## TECHNICAL MANUAL

OPERATOR'S, ORGANIZATIONAL, DIRECT SUPPORT, AND GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LISTS FOR
OSCILLOSCOPE, TEKTRONIX MODEL R7704 (NSN 6625-00-007-8487)

WARNING
DANGEROUS VOLTAGES EXIST IN
THIS EQUIPMENT
Dangerous potentials exist at several points throughout this equipment. When the equipment is operated with the covers removed, DO NOT touch exposed connections or components. Some transistors have voltages present on their cases. Disconnect power before cleaning the equipment or replacing parts.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES!

TM 11-6625-2922-14\&P


HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, DC, 8 September 1980

OPERATOR'S, ORGANIZATIONAL, DIRECT SUPPORT, AND
GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
(INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LISTS)
FOR
OSCILLOSCOPE, TEKTRONIX MODEL R7704
(NSN 6625-00-007-8487)

REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS
You can help improve this manual. If you find any mistakes or if you know of a way to improve the procedures, please let us know. Mail your letter, DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms), or DA Form 2028-2 located in back of this manual direct to: Commander, US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, ATTN: DRSEL-ME-MQ, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703.

In either case, a reply will be furnished direct to you.

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This manual is an authentication of the manufacturer's commercial literature which, through usage, has been found to cover the data required to operate and maintain this equipment. Since the manual was not prepared in accordance with military specifications, the format has not been structured to consider levels of maintenance.

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

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## SECTION 0 <br> INTRODUCTION

## 0-1. Scope

This manual contains instructions for the operation and organizational, direct support, and general support maintenance of Oscilloscope, Tektronix Model R7704. Throughout this manual, Oscilloscope, Tektronix Model R7704 is referred to as the R7704.

## 0 -2. Indexes of Publications

a. DA Pam 310-4. Refer to the latest issue of DA Pam 310-4 to determine whether there are new editions, changes, or additional publications pertaining to the equipment.
b. DA Pam 310-7. Refer to DA Pam 310-7 to determine whether there are modification work orders (MWO's) pertaining to the equipment.

## 0-3. Maintenance Forms, Records, and Reports

a. Reports of Maintenance and Unsatisfactory Equipment. Department of the Army forms and procedures used for equipment maintenance will be those prescribed by TM 38-750, The Army Maintenance Management System.
b. Report of Packaging and Handling Deficiencies. Fill out and forward DD Form 6 (Packaging Improvement Report) as prescribed in AR 735-11/NAVINST 4440.127E/AFR 400-54/MCO 4430.3E and DSAR 4140.55 .
c. Discrepancy in Shipment Report (DISREP) (SF 361). Fill out and forward Discrepancy in Shipment Report (DISREP) (SF 361) as prescribed in AR 5538/NAVSUPINST 4610.33B/AFR 75-18/MCO P4610.19C and DLAR 4500.15.

## 0-4. Reporting Equipment Improvement Recommendations (EIR)

If your R7704 needs improvement, let us know. Send us an EIR. You, the user, are the only one who can tell us what you don't like about your equipment. Let us know why you don't like the design. Tell us why a procedure is hard to perform. Put it on an SF 368 (Quality Deficiency Report). Mail it to Commander, US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, ATT'N: DRSEL-ME-MQ, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703. We'll send you a reply.

## $0-5$. Administrative Storage

To prepare the R7704 for administrative storage, perform the procedures described in Section 4, Maintenance, and Section 5 Performance Check/Calibration. Upon removal from administrative storage, perform the procedures described in Section 5 Performance Check/Calibration, to determine that the equipment is fully operational.

## 0-6. Destruction of Army Electronics Materiel

Destruction of Army electronics materiel to prevent enemy use shall be in accordance with TM 750-244-2.


Fig. 1-1. The R7704 Oscilloscope

## SECTION 1 R7704 SPECIFICATION

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

## Introduction

The Tektronix R7704 Oscilloscope is a solidstate, high performance instrument designed for mounting in a 19 -inch rack (complete rackmounting information is given in Section 6) This instrument accepts Tektronix 7 -series plug-in units to form a complete measurement system. The flexibility of this plug-in feature and the variety of plug-in units available allow the system to be used for many measurement applications.

