34Y5S68225KV |
| C888 | 283-0071-00 |  | CAP, FXD, CER DI : $0.0068 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%$, 5KV | 51406 | DHA 34Y5S68225KV |
| C899 | 290-0134-00 |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT: 22UF,20\%,15V | 05397 | T1108226M015AS |
| 01 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D2 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 010 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICONO DVC, DI:SW, SI, 3OV,150MA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 011 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D28 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D35 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150NA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D39 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW,SI, 30V,150HA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 041 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 042 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 043 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA , 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 044 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 047 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D48 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOMD DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA,30V,00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D53 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 3OV, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D54 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA , 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D55 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V,150WA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part Mo. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont | Mane \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 057 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 058 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D60 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D61 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICONO DVC, DI :SW,SI, 30V, 150NA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 063 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D64 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150NA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 066 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (IN4152) |
| D67 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V,D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 068 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 069 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 070 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 071 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150NA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D72 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND OVC, DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA,30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D73 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 082 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V,D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 083 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D89 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V,00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0102 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0104 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V,00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D115 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V,00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D116 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D122 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D133 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150NA,30V,D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D146 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0147 | 152-0217-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :ZEN, SI , 8.2V,5\%,0.4W, DO-7 | 04713 | SZG20 |
| 0159 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0165 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (IN4152) |
| 0179 | 152-0198-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :RECT, SI, 200V,3A,A249 | 03508 | 1N5624 |
| 0185 | 152-0198-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:RECT,SI, 200V,3A,A249 | 03508 | 1 N5624 |
| 0188 | 152-0040-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :RECT, SI , 600V, 1A, D0-41 | 80009 | 152-0040-00 |
| D189 | 152-0040-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :RECT, SI, 600V, 1A, D0-41 | 80009 | 152-0040-00 |
| D220 | 152-0324-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 35V,0.1A, D0-7 | 14552 | MT5128 |
| 0223 | 152-0324-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 35V,0.1A, D0-7 | 14552 | MT5128 |
| 0229 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V,00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 ( 1 N4152) |
| 0248 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0249 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, OI:SW, SI, 30V, 150NA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D250 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D251 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0305 | 152-0385-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:RECT, SI , 2000V,0.1A, | 14099 | M20 |
| D306 | 152-0385-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :RECT, SI, 2000V,0.1A, | 14099 | M20 |
| D307 | 152-0385-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :RECT, SI , 2000V,0.1A, | 14099 | M20 |
| D308 | 152-0385-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:RECT, SI, 2000V,0.1A, | 14099 | M20 |
| 0310 | 152-0404-00 | B010100 B299999 | SEMICOND DVC, DI:RECT,SI, 500V,25A W/HEAT SK | 80009 | 152-0404-00 |
| D310 | 152-0404-01 | B300000 | SEMICOND DVC,DI :RECT,SI.500V,25A W/HEAT SK | 80009 | 152-0404-01 |
| 0320 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW,SI, 30V, 150NA,30V,D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D410 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V,D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D411 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V,D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D507 | 152-0212-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI :ZEN, SI ,9V,5\%, 0.5W, DO-7 | 04713 | SZ50646RL |
| D520 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0530 | 152-0324-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 35V,0.1A, D0-7 | 14552 | MT5128 |
| D534 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D537 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V. $150 \mathrm{MA}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{DO}-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 ( 1 N4152) |
| D541 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V,D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0554 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D556 | 152-0324-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW, SI, 35V, O.1A, D0-7 | 14552 | MT5128 |
| 0560 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D563 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, $150 \mathrm{MA}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{DO}-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D567 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |


| Component Mo. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont | Name 8 Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D569 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D579 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW, SI, 30V.150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D586 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA , 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 ( 1 N4152) |
| D620 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0630 | 152-0324-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 35V, 0.1A, DO-7 | 14552 | MT5128 |
| 0634 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0637 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI: SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D641 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0654 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D656 | 152-0324-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 35V, 0.1A, D0-7 | 14552 | MT5128 |
| D660 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0663 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0667 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI,30V,150MA,30V,D0-35 | 03508 | OA2527 (1N4152) |
| D669 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICONO DVC, DI: SW, SI, 3OV, $150 \mathrm{MA}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, 00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0679 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D686 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0706 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:RECT,SI,400V.1A, D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| 0708 | 152-0212-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:ZEN,SI,9V.5\%,0.5W, D0-7 | 04713 | SZ50646RL |
| 0713 | 152-0280-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:ZEN, S1,6.2V,5\%, 0.4W, D0-7 | 04713 | 1N753A |
| 0714 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0715 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0722 | 152-0233-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW,SI, 8OV, $75 \mathrm{MA}, \mathrm{DO}-7$ | 03508 | DA2737 |
| 0730 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND OVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D732 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: RECT, SI, 400V, 1A, D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| 0737 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:RECT,SI,400V,1A, D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| 0751 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0754 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND OVC. $D 1:$ RECT, SI, 400V, 1A, D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| 0758 | 152-0198-00 |  | SEMICOND OVC, DI: RECT, SI, 200V,3A,A249 | 03508 | 1 N5624 |
| 0769 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (2N4152) |
| 0776 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:RECT,SI,400V,1A,D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| 0788 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND OVC, DI :RECT, SI, 400V, 1A, D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| D790 | 152-0198-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :RECT, SI, 200V, 3A, A249 | 03508 | 1 N5624 |
| 0798 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 ( (N4152) |
| 0799 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D803 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D806 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI :RECT,SI, 400V,1A, D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| D821 | 152-0198-00 |  | SEMICONO DVC, OI :RECT, SI, 200V,3A, A249 | 03508 | 1N5624 |
| D828 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICONO DVC, OI:RECT,SI, 400V, 1A, D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| 0833 | 152-0233-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 80V,75MA, D0-7 | 03508 | DA2737 |
| D848 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI: RECT, SI, 400V, 1A, D0-41 | 05828 | GP10G-020 |
| D859 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 3OV, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D862 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW,SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0865 | 152-0107-00 |  | SEMICONO DVC, DI:RECT,SI, $400 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{MA}, \mathrm{Al}$ | 12969 | "G727" |
| D866 | 152-0107-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: RECT, SI, $400 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{MA}, \mathrm{Al}$ | 12969 | "G727" |
| D868 | 152-0107-00 | B010100 8319999 | SEMICOND DVC, DI:RECT, SI, $400 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{MA}, \mathrm{Al}$ | 12969 | "G727" |
| D868 | 152-0107-03 | B320000 | SEMICOND DVC, DI: RECT, SI, 400V, 400MA, A1 | 04713 | 1 14004 |
| 0869 | 152-0107-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: RECT, SI, $400 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{MA}, \mathrm{Al}$ | 12969 | "G727" |
| D870 | 152-0408-00 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:RECT, SI, 10K, 5MA, A-LUG | 83003 | H-345 |
| 0882 | 152-0288-00 |  | SEMICOND OVC, DI: ZEN, SI, 140V, 5\%,400M1 | 80009 | 152-0288-00 |
| 0885 | 152-0242-00 | B010100 B019999 | SEMICOND OVC, DI: SIG, SI, 225V,0.2A, D0-7 | 07263 | FDH5004 |
| 0887 | 152-0242-00 | 8010100 B019999 | SEMICOND DVC, OI:SIG,SI, 225V,0.2A, DO-7 | 07263 | FOH5004 |
| 0908 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V. D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D912 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND OVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D913 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI,30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0914 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICONO OVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0915 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 3OV, 150MA , 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D916 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC. DI: SW, SI, 3OV, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0917 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |


| Companent No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assembly No. Effective Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D918 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D919 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D920 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW,SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0922 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D923 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 ( 1 N4152) |
| D924 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW,SI, 30V,150NA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D926 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D927 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D928 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D929 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V,D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D930 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0931 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | OA2527 (1N4152) |
| D932 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 3OV,150NA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D933 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150NA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D934 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| F701 | 159-0011-00 | B010100 B259999 | FUSE,CARTRIDGE:3AG,6.25A,125V,5 SEC | 71400 | MDX 6 25/100 |
| F701 | 159-0005-00 | B260000 | FUSE, CARTRIDGE:3AG, 3A, 250V, 30SEC.CER | 71400 | MSL-3 |
| F702 | 159-0027-00 | B010100 B259999 | FUSE, CARTRIDGE:3AG, 4A, 125V,23SEC | 71400 | MDX4 |
| F702 | 159-0034-00 | B260000 B361396 | FUSE, CARTRIDGE:3AG,1.6A,125V,22SEC | 71400 | MDL 1 6/10 |
| F702 | 159-0003-00 | B361397 | FUSE,CARTRIDEE:3AG,1.6A,250V,25SEC | 71400 | MDX $16 / 10$ |
| J300 | 131-0689-00 |  | CONN, RCPT, ELEC: 15 CONTACT, FEMALE | 74868 | 126-150 |
| J360 | 131-0097-00 |  | CONW, RCPT, ELEC: 32 CONTACT, FEMALE | 02660 | 26-190-32 |
| J361 | 131-0018-00 |  | CONN,RCPT, ELEC:FEMALE 16 CONTACT | 02660 | 26-190-16 |
| J362 | 131-0018-00 |  | CONN,RCPT, ELEC:FEMALE 16 CONTACT | 02660 | 26-190-16 |
| J363 | 131-0148-00 |  | CONN.RCPT, ELEC:FEMALE, 24 CONTACT | 02660 | 26-190-24-1004 |
| $J 372$ | 136-0140-00 |  | JACK, TIP: BANANA, CHARCOAL GRAY | TK1319 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| $J 373$ | 136-0140-00 |  | JACK, TIP: BANANA, CHARCOAL GRAY | TK1319 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| J374 | 136-0140-00 |  | JACK, TIP: BANANA, CHARCOAL GRAY | TK1319 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| J819 | 131-0717-00 |  | CONW, RCPT, ELEC: PWR, FEMALE, 125VAC, 3A | 81312 | SM3SN |
| 1950 | 131-0697-00 |  | CONN,RCPT,ELEC:CKT BD,22/44 CONT | 05574 | 000201-3154 |
| K101 | 148-0044-00 |  | RELAY, ARMATURE:DPDT, 12VDC | 80009 | 148-0044-00 |
| K102 | 148-0045-00 |  | RELAY, ARMATURE: 4 FORM C, 5A, 28VDC,COIL 12VDC 185 OHM | 80009 | 148-0045-00 |
| K320 | 148-0047-00 |  | RELAY,ARMATURE:2 FORM C,5A,28VDC,COIL 12VDC 185 OH | 77342 | R10-E0697-3 |
| K323 | 148-0022-00 | B010100 B129999 | RELAY, ARMATURE: 2 FORM C,2A,26.5VDC,COIL 12VDC 185 OH | 02288 | T154CC12VDC |
| K323 | 148-0047-00 | B130000 | RELAY,ARMATLRE: 2 FORM C, 5A,28VDC,COIL 12VDC 1850 HM | 77342 | R10-E0697-3 |
| K520 | 148-0044-00 |  | RELAY, ARMATURE: DPDT, 12VDC | 80009 | 148-0044-00 |
| K537 | 148-0027-00 |  | RELAY, ARMATURE:3 FORM W/6 FORM C,25A, 24VDC, COIL 12VDC 300 OH | 21226 | 12-EW3-G15 |
| K541 | 148-0027-00 |  | RELAY,ARMATURE: 3 FORM W/6 FORM C,25A,24VDC, COIL 12VDC 300 OHM | 21226 | 12-B63-G15 |
| K620 | 148-0044-00 |  | RELAY,ARMATLRE:DPDT, 12VDC | 80009 | 148-0044-00 |
| K637 | 148-0027-00 |  | RELAY,ARMATLRE:3 FORM W/6 FORM C,25A,24VDC, COIL 12VDC 300 OHM | 21226 | 12-BW3-G15 |
| K641 | 148-0027-00 |  | RELAY,ARMATURE: 3 FORM W/6 FORM C,25A,24VDC, COIL I2VDC 300 OH | 21226 | 12-BW3-G15 |
| L300 | 108-0521-00 |  | COIL, RF: FIXED, 10MH | TK1345 | 108-0521-00 |
| L370 | 276-0549-00 | 8010100 B279999 | CORE, EM: TOROID, FERRITE | 80009 | 276-0549-00 |
| L370 | 276-0525-00 | B280000 | CORE, EM:TOROIC, FERRITE | 01121 | T037C351A |
| L371 | 276-0549-00 | 80101008279999 | CORE, EM: TOROID, FERRITE | 80009 | 276-0549-00 |
| L371 | 276-0525-00 | B280000 | CORE, EM: TOROID, FERRITE | 01121 | T037C351A |
| L375 | 276-0549-00 | $8010100 \quad 8279999$ | CORE, EM: TOROID, FERRITE | 80009 | 276-0549-00 |
| L375 | 276-0525-00 | 8280000 | CORE, EM:TOROID, FERRITE | 01121 | T037C351A |
| L850 | 108-0237-00 |  | COIL, RF:FIXED,80UH | TK2042 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| L897 | 108-0518-00 |  | COIL, TUEE DEFL: TRACE ROTATOR | 80009 | 108-0518-00 |


| Camponent Mo. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Asse Effective | ably Mo. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Mo. | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P300 | 131-0690-00 |  |  | CONN, RCPT, ELEC: 15 CONTACT, MALE | 80009 | 131-0690-00 |  |
| P360 | 131-0096-00 |  |  | CONN, RCPT, ELEC:32 CONTACT, MALE | 02660 | 26-159-32 |  |
| Q23 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q30 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q36 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q41 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q46 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI , T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q52 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI,R-124 | 07263 | 5022650 |  |
| 090 | 151-0219-00 | B010100 | B269999 | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI,R-124 | 07263 | S022650 |  |
| 090 | 151-0361-00 | B270000 |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI,R-138 | 56289 | T0702 |  |
| Q93 | 151-0136-00 | B010100 | B269999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI, T0-39 | 02735 | 35495 |  |
| Q101 | 151-0260-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-39 | 04713 | ST1083 |  |
| Q105 | 151-0261-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI, T0-77 | 80009 | 151-0261-00 |  |
| Q110 | 151-0136-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-39 | 02735 | 35495 |  |
| Q117 | 151-1021-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: FET,N-CHAN, SI, T0-18 | 80009 | 151-1021-00 |  |
| Q122 | 151-0250-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-104 | 07263 | S036744 |  |
| Q130 | 151-0232-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-78 | 07263 | SP12141 |  |
| Q133 | 151-0208-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: PNP, SI, T0-39 | 80009 | 151-0208-00 |  |
| Q150 | 151-0232-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI , TO-78 | 07263 | SP12141 |  |
| Q152 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: NPN, SI, TO-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q164 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI, R-124 | 07263 | S022650 |  |
| Q169 | 151-0136-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-39 | 02735 | 35495 |  |
| Q172 | 151-0226-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-66 | 80009 | 151-0226-00 |  |
| Q176 | 151-0227-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP,SI, T0-66 | 80009 | 151-0227-00 |  |
| Q180 | 151-0140-00 | 8010100 | B219999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |  |
| Q180 | 151-0337-00 | B220000 | B229999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI, T0-3 | 02735 | 61443 |  |
| Q180 | 151-0140-00 | B230000 |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI, T0-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |  |
| Q184 | 151-0140-00 | B010100 | B219999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |  |
| Q184 | 151-0337-00 | B220000 | B229999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-3 | 02735 | 61443 |  |
| Q184 | 151-0140-00 | B230000 |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |  |
| Q226 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q229 | 151-1029-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:FET, N-CHAN, SI , T0-71 | 80009 | 151-1029-00 |  |
| Q233 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: PNP, SI, R-124 | 07263 | S022650 |  |
| Q235 | 151-0273-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SELECTED | 03508 | X16E3616 |  |
| Q241 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: PNP, SI,R-124 | 07263 | S022650 |  |
| Q248 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q250 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI, R-124 | 07263 | 5022650 |  |
| Q531 | 151-1029-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:FET,N-CHAN,SI, TO-71 | 80009 | 151-1029-00 |  |
| Q533 | 151-0232-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-78 | 07263 | SP12141 |  |
| Q560 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI, R-124 | 07263 | 5022650 |  |
| Q569 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI, R-124 | 07263 | S022650 |  |
| Q578 | 151-0150-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SELECTED | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |  |
| Q587 | 151-0150-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SELECTED | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |  |
| Q631 | 151-1029-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:FET, N-CHAN, SI, T0-71 | 80009 | 151-1029-00 |  |
| Q633 | 151-0232-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-78 | 07263 | SP12141 |  |
| Q660 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI,R-124 | 07263 | 5022650 |  |
| Q669 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: PNP, SI , R-124 | 07263 | 5022650 |  |
| Q678 | 151-0150-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SELECTED | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |  |
| Q687 | 151-0150-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SELECTED | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |  |
| Q716 | 151-0232-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-78 | 07263 | SP12141 |  |
| 0725 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q727 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q729 | 151-0136-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-39 | 02735 | 35495 |  |
| Q734 | 151-0256-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-3 | 80009 | 151-0256-00 |  |
| Q744 | 151-0232-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI , T0-78 | 07263 | SP12141 |  |
| Q748 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |  |
| Q750 | 151-0136-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-39 | 02735 | 35495 |  |
| Q756 | 151-0140-00 | 8010100 | B219999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |  |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part Mo. | Serial/Ass Effective | bly No. Dscont | Mame \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0756 | 151-0337-00 | B220000 | B229999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-3 | 02735 | 61443 |
| Q756 | 151-0140-00 | B230000 |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI, T0-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |
| Q767 | 151-0232-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-78 | 07263 | SP12141 |
| Q772 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q774 | 151-0136-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-39 | 02735 | 35495 |
| Q778 | 151-0140-00 | 8010100 | B219999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |
| Q778 | 151-0337-00 | B220000 | B229999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI, TO-3 | 02735 | 61443 |
| Q778 | 151-0140-00 | B230000 |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |
| Q780 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q784 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q787 | 151-0148-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI, T0-66 | 02735 | 2N4231A |
| Q795 | 151-0232-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-78 | 07263 | SP12141 |
| Q800 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q803 | 151-0136-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-39 | 02735 | 35495 |
| Q808 | 151-0140-00 | B010100 | B219999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |
| Q808 | 151-0337-00 | B220000 | B229999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-3 | 02735 | 61443 |
| 0808 | 151-0140-00 | B230000 |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-3 | 80009 | 151-0140-00 |
| Q810 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| 0814 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q817 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q819 | 151-0148-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-66 | 02735 | 2N4231A |
| Q834 | 151-0228-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:PNP, SI, T0-105 | 07263 | S21862 |
| Q837 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q840 | 151-0150-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: SELECTED | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |
| Q846 | 151-0256-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN,SI, TO-3 | 80009 | 151-0256-00 |
| Q851 | 151-0251-00 | B010100 | 8219999 | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-66 | 80009 | 151-0251-00 |
| Q851 | 151-0210-00 | B220000 |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-66 | 80009 | 151-0210-00 |
| Q855 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q859 | 151-0219-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR: PNP, SI,R-124 | 07263 | S022650 |
| Q866 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| 0868 | 151-0150-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SELECTED | 80009 | 151-0150-00 |
| Q900 | 151-0260-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-39 | 04713 | ST1083 |
| Q904 | 151-0207-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, X-55,SEL | 57668 | XD118CP0207 |
| Q940 | 151-0207-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI , X-55, SEL | 57668 | XDI 18CP0207 |
| Q943 | 151-0260-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-39 | 04713 | ST1083 |
| R1 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47 OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 57668 | NTR25J-E47E0 |
| R2 | 315-0752-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM 7.75 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E07K5 |
| R3 | 315-0683-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 68 K OHM $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E68K0 |
| R4 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $6.2 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | 5043CX6K200 |
| R5 | 315-0223-00 | 8010100 | B019999 | RES, FXD, FILM: 22 K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 19701 | 5043Cx22K00,92U |
| R5 | 315-0103-00 | B020000 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $10 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{OH}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | $5043 \times \times 10 \mathrm{K00} \mathrm{~J}$ |
| R7 | 321-0204-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $1.30 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{OHM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$, TC=TO | 19701 | 5033EDIK300F |
| R8 | 311-0704-00 | B010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMW : TRAR, 500 OHM , 0.5 W | 73138 | 91-101-0 |
| R8 | 311-1261-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NOMW: TRMR, 500 OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-501 |
| R10 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E47E0 |
| R11 | 315-0752-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 7.5 K OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 57668 | NTR25J-E07K5 |
| R12 | 315-0683-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $68 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E68K0 |
| R13 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 6.2 K OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 19701 | 5043 CX6K200J |
| R14 | 315-0223-00 | B010100 | B019999 | RES, FXD, FILM: 22K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 19701 | 5043Cx22K00,92U |
| R14 | 315-0103-00 | B020000 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:10K $0+4,5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | $5043 C \times 10 \mathrm{~K} 00 \mathrm{~J}$ |
| R16 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $47 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{H}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E47K0 |
| R17 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM 22 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | 5043CX22K00192U |
| R19 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $77 \mathrm{~K} 01+4,5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E47K0 |
| R20 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $: 22 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{H}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | 5043CX22K00,92U |
| R22 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $: 22 \mathrm{~K}$ OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | 5043 Cx22K00.J92U |
| R24 | 311-0732-00 | B010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMW : TRMR, 1 K OHM, 0.5 W | 01121 | SV1021 |
| R24 | 311-1263-00 | 8270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONWW: 1 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 32997 | 3329P-L58-102 |
| R25 | 322-0251-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:4.02K OHM, 1\%,0.25W, TC=T0 | 19701 | 5043RDAK020F |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Asse Effective | mbly No. Dscont | Nane \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Ho. | 4 |
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| R27 | 321-0298-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 12.4 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 07716 | CEAD12401F |  |
| R28 | 321-0365-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FI LM: 61.9 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 07716 | CEAD61901F |  |
| R29 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:100K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E100K |  |
| R30 | 315-0472-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:4.7K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E04K7 |  |
| R32 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:22K OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 19701 | 5043CX22K00J92U |  |
| R33 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:6.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX6K200J |  |
| R34 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 22K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX22K00J92U |  |
| R35 | 315-0472-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 4.7 K OHM, 5\%,0.25N | 57668 | NTR25J-E04K7 |  |
| R37 | 321-0335-00 | 8010100 | B169999 | RES, FXD, FILM $30.1 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 57668 | RB14FXE30K1 |  |
| R37 | 321-0329-00 | B170000 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 26.1 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043ED26K10F |  |
| R39 | 322-0298-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 12.4 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043RD12K40F |  |
| R40 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,FILM: 100K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E100K |  |
| R41 | 315-0471-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 470 OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 57668 | NTR25J-E470E |  |
| R42 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FIUM:22K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX22K00.J92U |  |
| R43 | 315-0472-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,FILM:4.7K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E04K7 |  |
| R44 | 315-0393-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FIL M: 39K OfM,5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E39K0 |  |
| R45 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 10K OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 19701 | $50430 \times 10 \mathrm{KOOJ}$ |  |
| R46 | 321-0280-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:8.06K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 19701 | 5033ED8K060F |  |
| R48 | 321-0258-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:4.75K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=T0 | 19701 | 5033ED4K750F |  |
| R50 | 315-0471-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 470 OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 57668 | NTR25J-E470E |  |
| R51 | 321-0348-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 41.2 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043ED41K20F |  |
| R52 | 315-0153-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 15K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX15K00 |  |
| R53 | 315-0563-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 56K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX56K00J |  |
| R54 | 309-0329-00 | B010100 | 8019999 | RES, FXD, FILM:2.87 MEG OHM, $1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | DCS123128703F |  |
| R54 | 323-0525-00 | 8020000 |  | RES, FXD, FILM 2.87 MEG OHM, $1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053RD2M870F |  |
| R55 | 323-0433-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:316K OHM, 1\%, 0.5W, TC=T0 | 19701 | 5053RRD316K0F |  |
| R57 | 323-0712-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1.43MEG OHN, 0.5\%,0.5W,TC=TO | 19701 | 5053RD1M430D |  |
| R58 | 323-0404-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 158K OHM, 1\%, 0.5W, TC $=$ T0 | 19701 | 5053RD158K0F |  |
| R60 | 323-0467-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 715K OHM, 1\%, O.5W, TC=TO | 19701 | 5053RD715K0F |  |
| R61 | 323-0375-01 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:78.7K OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 75042 | CECTO-7872D |  |
| 863 | 323-0467-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 715 K OHM, 1\%, $0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053RD715K0F |  |
| R64 | 323-0375-01 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $: 78.7 \mathrm{~K}$ OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 75042 | CECTO-78720 |  |
| R66 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47K OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 57668 | NTR25J-E47K0 |  |
| R67 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 22K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX22K00.192 |  |
| R71 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,FILM:6.2K OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 19701 | 5043CX6K200 |  |
| R72 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 6.2K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX6K200. |  |
| R73 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,FILM:6.2K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX6K200J |  |
| R74 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 6.2 K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX6K200 |  |
| R76 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47K OHM, 5\%,0.25 | 57668 | NTR25J-E47K0 |  |
| R77 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:22K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX22K00.J92U |  |
| R78 | 315-0105-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1 M OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | 5043CX1MO00 |  |
| R80 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:6.2K OHM,5\%,0.25w | 19701 | 50430 $\times 6 \mathrm{~K} 200 \mathrm{~J}$ |  |
| R81 | 315-0223-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 22K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 19701 | 5043CX22K00.192U |  |
| R83 | 301-0275-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 2.7 M OHM, $5 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB2755 |  |
| 885 | 311-0863-00 | 8010100 | 8269999 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 500 OHM, 0.5 W | 01121 | SH5011 |  |
| R85 | 311-1279-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 500 OfM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329S-L58-501 |  |
| R86 | 311-0863-00 | 8010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 500 OHM, 0.5 W | 01121 | SH5011 |  |
| R86 | 311-1279-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 500 OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329S-L58-501 |  |
| R88 | 311-0386-00 |  |  | RES, VAR,WW: PNL, 2K OHM, 2W | 02111 | 534-9778 |  |
| R89 | 315-0221-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 220 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E220E |  |
| $\mathrm{R90}$ | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 100 K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E100K |  |
| R92 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 100 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E 100E |  |
| R94 | 305-0103-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 10 K OHM, 5\%, 2 W | 01121 | HB1035 |  |
| R95 | 321-0242-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:3.24K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 19701 | 5043ED3K240F |  |
| R96 | 301-0204-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $200 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0,5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | $5053 \mathrm{CX200K0J}$ |  |
| R97 | 311-0836-00 | 8010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 5K OHM, 0.5W | 01121 | SV5021 |  |
| R97 | 311-1267-00 | 8270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 5K OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-502 |  |
| R101 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E47K0 |  |




| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Asse Effective | nbly No. Dscont | Mame \& Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part Ho. |
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| R323 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 100 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E 100E |
| R325 | 308-0244-00 |  |  | RES,FXD, WW:0.3 OHM, 10\%,2W | 00213 | 3105 0.3-10 |
| R326 | 301-0152-02 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: $1.5 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB1525 (CD PACK) |
| R328 | 308-0179-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: 5 OHM, 5\%, 5 W | 00213 | 1550S 5-5 |
| R329 | 303-0153-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 15 K OHM, 5\%, 1W | 01121 | GB1535 |
| R331 | 308-0075-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: $1000+\mathrm{M}, 5 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ | 00213 | 1240S-100-5 |
| R332 | 306-0224-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: $220 \mathrm{~K} 01 \mathrm{H}, 10 \%$, 2 W | 01121 | HB2241 |
| R334 | 308-0230-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: $2.7 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ | 14193 | SA31-2701J |
| R335 | 305-0475-00 |  |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN: $4.7 \mathrm{M} 0+\mathrm{M}, 5 \%$,2W | 01121 | HB4755 |
| R336 | 305-0475-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN:4.7M OHM, $5 \%$, 2W | 01121 | HE4755 |
| R346 | 308-0533-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW:6.2 $\mathrm{OH} \mathrm{H}, 5 \%$, 65W, TAPPED AT | 91637 | HLT-70-09Z-ARO |
| R348 | 308-0534-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: $133.5 \mathrm{OH}, 5 \%, 65 \mathrm{~W}$, TAPPED AT 23.5 OHM, 2\% | 91637 | HLT70-09Z-ARO |
| R350 | 308-0535-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: 2.35 K OHM, $5 \%$,65W, TAPPED AT 510 OHM, 2\% | 91637 | HLT70-09Z-ARO |
| R352 | 308-0536-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: 11 K OHM, 5\%, 65W | 91637 | HL-70-09Z |
| R354 | 307-0204-01 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $6.486 \mathrm{MM} \mathrm{OH}, 2 \%, 5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{~W} /$ TAPS | 80009 | 307-0204-01 |
| R370 | 301-0220-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $22 \mathrm{OHM}, 5 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | $5053 C \times 22 R 0001$ |
| R376 | 301-0220-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 22 OH 1 | 19701 | 5053CX22R00J |
| R401 | 312-0653-00 | 8010100 | 8209999 | RES SET, MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0653-00 |
| R401 | 312-0653-01 | B210000 |  | RES SET, MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0653-01 |
| R402 | 312-0654-00 | B010100 | B209999 | RES SET, MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0654-00 |
| R402 | 312-0654-01 | 8210000 |  | RES SET,MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0654-01 |
| R403 | 312-0655-00 | B010100 | B209999 | RES SET, MATCHED: (2)RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0655-00 |
| R403 | 312-0655-01 | B210000 |  | RES SET,MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS, $+/-1 \%$ TOTAL | 80009 | 312-0655-01 |
| R405 | 308-0509-00 |  |  | RESISTOR ASSY: | 80009 | 308-0509-00 |
| R407 | ----- ---- |  |  | (PART OF R405) |  |  |
| R409 | ------- |  |  | (PART OF R405) |  |  |
| $R 411$ | 308-0018-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: 2.5 K OHM, $5 \%$, 10 W | 91637 | HL1202Z7 2.5K 5\% |
| R412 | 308-0499-00 | B010100 | 8010129 | RES, FXD, WW: $0.50 \mathrm{OH}, 10 \%, 2.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{AXIAL}$ | 14193 | SA31 R500K |
| R414 | 307-0103-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN:2.7 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | C827G5 |
| R415 | 321-0039-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:24.9 OHM, 1\%, 0.125W, TC=TO | 91637 | CMF55116G24R90F |
| R416 | 321-0135-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 249 OHM, 1\%, 0.125W, TC=T0 | 07716 | CEAD249ROF |
| R417 | 321-0231-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $2.249 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{H}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 19701 | 5033E2K49F |
| R 418 | 321-0327-00 |  |  | RES, PXD, FILM $24.9 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HH}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$. TC $=$ T0 | 07716 | CEAD24901F |
| R420 | 321-0243-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $3.32 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HW}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 19701 | 5033ED3K32F |
| R422 | 301-0273-00 |  |  | RES, FXD,FILM:27K OHM, 5\%, 0.5 W | 19701 | 5053CX27K00J |
| R425 | 303-0273-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, 5\%, 1W | 01121 | G82735 |
| R427 | 321-0645-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $100 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{OH}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T2 | 19701 | 5033RC1003D |
| R428 | 323-0611-03 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $900 \mathrm{~K} 0+\mathrm{M}, 0.25 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{T} 2$ | 19701 | 5053RC900KOC |
| R430 | 302-0273-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 27 K OHM, 10\%,0.5W | 01121 | EB 2731 |
| $\mathrm{R433}$ | 312-0653-00 | 3010100 | 8209999 | RES SET, MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0653-00 |
| R433 | 312-0653-01 | B210000 |  | RES SET,MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0653-01 |
| R434 | 312-0654-00 | B010100 | B209999 | RES SET,MATCHED:(2) RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0654-00 |
| $R 434$ | 312-0654-01 | B210000 |  | RES SET,MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0654-01 |
| R435 | 304-0273-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: $27 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{OHM}, 10 \%$, 1 W | 01121 | CB2731 |
| R436 | 312-0655-00 | 8010100 | 8089999 | RES SET,MATCHED: (2)RESISTORS SELECTED | 80009 | 312-0655-00 |
| R436 | 312-0661-00 | 8090000 | 8209999 | RES SET,MATCHED: (2)RESISTORS , +/-1\% TOTAL | 80009 | 312-0661-00 |
| R436 | 312-0661-01 | B210000 |  | RES SET,MATCHED: (2) RESISTORS, $+/-1 \%$ TOTAL | 80009 | 312-0661-01 |
| R437 | 321-0231-00 | B010100 | 8089999 | RES, FXD, FILM 2.49 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5033@2K49F |
| R437 | 301-0105-00 | B090000 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1 M OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~N}$ | 19701 | 5053CX1M000 |
| R438 | 321-0135-00 | B010100 | 8089999 | RES, FXD, FILM: 249 OHM, 1\%, 0.125W, TC=T0 | 07716 | CEAD249ROF |
| R438 | 301-0362-00 | B090000 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $3.6 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | 5053Cx3k600 |
| R439 | 321-1231-01 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM 2.252 K OtM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 07716 | CEAD252000 |
| R440 | 308-0544-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: 22.5 K OHM, $0.25 \%, 5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=30 \mathrm{PPM}$ | 00213 | 1500s-22500-0.25 |
| R442 | 308-0544-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: 22.5 K OHM $0.25 \%, 5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=30 \mathrm{PPM}$ | 00213 | 1500S-22500-0.25 |
| R443 | 308-0539-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, WW: 2.25 K OHM, $0.5 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TX}=20 \mathrm{PPM}$ | 00213 | 12405225000 |
| R444 | 321-0131-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $226 \mathrm{OHM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043ED226R0F |


| Component Mo. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assembly No. Effective Dscont | Nane \& Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part No. |
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| R445 | 321-0039-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 24.9 OHM, 1\%, 0.1251, TC=TO | 91637 | CMF55116G24R90F |
| R447 | 321-0198-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM $1.13 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HH}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$, TC=TO | 07716 | CEAD11300F |
| R449 | 302-0273-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: $27 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{OHM}, 10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB 2731 |
| R450 | 322-0673-03 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $500 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.25 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T2 | 75042 | CCAT2-5003C |
| R452 | 322-0673-03 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 500 K OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{T} 2$ | 75042 | CCAT2-5003C |
| R454 | 322-0673-03 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $500 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{OHM}, 0.25 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{T} 2$ | 75042 | CCAT2-5003C |
| R456 | 322-0673-03 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 500 K OHM $, 0.25 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{T} 2$ | 75042 | CCAT2-5003C |
| $R 458$ | 322-0673-03 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $500 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.25 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T2 | 75042 | CCAT2-5003C |
| R460 | 322-0673-03 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $500 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.25 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{T} 2$ | 75042 | CCAT2-5003C |
| R462 | 323-0498-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1.50 MEG OHM, $1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 19701 | 5053RD1M50F |
| R464 | 323-0498-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $1.50 \mathrm{MEG} 01 \mathrm{M}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053RD1M50F |
| R468 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 24546 | NA55015030 |
| R469 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 150 K OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$, TC=TO | 24546 | NA55015030 |
| R471 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 150K OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 24546 | NA5501503D |
| R472 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 150 K OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 24546 | NA55D1503D |
| R474 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{~K} 01 \mathrm{M}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 24546 | NA5501503D |
| R475 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{~K} O+\mathrm{M}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 24546 | NA5501503D |
| R477 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 24546 | NA55015030 |
| R478 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{KOHM}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 24546 | NA55015030 |
| R480 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 150K OMM, 0.5\%, 0.125w, TC=TO | 24546 | NA55D1503D |
| R481 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM $: 150 \mathrm{~K}$ OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 24546 | NA55D1503D |
| R482 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$, TC=T0 | 24546 | NA55D15030 |
| R483 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 24546 | NA55015030 |
| R484 | 322-0402-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{OHM}, 1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{TO}$ | 19701 | 5043RD150K0F |
| R485 | 322-0402-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 150 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043RD150K0F |
| R487 | 321-0385-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM $: 100 \mathrm{KOH}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5033ED100K0F |
| R488 | 311-0881-00 |  | RES, VAR, NOMWW: PNL, 20K OHM, 0.5 W | 01121 | W-7674 |
| R490 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM $: 150 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 24546 | NA55D1503D |
| $R 491$ | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM $: 150 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 24546 | NA55D1503D |
| R492 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $150 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 24546 | NA55D1503D |
| R493 | 321-0402-01 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 150K OHM, 0.5\%, 0.125W, TC=TO | 24546 | NA55D15030 |
| R494 | 321-0397-00 |  | RES, FXO, FILM: $133 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{OH}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043ED133K0F |
| R495 | 321-0397-00 |  | RES, FXO, FILM: 133K OHM, 1\%, 0.125w, TC=T0 | 19701 | 5043ED133K0F |
| R497 | 321-0385-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $100 \mathrm{~K} O H \mathrm{M}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=T 0$ | 19701 | 5033EDIOOKOF |
| R498 | 311-0381-00 |  | RES, VAR, NOMW: PNL, $2 \times 100 \mathrm{KOH}, 20 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | JJ-89117C |
| R501 | 308-0542-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: $500 \mathrm{OH}, 0.1 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=20 \mathrm{PPM}$ | 00213 | 1240S 500-0.1 |
| R503 | 308-0542-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: $500 \mathrm{OHM}, 0.1 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=20 \mathrm{PPM}$ | 00213 | 1240S 500-0.1 |
| R505 | 308-0541-00 |  | RES, FXO, WW: $1 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.1 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=20 \mathrm{PPM}$ | 00213 | 1240S-10000B |
| R507 | 308-0542-00 |  | RES, FXD, W $W: 500 \mathrm{OHM}, 0.1 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=20 \mathrm{PPM}$ | 00213 | 1240S 500-0.1 |
| R509 | 308-0540-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: $1.5 \mathrm{~K} 0+\mathrm{M}, 0.1 \%, \mathrm{TC}=20 \mathrm{PPM}$ | 00213 | 1240S-1500-0.1 |
| R511 | 321-0300-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 13.0 K OHM, 1\%, $0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 07716 | CEAD13001F |
| R512 | 311-0540-00 | B010100 B219999 | RES, VAR, WW: TRMR, $2.5 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{OHM}, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | 80294 | 3345P-1-252 |
| R512 | 311-1226-00 | B220000 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRYR, 2.5 K O $0+\mathrm{H}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 32997 | 3386F-T04-252 |
| R513 | 308-0543-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW:8.25K OHM, 1\%, 3W, TC=30PPM | 00213 | 1240S-8250-1 |
| R520 | 302-0473-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 47 K OHM, 10\%, 0.5 W | 01121 | EB 4731 |
| R521 | 302-0473-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 47 K OHM, $10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB 4731 |
| R523 | 302-0183-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: $18 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{OHM}, 10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB 1831 |
| R524 | 302-0183-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: $18 \mathrm{~K} \quad \mathrm{OHM}, 10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB 1831 |
| R526 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25JE01K0 |
| R527 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1 K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25JEOIK0 |
| R531 | 323-0366-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 63.4 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053RD63K40F |
| R533 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E47EO |
| R535 | 321-0187-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 866 OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 07716 | CEAD866ROF |
| R536 | 311-0827-00 | B010100 B269999 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 250 OHM, 0.51 | 01121 | SV2511 |
| R536 | 311-1260-00 | B270000 | RES, VAR, NOMN: TRMR, 250 OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-251 |
| R538 | 311-0886-00 | B010100 B269999 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRAR, 50 OHM 0.5 W | 01121 | SV5001 |
| R538 | 311-1258-00 | B270000 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 50 OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-500 |
| R540 | 321-0144-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $3090 \mathrm{HM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 07716 | CEAD309ROF |


| Component No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Asse Effective | mbly No. Dscont | Name 8 Description | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mfr} . \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | Mfr. Part Ho |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R541 | 311-0886-00 | B010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMWU: TRMR, 50 OHM, 0.5 W | 01121 | SV5001 |
| R541 | 311-1258-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NOMMH: TRMR, 50 OHM, 0.5W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-500 |
| R543 | 321-0140-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $2800 \mathrm{OH}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 07716 | CEAD280ROF |
| R545 | 311-0831-00 | B010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMWH: TRMR, $100 \mathrm{~K} 01 \mathrm{M}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 91-104-0 |
| R545 | 311-1272-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NOMWW: TRMR, 100K OHM, 0.5W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-104 |
| R547 | 322-0481-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1 M OHF, 1\%, $0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 75042 | CEBTO-1004F |
| R548 | 321-0452-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 499K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=T0 | 19701 | 5043T499K0F |
| R549 | 322-0481-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1M 0HM, 1\%,0.25W, TC=TO | 75042 | CEBTO-1004F |
| R550 | 311-0883-00 | B010100 | 8269999 | RES, VAR, NOMWW: TRMR, $50 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | SV5031 |
| R550 | 311-1271-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONWW:TPMR, 50K OMM, 0.5W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-503 |
| R553 | 321-0423-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $249 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{TO}$ | 19701 | 5043ED249K0F |
| R555 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E47E0 |
| R557 | 323-0366-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:63.4K OHF, 1\%, $0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 19701 | 5053RD63K40F |
| R561 | 323-0349-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $32.2 \mathrm{ZK} 0 \mathrm{H}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053RD42K20F |
| R564 | 321-0452-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:499K OHM, 1\%,0.125w, TC=T0 | 19701 | 5043ED499KOF |
| R566 | 321-0452-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 499K $01 \mathrm{M}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 19701 | 5043@ 499 KOF |
| R568 | 323-0349-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $42.2 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{Hm}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053PD42K20F |
| R571 | 321-0281-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $: 8.25 \mathrm{~K} 0+\mathrm{H}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=T 0$ | 19701 | 5043ED8K250F |
| R573 | 311-0827-00 | 8010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR, 250 OHM, 0.5W | 01121 | SV2511 |
| $R 573$ | 311-1260-00 | 8270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONWW:TRMR, $250 \mathrm{OHM}, 0.5 \mathrm{~N}$ | 32997 | 3329P-L58-251 |
| R574 | 321-0186-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 845 OtM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043ED845R0F |
| R576 | 321-0281-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $8.825 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HW}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 19701 | 5043ED8K250F |
| R580 | 321-0318-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $20.0 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 19701 | 5033ED2OK00F |
| R581 | 311-0885-00 | 8010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMWH:TRHR,200K OHM, 0.5W | 73138 | 91-106-0 |
| R581 | 311-1273-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONWW: TRMR,200K OHM,0.5W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-204 |
| R584 | 322-0609-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM:333K OHM, 1\%, 0.25W, TC=TO | 19701 | 5043RD333KOF |
| R590 | 323-0374-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $76.8 \mathrm{KK} 0 \mathrm{H}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 19701 | 5053RD76K80F |
| R592 | 311-0090-00 |  |  | RES, VAR, NOMW : PNL, 2.20K OHM, 1,25W | 01121 | JJ62881-E |
| R594 | 323-0374-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $76.8 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053RD76K80F |
| R620 | 302-0473-00 |  |  | RES,FXD,CMPSN: 47 K OHM, 10\%,0.5W | 01121 | EB 4731 |
| R621 | 302-0473-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 47 K OHM, 10\%,0.5W | 01121 | EB 4731 |
| R623 | 302-0183-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: $18 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB 1831 |
| R624 | 302-0183-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN: 18K OHM, 10\%,0.5W | 01121 | EB 1831 |
| R626 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1 K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57868 | NTR25]E01K0 |
| R627 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $1 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25JE01K0 |
| R631 | 323-0366-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $63.4 \mathrm{~K} 0+\mathrm{H}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053RD63K40F |
| R633 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E47EO |
| R635 | 321-0198-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM $1.13 \mathrm{~K} 01 \mathrm{M}, 1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 07716 | CEAD11300F |
| R636 | 311-0827-00 | 8010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMW : TRMR, 250 O+M, 0.5W | 01121 | SV2511 |
| $R 636$ | 311-1260-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONW: TPMR, $250 \mathrm{OH}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 32997 | 3329P-L58-251 |
| R638 | 311-0884-00 | B010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMW: TPMR, $100 \mathrm{OH} \mathrm{M}, 0.51$ | 01121 | SV 1011 |
| R638 | 311-1259-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NOMWI: TRMR, 100 OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-101 |
| R640 | 321-0170-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 576 OHM, 1\%, $0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ T0 | 07716 | CEAD576ROF |
| R641 | 311-0886-00 | 8010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMWH: TRMR, 50 OHM, 0.5 W | 01121 | SV5001 |
| R641 | 311-1258-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NOMWH: TRMR, 50 OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-500 |
| R643 | 321-0171-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 590 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5033ED590ROF |
| R645 | 311-0831-00 | B010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NOMWW: TRMR, $100 \mathrm{~K} 01 \mathrm{H}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 91-104-0 |
| R645 | 311-1272-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NONWU: TRMR, 100 K OHM, 0.5W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-104 |
| R647 | 309-0023-00 | B010100 | B019999 | RES, FXD, FILM: 2 MEG $01+\mathrm{M}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 07716 | DCC20003F |
| R647 | 323-0510-00 | 8020000 |  | RES, FXD, FILM 2.00 MEG OHM, $1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 75042 | СЕСТО-2004F |
| R648 | 321-0452-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 499 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043@499K0F |
| R649 | 309-0023-00 | B010100 | B019999 | RES, FXD, FILM: 2 MEG $01 \mathrm{H}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 07716 | DCC20003F |
| R649 | 323-0510-00 | B020000 |  | RES, FXD. FILM: 2.00 MEG $01 \mathrm{H}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 75042 | CECTO-2004F |
| R650 | 311-0831-00 | B010100 | B269999 | RES, VAR, NONWW:TPMR, $100 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{OH}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 91-104-0 |
| R650 | 311-1272-00 | B270000 |  | RES, VAR, NOMWN: TRMR, 100 K OHM, 0.5 W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-104 |
| R653 | 322-0481-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $1 \mathrm{M} 0+\mathrm{M}, 1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 75042 | CEBTO-1004F |
| R655 | 315-0470-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 47 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E47E0 |
| R657 | 323-0366-00 |  |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $63.4 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{OH}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053R063K40F |



| Component No. | Tektronix Part Mo. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Mo. |
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| R764 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 100 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E 100E |
| R766 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:100 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E 100E |
| R768 | 301-0152-00 |  | RES, FXD,FILM:1.5K OHM, 5\%,0.5W | 19701 | 5053CX1K500J |
| R769 | 301-0202-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 2 K OHM,5\%, 0.5 W | 19701 | 5053CX2K000J |
| R770 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 100 OHM,5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E 100E |
| R771 | 301-0111-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 110 OHM, 5\%, 0.50W | 19701 | 5053CX110ROJ |
| R775 | 321-0237-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:2.87K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=T0 | 07716 | CEAD 28700 F |
| R776 | 321-0148-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 340 OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 07716 | CEAD340ROF |
| R777 | 321-0339-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 33.2K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=T0 | 07716 | CEAD33201F |
| R778 | 308-0244-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW:0.3 OHM, 10\%, 2 W | 00213 | $31050.3-10$ |
| R779 | 308-0244-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: 0.3 OHM, 10\%, 2W | 00213 | 3105 0.3-10 |
| R780 | 301-0471-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM 470 OHM,5\%,0.5W | 19701 | 5053CX 470ROJ |
| R782 | 321-0254-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 4.32 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 07716 | CEAD43200F |
| R783 | 321-0302-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 13.7 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 07716 | CEAD 13701F |
| R788 | 308-0420-00 | B010100 B119999 | RES, FXD, WW: 1.8 OHM, 3\%, 1.5W | 91637 | RS-1A-91 |
| R788 | 308-0365-00 | B120000 | RES, FXD, WW: $1.50+4,5 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ | 00213 | 1240S-1.5-5 |
| R789 | 301-0111-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 110 OHM , 5\%, 0.50W | 19701 | 5053CX110ROJ |
| R791 | 308-0269-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: 22 OHM,5\%,3W | 00213 | 1240S-22R00 |
| R793 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 470 OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 57668 | NTR25J-E470E |
| R794 | 301-0363-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM 36 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | 5053CX36K00 J |
| R796 | 301-0823-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:82K OHM,5\%,0.5W | 19701 | 5053CX82K00J |
| R797 | 323-0335-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 30.1 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 75042 | CECTO-3012F |
| R798 | 321-0231-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:2.49K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 19701 | 5033ED2K49F |
| R799 | 321-0232-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 2.55 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5043ED2K550F |
| R804 | 321-0150-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM 357 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 07716 | CEAD357ROF |
| R805 | 321-0277-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM 7.70 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 24546 | NA55D7501F |
| R808 | 308-0244-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: $0.3 \mathrm{OH}, 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 00213 | 310S 0.3-10 |
| R810 | 301-0393-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:39K OHM, 5\%,0.5W | 19701 | 5053CX39K00J |
| R811 | 315-0101-00 | B040000 | RES, FXD, FILM: 100 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E 100E |
| R812 | 321-0300-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 13.0K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 07716 | CEADI3001F |
| R813 | 321-0302-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 13.7 K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 07716 | CEAD 13701F |
| R816 | 301-0220-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 22 OHM, 5\%, 0.5N | 19701 | 5053CX22R00J |
| R817 | 321-0152-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:374 OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 07716 | CEAD374ROF |
| R818 | 321-0283-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:8.66K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=TO | 19701 | 5043ED8K660F |
| R819 | 308-0459-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: 1.1 OHM, 5\%, 3W | 01686 | T2B-791.1-5 |
| R822 | 308-0188-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: 3 OHM, 5\%, 25W | 91637 | HL-25-022-6 |
| R823 | 301-0223-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 22K OHM, 5\%,0.5W | 19701 | 5053CX22K00J |
| R825 | 308-0188-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: 3 OHM, 5\%, 25W | 91637 | HL-25-022-6 |
| R830 | 308-0564-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: 20 K OHM, 1\%, 4W | 00213 | 1300S-20000-1 |
| R831 | 308-0565-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: 15 K OHM, 1\%, 4W AXIAL LEAD | 00213 | 1300S-15000-1 |
| R833 | 301-0563-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 56 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 19701 | 5053CX56K00J |
| R835 | 315-0273-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 27 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E27K0 |
| R838 | 315-0104-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 100 K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57658 | NTR25J-E100K |
| R840 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 470 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 57668 | NTR25J-E470E |
| R842 | 315-0271-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 270 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E270E |
| R844 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 470 OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E470E |
| R846 | 307-0051-00 |  | RES, FXD, CMPSN:2.7 OHM,5\%, 0.5 W | 01121 | EB27G5 |
| R850 | 308-0532-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW: 10 OHM, 3\%,2W, TC=+4000PPM | 14193 | PTB15-10ROH |
| R851 | 308-0503-00 |  | RES, FXD, WW:6.8 OHM, 5\%, 2.5W | 14193 | SA31-6R80J |
| R853 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25JE01K0 |
| R854 | 315-0472-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:4.7K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E04K7 |
| R856 | 315-0472-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM:4.7K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E04K7 |
| R858 | 315-0152-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 1.5K OHM, 5\%, 0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E01K5 |
| R859 | 315-0154-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: 150 K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 57668 | NTR25J-E150K |
| R860 | 321-0321-00 | B010100 B089999 | RES, FXD, FILM:21.5K OHM, 1\%,0.125W, TC=T0 | 07716 | CEAD21501F |
| R860 | 321-0337-00 | B090000 | RES, FXD, FILM: 31.6 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 07716 | CEAD31601F |
| R861 | 323-0388-00 |  | RES, FXD, FILM: $107 \mathrm{~K} 0 \mathrm{HM}, 1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 19701 | 5053RD107K0F |
| R862 | 323-0386-00 | B010100 B089999 | RES, FXD, FILM $: 102 \mathrm{~K}$ OHM, $1 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{TC}=$ TO | 75042 | CECTO-1023F |




| Camponent Ho. | Tektronix Part No . | Serial/Asse Effective | mbly No. Dscont | Name 8 Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | ----- ---- |  |  | (NOT INCLUDED IN TYPE 576 MOD 301W) |  |  |
| A | 672-0405-00 |  |  | CIRCUIT BD ASSY:READOUT | 80009 | 672-0405-00 |
| B1001 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 , \#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1001 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V.0.06A, \#683,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81002 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A,*683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81002 | 150-0048-01 | MOOEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 , \#683,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1003 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A, \#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1003 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: $5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.064, \# 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81004 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1004 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: $5 V, 0.064, * 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1005 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A, \#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1005 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{\# 683,AGED}$ \& SEL | 58854 | 683 AS15 |
| B1006 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: $5 V, 0.064$, "683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81006 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.064, , 683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81007 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, IMCAND: 5V, $0.064, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1007 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: $5 V, 0.064, \# 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1008 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, \# 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1008 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, \# 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1009 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: $5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.06 \mathrm{~A}, * 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1009 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, IICAND:5V, $0.068, \# 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | $683 A S 15$ |
| 81010 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: $5 V, 0.064, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1010 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1011 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81011 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 , \#683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81012 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.064, , 6833, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81012 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, * 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1013 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.064, , 683, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1013 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: $5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.064, * 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1014 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: 5V, $0.064, * 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1014 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, IMCAND: $5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.064$, \#683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | $683 A S 15$ |
| B1015 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: $5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.064, * 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81015 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, \# 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683 AS15 |
| B1016 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1016 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, \# 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81017 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81017 | 150-0048-01 | MOOEL. 5 |  | LAMP, IMCAND:5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, * 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1021 | 150-0048-00 | MOOEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1021 | 150-0048-01 | MOOEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: $5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.06 \mathrm{~A}$, \#683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81022 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, IMCAND:5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81022 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81023 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81023 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81024 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: $5 V, 0.064,4683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81024 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: $5 V, 0.064, * 683$,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81025 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| $B 1025$ | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.068, * 683, \mathrm{AGED}$ \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1026 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: 5V, $0.068, * 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1026 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 A, \#683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683 AS15 |
| 81027 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, * 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| $B 1027$ | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: $5 \mathrm{~V}, 0.06 \mathrm{~A}$, \%683,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683 AS15 |
| 81029 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LANP, INCAND: 5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81029 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: 5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, * 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | $683 A S 15$ |
| B1031 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, * 683$,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81031 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: 5V , 0.068, \#683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | $683 A S 15$ |
| B1032 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: 5V, $0.064, * 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81032 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, IMCAND:5V, $0.064, \# 683, A G E D$ \& SEL | 58854 | $683 A 515$ |


| Component Mo. | Tektronix Part 1 No. | Serial/Asse Effective | ably No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81033 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06A,\#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81033 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: 5V, 0.06A, \#683,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1034 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06A,\#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81034 | 150-0048-01 | MOOEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 A, \#683,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81041 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06A, \#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| 81041 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 A, \% 683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| $B 1042$ | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND: 5V, 0.06A, \#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1042 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06A, \#683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1045 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A, \#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1045 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, \# 683, A G E D ~ \& ~ S E L ~$ | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1046 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A, \#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1046 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A,\#683,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1047 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MODEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A, \#683, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1047 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 , \#683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1049 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.064, \# 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1049 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND: 5V, $0.064, \# 683$, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81051 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A,\#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1051 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, $0.06 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{\# 683}, \mathrm{AGED}$ \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1052 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCANO:5V, $0.064, \# 683$, WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1052 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06A, \#683, AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| B1053 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V,0.06A,\#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1053 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06A,\#683,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| 81054 | 150-0048-00 | MODEL. 1 | MOOEL. 4 | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 A , \#683,WIRE LEAD | 08806 | 683 |
| B1054 | 150-0048-01 | MODEL. 5 |  | LAMP, INCAND:5V, 0.06 A, \#683,AGED \& SEL | 58854 | 683AS15 |
| C991 | 283-0003-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, CER OI: 0.01 UF, $+80-20 \%, 150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 59821 | D10324025UNOCEX |
| C995 | 290-0246-00 |  |  | CAP, FXD, ELCTLT:3.3UF,10\%, 15 V | 12954 | D3R3EA15K1 |
| 0950 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D951 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0952 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D953 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D954 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, DO-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D955 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 ( 1 N4152) |
| 0956 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC.DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D957 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0958 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D959 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICDND DVC, DI: SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0960 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICONO DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V.00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0961 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND OVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, $150 \mathrm{NA}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{DO}-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D962 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0963 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0964 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND OVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,1504A,30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D965 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC,DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0966 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, OI:SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D967 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 ( ${ }^{\text {N }} 4152$ ) |
| 0968 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, 150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0969 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI : SW, SI, 30V,150NA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | OA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0970 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, $150 \mathrm{MA}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, 00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 ( ${ }^{\text {N4 } 4152 \text { ) }}$ |
| D971 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW,SI, 30V,150MA,30V, $00-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0972 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, OI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| D973 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, OI:SW, SI, 30V, $150 \mathrm{HA}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{DO}-35$ | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0976 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V, $150 \mathrm{MA}, 30 \mathrm{~V}, 00-35$ | 03508 | OA2527 (1N4152) |
| D977 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI:SW, SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | OA2527 (1N4152) |
| D985 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW, SI, 30V,150NA, 30V, 00-35 | 03508 | DA2527 ( 1 N4152) |
| 0986 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, DI :SW,SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| 0992 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DVC, OI :SW,SI, 30V,150MA, 30V, D0-35 | 03508 | DA2527 (1N4152) |
| Q960 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, TO-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q974 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q977 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:NPN, SI, T0-92 | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |



# REPLACEABLE MECHANICAL PARTS 

## PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

## SPECIAL NOTES AND SYMBOLS <br> x000 Part first added at this serial number <br> 00x <br> Part removed after this serial number

## FIGURE AND INDEX NUMBERS

Items in this section are referenced by figure and index numbers to the illustrations.

## INDENTATION SYSTEM


#### Abstract

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


12345
Name \& Description
Assembly and/or Component
Attaching parts for Assembly and/or Component

$$
\ldots \text {. . . }
$$

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.

Aftaching parts must be purchased seperately, unless otherwise specified.

## ITEM NAME

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

| AESPEVIATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | INCH | ELCTRN | ELECTRON | IN | INCH | SE | SINGLE END |
| * | Number size | ELEC | ELECTRICAL | INCANO | 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 | EOPT | EOUIPMENT | MACH | MACHINE | SKT | SOCKET |
| ASSEM | ASSEMBLED | EXT | EXTERNAL | MECH | MECHANICAL | SL | SLIDE |
| ASSY | ASSEMBLY | FIL | Fulister head | MTG | MOUNTING | SLFLKG | SELF-LOCKING |
| ATTEN | ATTENUATOA | FLEX | FLEXIBLE | NIP | NIPPLE | SLVG | SLEEVING |
| AWG | AMERICAN WIRE GAGE | FLH | FLAT HEAD | NON WIRE | NOT WIRE WOUNO | SPR | SPRING |
| BD | BOARD | FLTA | FILTEA | O8O | ORDER EY DESCRIPTION | SO | SQUARE |
| BRKT | BRACKET | FR | FRAME of FRONT | OD | OUTSIDE DIAMETER | SST | STAINLESS STEEL |
| BRS | BRASS | FSTNA | FASTENEA | OVH | OVAL HEAD | STL | STEEL |
| BRZ | BPONZE | FT | FOOT | PH ERZ | PHOSPHOR BRONZE | SW | SWITCH |
| BSHG | BUSHING | FXO | FIXEO | PL | PLAIN or PLATE | T | TUBE |
| CAB | CABINET | GSKT | GASKET | PLSTC | PLASTIC | TERM | TERMINAL |
| CAP | CAPACITOR | HDL | HANDLE | PN | PART NUMBER | THD | ThREAO |
| CER | CERAMIC | HEX | HEXAGON | PNH | PAN HEAD | THK | THICK |
| CHAS | CHASSIS | HEX HD | HEXAGONAL HEAD | PWP | POWEA | TNSN | TENSION |
| CKT | CIRCUIT | HEX SOC | HEXAGONAL SOCKET | RCPT | RECEPTACLE | TPG | TAPPING |
| COMP | COMPOSITION | HLCPS | HELICAL COMPRESSION | RES | RESISTOR | TRH | TRUSS HEAO |
| CONN | CONNECTOA | HLEXT | HELICAL EXTENSION | RGD | RIGID | $\checkmark$ | VOLTAGE |
| COV | COVER | HV | HIGH VOLTAGE | RLF | RELIEF | VAR | VARIABLE |
| CPLG | COUPLING | IC | INTEGRATED CIACUIT | RTNA | RETAINEA | W/ | WITH |
| CRT | CATHODE RAY TUBE | 10 | INSIDE DIAMETER | SCH | SOCKET HEAD | WSHR | WASHER |
| DEG | DEGREE | IDENT | IDENTIFICATION | SCOPE | OSCLLLOSCOPE | XFMR | TRANSFORMER |
| DWR | DRAWER | IMPLR | IMPELLEA | SCR | SCREW | XSTR | TRANSISTOA |

CROSS INDEX - MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Adtress | City, State, Zip Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00779 | AMP INC | 2800 FULLING MILL <br> PO BOX 3608 | HARRISBURG PA 17105 |
| 01002 | GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CAPACITOR PROOUCTS DEPT | JOHN ST | HUOSON FALLS NY 12839 |
| 01536 | TEXTRON INC CAMCAR DIV | 1818 CHRISTINA ST | ROCKFORD IL 61108 |
|  | SEMS PRODUCTS UNIT |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 02288 \\ & 02660 \end{aligned}$ | TELEMECANIQUE INC AMPHENOL CORP | 100 RELAY RD 4300 COMMERCE CT | PLANTSVILLE CT 06479-1415 LISLE IL 60532 |
|  | SUB OF ALLIED CORP <br> COMMERCIAL AND INOUSTRIAL OPNS |  |  |
| 04348 | LAWRENCE ENGINEERING AND SUPPLY INC | 500 S FLOWER ST P $080 \times 30$ | BURBANK CA 91503 |
| 05129 | KILO ENGINEERING CO | 2118 D ST | LA VERNE CA 91750-5422 |
| 05574 | VIKING CONNECTORS INC SUB OF CRITON CORP | 21001 NORDHOFF ST | CHATSWORTH CA 91311-5911 |
| 06915 | RICHCO PLASTIC CO | 5825 N TRIPP AVE | CHICAGO IL 60646-6013 |
| 06950 | SCREWCORP VSI AEROSPACE PROOUCTS DIV SUB OF FAIRCHILD INDUSTRIES INC | 13001 E TEMPLE AVE PO BOX 730 | CITY OF IMDUSTRY CA 91746-1417 |
| 07111 | PNELMO CORP | 4800 PRUDENTIAL TOWER | BOSTON MA 02199 |
| 09422 | PLASTIC STAMPING CORP | 2216 W ARMITAGE AVE | CHICAGO IL 60647-4461 |
| 09772 | WEST COAST LOCKWASHER CO INC | 16730 E JOHNSON DRIVE P 0 BOX 3588 | CITY OF INDUSTRY CA 91744 |
| 09922 | BURNDY CORP | RICHAROS AVE | NORWALK CT 06852 |
| 11897 | PLASTIGLIDE MFG CORP | 2701 W EL SEGUNDD BLVD | HAWTHORNE CA 90250-3318 |
| 12136 | P H C INDUSTRIES INC | 1643 HADDON AVE | CAMDEN NJ 08103-3109 |
| 12327 | FREEWAY CORP | 9301 ALLEN DR | CLEVELAND OH 44125-4632 |
| 12697 | CLAROSTAT MFG CO INC | LOWER WASHINGTON ST | DOVER NH 03820 |
| 14438 | NYLOK FASTENER CORP | 6465 PROESEL AVE | LINCOLNWOO IL 60645-3916 |
| 16037 | SPRUCE PINE MICA CO INC | PO BOX 219 | SPRUCE PINE NC 28777-0219 |
| 16428 | COOPER BELDEN ELECTRONIC WIRE AND CA SUB OF COOPER INDUSTRIES INC | NW $N$ ST | RICHOND IN 47374 |
| 17605 | INSULFAB PLASTICS INC | 69 GROVE | WATERTOWN MA 02172-2826 |
| 18680 | HIGHLAND MFG CO THE DIV OF BUELL INOUSTRIES INC | 1240 WOLCOTT ST | WATERBURY CT 06720 |
| 22526 | dU PONT E I DE NEMOURS AND CO INC DU PONT CONNECTOR SYSTEMS DIV MILITARY PRODUETS GROUP | 515 FISHING CREEK RD | NEW CLMEERLAND PA 17070-3007 |
| 22670 | G M NAMEPLATE INC | 2040 15TH AVE WEST | SEATTLE WA 98119-2728 |
| 22753 | UID SWITCHES INC DIV OF ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC | 6615 W IRVING PARK RD | CHICAGO IL 60634 |
| 24796 | AMF INC POTTER AND BRLMFIELD DIV | 26181 AVENIDA AEROPUERTO P 0 BOX 116 | SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO CA 92675 |
| 26365 | gRIES DYNaCAST CO div of coats and clark inc | 125 BEECHMOCO AVE | NEW ROCHELLE NY 10802 |
| 28520 | HEYCO MOLDED PRODUCTS | $\begin{aligned} & 750 \text { BOULEVAPD } \\ & \text { POBOX } 160 \end{aligned}$ | KENILWORTH NJ 07033-1721 |
| 50293 | GENERAL ELECTRIC CO ENGINEERING DEPT |  | SCHENECTADY NY |
| 63743 | WARD LEONARD ELECTRIC CO INC | 31 SOUTH ST | MOUNT VERNON NY 10550-1714 |
| 70318 | ALLMETAL SCREN PROOUCTS CO INC | 821 STEWART AVE | GARDEN CITY NY 11530-4810 |
| 70903 | COOPER BELDEN ELECTRONICS WIRE AND C SUB OF COOPER INOUSTRIES INC | 2000 S BATAVIA AVE | GENEVA IL 60134-3325 |
| 71590 | MEPCO/CENTRALAB INC A NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS CO | HWY 20 W PO BOX 858 | FORT DODGE IA 50501 |
| 71744 | GENERAL INSTRLMENT CORP LAMP DIV/WORLD WIDE/ | 4433 N RAVENSW000 AVE | CHICAGO IL 60640-5802 |
| 71785 | TRW INC TRW CINCH CONNECTORS DIV | 1501 MORSE AVE | ELK GROVE VILLAGE IL 60007-5723 |
| 73743 | FISCHER SPECIAL MFG CO | 111 INDUSTRIAL RD | COLD SPRING KY 41076-9749 |
| 74445 | HOLO-KROME CO | 31 BRDOK ST | ELMW000 CT 06110-2350 |
| 74868 | AMPHENOL CORP <br> SUB OF ALLIED CORP <br> R F CONNECTOR (OPNS) | 1 KENNEDY AVE | DANBURY CT 06810-5803 |
| 74921 | ITEN INDUSTRIES | 4001 BENEFIT AVE PO BOX 9 | ASHTABULA OH 44004-5453 |