The R7704 has four plug-in compartments. The left pair of plug-ins is connected to the vertical deflection system. The right pair is connected to the horizontal deflection system. Electronic switching between the plug-in units connected to each deflection system allows a dual-trace vertical display and/or a dual-sweep horizontal display. This instrument features regulated DC power supplies to assure that performance is not affected by variations in line voltage and frequency, or by changes in load due to the varying power requirements of the plug-in units. Maximum power consumption of this instrument is about 225 watts ( 60 hertz, 115 -volt line).

The R7704 features a CRT with small spot size and high writing speed. Graticule area is $8 \times 10$ centimeters. In addition, the instrument contains a readout system to provide CRT display of alpha-numeric information from the plug-in units; data such as deflection factor, sweep rate, etc. can be encoded.

This instrument will meet the electrical characteristics listed in Table 1-1 following complete calibration as given in Section 5. The performance check procedure included in Section 5 provides a convenient method of checking instrument performance without making internal checks or adjustments. The following electrical characteristics apply over a calibration interval of 1000 hours and an ambient temperature range of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, except as otherwise indicated. Warmup time for given accuracy is 20 minutes.

NOTE
Many of the measurement capabilities of this instrument are determined by the choice of plug-in units. The following characteristics apply to the R7704 Oscilloscope only. See the system specification later in this section for characteristics of the complete system.

TABLE 1-1.
ELECTRICAL

| Characteristic | Performance |
| :--- | :--- |
| VERTICAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM |  |
| Deflection Factor | Compatible with all 7-series plug- <br> in units. |
| Deflection Accuracy | Less than 1\% difference <br> between vertical compartments. |
| Low-Frequency <br> Linearity | 0.1 division or less compression <br> or expansion of a center <br> -screen two- division <br> signal when positioned any- <br> where vertically within the <br> graticule area. |
| Bandwidth | Varies with vertical plug-in <br> selected. <br> See System Specifications. |
| Risetime |  |


| Characteristic | Performance Requirement |
| :--- | :--- |
| Isolation Between <br> Vertical Compart- <br> ments | At least $100: 1$ from DC to 150 <br> megahertz. |
| Chopped Mode <br> Repetition rate | One megahertz $\pm 20 \%$. |
| Time segment <br> from each <br> compartment | 0.4 to 0.6 microsecond. |
| Delay Line | Permits viewing of leading edge <br> of triggering signal |
| Difference in Delay <br> Between Compart- <br> ments | 0.2 nanosecond or less. |

(A)

TABLE 1-1. (cont)

| Characteristic | Performance |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vertical Display <br> Modes (selected by <br> front-panel | LEFT: Left vertical unit only. <br> ALT: Dual-trace, alternate <br> between vertical units. |
| VERTICAL MODE <br> switch) | ADD: Added algebraically. <br> CHOP: Dual-trace, chopped be- <br> tween vertical units. <br> RIGHT: Right vertical unit only. |
| Trace Separation <br> Range for <br> Dual-Sweep | B trace can be positioned +4 to <br> (6 or -4 to -6 divisions from the |
| Modes |  |$\quad$| A trace. |
| :--- |

HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM

| Deflection Factor | Compatible with all 7-series plug- <br> in units. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Deflection Accuracy | Less than 1\% difference <br> between compartments. |
| Fastest Calibrated <br> Sweep Rate | Two nanoseconds/division. |
| Bandwidth at 10\% <br> Down <br> Without phase <br> correction | DC to at least three megahertz <br> (10-division reference). |
| DC to at least six megahertz <br> (five-division reference). |  |
| With phase <br> correction | DC to at least three megahertz <br> (10-division reference). |
| Phase Shift Between <br> Vertical and Hori- <br> zontal Deflection <br> Systems <br> Without phase <br> correction | $2^{\circ}$ or less from DC to at least 35 <br> kilohertz. |
| With phase <br> correction | Adjustable to less than $2^{\circ}$ from <br> DC to two megahertz. |

TABLE 1-1. (cont)

| Characteristic | Performance Requirement |
| :--- | :--- |
| Chopped Mode <br> Repetition rate | 200 kilohertz $\pm 20 \%$. |
| Time segment. <br> from each com- <br> partment | 2.0 to 3.0 microseconds |
| Horizontal Display <br> Modes (selected by | A: A horizontal unit only. <br> ALT: Dual-sweep, alternate be- <br> front-panel HORI- <br> tween horizontal units. |
| ZONTAL MODE <br> switch) | ADD: Added alphabetically <br> CHOP: Dual-sweep, chopped <br> between horizontal units |
| B: B horizontal unit only. |  |

CALIBRATOR

| Wave Shape | Square wave. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Polarity | Positive going with baseline at zero volts. |  |
| Output Voltage Open circuit | $40 \mathrm{mV}, 0.4 \mathrm{~V}, 4 \mathrm{~V}$ at front-panel pin jacks. |  |
|  | 4 mV and 40 V available at internal circuit board connections. |  |
| Into 50 ohms | $20 \mathrm{mV}, 0.2 \mathrm{~V}, 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ at front-panel pin jacks. |  |
| Output Current | 40 milliamperes with current-loop accessory <br> (012-0259-00) connected between 4 V pin jack and ground. |  |
| Repetition Rate | One kilohertz. |  |
| Accuracy | $\begin{array}{r} +15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ +35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Voltage and | Within 1\%. | Within 2\%. |
| Repetition rate | Within 0.25\%. | Within 0.5\%. |
| Risetime and Falltime | 0.25 microsecond or less. |  |
| Duty Cycle | 50\% $\pm 0.1 \%$. |  |

## EXTERNAL Z-AXIS INPUTS

| High Sensitivity Input <br> Sensitivity | Two volts peak to peak provides <br> trace modulation over full intensity <br> range. |
| :---: | :--- |

[^0]TABLE 1-1. (cont)

| Characteristic | Performance Requirement |
| :---: | :---: |
| Useful input voltages versus repetition frequency | Two volts peak to peak, DC to two megahertz; reducing to 0.4 volt peak to peak at 20 meqahertz. |
| Polarity of operation | Positive-going signal decreases trace intensity; negative- going signal increases trace intensity. |
| Minimum pulse width that provides intensity modulation | 30 nanoseconds at two volts. |
| Input resistance at DC | 500 ohms $\pm 10 \%$. |
| Maximum input voltage | 15 volts (DC + peak AC). |
| High Speed Input Sensitivity | 60 volts peak to peak provides trace modulation over full intensity range. |
| Useful input voltage versus repetition frequency | 60 volts peak to peak, DC to 100 megahertz. |
| Polarity of operation | Positive-going signal decreases trace intensity; negative-going signal increases trace intensity. |
| Minimum pulse width that provides intensity modulation | 3.5 nanoseconds at 60 volts. |
| Input resistance at DC | 18 kilohms $\pm 20 \%$. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maximum input } \\ & \text { voltage } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 60 volts (DC + peak AC); 60 volts peak to peak AC. |
| SIGNAL OUTPUTS |  |
| +Sawtooth Source (selected by SWEEP switch) | A HORIZ time-base unit or B HORIZ time-base unit. |
| Polarity | Positive-going with baseline at zero volts $\pm 1$ volt (into one megohm). |