## CROSS INDEX - MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

Mfr.
Code

| 74970 | JOHNSON E F CO | 299 10TH AVE S W | WASECA MN 56093-2539 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 77250 | ALLIED PRODUCTS CORP PHEOLL MFG CO DIV | 5700 W ROOSEVELT RD | CHICAGO IL 60650-1156 |
| 77900 | SHAKEPROOF <br> DIV OF ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS | SAINT CHARLES RD | ELGIN IL 60120 |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC SHAKEPROOF DIV | ST CHARLES ROAD | ELGIN IL 60120 |
| 79136 | WALDES KOHINOR IN | 47-16 AUSTEL PLACE | LONG ISLANO CITY NY 11101-4402 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX INC | 14150 SW KARL BRAUN DR PO BOX 500 MS 53-111 | BEAVERTON OR 97707-0001 |
| 81312 | WINCHESTER ELECTRONICS DIVISION LITTON SYSTEMS INC | 400 PARK RD | WATERTOWN CT 06795-1612 |
| 82389 | SWITCHCRAFT INC SUB OF RAYTHEON CO | 5555 N ELSTRON AVE | CHICAGO IL 60630-1314 |
| 83309 | ELECTRICAL SPECIALITY CO SUB OF BELDEN CORP | 345 SWIFT AVE | SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CA 94080-6206 |
| 83385 | MICRODOT MFG INC GREER-CENTRAL DIV | 3221 W BIG BEAVER RD | TROY MI 48098 |
| 83903 | acclrate die and stamping div., alli ED PRODUCTS CORP. | 1947 N. MAUD AVE. | CHICAGO, IL 60614 |
| 86928 | SEASTROM MFG CO INC | 701 SONOPA AVE | GLENDALE CA 91201-2431 |
| 87930 | TOWER MFG CORP | 25 RESERVOIR AVE | PROVIDENCE RI 02907-3348 |
| 89265 | POTTER AND BRLMFIELD SALES CO |  | CHICAGO IL |
| 91506 | AUGAT INC | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \text { PERRY AVE } \\ & \text { P } 0 \text { B0X } 779 \end{aligned}$ | ATTLEBORO MA 02703-2417 |
| 93907 | TEXTRON INC CAMCAR DIV | 600 18TH AVE | ROCKFORD IL 61108-5181 |
| 95987 | BRADY/WECKESSER MFG CO | 4444 WEST IRVING PARK RD | CHICAGO IL 60641 |
| 96904 | HIGH VOLTAGE ENGINEERING CORP MARVAR CO DIV | ROUTE 70 EAST PO BOX 658 | CLAYTON NC 27520 |
| 98159 | RUBBER TECK INC | 19115 HAMILTON AVE PO BOX 389 | GARDENA CA 90247 |
| 98278 | MALCO A MICRCOOT CO | 306 PASADENA AVE | SOUTH PASADENA CA 91030-2905 |
| 98291 | SEALECTRO CORP BICC ELECTRONICS | 40 LINDEMAN DR | TURNBULL CT 06611-4739 |
| S3109 | FELLER | ASA ADOLF AG STOTZWEID CH8810 | HORGEN SWITZERLAND |
| TK0392 | NORTHWEST FASTENER SALES INC | 7923 SW CIRRUS DRIVE | BEAVERTON OR 97005-6448 |
| TK0431 | THE H M HARPER CO |  |  |
| TK0433 | PORTLAND SCREW CO | 6520 N BASIN | PORTLAND OR 97217-3920 |
| TK0435 | LEWIS SCREW CO | 4300 S RACINE AVE | CHICAGO IL 60609-3320 |
| TK0484 | EL COM INC | 13854 BENTLEY PL | CERRITOS CA 90701-2434 |
| TK0858 | STAUFFER SUPPLY CO (DIST) | 810 SE SHERMAN | PORTLAND OR 97214 |
| TK1319 | MORELLIS Q \& D PLASTICS | 1812 16-TH AVE | FOREST GROVE OR 97116 |
| TK1373 | PATELEC-CEM (ITALY) | 10156 TORINO | VAICENTALLO 62/45S ITALY |
| TK1498 | VEMALINE PROOUCTS CO INC | 487 JEFFERSON BLVD | WARWICK RI 02886 |
| TK1568 | CONSOLIDATED METCO INC CLACKAMAS PLANT | 3625 MISSISSIPPI AVE PO BOX 03201 | PORTLAND OR 97203 |
| TK1809 | PRINTACT TELECOMUNICATIONS | 2 JERICHO PLAZA | JERICHO NY 11753 |

Fig. 8

Index Inder

Tektronix Serial/Assembly Mo.
Part No.
1-1 333-1155-01
211-0001-00
-2 124-0219-00
$-3 \quad 366-0494-00$
213-0153-00

210-0940-00
-5 210-0583-00
-6 366-0494-00
-7 213-0153-00
-8 210-0223-00
$-9 \quad \begin{array}{r}210-0940-00 \\ 210-0583-00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}-10 & 366-1028-00 \\ 213-0153-00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rr}-11 & \cdots-\cdots- \\ & 210-0978-00 \\ & 210-0590-00\end{array}$
-12 366-1028-00
213-0153-00
$-13 \quad-\cdots$

$210-0978-00$
$210-0590-00$
-14 366-0494-0 213-0153-00
-15 366-1124-00 213-0153-00
-16 366-0491-01 213-0153-00
-17 366-1090-00 213-0153-00
-18 366-1124-00 213-0153-00
-19 366-1124-00 213-0153-00
-20 ----- --
354-0055-00
-21 337-0398-00 210-0902-00 210-0473-00
-22 366-0379-01 213-0153-00 -23 366-1092-00 213-0153-00
-24 ----- ----

## 210-0978-00

210-0590-00
$\begin{array}{ll}-25 & 366-0392-00 \\ -26 & 366-0392-00 \\ -27 & 366-1125-00 \\ & 213-0053-00 \\ -28 & 366-1027-00 \\ & 213-0153-00\end{array}$
Effective Dscont
Oty
1

PANEL, FRONT:
(ATTACHING PARTS)
2 SCREW, MACHINE:2-56 X 0.25, PNH,STL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 STRIP,TRIM:FRONT PANEL VERT \& HORIZ
KNOB:GRAY WITH SETSCREW
.SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125,STL
RESISTOR, VAR:
(ATTACHING PARTS)
1 WASHER,FLAT:0.25 ID $\times 0.37500 \times 0.02$, STL
1 NUT, PLAIN, HEX:0.25-32 $\times 0.312$, BRS CD PL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
KNOB:GRAY WITH SETSCREW
.SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125,STL
RESISTOR, VAR:
(ATTACHING PARTS)
1 TERMINAL,LUG:0.26 ID, LOCKING,BRZ TIN PL
1 WASHER, FLAT:0.25 ID $\times 0.37500 \times 0.02$,STL
1 NUT,PLAIN,HEX:0.25-32 $\times 0.312$,BRS CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 KNOB:GY, 0.252 ID X $0.79600 \times 0.65 \mathrm{H}$
.SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125.STL
SWITCH, ROTARY: (SEE SW315 REPL) (ATtACHING PARTS)
WASHER, FLAT: 0.375 ID X $0.500 \times 0.024$, STL
NUT, PLAIN,HEX: $0.375-32 \times 0.438 \mathrm{BRS}$ CD PL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
KNOB:GY, 0.252 ID X $0.79600 \times 0.65 \mathrm{H}$
.SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125.STL
SWITCH, ROTARY: (SEE SW320 REPL) (ATTACHING PARTS)
WASHER, FLAT: 0.375 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.024$, STL
NUT, PLAIN,HEX: $0.375-32 \times 0.438$ BRS CD PL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
KNOB:GRAY WITH SETSCREW
.SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125,STL
KNOB:GY, 0.252 ID $\times 1.09500 \times 0.79 \mathrm{H}$ .SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125,STL
KNOB:GRAY, 0.127 ID $\times 0.70600 \times 0.65 \mathrm{H}$ .SETSCREW:5-40 $\times 0.125$. STL
KNOB: $G Y, 0-10,0.252$ ID $\times 1.400$
.SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125,STL
kNOB:GY, 0.252 ID $\times 1.0950 \mathrm{OX} 0.79 \mathrm{H}$ .SETSCREW:5-40 $\times 0.125$,STL
KNOB:GY, $0.252 \mathrm{ID} \times 1.09500 \times 0.79 \mathrm{H}$
.SETSCREW:5-40 $\times 0.125$,STL
SWITCH, TOGGLE: (SEE SW7O1 REPL) (ATTACHING PARTS)
WASHER, KEY:0.468 ID X 0.71800, STL CD PL SHIELD, ELEC: POWER SWITCH
WASHER, FLAT:0.47 ID $\times 0.65600 \times 0.03, \mathrm{STL}$ NUT, PLAIN, DODEC: $0.469-32 \times 0.638$, BRS NP (END ATTACHING PARTS)
KNOB:GRAY.0.127 ID X $0.500 \times 0.93 \mathrm{H}$ .SETSCREW:5-40 $\times 0.125$, STL
KN08:0.252 ID $\times 0.700 \times 0.57 \mathrm{H}$
.SETSCREW:5-40 $\times 0.125$,STL
SWITCH, ROTARY: (SEE SW73 REPL) (ATACHING PARTS)
WASHER, FLAT: 0.375 IO $\times 0.500 \times 0.024$,STL NUT, PLAIN,HEX: $0.375-32 \times 0.438$ BRS CD PL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
KNOB:GY, 0.125 ID X 0.375 HX 0.812 H NNOB:GY, 0.125 ID $\times 0.375 \mathrm{HX} 0.812 \mathrm{H}$ NNOB:GY,0.127 ID X $0.500 \times 0.531 \mathrm{H}$ .SETSCREW:5-40 $\times 0.125$,STL
KNOB:GY,0.127 ID $\times 0.825 \mathrm{OD} \times 0.67 \mathrm{H}$ .SETSCREW:5-40 x 0.125,STL

Mfr.
Code Mfr. Part No.
80009 333-1155-01
TKO435 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 124-0219-00
80009 366-0494-00
TK0392 ORDER 8Y DESCR

12327 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 2X-20319-402
80009 366-0494-00
TK0392 ORDER BY DESCR

86928 5441-37
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 2X-20319-402
80009 366-1028-00
TK0392 ORDER BY DESCR

12327 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 28269-402
80009 366-1028-00
TK0392 ORDER BY DESCR

12327 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 28269-402
80009 366-0494-00
TKO392 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 366-1124-00
TKO392 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 366-0491-01
TKO392 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 366-1090-00
TKO392 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 366-1124-00
TKO392 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 366-1124-00
TKO392 ORDER BY DESCR

80009 354-0055-00
80009 337-0398-00
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 366-0379-01
TK0392 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 366-1092-00
TKO392 ORDER 8Y DESCR

12327 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 28269-402
80009 366-0392-00
80009 366-0392-00
80009 366-1125-00
TKO392 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 366-1027-00
TKO392 ORDER BY DESCR

Fig. 8

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indexx } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont |  | Oty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-29 | 366-1125-00 |  |  | 1 | KNOB:GY, 0.127 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.531 \mathrm{H}$ | 80009 | 366-1125-00 |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  |  | 1 | .SETSCREW:5-40 $\times 0.125$, STL | TK0392 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -30 | 366-1027-00 |  |  | 1 | KNOB:GY,0.127 ID $\times 0.82500 \times 0.67 \mathrm{H}$ | 80009 | 366-1027-00 |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  |  | 1 | .SETSCREW:5-40 $\times 0.125$, STL | TK0392 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -31 | 366-1048-08 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:CHARCOAL, INVERT | 80009 | 366-1048-08 |
|  | 366-1160-22 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:CHARCOAL, INVERT | 80009 | 366-1160-22 |
| -32 | 366-1048-11 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GRAY, ZERO | 80009 | 366-1048-11 |
|  | 366-1161-03 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GY,ZERO | 80009 | 366-1161-03 |
| -33 | 366-1048-09 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GRAY, CAL | 80009 | 366-1048-09 |
|  | 366-1161-02 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON: SIL GY, CAL | 80009 | 366-1161-02 |
|  | 672-0933-00 |  |  | 1 | CIRCUIT BD ASSY:DISPLAY SWITCHING | 80009 | 672-0933-00 |
| -34 | -------- |  |  | 1 | .CKT BOARD ASSY:DSPL SW(SEE REPL) |  |  |
| -35 | 131-0633-00 |  |  | 31 | ..TERMINAL, PIN:0.385 L X 0.048 OD BRS TIN | 80009 | 131-0633-00 |
| -36 | 136-0252-01 |  |  | 16 | ..SOCKET, PIN TERM:U/W 0.0.19 DIA PINS | 00779 | 1-332095-2 |
| -37 | --------- |  |  | 1 | ..SWITCH, PUSH: (SEE SW467 REPL) |  |  |
| -38 | 131-0604-00 |  |  | 16 | ..CONTACT, ELEC:CKT BD SW, SPR,CU BE | 80009 | 131-0604-00 |
|  | 263-1196-00 |  |  | 2 | .SW CAM ACTR AS:DISPLAY SWITCHING | 80009 | 263-1196-00 |
| -39 | 401-0053-00 |  |  | 2 | ..BEARING,CAM SW:FRONT,W/0.375-32 EXT THD <br> .. (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 401-0053-00 |
| -40 | 211-0116-00 |  |  | 4 | . SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.312$, PNH, BRS, NP, POZ | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0406-00 |  |  | 4 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX: $4-40 \times 0.188$, BRS CD PL <br> .(END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
| -41 | 354-0219-00 |  |  | 2 | .. RING, RETAINING:EXT, CRESCENT, U/0 0.25 DIA | 79136 | 5103-25-S-ZD-R |
| -42 | 214-1127-00 |  |  | 2 | ..ROLLER, DETENT:0.125 DIA $\times 0.125$, SST | 80009 | 214-1127-00 |
| -43 | 214-1126-01 | B010100 | B029999 | 2 | ..SPRING, FLAT: $0.7 \times 0.125, \mathrm{CU}$ BE GRN CLR | 80009 | 214-1126-01 |
|  | 214-1126-00 | B030000 |  | 2 | ..SPRING, FLAT:0.7 X 0.125, CU BE GOLD CLR | 80009 | 214-1126-00 |
| -44 | 105-0089-00 | B010100 | B029999 | 2 | . . ACTUATOR, CAM SW:HORIZ/VERT POS | 80009 | 105-0089-00 |
|  | 105-0089-01 | B030000 |  | 2 | . ACTUATOR, CAM SW:HORIZ/VERT POS | 80009 | 105-0089-01 |
| -45 | 401-0060-00 | B010100 | 8029999 |  | ..BEARING,CAM SW:REAR, 0.454 DIA CAM | 80009 | 401-0060-00 |
|  | 401-0061-00 | B030000 |  | 2 | .. BEARING, CAM SW:REAR OR CENTER, 0.454 DIA <br> .. (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 401-0061-00 |
| -46 | 211-0116-00 |  |  | 4 | ..SCR,ASSEM WSIR:4-40 X 0.312, PNH, BRS, NP, POZ | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -47 | 210-0406-00 |  |  | 4 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX:4-40 X 0.188,BRS CD PL <br> . (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
| -48 | 200-0994-00 |  |  | 2 | . COVER, CAM SW: 8 ELEMENTS <br> . (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 200-0994-00 |
| -49 | 211-0079-00 |  |  | 4 | .. SCREW, MACHINE: 2-56 X 0.188, PNH,STL | TK0435 | 5549-418 |
|  | 210-0046-00 |  |  | 4 | . WWASHER,LOCK:0. 261 ID, INTL, 0.018 THK,STL | 77900 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
|  | 210-0583-00 |  | , | 4 | . .NUT, PLAIN, HEX: $0.25-32 \times 0.312$,BRS CD PL <br> ..(END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 2 X -20319-402 |
| -50 | 384-0313-00 |  |  | 2 | . EXTENSION SHAFT:3.375 L X $0.12500 . \mathrm{AL}$ | 80009 | 384-0313-00 |
|  | 376-0051-00 |  |  | 2 | .CPLG,SHAFT, FLEX:0.127 ID $\times 0.375$ OD, DELRIN | 80009 | 376-0051-00 |
| -51 | 376-0049-00 |  |  | 1 | ..CPLG, SHAFT, FLEX:0.127 ID $\times 0.37500$ | 80009 | 376-0049-00 |
| -52 | 354-0251-00 |  |  | 2 | ..RING,CPLG:0.251 $\times 0.375 \times 0.187$,AL | 80009 | 354-0251-00 |
|  | 213-0022-00 |  |  | 4 | ..SETSCREW:4-40 $\times 0.188$, STL | 74445 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -53 | ----- |  |  | 2 | RESISTOR, VAR: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
|  | 210-0046-00 |  |  | 2 | .WASHER, LOCK:0.261 ID, INTL, 0.018 THK, STL | 77900 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
| -55 | 210-0583-00 |  |  | 2 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX:0.25-32 X 0.312,BRS CD PL .(END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 2X-20319-402 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -56 | 211-0601-00 |  |  | 3 | SCR,ASSEM WSHR:6-32 $\times 0.312$, PNH, BRS NP, POZ | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0978-00 |  |  | 2 | WASHER,FLAT: 0.375 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.024,5 \mathrm{SL}$ | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0012-00 |  |  | 2 | WASHER,LOCX:0.384 ID, INTL, 0.022 THK, STL | 09772 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -57 | 210-0590-00 |  |  | 2 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX: $0.375-32 \times 0.438$ BRS CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 28269-402 |
| -58 | 366-1048-05 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:GRAY, ZERO | 80009 | 366-1048-05 |
|  | 366-1162-02 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON: GRAY, ZERO | 80009 | 366-1162-02 |
| -59 | 366-1048-12 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH EUTTON:SIL GRAY,AID | 80009 | 366-1048-12 |
|  | 366-1161-04 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GY,AID | 80009 | 366-1161-04 |
| -60 | 366-1048-15 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GRAY, OPPOSE | 80009 | 366-1048-15 |
|  | 366-1161-07 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON: SIL GY,OPPOSE | 80009 | 366-1161-07 |
| -61 | 366-1048-07 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH BUTTON: CHARCOAL, 1 X | 80009 | 366-1048-07 |
|  | 366-1160-21 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:CHARCOAL, . $1 \times$ | 80009 | 366-1160-21 |
| -62 | 366-1048-04 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GRAY, STEPS | 80009 | 366-1048-04 |
|  | 366-1162-01 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:GRAY, STEPS | 80009 | 366-1162-01 |
| -63 | 366-1048-13 | B010100 | B079999 | 1 | PUSH BUTTON:SIL GRAY, 300US | 80009 | 366-1048-13 |
|  | 366-1161-05 | B080000 |  | 1 | PUSH BUTTON: SIL GY, $300 \cup S$ | 80009 | 366-1161-05 |

Fig. 8


Fig. 8



Fig. 8

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assembly No. Effective Dscont | Qty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-168 | 131-0371-00 |  | 36 | .CONNECTOR, TERM:U/W 26 AWG WIRE | 98278 | 122-0182-019 |
| -169 | 131-0717-00 |  | 1 | CONN, RCPT,ELEC:PWR,FEMALE, 125VAC,3A | 81312 | SM3SN |
| -170 |  |  | 1 | CKT BCARD ASSY:READOUT ILLLM (SEE REPL) |  |  |
| -171 | 131-0633-00 |  | 2 | .TERMINAL,PIN:0.385 L X 0.048 OD BRS TIN | 80009 | 131-0633-00 |
|  | 131-0704-00 |  | 1 | .CONTACT, ELEC: SCALE LIGHTS,CU 8E | 80009 | 131-0704-00 |
|  | 210-0759-00 |  | 1 | . EYELET, METALLIC:0.061 $00 \times 0.192 \mathrm{~L}$, | 71590 | 30818-11 |
|  | 210-0957-00 |  | 1 | .WASHER,FLAT:0.062 ID X $0.2500 \times 0.033$,STL . (ATTACHING PARTS) | 83903 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -172 | 211-0116-00 |  | 1 | SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 X 0.312,PNH,BRS,NP, POZ (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| $-173$ | 407-0634-00 |  | 1 | BRACKET,CKT BD:ALLMINLM (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 407-0634-00 |
| -174 | 211-0007-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE: $4-40 \times 0.188$, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -175 | 426-0568-00 | B080000 | 16 | FRAME, PUSH BTN: | 80009 | 426-0568-00 |