TABLE 1-1. (cont)

| Characteristic | Performance Requirement |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output voltage Rate of rise Into 50 ohms | 50 millivolts/unit of time $\pm 15 \% .{ }^{1}$ |
| Into one megohm | One volt/unit of time $\pm 10 \%$. ${ }^{\text {' }}$ |
| Peak voltage Into 50 ohms | Greater than 500 millivolts. |
| Into one megohm | Greater than 10 volts. |
| Output resistance | 950 ohms $\pm 2 \%$. |
| +Gate Source (selected by GATE switch) | A HORIZ time-base unit. B HORIZ time-base unit. <br> Delaying time-base unit (in A HORIZ compartment). |
| Output voltage Into 50 ohms | 0.5 volt $\pm 10 \%$. |
| Into one megohm | 10 volts $\pm 10 \%$. |
| Risetime into 50 ohms | 20 nanoseconds or less. |
| Output resistance | 950 ohms $\pm 2 \%$. |
| Vertical Signal Output Bandwidth | Varies with vertical plug-in selected. See System Specification. |
| Risetime |  |
| Source | Determined by B TRIGGER' SOURCE switch. |
| Output voltage Into 50 ohms | 25 millivolts/division of vertical deflection $\pm 25 \%$. |
| Into one megohm | 0.5 volt/division of vertical deflection $\pm 25 \%$. |
| Output resistance | 950 ohms $\pm 2 \%$. |

TABLE 1-1. (cont)

| Characteristic |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| CHARACTER GENERATOR |  |

TABLE 1-1. (cont)

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tektronix C-27 | At least 2200 centimeters/micro- |
| Camera with f1.3 | second with Polaroid Type 410 |
| lens and 1:0.5 | film(10,000 ASA) and P31 CRT |
| object-to-image | phosphor. |
| ratio | At least 5500 centimeters/micro- <br> second with Polaroid Type 410 <br> film (10,000 ASA) and P11 CRT <br> phosphor. |

TABLE 1-2.
ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS
Characteristic $\quad$ Performance

NOTE
This instrument will meet the electrical characteristics given in Table 1-1 over the following environmental limits. Complete details on environmental test procedures, including failure criteria, etc., can be obtained from Tektronix, Inc. Contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative

| Temperature Range <br> Operating | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Non-operating | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| Altitude <br> Operating | 15,000 feet. |
| $\quad$ Non-operating | Test limit 50,000 feet. |
| Electro-magnetic <br> Interference (EMI) <br> as tested in MIL-I- <br> 6181 D (when equip- <br> ped with Option 3 <br> only) <br> Radiated inter- <br> ference <br> Conducted <br> interference <br> Interference radiated from the <br> instrument under test within the <br> given limits from 150 kilohertz to <br> 1000 <br> Interferencere conducted out of the <br> instrument under test through the <br> power cord within the given limits <br> from 150 kilohertz to 25 mega- <br> hertz. <br> Transportation(pack <br> aged instrument, <br> without plug-ins)Qualifies under National Safe <br> Transit Committee test procedure <br> 1A, Category II. |  |

TABLE 1-3.
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic | Performance |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ventilation | Safe operating temperature is <br> maintained by forced-air <br> cooling. <br> Automatic resetting thermal <br> cutout <br> protects instrument from over- <br> heating. |
| Warm-up Time | 20 minutes for rated accuracy. |
| Finish | Anodized front panel and <br> cabinet. |
| Overall Dimensions <br> (measured at maxi- <br> mum points) <br> Height |  |
| Width | 7.0 inches (17.7 centimeters). |
| Length | 19.0 inches (48.3 centimeters). <br> behind front panel. |
|  | 24.2 inches (61.7 centimeters) <br> over-all. |
| Net Weight (instru- <br> ment only) | 44 pounds (19.7 kilograms). |

## STANDARD ACCESSORIES

Standard accessories supplied with the R7704 are given in the Mechanical Parts List illustrations. For optional accessories available for use with this instrument, see the Tektronix, Inc. catalog.

## INSTRUMENT OPTIONS

## General

The following options are available for the R7704 and can be installed as part of the instrument when ordered, or they can be installed at a later time. Complete information on all options for this instrument is given in this manual. For further information on instrument options, see your Tektronix, Inc. catalog, or contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative.

## Option 1

This option deletes the Readout System. Operation of the instrument is unchanged except that there is no alphanumeric display on the CRT and the READOUT control is non-functional. The Readout System can be added at any time by ordering the readout conversion kit.