##  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> I <br> I 1

Fig. \&

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assembly No. Effective Dscont |  | Oty | 12345 Mane \& Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2- | 672-0932-00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B010100 } \\ & \text { B359651 } \end{aligned}$ | 8359650 | 1 | CIRCUIT BD ASSY:CURRENT/DIV | 80009 | 672-0932-00 |
|  | 672-0932-01 |  |  | 1 | CIRCUIT BD ASSY:VERT CURRENT/DIV | 80009 | 672-0932-01 |
| -1 | 硅 |  |  | 1 | .CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL CURRENT,DIV SW . (PART OF 672-0932-XX) |  |  |
| -2 | - 131-0633-00 |  |  | 30 | ..TERMINAL, PIN: $0.385 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.04800 \mathrm{BRS}$ TIN | 80009 | 131-0633-00 |
| -3 | 131-0639-00 |  |  | 12 | ..CONTACT,ELEC:SPR CLIP TYPE | 22526 | 44642 |
| -4 | 131-0604-00 |  |  | 30 | ..CONTACT,ELEC:CKT BD SW,SPR,CU BE | 80009 | 131-0604-00 |
|  | 263-1195-00 | 8010100 | 8359650 | 1 | .SW CAM ACTR AS:CURRENT/DIV | 80009 | 263-1195-00 |
|  | 263-1195-01 | 8359651 |  | 1 | .SW CAM ACTR AS:VERT CURRENT/DIV | 80009 | 263-1195-01 |
|  | 407-0653-00 | 8100000 | 8359650 | 1 | . .BRACKET,COVER:CAM SWITCH, DELRIN | 80009 | 407-0653-00 |
|  | 407-1199-04 | B359651 |  | 1 | . . $\mathrm{BRACKET}, \mathrm{COVER:PLASTIC}$ <br> .. (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 407-1199-04 |
|  | 211-0116-00 | 8100000 | 8359650 | 2 | ..SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.312$,PNH, BRS, NP, POZ | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 211-0292-00 | B359651 |  | 2 | ..SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$, PNH,BRS NI PL | 78189 | 51-040445-01 |
|  | 210-0406-00 | B100000 |  | 2 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX:4-40 $\times 0.188$, BRS CD PL <br> .. (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
| -5 | 401-0054-00 | 3010100 | B359650 | 1 | .. BEARING,CAM SW: FRONT, | 80009 | 401-0054-00 |
|  | 401-0178-08 | 8359651 |  | 1 | .. . ${ }^{\text {EARING, CAM SW: REAR }}$ | 80009 | 401-0178-08 |
|  |  |  |  |  | .. (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -6 | 211-0116-00 |  |  | 2 | .. SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times$ 0.312, PNH, BRS, NP, POZ | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -7 | 210-0406-00 |  |  | 2 | ..NUT, PLAIN, HEX:4-40 X 0.188,BRS CD PL <br> ..(END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
| -8 | 354-0219-00 | B010100 | 8359650 | 1 | ..RING,RETAINING: EXT,CRESCENT, U/O 0.25 DIA | 79136 | 5103-25-S-ZD-R |
|  | 354-0390-00 | B359651 |  | 1 | ..RING,RETAINING:BASIC EXT,U/O 0.375 DIA SFT | 79136 | 5100-37-7D |
| -9 | 214-1127-00 | B010100 | B359650 | 1 | .. ROLLER, DETENT: 0.125 DIA $\times 0.125$, SST | 80009 | 214-1127-00 |
|  | 214-1752-00 | 8359651 |  | 2 | . .ROLLER, DETENT:0.125 OD $\times 0.16$, SST | 80009 | 214-1752-00 |
| -10 | 214-1139-02 | B010100 | 8359650 |  | ..SPRING,FLAT: $0.885 \times 0.156$ CJ BE GRN CLR | 80009 | 214-1139-02 |
|  | 214-1139-03 | B010100 | 8359650 |  | ..SPRING,FLAT: $0.885 \times 0.156 \mathrm{CU}$ BE RED CLR | 80009 | 214-1139-03 |
|  | 214-1139-03 | B359651 |  | 2 | ..SPRING, FLAT: $0.885 \times 0.156 \mathrm{CU}$ BE RED CLR | 80009 | 214-1139-03 |
| -11 | 105-0085-00 | B010100 | 8359650 | 1 | . . ACTUATOR, CAM SW:VERT CUR/DIV | 80009 | 105-0085-00 |
|  | 105-0085-04 | B359651 |  | 1 | . . ACTUATOR, CAM SW:VERT CUR/DIV | 80009 | 105-0085-04 |
|  | 384-1642-00 | B359651 |  | 1 | .. SHAFT, CAM SW:W/EXTENTION AND DRIVER | 80009 | 384-1642-00 |
| -12 | 401-0056-00 | B010100 | 8359650 | 1 | .. BEARING, CAM SW: REAR, 0.83 DIA CAM | 80009 | 401-0056-00 |
|  | 401-0180-04 | B359651 |  | 1 | .. BEARING,CAM SW:FRONT,W/INSERTS <br> .. (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 401-0180-04 |
| -13 | 211-0116-00 | B010100 | 8359650 | 2 | . .SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.312, \mathrm{PNH}, \mathrm{BRS}, \mathrm{NP}, \mathrm{POZ}$ | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 211-0292-00 | B359651 |  | 2 | ..SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$, PNH, BRS NI PL | 78189 | 51-040445-01 |
| -14 | 210-0406-00 |  |  | 2 | .NUT,PLAIN, HEX:4-40 $\times 0.188$,BRS CD PL <br> $\therefore$ (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
| -15 | 263-0511-00 |  |  | 1 | ..SW SECTION,RTRY: 15 DEG, VERT CURRENT/DIV (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 263-0511-00 |
| -16 | 211-0100-00 | 8010100 | B359650 | 2 | . . SCREW, MACHINE: $2-56 \times 0.750$, PNH,STL | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 211-0022-00 | 8359651 |  | 2 | ..SCREW, MACHINE: $2-56 \times 0.188$, PNH,STL | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0001-00 | 8359651 |  | 2 | ..WASHER,LOCK: ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ INTL, 0.013 THK, STL | 77900 | 1202-00-00-0541C |
|  | 210-0053-00 | B010100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B359650 } \\ & \text { B359650 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | . WWASHER,LOCK:\#2 SPLIT, 0.02 THK STL | 78189 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -17 | 210-0405-00 | B010100 |  | 2 | .. NUT, PLAIN, HEX:2-56 $\times 0.188, B R S$ CD PL | 73743 | 12157-50 |
|  | 210-0406-00 | 8359651 |  | 2 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX:4-40 X 0.188,BRS CD PL . (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
|  | 361-0219-00 | B359651 |  | 2 | ..SPACER, SLEEVE:0.06 L X 0.093 ID, BRS | 80009 | 361-0219-00 |
|  | 386-3069-00 | 8359651 |  | 1 | . .PLATE,SW MTG:BAND | 80009 | 386-3069-00 |
| -18 | 200-0940-00 | 8010100 | B099999 | 1 | . .COVER, CAM SW:30 ELEMENTS | 80009 | 200-0940-00 |
|  | 200-0940-01 | 8100000 | B359650 | 1 | . .COVER, CAM SW:30 ELEMENTS | 80009 | 200-0940-01 |
|  | 200-2717-00 | 8359651 |  | 1 | ..COVER,CAM SW:40 ELEMENT .. (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 200-2717-00 |
| -19 | 211-0079-00 | 8010100 | B099999 | 2 | .. SCREW, MACHINE: $2-56 \times 0.188$, PNH,STL | TK0435 | 5549-418 |
|  | 211-0079-00 | 8100000 | 8359650 | 4 | ..SCREW, MACHINE: $2-56 \times 0.188$, PNH,STL | TK0435 | 5549-418 |
|  | 211-0292-00 | 8359651 |  | 2 | .. SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$, PNH, BRS NI PL | 78189 | 51-040445-01 |
|  | 210-0001-00 | B010100 | B099999 | 2 | ..WASHER,LOCK: 22 INTL,0.013 THK, STL | 77900 | 1202-00-00-0541C |
|  | 210-0001-00 | B100000 |  | 4 | ..WASHER, LOCK:*2 INTL, 0.013 THK, STL | 77900 | 1202-00-00-0541C |
| -20 | 210-0405-00 | 3010100 | 8099999 | 2 | .. NUT.PLAIN, HEX:2-56 $\times 0.188,8 \mathrm{RS} \mathrm{CD} \mathrm{PL}$ | 73743 | 12157-50 |
|  | 210-0405-00 | B100000 | B359650 | 4 | .. NUT, PLAIN, HEX: $2-56 \times 0.188,8 \mathrm{SS}$ CD PL | 73743 | 12157-50 |
|  | 210-0406-00 | 8359651 |  | 4 |  | 73743 | 12161-50 |
|  |  |  |  |  | .. (END ATTACHING PARTS) <br> .. (ATTACHING PARTS FOR CKT BD ASSY) |  |  |
| -21 | 211-0601-00 |  |  | 1. | SCR, ASSEM WSHR: $6-32 \times 0.312$, PNH, 㫙 NP, POZ | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0012-00 |  |  | 1 | WASHER, LOCK:0.384 ID, INTL, 0.022 THK, STL | 09772 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0978-00 |  |  | 1 | WASHER, FLAT: 0.375 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.024$,STL | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0590-00 |  |  | 1 | NUT, PLAIN,HEX:0.375-32 $\times 0.438$ BRS CD PL | 73743 | 28269-402 |

Fig.


Fig. 8

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix <br> Part No. | Serial/Assambly No. Effective Dscont |  | Qty | 12345 Mane \& Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2- | 337-1137-01 | B090000 |  | 1 | ..SHIELD,ELEC:HORIZ CAM SW <br> .. (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 337-1137-01 |
| -49 | 211-0040-00 | B690000 |  | 4 | . .SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 0.25,BDGH,NYL | 26365 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0003-00 |  |  | 1 | ..WASHER,LOCK:\#4 EXT,0.015 TK, STL | 78189 | 1104-00-00-0541C |
| -50 | 384-0536-00 | 8010100 | 8089999 | 2 | ..SP, POST:0.531 L, 4-40 THRU NYLON, 0.2500 | 80009 | 384-0536-00 |
|  | 385-0107-00 | 8090000 |  | 2 | . .SPACER, POST:0.75 L W/4-40 THD THRU,NYL <br> . (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 385-0107-00 |
|  | 263-1194-00 | 8010100 | B359650 | 1 | .SW CAM ACTR AS:HORIZ V/DIV | 80009 | 263-1194-00 |
|  | 263-1194-01 | 8359651 |  | 1 | .SW CAM ACTR AS:HORIZ V/DIV | 80009 | 263-1194-01 |
| -51 | 401-0054-00 | 8010100 | B359650 | 1 | ..BEARING,CAM SW: FRONT, | 80009 | 401-0054-00 |
|  | 401-0178-08 | 8359651 |  | 1 | .. $B E A R I N G, C A M ~ S W: R E A R ~$ <br> ..(ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 401-0178-08 |
|  | 211-0116-00 | B010100 | B359650 | 2 | .. SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.312$,PNH, BRS , NP, POZ | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 211-0292-00 | B359651 |  | 2 | .. SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$, PNH,BRS NI PL | 78189 | 51-040445-01 |
| -52 | 210-0406-00 |  |  | 2 | . NUT,PLAIN, HEX:4-40 $\times 0.188$,BRS CD PL <br> .. (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
| -53 | 354-0219-00 | 8010100 | 8359650 | 1 | . .RING,RETAINING: EXT, CRESCENT, U/0 0.25 DIA | 79136 | 5103-25-S-ZD-R |
|  | 354-0390-00 | 8359651 |  |  | ..RING,RETAINING:BASIC EXT, U/O 0.375 DIA SFT | 79136 | 5100-37-ZD |
| -54 | 214-1127-00 | B010100 | B359650 | 1 | ...ROLLER,DETENT:0.125 DIA x 0.125,SST | 80009 | 214-1127-00 |
|  | 214-1752-00 | B359651 |  | 2 | ..ROLLER, DETENT:0.125 OD $\times 0.16$, SST | 80009 | 214-1752-00 |
|  | 214-1139-00 |  |  | 1 | ..SPRING, FLAT: $0.885 \times 0.156 \mathrm{CJ}$ BE GLD CLR | 80009 | 214-1139-00 |
| -55 | 214-1139-02 | B010100 | B359650 | 1 | ..SPRING,FLAT: $0.885 \times 0.156 \mathrm{CU}$ BE GRN CLR | 80009 | 214-1139-02 |
| -56 | 214-1139-03 |  |  | 1 | ..SPRING, FLAT: $0.885 \times 0.156$ CU BE RED CLR | 80009 | 214-1139-03 |
| -57 | --------- |  |  | 1 | . . ACTLATOR,CAM SW:HORIZ V/DIV <br> .. (PART OF 672-0931-XX) |  |  |
| -58 | 401-0056-00 | 8010100 | B359650 | 1 | . . BEARING, CAM SW:REAR, 0.83 DIA CAM | 80009 | 401-0056-00 |
|  | 401-0180-00 | B359651 |  | 1 | .. BEARING, $^{\text {CAM SW:FR \& REAR, } 0.80 \& 0.83}$ DIA | 80009 | 401-0180-00 |
|  | 384-1480-03 | 8359651 |  | 1 | .SHAFT,CAM SW:5.43 L X $0.24800, W$ DRIVER <br> .. (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 384-1480-03 |
| -59 | 211-0116-00 | 8010100 | B359650 | 2 | .. SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.312$, PNH, BRS , NP, POZ | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 211-0292-00 | 8359651 |  | 2 | .. SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$,PNH,BRS NI PL | 78189 | 51-040445-01 |
| -60 | 210-0406-00 |  |  | 2 | .NUT, PLAIN, HEX:4-40 $\times 0.188$, BRS CD PL <br> . (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
| -61 | 200-0943-00 | B010100 | B089999 | 1 | .. COVER, CAM SW:36 ELEMENTS | 80009 | 200-0943-00 |
|  | 200-0943-01 | B090000 | B359650 | 1 | . .COVER, CAM SW:36 ELEMENTS | 80009 | 200-0943-01 |
|  | 200-2715-00 | 1359651 |  | 1 | .COVER.CAM SW:36 ELEMENT . . (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 200-2715-00 |
| -62 | 211-0079-00 | B010100 | 8359650 | 2 | ..SCREW, MACHINE: $2-56 \times 0.188$, PNH,STL | TK0435 |  |
|  | 211-0292-00 | B359651 |  | 6 | . . SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$,PNH, BRS NI PL | 78189 | $51-040445-01$ |
|  | 210-0001-00 | B010100 | $\begin{array}{r} 8359650 \\ 8359650 \end{array}$ | 2 | . .WASHER, LOCK:\#2 INTL, 0.013 THK, STL | 77900 | 1202-00-00-0541C |
|  | 210-0259-00 | B090000 |  | 1 | ..TERMINAL,LUG:0.099 ID,LOCKING,BRS CD PL | 80009 | 210-0259-00 |
|  | 210-0201-00 | 8359651 |  | 1 | .. TERMINAL,LUG:0.12 ID,LOCKING,BRI TIN PL | 86928 | A373-157-2 |
| -63 | 210-0405-00 | B010100 | 8359650 | 4 | .. NUT, PLAIN, HEX:2-56 $\times 0.188$, BRS CD PL | 73743 | 12157-50 |
|  | 210-0406-00 | B359651 |  | 4 | ..NUT,PLAIN,HEX:4-40 $\times 0.188$,BRS CD PL <br> ..(END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
|  | 407-0653-00 | B090000 |  | 1 | .. BRACKET, COVER:CAM SWITCH,DELRIN <br> .. (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 407-0653-00 |
|  | 211-0116-00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B010100 } \\ & \text { B359651 } \end{aligned}$ | 8359650 | 2 | ..SCR,ASSEM WSTR:4-40 $\times$ 0.312,PNH, BRS, NP, POZ | 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 211-0292-00 |  |  | 2 | . . SCR, ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$,PNH, BRS NI PL | 78189 | 51-040445-01 |
|  | 210-0406-00 |  |  | 2 | .NUT,PLAIN,HEX:4-40 X 0.188,BRS CD PL <br> . (END ATTACHING PARTS) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS FOR CKT BD ASSY) | 73743 | 12161-50 |
| -64 | 211-0601-00 |  |  | 1 | SCR, ASSEM WSHR: 6-32 x 0.312, PNH, BRS NP.POZ | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0012-00 |  |  | 1 | WASHER, LOCK: 0.384 ID, INTL, 0.022 THK, STL | 09772 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0978-00 |  |  | 1 | WASHER, FLAT: 0.375 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.024$, STL | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0590-00 |  |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX:0.375-32 X 0.438 BRS CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 28269-402 |
|  | 672-0929-00 | 8010100 | 8359650 | 1 | CIRCUIT BD ASSY:STEP GEN AMPL | 80009 | 672-0929-00 |
|  | 672-0929-01 | 8359651 |  | 1 | CIRCUIT BD ASSY:W/CAM SWITCH | 80009 | 672-0929-01 |
| -65 | ------ |  |  | 1 | .CKT BOARD ASSY:STEP GENERATOR AMPLITLDE <br> . (PART OF 672-0929-XX) |  |  |
| -66 | 131-0633-00 | 8010100 | 8099999 | 17 | ..TERMINAL, PIN: $0.385 \perp \times 0.048$ OD BRS TIN | 80009 | 131-0633-00 |
|  | 131-0633-00 | B100000 |  | 21 | ..TERMINAL, PIN: 0.385 L $\times 0.048$ OD BRS TIN | 80009 | 131-0633-00 |
| -67 | 131-0604-00 |  |  | 39 | .. CONTACT, ELEC:CKT BD SW, SPR,CU BE | 80009 | 131-0604-00 |
|  | 263-1192-00 | 8010100 | 8359650 | 1 | . SW CAM ACTR AS:STEP GEN AMPL | 80009 | 263-1192-00 |
|  | 263-1192-01 | 8359651 |  | 1 | .SW CAM ACTR AS:STEP GEN AMPL | 80009 | 263-1192-01 |
| -68 | $401-0054-00$ $401-0178-08$ | B010100 | B359650 | 1 |  | 80009 80009 | $401-0054-00$ $401-0178-08$ |

Fig. 8
Index
Index
2-

| -69 | 211-0116-00 | 8010100 | B359650 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 211-0292-00 | 8359651 |  |
| -70 | 210-0406-00 |  |  |
| -71 | 354-0219-00 | B010100 | 8359650 |
|  | 354-0390-00 | E359651 |  |
| -72 | 214-1127-00 | B010100 | B359650 |
|  | 214-1752-00 | B359651 |  |
| -73 | 214-1139-02 |  |  |
| -74 | 214-1139-03 |  |  |
| -75 | 105-0087-00 | B010100 | B099999 |
|  | 105-0087-01 | B100000 | B359650 |
|  | 105-0087-02 | 8359651 |  |
|  | 384-1480-05 | B359651 |  |
| -76 | 401-0056-00 | B010100 | 8359650 |
|  | 401-0180-00 | 8359651 |  |
| -77 | 211-0116-00 | 8010100 | 8359650 |
|  | 211-0292-00 | 8359651 |  |
| -78 | 210-0406-00 |  |  |
| -79 | 200-0941-00 | B010100 | B099999 |
|  | 200-0941-01 | B100000 | 8359650 |
|  | 200-2716-00 | B359651 |  |
| -80 | 211-0079-00 | 8010100 | B359650 |
|  | 211-0292-00 | B359651 |  |
|  | 210-0001-00 | 8010100 | 8359650 |
| -81 | 210-0405-00 | 8010100 | B359650 |
|  | 210-0406-00 | 8359651 |  |
|  | 407-0653-00 | B100000 | 8359650 |
|  | 407-1199-04 | 8359651 |  |
|  | 211-0116-00 | B010100 | 8359650 |
|  | 211-0292-00 | B359651 |  |
|  | 210-0406-00 |  |  |

.SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.312$, PNH, BRS ,NP, POZ
. .SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 X 0.29, PNH,BRS NI PL
. NUT, PLAIN, HEX:4-40 X 0.188,BRS CD PL
.. (END ATTACHING PARTS)
..RING,RETAINING:EXT,CRESCENT,U/O 0.25 DIA
..RING,RETAINING:BASIC EXT.U/O 0.375 DIA SFT
.. ROLLER,DETENT: 0.125 DIA $\times 0.125$, SST
..ROLLER, DETENT: $0.12500 \times 0.16$,SST
..SPRING,FLAT: $0.885 \times 0.156$ CU BE GRN CLR
..SPRING,FLAT: $0.885 \times 0.156$ Cl BE RED CLR
. .ACTUATOR, CAM SW:STEP GEN
. ACTUATOR, CAM SW:STEP GEN
. ACTLATOR,CAM SW:STEP GEN
.. SHAFT,CAM SW:5,733 L X 0.248 00,W/DRIVER
. BEARING,CAM SW:REAR, 0.83 DIA CAM
.. $B E A R I N G, C A M S W: F R \& R E A R, 0,80 \& 0.83$ DIA
.. (ATTACHING PARTS)
. .SCR,ASSEM WSIR:4-40 $\times 0.312$, PNH, BRS, NP, POZ
. SCR,ASSEM WSIR: $4-40 \times 0.29$, PNH, BRS NI PL
.. NUT. PLAIN, HEX:4-40 X $0.188, B R S$ CD PL
.. (END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 ..COVER,CAM SW:39 ELEMENTS
. COVER,CAM SW:39 ELEMENTS
..COVER.CAM SW:40 ELEMENT
.. (ATTACHING PARTS)
..SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 X 0.188,PNH,STL
..SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$, PNH, BRS NI PL
..WASHER,LOCK: W2 INTL, 0.013 THK, STL
. . NUT, PLAIN, HEX:2-56 X 0.188 ,BRS CD PL
. NUT, PLAIN, HEX:4-40 X 0.188, BRS CD PL
..(END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 .. BRACKET, COVER:CAM SWITCH,DELRIN
1 .. BRACKET,COVER:PLASTIC
.. (ATTACHING PARTS)
2 ..SCR,ASSEM WSIR:4-40 $\times 0.312$, PNH, BRS,NP,POZ
2 ..SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 X 0.29, PNH,BRS NI PL
..NUT,PLAIN,HEX:4-40 X 0.188,BRS CD PL
.. (END ATTACHING PARTS)
.. (ATTACHING PARTS FOR CKT BO ASSY)
1 SCR,ASSEM WSHR:6-32 X 0.312 , PNH, BRS NP, POZ
1 WASHER,LOCK:0.384 ID, INTL, 0.022 THK,STL
1 WASHER, FLAT: 0.375 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.024, S T L$
1 NUT,PLAIN,HEX:0.375-32 X 0.438 BRS CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 CHASSIS,SCOPE:CIRCUIT BOARD
(ATTACHING PARTS)
7 SPACER,POST:0.312 L,W/6-32 THO 1 END (END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 CKT BCARD ASSY:STEP GENERATOR (SEE REPL) .TERMINAL,PIN: $0.385 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.048$ OD BRS TIN .TERM, TEST POINT:BRS CD PL
.SKT,PL-IN ELEK:TRANSISTOR, 3 CONTACT .SKT, PL-IN ELEK:TRANSISTOR, 3 CONTACT .SKT,PL-IN ELEK:TRANSISTOR 3 CONTACT .SKT,PL-IN ELEK:TRANSISTOR 3 CONTACT .SKT, PL-IN ELEK:TRANSISTOR, 6 CONTACT .SKT, PL-IN ELEK:TRANSISTOR, 6 CONTACT .SOCKET,PIN CONN:W/O DIMPLE
.SOCKET,PIN TERM:UN 0.0.19 DIA PINS
.SKT,PL-IN ELEK:MICROCIRCUIT, 14 DIP . (ATTACHING PARTS)
7 SCR,ASSEM WSHR:6-32 X 0.312, PNH,BRS NP,POZ . (END ATTACHING PARTS)
2 CLAMP, CABLE:0.062 DIA, PLASTIC
2 GROMMET, PLASTIC: BLACK, U-SHAPED, 0.524ID
4 NUT BLOCK:3,4-40 THD HOLES, PLASTIC (ATTACHING PARTS)

Mfr.
Code Mfr. Part. No.

| 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| :--- | :--- |
| 78189 | $51-040445-01$ |
| 73743 | $12161-50$ |
|  |  |
| 79136 | $5103-25-S-Z D-R$ |
| 79136 | $5100-37-20$ |
| 80009 | $214-1127-00$ |
| 80009 | $214-1752-00$ |
| 80009 | $214-1139-02$ |
| 80009 | $214-1139-03$ |
| 80009 | $105-0087-00$ |
| 80009 | $105-0087-01$ |
| 80009 | $105-0087-02$ |
| 80009 | $384-1480-05$ |
| 80009 | $401-0056-00$ |
| 80009 | $401-0180-00$ |
|  |  |
| 77900 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| 78189 | $51-040445-01$ |
| 73743 | $12161-50$ |

80009 200-0941-00
80009 200-0941-01
80009 200-2716-00
TK0435 5549-418
78189 51-040445-01
77900 1202-00-00-0541C
$73743 \quad 12157-50$
73743 12161-50
80009 407-0653-00
80009 407-1199-04
77900 ORDER BY DESCR
78189 51-040445-01
73743 12161-50

TK0435 ORDER BY DESCR
09772 ORDER BY DESCR
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 28269-402
80009 441-0851-00
80009 129-0208-00

80009 131-0633-00
80009 214-0579-00
80009 136-0183-00
80009 136-0183-00
71785 133-23-11-034
71785 133-23-11-034
71785 133-96-12-062
71785 133-96-12-062
22526 75060-012
00779 1-332095-2
09922 DILB14P-108T
TK0435 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 343-0088-00
80009 358-0215-00
TK1319 ORDER BY DESCR

| Fig. ${ }^{8}$ Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont | Oty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-97 | 211-0157-00 |  | 8 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.312,HEX HD,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | TK0435 | 6111-3000 |
| -98 | 407-0576-00 |  | 1 | BRACKET,ELEC SW:ALLMINUM (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 407-0576-00 |
|  | 210-0804-00 |  | 2 | WASHER, FLAT: 0.17 ID $\times 0.37500 \times 0.032$ | 86928 | 76430-000 |
|  | 212-0004-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 $\times 0.312$, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -99 | ---------- |  | 1 | RESISTOR: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| $-100$ | 211-0553-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 $\times 1.5$, PNH,STL | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0808-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,RECESSED: $0.173 \times 0.156$, RRS | 63743 | 25151.13-3 |
|  | 210-0478-00 |  | 1 | SPACER,POST:0.66 L W/6-32 THD THRU,AL | 80009 | 210-0478-00 |
| -101 | 211-0507-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE: 6-32 $\times 0.312$, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -102 | - |  | 1 | RESISTOR ASSY:W/HARDWARE |  |  |
| -103 | 407-0516-00 |  | 1 | BRACKET, CMPNT:ALLMINUM (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 407-0516-00 |
|  | 212-0023-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 $\times 0.375$, PNH, STL | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0458-0 |  | 2 | NUT, PL,ASSEM WA:8-32 $\times 0.344$,STL CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 78189 | 511-081800-00 |
| -104 | ---------- |  | 2 | RESISTOR: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -105 | 212-0037-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 $\times 1.75$, FILH, STL | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0008-00 |  | 2 | WASHER, LOCK: \#8 INTL, 0.02 THK, STL | 77900 | 1208-00-00-0541C |
|  | 210-0601-00 |  | 2 | EYELET,METALLIC:0.183 OD X 0.192 L, BRASS | 18680 | 77362 |
|  | 210-0462-00 |  | 2 | NUT, SLEEVE: 0.719 L W/8-32 THD THRU,AL,HEX 0 NE END,ROUND OTHER | 80009 | 210-0462-00 |
| -106 | 212-0004-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 $\times 0.312$, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -107 | 136-0270-00 |  | 1 | SKT,PL-IN ELEK:TRANSISTOR, 2 CONTACT (ATTACHING PARTS) | 22753 | 03-100-0003 |
| -108 | 211-0062-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE:2-56 $\times 0.312$, PNH, STL | 06950 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0001-00 |  | 2 | WASHER, LOCK: 22 INTL, 0.013 THK, STL | 77900 | 1202-00-00-0541C |
| -109 | 210-0405-00 |  | 2 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX:2-56 X 0.188,BRS CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 12157-50 |
| $-110$ | ---------- |  | 1 | TRANSISTOR: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -111 | 213-0104-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, TPG, TF:6-20 X 0.375, TYBE 8, TRH,STL | TK0435 | 1491-302 |
|  | 386-0143-00 |  | 1 | INSULATOR, PLATE:TRANSISTOR MICA (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 386-0143-00 |
| -112 | 136-0193-0 |  | 1 | SKT,PL-IN ELEK:RELAY, 2 POLE,CHAS MT (ATTACHING PARTS) | 24796 | 27E701 W/20C249 |
| -113 | 211-0008-00 |  | 1 | SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 $\times 0.25$. PNH, STL | 93907 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 214-0536-00 |  | 1 | SPRING, HLCPS:0.826 OD X 0.531 L, MUSIC | 14438 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -114 | 210-0586-00 |  | 1 | NUT, PL, ASSEM WA:4-40 X 0.25,STL CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -115 | 214-0210-00 |  | 1 | SLDR SPOOL ASSY:W/36.0 SILVER SOLDER | 80009 | 214-0210-00 |
|  | 214-0209-00 |  | 1 | .SPOOL,SOLER:1.0 DIA X 0.562,PLASTIC (ATTACHING PARTS FOR SPOOL ASSY) | 80009 | 214-0209-00 |
|  | 361-0007-00 |  | 1 | SPACER, SLEEVE: $0.188 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.111 \mathrm{ID}, \mathrm{POLTHN}$ (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 361-0007-00 |
| -116 | ---------- |  | 1 | SWITCH, THERMOSTATIC: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -117 | 211-0504-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE: 6-32 $\times 0.250$, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -118 | 407-0575-00 |  | 1 | BRACKET,ANGLE:RESISTOR MTG,ALUMINMM (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 407-0575-00 |
| -119 | 211-0507-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.312,PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -120 | ---------- |  | 3 | RESISTOR,VAR: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -121 | 210-0840-00 |  | 3 | WASHER, FLAT: 0.39 ID X $0.56200 \times 0.02 . S T L$ | $86928$ | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -122 | 210-0413-00 |  | 3 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX:0.375-32 X 0.5,BRS CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 3145-402 |
| $-123$ | 384-0466-00 |  | 2 | EXTENSION SHAFT: $11.75 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.12500$, AL | 80009 | 384-0466-00 |
|  | 376-0051-00 |  | 2 | CPLG, SHAFT, FLEX:0.127 ID $\times 0.375$ O0, DELRIN | 80009 | 376-0051-00 |
| -124 | 354-0251-00 |  | 2 | .RING,CPLG: $0.251 \times 0.375 \times 0.187, A L$ | 80009 | 354-0251-00 |
| -125 | 376-0049-00 |  | 1 | .CPLG, SHAFT, FLEX:0.127 ID X 0.375 OD | 80009 | 376-0049-00 |

Fig. 8

| Fig. 8 <br> Index <br> Mo. | Tektronix Part Mo. | Serial/Assenbly Mo. Effective Dscont | Qty | 12345 Mane \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2- | 213-0022-00 |  | 4 | SETSCREW:4-40 $\times 0.188$. STL | 74445 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -126 | -- |  | 2 | RESISTOR, VAR: (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -127 | 210-0046-00 |  | 2 | WASHER, LOCX:0.261 ID, INTL, 0.018 THK, STL | 77900 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
|  | 210-0940-00 |  | 2 | WASHER, FLAT: 0.25 IO $\times 0.37500 \times 0.02, \mathrm{STL}$ | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -128 | 210-0583-00 |  | 2 | NUT, PLAIN, HEX: $0.25-32 \times 0.312$, BRS CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 2X-20319-402 |
| -129 | 348-0067-00 |  | 1 | GROMMET,PLASTIC:GRAY, ROUND, 0.252 ID | 80009 | 348-0067-00 |
| -130 | 348-0055-00 |  | 1 | GROMMET, PLASTIC:GRAY, ROUND, 0.207 ID | 80009 | 348-0055-00 |
| -131 | 124-0119-00 |  | 1 | TERMINAL BOARD: 2 NOTCH, CERAMIC,CLIP MTD | 80009 | 124-0119-00 |
|  | 355-0046-00 |  | 1 | .MOUNT, TEPM BD: 0.577 H, DELRIN <br> . (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 355-0046-00 |
|  | 361-0009-00 |  | 1 | SPACER, SLEEVE: $0.406 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.111 \mathrm{ID}, \mathrm{PP}$ (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 361-0009-00 |
| -132 | $\begin{aligned} & 124-0092-00 \\ & 355-0046-00 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | TERMINAL BOARD:3 NOTCH,CERAMIC,CLIP MTD .MOUNT, TERM BD:0.577 H, DELRIN | $\begin{aligned} & 80009 \\ & 80009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124-0092-00 \\ & 355-0046-00 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 361-0009-00 |  | 1 | (ATTACHING PARTS) SPACER,SLEEVE:0.406 L X 0.111 ID,PP (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 361-0009-00 |
| -133 | 200-0608-00 |  | 2 | SHIELD, RESISTOR: $0.7 \times 1.0 \times 0.75$, VAR | 80009 | 200-0608-00 |

Fig. 8


Fig. 8 Index Index
Mo.

| No. | Part No. | Effective | Dscont | Oty |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $3-32$ | $348-0055-\infty$ |  |  | 1 |
| -33 | $348-0063-00$ |  |  | 1 |
| -34 | $348-0064-\infty$ |  |  | 2 |
| -35 | $358-0166-\infty$ | B010100 | B109999 | 1 |
|  | $255-0334-\infty$ | B110000 |  | AR |
| -36 | $407-0573-\infty$ |  |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |

GR
GR
GR
GR
PL
BR

Mfr.

2 NUT, PL,ASSEM WA:6-32 X 0.312.STL CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS)
$-38 \quad 407-0578-00$
-39 211-0504-00
1 BRACKET,ANGLE:ALLMINLM
(ATTACHING PARTS)
2 SCREW,MACHINE: 6-32 X 0.250, PNH,STL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 SKT, PL-IN ELEK:RELAY, 4 POLE,CHASSIS MOUNT
(ATTACHING PARTS)
1 SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.25, PNH, STL
1 SPRING,FLAT:SPRING STEEL
1 NUT, PL, ASSEM WA:4-40 $\times 0.25$, STL CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 RESISTOR:
(ATTACHING PARTS)
SCREN,MACHINE:6-32 $\times 1.5$, PNH,STL
EYELET, METALLIC: $0.18300 \times 0.192$ L,BRASS
SPACER,POST:0.66 L W/6-32 THD THRU,AL
1868077362
80009 210-0478-00
86928 A-373-158-2

83385 ORDER BY DESCR
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
78189 511-101800-50
80009 214-1130-00
78189 511-061800-00

TK0435 ORDER BY DESCR
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 210-0975-00
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
86928 A-373-158-2
78189 511-061800-00

TK0435 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 386-0143-00
74921 ORDER BY DESCR
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
86928 A-373-158-2
78189 511-061800-00

| 80009 | $131-0633-00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 80009 | $136-0183-00$ |
| 71785 | $133-23-11-034$ |
| 71785 | $133-96-12-062$ |
| 80009 | $214-0579-00$ |
| TK1809 A30638B |  |

TK1809 A306388
TK0435 ORDER BY DESCR

80009 131-0633-00
80009 136-0183-00
71785 133-23-11-034

Fig. 8


| Fig. \& Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont | Qty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-1 | ----- ----- |  | 1 | SWITCH. ROTARY: (SEE SW310 REPL) (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -2 | 210-0449-00 |  | 2 | NUT, PLAIN, HEX:5-40 X 0.25,BRS CD PL | 73743 | 3030-402 |
|  | 210-0801-00 |  | 4 | WASHER, FLAT:0.14 ID X 0.281 O0 X 0.25, BRS | 12327 | 31724-000 |
| -3 | 386-1550-00 |  | 1 | PL,MTG, SW ALIGN: | 80009 | 386-1550-00 |
| -4 | 210-0949-00 |  | 3 | WASHER, FLAT:0.141 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.062, B R S$ | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -5 | 211-0603-00 |  | 3 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.312. HEX HD, STL | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -6 | 210-0049-00 |  | 1 | WASHER, LOCK:0.65 ID INTL, 0.022 THK, STL | 77900 | 128-02-00-0541C |
| -7 | 210-0579-00 |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX:0.625-24 X 0.75,BRS CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | 48046-402 |
| -8 | 376-0083-00 |  | 1 | CPLG HALF, SHAFT:0.625 ID, DELRIN | 80009 | 376-0083-00 |
|  | 213-0178-00 |  | 1 | .SETSCREW:4-40 X 0.125, STL | 74445 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -9 | 376-0084-01 |  | 1 | CPLG, SHAFT, FLEX:0.251 ID X 0.5 OD, PC | 80009 | 376-0084-01 |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  | 4 | .SETSCREN:5-40 X 0.125, STL | TK0392 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -10 | 384-0451-00 |  | 1 | EXTENSION SHAFT:2.6 L X 0.249 OD,SST | 80009 | 384-0451-00 |
| -11 | 376-0082-00 |  | 1 | CPLG HALF, SHAFT:0.625 ID, DELRIN | 80009 | 376-0082-00 |
|  | 213-0178-00 |  | 1 | .SETSCREW:4-40 X 0.125.STL | 74445 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -12 | 384-0453-00 |  | 1 | EXTENSION SHAFT:1.62 L X 0.375 OD BRS | 80009 | 384-0453-00 |
| -13 | 361-0220-00 |  | 1 | SPACER, SLEEVE: $0.25 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.277$ ID, DELRIN | $80009$ | $361-0220-00$ |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  | 2 | .SETSCREN:5-40 X 0.125, STL | TK0392 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -14 | ---------- |  | 1 | SWITCH, ROTARY: (SEE SW315 REPL) (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -15 | 210-0012-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK: 0.384 ID, INTL, 0.022 THK, STL | 09772 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0207-00 |  | 1 | TERMINAL,LUG:0.385 00, PLAIN, BRS CD PL | 12697 | 01136902 |
|  | 210-0013-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK:0.391 ID INTL, 0.035 THK, STL | 77900 | 1220-00-00-0541C |
|  | 210-1085-00 |  | 1 | WASHER, FLAT:0.375 ID $\times 0.7500 \times 0.032, S T L$ | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -16 | 210-0413-00 |  | 1 | NUT, PLAIN, HEX: $0.375-32 \times 0.5 . B R S ~ C D ~ P L ~$ (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 73743 | $3145-402$ |
| -17 | 376-0086-00 |  | 1 | CPLG, SHAFT, FLEX: 0.25 ID X 0.500 .4 L | TK1498 | 4011 |
| -18 | - ----- |  | 1 | CAPACITOR: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -19 | 211-0507-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE: 6-32 $\times 0.312$, PNH, STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -20 | 384-0250-00 |  | 1 | EXTENSION SHAFT:3.001 L X 0.125 OD,AL | 80009 | 384-0250-00 |
|  | 376-0052-00 |  | 1 | CPLG, SHAFT,FLEX:0.127 \& 0.25 ID, DELRIN | 80009 | 376-0052-00 |
| -21 | 354-0251-00 |  | 1 | .RING,CPLG:0.251 $\times 0.375 \times 0.187, \mathrm{AL}$ | 80009 | 354-0251-00 |
| -22 | 376-0049-00 |  | 1 | .CPLG, SHAFT, FLEX:0.127 ID $\times 0.37500$ | 80009 | 376-0049-00 |
| -23 | 354-0261-00 |  | 1 | .RING, COUPLING:0.375 DIA $\times 0.437$, AL | 80009 | 354-0261-00 |
|  | 213-0022-00 |  | 2 | .SETSCREW:4-40 $\times 0.188$, STL | 74445 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 213-0075-00 |  | 2 | .SETSCREW:4-40 $\times 0.094$, STL | 74445 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 213-0115-00 |  | 1 | .SETSCREW: 4-40 $\times 0.312$, STL | 50293 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -24 | 131-0689-00 |  | 1 | CONN, RCPT, ELEC: 15 CONTACT,FEMALE (ATTACHING PARTS) | 74858 | 126-150 |
| -25 | 211-0016-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE: 4-40 $\times 0.625$, PNH, STL | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -26 | 210-0586-00 |  | 2 | NUT, PL,ASSEM WA:4-40 $\times 0.25$,STL CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -27 | 407-0519-00 |  | 1 | BRACKET,ANGLE:ALLMINLM (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 407-0519-00 |
| -28 | 211-0507-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 $\times 0.312$, PNH.STL | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0803-00 |  | 2 | WASHER, FLAT: 0.15 ID $\times 0.37500 \times 0.032, S T L$ (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -29 | 129-0207-00 |  | 1 | SPACER,ROD:8.5 L,6-32 BOTH ENDS,AL, 0.2500 (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 129-0207-00 |
| -30 | 211-0507-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.312, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -31 | 337-1120-00 | $3010100 \quad 3269999$ | 1 | SHIELD, ELEC:GUARD BOX | 80009 | 337-1120-00 |
|  | 337-1120-02 | B270000 | 1 | SHIELD, ELEC:GUARD BOX (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 337-1120-02 |
| -32 | 211-0504-00 | B010100 B269999 | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE: 6-32 $\times 0.250$, PNH, STL | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 211-0558-00 | B270000 | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE: 6-32 X 0.25,BDGH,NYL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 26365 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -33 | ---------- |  | 1 | OIODE: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -34 | 211-0507-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE: 6-32 X 0.312, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -35 | ----- ----- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:2KV BRIDGE (SEE REPL) (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -36 | 211-0028-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.188,BDGH,NYL | 95987 | ORDER BY DESCR |

Fig. 8 Index Ho. Tektronix Serial/Assembly Mo.

| O. | Part 1 Ho. | Effective | Dscont | Oty | 12345 | Name \& Des |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-37 | 385-0109-00 |  |  | 2 | SPACER, POST:0.312 |  |
| -38 | 211-0008-00 | B010100 | B091499 | 2 | SCREW, | CHINE: |
|  | 211-0007-00 | B091500 |  | 2 | SCREW, | CHINE:4 |
|  |  |  |  | 5 | (END A | ACHING PA |
| -39 |  |  |  |  | (ATTAC | NG PARTS) |
|  | 212-0029-00 |  |  | 2 | SCREW | CHINE 8 -3 |


| -41 | $386-1645-\infty$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $166-0032-\infty 0$ |

2 SCREW, MACHINE:8-32 $\times 3.0$ HEX HO,STL PLATE,CMPNT MTG:THERMO SWITCH,AL SPACER,SLEEVE: $0.313 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.18$ ID,AL WASHER, FLAT: 0.17 ID $\times 0.37500 \times 0.032$ WASHER, FLAT: 0.25 ID $\times 0.37500 \times 0.02, S T L$ WASHER,SPR TNSN: $0.258 \times 0.438 \times 0.005$. STL SPACER, SLEEVE: $0.37 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.188 \mathrm{ID}, \mathrm{AL}$ WASHER, FLAT: 0.188 ID $\times 0.37500 \times 0.31$
4 NUT,PL,ASSEM WA: $8-32 \times 0.344, S T L$ CD PL (END ATTACHING PARTS)

| -42 | $210-0940-00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| -43 | $210-0839-00$ |
| -44 | $361-0257-00$ |

$361-0257-00$
$210-0812-00$
$B 010100 \quad B 101500$

| -46 | $337-1096-00$ | B010100 | B299999 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $337-1096-02$ | 8030000 |  |
| -47 | $337-1095-00$ |  |  |
| -48 | $211-0504-00$ |  |  |

1
1
SHIELDE, ELEC: WRAPAROUND COIL SPRT
PHLD:COIL SUPPORT
PLATE,ELEC SHLD:COIL SUPPORT (ATTACHING PARTS)
7 SCREW, MACHINE: 6-32 $\times 0.250$, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS)

| -49 | $348-0056-00$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -50 | $407-0574-00$ | 8010100 | B299999 |
|  | $407-0574-02$ | 8300000 |  |

1 GROMET, PLASTIC:GRAY,ROLND,0.332 ID
1 BRKT,XPMR-GD BX:ALLMINUM
1 BRACKET,XFMR:ALLMINLM (ATTACHING PARTS)
4 SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X .375,FILH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 SUPPORT, BOX : XFRR-GLARD
(ATTACHING PARTS)
2 SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 $\times 0.312$, FLH, 100 DEG,STL
4 SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 $\times 0.312$, PNH,STL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 GROMMET,PLASTIC:BLACK,U-SHAPED, 0.524ID
1 CLAMP, CABLE:0.062 DIA, PLASTIC
1 TERMINAL,LUG:0.12 ID,LOCKING,BRZ TIN PL (ATTACHING PARTS)
1 SCREW, TPG, TF:5-32 $\times 0.188$,TYPE C,PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 RTNR,ELEC RELAY:
1 SKT,PL-IN ELEK:RELAY, 2 POLE,CHAS MT (ATtACHING PARTS)
1 NUT,PL,ASSEM WA:4-40 $\times 0.25$,STL CD PL
1 SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 $\times 0.312$,FLH, 100 DEG,STL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 BRACKET,CAP.:ALIMINMM
1 BRACKET,CAP.:ALLMINM (ATTACHING PARTS)
4 SCREW, MACHINE: 6-32 X 0.312, PNH,STL (END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 CAPACITOR:
(ATTACHING PARTS)
2 WASHER,SHLDR:0.377 $\times 0.625 \times 0.063$, FBR
1 WASHER,FLAT: 0.39 ID $\times 0.56200 \times 0.02, S T$
1 NUT, PLAIN,HEX:0.375-32 $\times 0.5$,BRS CD PL
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 CAPACITOR:
(ATTACHING PARTS)
1 WASHER,LOCK: \#12 INTL, 0.025 THK,STL
WASHER, FLAT: 0.219 ID $\times 0.3500 \times 0.033, S T L$
(HARDNARE INCLLDED WITH CAPACITOR)
(END ATTACHING PARTS)
1 CAPACITOR:
(ATtACHING PARTS)
1 WASHER, LOCK: 0.384 ID, INTL, 0.022 THK, STL
1 WASHER, FLAT:0.39 ID $\times 0.56200 \times 0.02$,STL NUT, PLAIN,HEX: $0.375-32 \times 0.5$,BRS CD PL CAPACITOR:

Mfr.
Code Mfr. Part Ho.
80009 385-0109-00 93907 ORDER BY DESCR
TK0435 ORDER BY DESCR

TKD858 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 386-1645-00
80009 166-0032-00
86928 76430-000
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
78189 3539-14-01-0541C
80009 361-0257-00
83309 ORDER BY DESCR
78189 511-081800-00
80009 337-1096-00
80009 337-1096-02
80009 337-1095-00

## TKO435 ORDER BY DESCR

80009 348-0056-00
80009 407-0574-00
80009 407-0574-02
TKO435 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 386-1525-00
TKD435 ORDER BY DESCR TKO435 ORDER BY DESCR

80009 358-0215-00
80009 343-0088-00
86928 A373-157-2
83385 ORDER BY DESCR
TK0484 30040-2
24796 27E701 W/20C249
78189 211-041800-00
TK0435 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 407-0582-00
80009 407-0582-02
83385 ORDER BY DESCR

86928 5604-31
86928 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 3145-402

78189 ORDER BY DESCR
98291 ORDER BY DESCR

09772 ORDER BY DESCR
86928 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 3145-402


Fig. 8

| Index Ho. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assembly No. Effective Dscont | Qty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr. code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5-1 | 386-1510-00 |  | 2 | SUPPORT, CRT:TOP RIGHT, BOTTON LEFT (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 386-1510-00 |
| -2 | 212-0084-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE:8-32 $\times 0.312$, LGE HEX HD, STL | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0858-00 |  | 2 | WASHER,FLAT:0.172 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.062$, BRS (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -3 | 386-1509-00 |  | 2 | SUPPORT,CRT:TOP LEFT,BOTTOM RIGHT (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 386-1509-00 |
| -4 | 212-0084-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE:8-32 $\times 0.312$. LGE HEX HD, STL | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0858-00 |  | 2 | WASHER, FLAT: 0.172 ID $\times 0.500 \times 0.062$, BRS (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -5 | 378-0601-00 |  | 1 | DIFFUSER,LIGHT: SCALE ILLUMINATION | 80009 | 378-0601-00 |
| -6 |  |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:GRATICULE LAMPS (SEE REPL) |  |  |
| -7 | 129-0205-00 |  | 2 | .SPACER, POST: $0.165 \mathrm{~L}, 2-56$ THRU, BRS , 0.18800 | 80009 | 129-0205-00 |
| -8 | 131-0633-00 |  | 2 | .TERMINAL, PIN: $0.385 \perp \times 0.048$ OD BRS TIN | 80009 | 131-0633-00 |
|  | 131-0704-00 |  | 3 | . CONTACT, ELEC: SCALE LIGHTS,CU BE | 80009 | 131-0704-00 |
|  | 210-0957-00 |  | 3 | .WASHER, FLAT : 0.062 ID $\times 0.2500 \times 0.033 .5 T L$ | 83903 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0759-00 |  | 3 | .EYELET,METALLIC: $0.06100 \times 0.192 \mathrm{~L}$, | 71590 | 30818-11 |
|  | 361-0279-00 |  | 2 | .SPACER,CKT BD:0.158 L X 0.0125 CD, DELRIN (ATTACHING PARTS FOR CKT BD ASSY) | 80009 | 361-0279-00 |
| -9 | 213-0202-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 X 0.625, FLH 100 DEG (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -10 | 337-1119-01 |  | 1 | SHIELD,CRT: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 337-1119-01 |
| -11 | 211-0504-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 $\times 0.250$, PNH, STL | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 210-0802-00 |  | 2 | WASHER,FLAT:0.15 ID X $0.31200 \times 0.032$, STL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 12327 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -12 | 348-0055-00 |  | 1 | GROMMET, PLASTIC:GRAY, ROLND, 0.207 ID | 80009 | 348-0055-00 |
| -13 | 175-0586-00 |  | 1 | LEAD, ELECTRICAL:STRD, 22 AWG, WHITE W/BROWN | 80009 | 175-0586-00 |
|  | 175-0592-00 |  | 1 | LEAD, ELEC:STRD, 22 AWG,9-5, PVC, 11.52L | 80009 | 175-0592-00 |
|  | 175-0594-00 |  | 1 | LEAD, ELECTRICAL:STRD, 22 AWG,WHITE W/BLUE, | 80009 | 175-0594-00 |
|  | 175-0595-00 |  | 1 | LEAD, ELECTRICAL:STRD, 22 AWG,WHITE W/RED,PVC 11.52 L | 80009 | 175-0595-00 |
| -14 | 131-0049-00 |  | 1 | .TERM, QIK DISC. :22-24 AWG, TIN PL BRS | 00779 | 42765-1 |
| -15 | 348-0085-00 |  | 2 | .GROMET, PLASTIC:GRAY, U-SHAPE, 0.48 ID | 80009 | 348-0085-00 |
| -16 | 352-0123-01 |  | 1 | HOLDER,CRT RTNR:AL CD PLATED (ATTACHING PARTS) | TK1568 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -17 | 211-0590-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE: $6-32 \times 0.25$, PNH, BRS (END ATTACHING PARTS) | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -18 | 343-0138-00 |  | 1 | CLAMP, LOOP:2.0 ID, NYLON (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 343-0138-00 |
| -19 | 211-0599-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE: 6-32 $\times 0.750$, FILH, SST | TK0435 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -20 | 211-0146-00 | $8010100 \quad 8139999$ | 1 | SCREN, CAP: $4-40 \times 1.312$, SCH, SST, PVST, HEX REC | TK0392 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 211-0600-00 | 8140000 | 1 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 x 2.000, FILH, SST | 80009 | 211-0600-00 |
| -21 | 343-0123-01 | 8010100 B139999 | 1 | CLP, ELCTRN TUBE:AL,CD PL | 80009 | 343-0123-01 |
| -22 | 343-0171-01 | 8010100 B139999 | 1 | CLAMP,CRT:ALLMINUM CD PL | 80009 | 343-0171-01 |
|  | 343-0123-01 | 8140000 | 2 | CLP, ELCTRN TUBE:AL,CD PL | 80009 | 343-0123-01 |
| -23 | 220-0444-00 | 8010100 B139999 | 2 | NUT, PLAIN, SQ:6-32 $\times 0.25$ SQ, SST | 70318 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 220-0444-00 | B140000 | 3 | NUT, PLAIN, SQ: $6-32 \times 0.25$ SQ,SST (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 70318 | ORDER BY DESCR |
|  | 136-0334-00 | $B 010100$ B079999 | 1 | SKT,PL-IN ELEK:ELCTRN TUBE, 9 CONT W/LEADS | 80009 | 136-0334-00 |
|  | 136-0334-01 | B080000 B139999 | 1 | SKT.PL-IN ELEK:ELCTRN TIBE, 9 CONT W/LEADS | 80009 | 136-0334-01 |
|  | 136-0334-02 | B140000 B239999 | 1 | SKT,PL-IN ELEK:ELCTRN TUBE, 9 CONT W/LEADS | 80009 | 136-0334-02 |
|  | 136-0334-03 | B240000 | 1 | SKT, PL-IN ELEK:ELCTRN TUBE, 9 CONT W/LEADS | 80009 | 136-0334-03 |
| -24 | 136-0304-00 | $8010100 \quad 8239999$ | , | .SKT,PL-IN ELEK: ELECTRN TUBE, 14 CONTACT | 80009 | 136-0304-00 |
|  | 136-0202-01 | B240000 B327189 | 1 | .SKT,PL-IN ELEK:ELECTRON TUBE, 14 CONTACT | 80009 | 136-0202-01 |
|  | 136-0202-04 | B327190 |  | . SKT, PL-IN ELEK:ELECTRON TUBE, 14 CONTACT | 80009 | 136-0202-04 |
|  | 131-0371-00 |  | 5 | .CONNECTOR, TERM: U/W 26 AMG WIRE | 98278 | 122-0182-019 |
| -25 | 200-0917-00 | 8010100 B079999 | 1 | COVER,CRT SKT: $2.46200 \times 0.291$ H,PLASTIC | 80009 | 200-0917-00 |
|  | 200-0917-01 | 8080000 B239999 | 1 | COVER, CRT SKT:2.052 00 $\times 0.291$ H,PLASTIC | 80009 | 200-0917-01 |
|  | 200-0616-00 | 8240000 | 1 | COVER,CRT SKT: 1.78 DIA $\times 0.2$ D,WHITE | 80009 | 200-0616-00 |
| -26 | 337-1046-01 | 3010100 B079999 | 1 | SHLD,ELCTRN TU:CRT SOCKET | 80009 | 337-1046-01 |
|  | 337-1199-01 | 8080000 B239999 | 1 | SHLD, ELEC CONN:CRT SOCKET | 80009 | 337-1199-01 |
| -27 | 367-0095-00 | 8010100 B079999 | 1 | HANDLE, BOW:2.68 L.ACETAL | 80009 | 367-0095-00 |
|  | 367-0117-00 | B080000 B239999 | 1 | PULL, SOCKET :CRT, PLASTIC | 80009 | 367-0117-00 |
|  | 343-0235-00 | 80800008239999 | 1 | CLAMP,CRT SKT:DELRIN | 80009 | 343-0235-00 |
| -28 | 386-1524-00 |  | 1 | SUPPORT,CHASSIS: POWER SUPPLY <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 386-1524-00 |
| -29 | 211-0507-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 $\times 0.312$, PNH,STL | 83385 | ORDER BY DESCR |



Fig. $\&$
Index Tektronix Serial/Assembly No.
No. Part No. Effective Dscont
Oty
1
1

Mfr.
Code Mfr. Part No.
80009 426-0471-04
80009 426-0471-09
83385 ORDER 8 Y DESCR
80009 220-0536-00
12327 ORDER BY DESCR
TK0433 ORDER BY DESCR
22753 03-100-0003
06950 ORDER BY DESCR
77900 1202-00-00-0541C
73743 12157-50
91506 8038-198
91506 8080-1G7 W/MICA
06950 ORDER BY DESCR
77900 1202-00-00-0541C
73743 12157-50

83385 ORDER BY DESCR
TK0435 3012
80009 200-0669-00
80009 386-0143-00

TK0435 1541-300
TK0435 ORDER BY DESCR
80009 200-0692-00
93907 B80-00032-003
16037 \#130

82389 P2238
93907 ORDER BY DESCR
73743 12161-50
80009 204-0279-00
77900 1206-00-00-0541C
73743 3038-402
80009 200-0762-00
80009 352-0102-00
83385 ORDER BY DESCR
285201210 (SR 6P-4)BL
16428 FH-8385, CH-8385
16428 CH8481, FH8481
S3109 86511000
TK1373 24230
S3109 ORDER BY DESCR
70903 CH-77893
80009 386-4612-00



## 1 <br> 1 <br> I <br> I <br> 1 <br> 1 <br>  <br> 1 <br> I <br> I <br> I <br> 1 <br> I <br> 1

## Voltage and Waveform Test Conditions

Voltages and waveforms on the diagrams are not absolute and may vary between instruments because of differing component tolerances，internal calibration or front－ panel control settings．

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

## Test Oscilloscope（with 10X Probe）

Frequency Response
Deflection factor（with probe）
Input impedance
Probe ground
Recommended type（as used for waveforms on diagrams）

DC to 50 MHz
100 millivolts to 5 volts／division 10 Megohms， 7.5 picofarads
Type 576 chassis ground
Tektronix Type 547 with Type
1A1 plug－in unit

Voltmeter
Type
DVM（20，000 ohm／volt）
0 to $\pm 500$ volts
Type 576 chassis ground
Type 576
GRATICULE ILLUM
READOUT ILLUM
INTENSITY
FOCUS
VERTICAL
DISPLAY OFFSET Selector
CENTERLINE VALUE
HORIZONTAL
Graticule Lines Visible
Readout Visible
Display Visible
Maximum Display Definition
1 mA
NORM（OFF）
0

FINE POSITION（Vertical and Controls Centered Horizontal）
ZERO Released
CAL
DISPLAY INVERT
Released
MAX PEAK VOLTS
Released
PEAK POWER WATTS
15
220
VARIABLE COLLECTOR SUPPLY Fully Clockwise
POLARITY
MODE
LOOPING COMPENSATION
NUMBER OF STEPS
CURRENT LIMIT
AMPLITUDE
OFFSET ZERO
＋（NPN）
NORM
As is
10
20 mA
1 V
ZERO
OFFSET MULT
0.00

STEPS Pressed
PULSED STEPS
STEP FAMILY
RATE
POLARITY INVERT
STEP MULT ．1X

Released
REP
NORM
Released
Released

Range
Reference voltage

TABLE 8-1
Components Numbers

| Component Numbers <br> On Diagrams | Ciagram Number | Circuit |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $1-99$ | 2,4 | Step Generator |
| $100-199$ | 3,4 | Step Amplifier |
| $200-299$ | 3,4 | Step Amplifier |
| $300-399$ | 1,6 | Collector Supply, Standard Test <br> Fixture |
| $400-499$ | 5,8 | Display Sensitivity Switching, <br> Display Positioning |
| $500-599$ | 9 | Vertical Display Amplifier |
| $600-699$ | 9 | Horizontal Display Amplifier |
| $700-799$ | 13 | Power Supply |
| $800-899$ | 14 | CRT Circuit |
| $900-999$ | 10,11 | Readout Switching and Intercon- <br> nections, Readout Logic |
| $1000-1199$ | 12 | Readout Lamps |

Circuit Diagrams and the Circuit Board Pictures. To locate a component (physically) in the instrument from a circuit number on a circuit diagram, refer to the circuit board pictures at the end of Section 5 . Each component in a circuit board picture is identified by its circuit number. The black lines on the circuit diagrams enclose components located on circuit boards, and can thus be used to determine on which circuit board a component is located. Fig. 4-7 shows where in the instrument each circuit board is located. Table 8-1 helps determine where a component on a circuit board (or in a circuit board picture) is located in the circuit diagrams.

## Logic

The schematics and block diagrams in this manual which involve digital logic are drawn in terms of positive logic. In positive logic, the true state is the more positive of the two logic levels and the false state is the more negative. The small circles on some of the input or output terminals of the logic symbols indicate a logic negation. Any terminal having a logic negation symbol on it will be at a false level (or low) when the related device is in its activated state. For further information on the logic used in this manual see MIL-STD 806B.

Pertinent information about the integrated circuits used in the Step Generator circuits is given in Figs. 8-1 and 8-2. The symbols used conform to MIL-STD 806B. The truth tables are constructed in terms of highs and lows: a high representing a true state and a low representing a false state.

## DIAGRAMS AND CIRCUIT BOARD ILLUSTRATIONS

## Symbols and Reference Designators

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

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

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 goes to 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.

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

| A | Assembly, separable or repairable <br> (circuit board, etc) |
| :--- | :--- |
| AT | Attenuator, fixed or variable |
| B | Motor |
| BT | Battery |
| C | Capacitor, fixed or variable |
| CB | Circuit breaker |
| CR | Diode, signal or rectifier |
| DL | Delay line |
| DS | Indicating device (lamp) |
| E | Spark Gap, Ferrite bead |
| F | Fuse |
| FL | Fitter |


| H | Heat dissipating device (heat sink, <br> heat radiator, etc) |
| :--- | :--- |
| HR | Heater |
| HY | Hybrid circuit |
| J | Connector, stationary portion |
| K | Relay |
| L | Inductor, fixed or variable |
| M | Meter |
| P | Connector, movable portion |
| Q | Transistor or silicon-controlled |
|  | rectifier |
| R | Resistor, fixed or variable |
| RT | Thermistor |


| S | Switch or contactor |
| :--- | :--- |
| T | Transformer |
| TC | Thermocouple |
| TP | Test point |
| U | Assembly, inseparable or non-repairable |
|  | (integrated circuit, etc.) |
| V | Electron tube |
| VR | Voltage regulator (zener diode, etc.) |
| W | Wirestrap or cable |
| Y | Crystal |
| Z | Phase shifter |

Plug to E.C. Board
The following special symbols may appear on the diagrams:



SN7400N
Quadruple 2-Input NAND Gate
Each gate may be used as a:


SN7493 N
4-Bit Binary Counter


Device becomes $a \div 16$ counter when pin 12 is externally connected to pin 1. Pin 14 is sensitive to only negative going transitions. A high at pin 2 and pin 3 resets all the outputs to lows.


Fig. 8-1. Integrated circuits used in step generator circuit: SN7400N and SN7493N.

SN7454 N
4-Wide 2.Input AND-OR-INVERT Gate


Low on at least one of each pair of inputs causes a high level to appear at the pin 8 output.
$\operatorname{pin} 8 \mathrm{H}=($ pin $10 L+\operatorname{pin} 9 L)($ pin $13 L+\operatorname{pin} 1 L)$ (pin $2^{L}+\operatorname{pin} 3 L$ ) $($ pin $4 L+\operatorname{pin} 5 L)$

Fig. 8-2. Integrated circuit used in step generator circuit: SN7454N.

$\stackrel{\circ}{-}$

















FIG. 2 sWITCHES

FIG. 3 CHASSIS






Fig. \&

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. |  | Serial/Model No. | Qty 12345 Name \& Description |  | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7-1 | 013-0072-00 | B010100 | B139999 | 2 | adapter, test: diode | 80009 | 013-0072-00 |
|  | 013-0111-00 | B140000 | B289999 | 2 | ADAPTER, TEST: DIODE | 80009 | 013-0111-00 |
|  | 013-0111-00 | B290000 |  | 1 | ADAPTER,TEST: DIODE | 80009 | 013-0111-00 |
| -2 | 013-0098-00 | B010100 | B149999 |  | adapter, TEST: bipolar transistor | 80009 | 013-0098-00 |
|  | 013-0098-01 | B150000 | в315099 | 1 | adapter, Test: ${ }^{\text {drans istor }}$ | 80009 | 013-0098-01 |
|  | 013-0098-02 | B315100 |  | 1 | adapter, Test: transistor | 80009 | 013-0098-02 |
| -3 | 013-0099-00 | B010100 | B149999 | 1 | ADAPTER, TEST:FET TRANSISTORS | 80009 | 013-0099-00 |
|  | 013-0099-01 | B150000 | B315099 | 1 | ADAPTER,TEST:JUNCTION FET TRANSISTORS | 80009 | 013-0099-01 |
|  | 013-0099-02 | B315100 |  | , | ADAPTER, TEST: JUNCTION FET TRANSISTORS | 80009 | 013-0099-02 |
| -4 | 013-0100-00 | B010100 | B289999 | , | ADAPTER, TEST: TO-3 TRANSISTOR | 80009 | 013-0100-00 |
|  | 013-0100-01 | B290000 |  | 1 | ADAPTER, TEST: TO-3 TRANSISTOR | 80009 | 013-0100-01 |
| -5 | 013-0101-00 |  |  | 1 | ADAPTER, TEST: T0-66 TRANS ISTOR | 80009 | 013-0101-00 |
|  | 013-0110-00 | XB290000 |  | 1 | ADAPTER, TEST: DO-4, DO-5 DIODES | 80009 | 013-0110-00 |
|  | 013-0138-00 | XB290000 | B325839X | 1 | adapter, TEST:IN-LINE, LARGE | 80009 | 013-0138-00 |
|  | 013-0138-01 | B325840 |  | 1 | adapter, TEST:W/KELVIN SENSING | 80009 | 013-0138-01 |
|  | 013-0139-00 | XB290000 | B325839x | 1 | ADAPTER,TEST:IN-LINE, SMALL | 80009 | 013-0139-00 |
|  | 436-0089-00 | B010100 | B139999 | 1 | tray, TESt adPt:TOP | 80009 | 436-0089-00 |
|  | 436-0089-01 | B140000 | B326370x | 1 | tray, TESt adpt: ${ }^{\text {dop }}$ | 80009 | 436-0089-01 |
|  | 436-0090-00 | B010100 | B139999 | 1 | TRAY, TEST ADPT: BOTTOM | 80009 | 436-0090-00 |
|  | 436-0090-01 | B140000 | 8326370x | 1 | TRAY, TEST ADPT: BOTTOM | 80009 | 436-0090-01 |
|  | 070-0905-01 |  |  | 1 | manual, TECH: instruction | 80009 | 070-0905-01 |

## 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.
data shet

## A1003 for 370 A1003 OPTION 01 for 576 and 577 T0-3/TO-66 ADAPTER



The A1003 and A1003 Option 01 TO-3/TO-66 Adapters differ in that the A1003 is equipped with six interconnect pins which provide Kelvin Sensing for emitter, base, and collector terminais. The A1003 Option 01 is equipped with five interconnect pins which provide Kelvin Sensing for emitter and collector terminals only.

The A1003 may be modified to a five-pin conflguration by removal of the extra pin.
Since the A1003 Option 01 is slightly wider than the adapter previously supplied, use of the A1003 Option 01 with a 576 or 577 Curve Tracer may require replacement of the existing protective shield assembly. This is only required when the adapter is instalied in the right hand socket. If use of the A1003 Option 01 is kept to the left hand socket, the protective shield need not be replaced. See the Optional Accessories listing for the new protective shield part number.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NO. } \frac{062-8512-01}{} \begin{array}{l}
\text { OCT 1986(R) } \\
\text { DATE } \\
\text { COPYRIGHT© } 1985 \\
\text { TEKTRONIX, INC. } \\
\text { ALL RIGHTS RESERVED }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Fig. 8

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assembly No. Effective Dscont | Qty | 12345 Name 8 Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-1 | 136-0853-00 |  | 1 | SKT, PL-IN ELEK:TO-3 \& TO-66 <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 53036 | 203-0103-00-0605 |
| -2 | 211-0036-00 |  | 2 | SCRES, MACHINE: 4 -40 $\times 0.5,806 \mathrm{H}$, MYL | 26365 | ORDER BY OESCR |
| -3 | 220-0665-00 |  | 2 | NUT, SLIFLKG, HEX:4-40 $\times 0.25 \mathrm{HEX}$, NYLON | 23050 | OROER BY OESCR |
| -4 | 210-1011-00 |  | 2 | MASHER, FLAT:0.13 $10 \times 0.37500 \times 0.01$, NYL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 83309 | OROER 8Y OESCR |
| -5 | 200-3190-00 | 85378838 | 1 | COVER,AOAPTER:T0-3/T0-66 | 80009 | 200-3190-00 |
|  | 200-3190-01 | 8639 | 1 | COVER AOAPTER: $00-3 / T 0-66$ | 80009 | 200-3190-01 |
| -6 | 259-0032-00 | 85378638 | 1 | FLEX CIRCUIT:INTERCONNECT, T03/T066 AOPTR | 80009 | 259-0032-00 |
|  | 259-0032-01 | 8639 | 1 | FLEX CIRCUIT:INTERCONNECT, TO3/T086 ALPTR | 80009 | 259-0032-01 |
| -7 | 214-3790-00 |  | 6 | SPRIMG , CONTACT:0.470 L,CU 8 E | 80009 | 214-3790-00 |
| -8 | 131-3576-00 |  | 6 | CONTACT, ELec:0.25 OIA, 8RaSs (attaching parts) | 80009 | 131-3576-00 |
| -9 | 211-0324-00 |  | 6 | SCR,ASSEM HSHR:4-40 X 0.188 , PNH, TI TORX OR (END ATTACHING PART5) | 01536 | 829-08780-024 |
| -10 | $202-0201-00$ | 853786838 | 1 | 80X, TEST AOPTR: $2.205 \times 1.60 \times 0.640$ <br> 80x, TEST AOPTR: $2.205 \times 1.6 \times 0.64$ | 80009 80009 | 202-0201-00 |

STAMOARD ACCESSORIES

| 003-1369-00 | 8537 | 8838 | 1 | TE | 80009 | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | OATA SHEET: 01003 , T0-31/TO-66 ADAPTER | 80009 | 2-8512-09 |

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES
337-1194-02 1 SHIELD,ELEC:TRANSISTOR 80009 337-1994-02

| Mir. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 04536 | TEXTRON INC camcar oiv SEMS PRODUCTS UNIT | 1818 CHRISTINA ST | ROCKFORO IL 61108 |
| 23050 | PROOUCT COUPONENTS CORP | 30 Lorraine ave | MT VERNON NY 10553 |
| 28365 | GRIES REPROOUCER CO oiv of coats ano clark inc | 125 8EECHNOOO AVE | NEN ROCHELLE NY 10802 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX INC | $4900 \mathrm{~S} \boldsymbol{n}$ GRIFFITH DR P 0 80X 500 | Beaverton or 97077 |
| 83309 | electrical speciality co subsiolary OF BELON CORP | 213 E harris ave | SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CA 94080 |

data sheet

## A1005 DIODE ADAPTER



Fig. 8

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part №. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont | 0 Oy | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr. code | Mfr. Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-1 | 136-0852-00 |  | 1 | SKT.PL-IN ELEK:AXIAL LEAD <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 53036 | 202-2483-00-1125 |
| -2 | 211-0741-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 $\times 0.5$, NYLON | 83486 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -3 | 220-0030-00 |  | 2 | NUT, PLAIN, HEX:6-32 X 0.305, WHITE NYLON | TK1281 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -4 | 210-3057-00 |  | 2 | WASHER,FLAT: 0.17 ID $\times 0.3500 \times 0.03$,NYL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | TK1452 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -5 | 200-3188-00 | 85378638 | 1 | COVER,ADAPTER:OFF-SET LEAD | 80009 | 200-3188-00 |
|  | 200-3188-01 | 8639 | 1 | COVER,ADAPTER:OFF-SET LEAD | 80009 | 200-3188-01 |
| -6 | 259-0034-00 | 85378638 | 1 | FLEX CIRCUIT:FLEX InTERCONNECT DIODE ADAPTE R | 80009 | 259-0034-00 |
|  | 259-0034-01 | 8639 | 1 | FLEX CIRCUIT:INTERCONNECT DIODE ADAPTER | 80009 | 259-0034-01 |
| -7 | 214-3790-00 |  | 4 | SPRING, CONTACT: 0.470 L,CU BE | 80009 | 214-3790-00 |
| -8 | 131-3576-00 |  | 4 | CONTACT, ELEC: 0.25 DIA,BRASS (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 131-3576-00 |
| -9 | 211-0324-00 | 85378707 | 4 | SCR, ASSEM WSHR : $4-40 \times 0.188$, PNH, TS TORX DR | 01536 | 829-06780-024 |
|  | 211-0292-00 | 8708 | 4 | SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.29$, PNH,BRS NI PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 78189 | 51-040445-01 |
| $-10$ | 202-0201-00 | 85378638 | 1 | BOX, TEST ADPTR: $2.205 \times 1.60 \times 0.640$ | 80009 | 202-0201-00 |
|  | 202-0201-01 | 8639 | 1 | BOX, TEST ADPTR:2.205 $\times 1.6 \times 0.64$ | 80009 | 202-0201-01 |

## STANDARD ACCESSORIES

| $003-1369-00$ | 8537 | 8638 | 1 | RLSE TOOL, COVER: POLYCARBONATE | 80009 | $003-1369-00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $062-8514-00$ | 8537 | 8638 | 1 | DATA SHEET:A1005 DIODE ADAPTER | 8009 | $062-8514-00$ |
| $062-8514-01$ | 8639 |  | 1 | DATA SHET:A1OO5 DIODE ADAPTER | 80009 | $062-8514-01$ |

## CROSS INDEX - MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

Mfr.

| Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01536 | TEXTRON INC CAMCAR DIV SEMS PRODUCTS UNIT | 1818 CHRISTINA ST | ROCKFORD IL 61108 |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC SHAKEPRCOF DIVISION | ST CHARLES ROAD | ELGIN IL 60120 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX INC | 4900 S W GRIFFITH DR PO BOX 500 | BEAVERTON OR 97077 |
| 83486 | ELCO INOUSTRIES IMC | 1101 SAMUELSON RD | ROCKFORD IL 61101 |
| TK1281 | MICRO PLASTICS INC | HWY 178 NORTH | FLIPPIN AR 72634 |
| TK1452 | SHELLY-RAGON INC | 8219 SW CIRRUS | BEAVERTON OR 97005 |

datashect

A1009 FET 4,6 LEAD ADAPTER


NO.

Fig. \&
 CROSS INDEX - MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

dat
a sheet
COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE

## A1007 TRANSISTOR 4,6 LEAD ADAPTER



Fig. $\&$

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assenbly Mo. Effective Dscont | Qty | 12345 Mane \& Description | Mfr. Cote | Mfr. Part Mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-1 | 200-3165-00 | 85378639 | 1 | COV, TEST ADPTR:DUAL, 4 \& 6 LEAD TRANSISTIR | 80009 | 200-3165-00 |
|  | 200-3165-01 |  | 1 | COV, TEST ADPTR:DLLAL, $4 \times 6$ LEAD TESTER | 80009 | 200-3165-01 |
| -2 | 131-1046-00 |  | 1 | CONTACT, ELEC:TEST ADPTR,BRS CL-SN-ZN | 80009 | 131-1046-00 |
| -3 | 131-3442-01 |  | 1 | CONTACT, ELEC:CL-BE,NI PL,RIGHT, PKG OF 3 | 80009 | 131-3442-01 |
| -4 | 131-3441-01 |  | 1 | CONTACT, ELEC:BE-CU,NI PL, LEFT, PKG OF 3 | 80009 | 131-3441-01 |
| -5 | 670-9170-00 |  | 1 | CIRCUIT BD ASSY:DUAL 4 \& 6 LEAD TRANS | 80009 | 670-9170-00 |
| -6 | --------- |  | 1 | MOUNT,CKT BOARD: |  |  |
|  | 426-2108-01 |  | 1 | MOUNT,CKT BOARD:PKG OF 5 <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 426-2108-01 |
| -7 | 134-0186-00 |  | 1 | PLUG, TIP:DUMY <br> (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 134-0186-00 |
| -8 | 214-3790-00 | 85378639 | 5 | SPRING, CONTACT: 0.470 L , CU BE | 80009 | 214-3790-00 |
| -9 | 202-0199-00 |  | 1 | B0X, TEST ADPTR:3.006 $\times 2.50 \times 0.640$ | 80009 | 202-0199-00 |
|  | 202-0199-01 |  | 1 | B0X, TEST ADPTR:3.006 $\times 2.5 \times 0.64$ | 80009 | 202-0199-01 |
|  | STANDARD ACCESSORIES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 003-1369-00 $196-3063-00$ | 85378638 | 1 | RLSE TOOL,COVER: POLYCARBONATE <br> LEAD, ELECTRICAL:20 AWG, 8.0 L, 2-0 | $\begin{aligned} & 80009 \\ & 05276 \end{aligned}$ | $003-1369-00$ |
|  | 062-8516-00 | 85378638 | 1 | DATA SHEET:A1007 4 \& 6 LEAD ADAPTER | 80009 | 062-8516-00 |
|  | 062-8516-01 | 8639 | 1 | DATA SHEET:ALOO7 4 \& 6 LEAD ADAPTER | 80009 | 062-8516-01 |

## CROSS INDEX - MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Adtress | City, State, Zip Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 05276 | ITT POMONA ELECTRONICS DIV | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \text { E 9TH ST } \\ & \text { P O BOX } 2767 \end{aligned}$ | PONONA CA 91766 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX INC | 4900 S W GRIFFITH DR P 0 BOX 500 | BEAVERTON OR 97077 |

## A1002 for 370 <br> A1002 OPTION 01 for 576 and 577 KELVIN SENSING IN-LINE ADAPTER



The A1002 and A1002 Option 01 Kelvin Sensing In-line Adapters differ in that the A1002 is equipped with six interconnect pins which provide Keivin Sensing for emitter, base and collector terminals. The A1002 Option 01 is equipped with five interconnect pins which provide Kelvin Sensing for emitter and collector terminals only.

The A1002 may be modified to a flve-pin configuration by removal of the extra pin.
Since the A1002 Option 01 is slightly wider than the adapter previously supplied, use of the A1002 Option 01 with a 576 or 577 Curve Tracer may require replacement of the existing protective shield assembly. This is only required when the adapter is installed in the right hand socket. If use of the A1002 Option 01 is kept to the left hand socket, the protective shield need not be replaced. See the Optional Accessories listing for the new protective shield part number.

| Fig. \& Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Assenbly No. Effective Dscont |  | Qty | 12345 Mame \& Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Part Mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-1 | 136-0677-00 |  |  | 2 | SKT, PL-IN ELEK:TRANSISTOR, 3 CONTACT <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 19613 | 203-2737-00-1225 |
| -2 | 211-0741-00 |  |  | 4 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 $\times 0.5$, NYLON | 83486 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -3 | 220-0030-00 |  |  | 4 | NUT, PLAIN, HEX: 6-32 X 0.305, WHITE NYLON | TK1281 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -4 | 210-3057-00 |  |  | 4 | WASHER, FLAT:0.17 ID X $0.3500 \times 0.03$,NYL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | TK1452 | ORDER BY DESCR |
| -5 | 200-3187-00 | 8537 | 8638 | 1 | COVER,ADAPTER:IN-LINE LEAD | 80009 | 200-3187-00 |
|  | 200-3187-01 | 8639 |  | 1 | COVER,ADAPTER:IN-LINE LEAD | 80009 | 200-3187-01 |
| -6 | 259-0031-00 | 8537 | 8638 | 1 | FLEX CIRCUIT: INTERCONNECT, IN-LINE ADPTR | 80009 | 259-0031-00 |
|  | 259-0031-01 | 8639 |  | 1 | FLEX CIRCUIT: INTERCONNECT, IN-LINE ADPTR | 80009 | 259-0031-01 |
| -7 | 214-3790-00 |  |  | 6 | SPRING, CONTACT:0.470 L,CU BE | 80009 | 214-3790-00 |
| -8 | 131-3576-00 |  |  | 6 | CONTACT,ELEC: 0.25 DIA, BRASS (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 131-3576-00 |
| -9 | 211-0324-00 | 8537 | 8707 | 6 | SCR, ASSEM WSHR:4-40 $\times 0.188$, PNH, T9 TORX DR | 01536 | 829-06780-024 |
|  | 211-0292-00 | 8708 |  | 6 | SCR,ASSEM WSHR:4-40 X 0.29, PNH,BRS NI PL (END ATTACHING PARTS) | 78189 | 51-040445-01 |
| -10 | 202-0201-00 | 8537 | 8638 | 1 | BOX, TEST ADPTR:2.205 X $1.60 \times 0.640$ | 80009 | 202-0201-00 |
|  | 202-0201-01 | 8639 |  | 1 | BOX, TEST ADPTR:2.205 $\times 1.6 \times 0.64$ | 80009 | 202-0201-01 |
|  |  |  |  |  | STANDARD ACCESSORIES |  |  |
|  | 003-1369-00 | 8537 | $8638$ |  | RLSE TOOL, COVER: POLYCARBONATE |  |  |
|  | 062-8511-00 | 8537 | 8638 | 1 | DATA SHEET:A1002 IN-LINE ADAPTER | 80009 | 062-8511-00 |
|  | 062-8511-01 | 8639 |  | 1 | DATA SHEET:A1002 IN-LINE ADAPTER | 80009 | 062-8511-01 |
|  |  |  |  |  | OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES |  |  |
|  | 337-1194-02 |  |  | 1 | SHIELD, ELEC:TRANSISTOR | 80009 | 337-1194-02 |

## CROSS INDEX - MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

| Mfr. <br> Code | Manufacturer | Acdrress | City, State, Zip Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01536 | TEXTRON INC |  | ROCKFORD IL 61108 |
|  | CAMCAR OIV | 1818 CHRISTINA ST |  |
|  | SEMS PRODUCTS UNIT |  |  |
| 19613 | MINNESOTA MINING AND MFG CD TEXTOOL PRODUCTS DEPT | 1410 E PIONEER DR | IRVING TX 75061 |
|  | ELECTRONIC PRODUCT DIV |  |  |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC | ST CHARLES ROAD | ELGIN IL 60120 |
|  | SHAKEPROOF DIVISION |  |  |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX INC | 4900 S W GRIFFITH DR | BEAVERTON OR 97077 |
|  |  | P O BOX 500 |  |
| 83486 | ELCO INDUSTRIES INC | 1101 SAMUELSON RD | ROCKFORD IL 61101 |
| TK1281 | MICRO PLASTICS INC | HWY 178 NORTH | FLIPPIN AR 72634 |
| TK1452 | SHELLY-RAGON INC | 8219 SW CIRRUS | BEAVERTON OR 97005 |

## TEST ADAPTER

 (Part No. 013-0110-00)

Fig. \&


## TEST ADAPTER

(Part No. 013-0110-00)
Fig. \& Index Tektronix Serial/Model No. rekronix No. Part No. Eff Disc

## Q

y 12345

## Description

| 5 | $202-0176-00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6 | $213-0214-00$ |
| 7 | $134-0128-00$ |
| 7 | ----7 |
| 8 | $210-0407-00$ |
| 9 | $210-0202-00$ |


| 1 | BOX, test adapter |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 | mounting hardware: (not included w/box) SCREW, 2-56 x 0.375 inch, CHS |
| 4 | PLUG, tip |
| - | mounting hardware for each: (not included w/plug) |
| 2 | NUT, hex., 6-32 x 0.25 inch |
| 1 | LUG, solder, SE \#16 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Collector Supply Maximum Continuous Peak Current Operating Time vs Duty Cycle and Ambient Temperature. With the PEAK POWER WATTS at 50 only, the following limitations apply: Maximum continuous operating time at rated current ( $100 \%$ duty cycle) into a short circuit is 20 minutes at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient, or 10 minutes at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient. Alternatively, duty cycle may be limited to $50 \%$ at $\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient or $25 \%$ at $\mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient. (A normal family of curves for a transistor will produce a duty cycle effect to $\mathbf{5 0} \%$ or less even if operated continuously.) Over dissipation of the collector supply will temporarily shut it off and turn on the yellow COLLECTOR SUPPLY VOLTAGE DISABLED light. No damagé will result.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ The PER VERT DIV readout does not indicate deflection factors less than I nA/division.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ The Horizontal display is not calibrated when the VERTICAL switch is set between 500 nA and 1 nA EMITTER.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ May be inverted by pressing the POLARITY INVERT button.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ These resistors are available from Tektronix, Inc. in a kit (Tektronix Part No. 067-0652-00).
    ${ }^{2}$ Not needed if $1 / 4 \% 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor is used in procedure.

[^5]:    ${ }^{3}$ Since adjustment of the step generator occurs further in this procedure, the OFFSET MULT control may not have enough range to produce the voltages listed in Table 5-8. In such a case, set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 9.5 and set the OFFSET MULT control for a DC voltmeter reading 0.95 times the value given in Table 5-8.

[^6]:    ${ }^{4}$ A DC ammeter can be substituted for the resistor and DC Voltmeter.

[^7]:    ${ }^{7}$ A DC ammeter may be substituted for the DC voltmeter and shunt resistors.

[^8]:    ${ }^{9}$ This step cannot be performed using a digital voltmeter. A DC voltmeter with a meter movement and having an input impedance of at least $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ is required to get the specified display.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ A similar DC voltmeter, but with very high input impedance (500 $M \Omega)$ is required for the performance check. Although this high an input impedance is not required for the adjustment procedure, it may be desirable to use the same instrument for both procedures.

[^10]:    d. Check for spot vertically centered on the CRT graticule.
    ${ }^{2}$ If the spot is not horizontally centered on the CRT graticule, R512 is out of adjustment or the calibrator divider is out of tolerance.

[^11]:    ${ }^{3}$ If the spot is not vertically centered on the CRT graticule, R512 is out of adjustment or the calibrator divider is out of tolerance.

[^12]:    i. Set the CENTERLINE VALUE switch to 0 and press the OPPOSE OFFSET button.
    j. Check for spot on the center vertical graticule line $\pm 2$ divisions ( $\pm 2 \%$ ).

[^13]:    i. Press the SINGLE STEP FAMILY button. Press it again.