## Option 2

The X-Y Delay Compensation Network can be added to the instrument to equalize the signal delay between the vertical and horizontal deflection systems. When this network is installed and activated, the phase shift between the vertical and horizontal channels is adjustable to less than 20 from DC to two megahertz.

## Option 3

With option 3 installed, the instrument will meet the EMI interference specifications given in Table 1-2.
(A)

## SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Your Tektronix 7700-series oscilloscope system provides exceptional flexibility in operation with a wide choice of general and special purpose plug-in units. The type number of a particular plug-in unit identifies its usage as follows: The first digit (7) denotes the oscilloscope system for which the plug-in unit is designed 17000 -series).

The second letter describes the purpose of the plug-in unit:

A - Amplifier unit.
B - "Real time" time-base unit.
D - Digital unit.
J - Spectrum analyzer, single width.
K - Spectrum analyzer, single width.

L - Spectrum analyzer, double width.
M - Miscellaneous.
S - Sampling unit.
T - Sampling time-base unit.
The third and fourth digits of the plug-in type number are sequence numbers and do not carry any special connotation.

An "N" suffix letter added to the normal four digit type number identifies a unit not equipped with the circuitry necessary to encode data for the 7000 -series readout system.

## 7700-SERIES OSCILLOSCOPE SYSTEM VERTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

This table lists the vertical specifications which are system dependent. For more complete specifications on plugin units for the 7000-Series Oscilloscope System, refer to the Tektronix Catalog.

*Deflection Factor accuracy is checked as follows:
EXT CAL $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$-Plug-in gain set at a temperature within $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of operating temperature, using an external calibrator whose accuracy is within $0.25 \%$.

INT CAL $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$-Plug-in gain set while operating within a temperature range of $+15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, using the oscilloscope calibrator.

INT CAL $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$-Plug-in gain set using the oscilloscope calibrator (within $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of the operating temperature in a temperature range between $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## SECTION 2 <br> OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS <br> Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of this manual.

## General

To effectively use the R7704, the operation and capabilities of the instrument must be known. This section describes the operation of the front-, side-, and rear-panel controls and connectors and gives first time and general operating information.

## PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

## Operating Voltage

## WARNING

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

The R7704 can be operated from either a 115volt or a 230 -volt nominal line voltage source. The Line Selector assembly on the rear panel converts this instrument from one operating voltage to the other. This assembly also includes fuses to provide protection for the line-input portion of this instrument. Use the following procedure to obtain correct instrument operation from the line voltage available.

1. Disconnect the instrument from the power source.
2. Loosen the two captive screws which hold the cover onto the selector assembly; then pull to remove the cover.
3. To convert from 115 -volts to 230 -volts nominal line voltage, or vice versa, pull out the Selector switch bar (see Fig. 2-1) 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 adapter.

Power Cord Conductor Identification

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

4. Re-install the cover and tighten the captive screws.
5. Before applying power to the instrument, check that the indicator tab on the switch bar is protruding through the correct hole for the desired nominal line voltage.

CAUTION
This instrument may be damaged if operated with the Line Selector assembly set to incorrect positions for the line voltage applied.


Fig. 2-1. Line Selector assembly on rear panel (shown with cover removed).

TABLE 2-1. Regulating Ranges

| Line Selector <br> Switch Position | Regulating <br> Range |
| :---: | :---: |
| 115 V | 90 to 136 volts |
| 230 V | 180 to 272 volts |

The R7704 is designed to be used with a threewire AC power system. If a three- to two-wire adapter is used to connect this instrument to a two-wire AC power system, be sure to connect the ground lead of the adapter to earth (ground). Failure to complete the ground system may allow the chassis of this instrument to be elevated above ground potential and pose a shock hazard.

## Operating Temperature

The R7704 can be operated where the ambient air temperature is between $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This instrument can be stored in ambient temperatures between $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. After storage at temperatures beyond the operating limits, allow the chassis temperature to come within the operating limits before power is applied.

The R7704 is cooled by air drawn in through the air filter on the rear panel and blown out through the holes on the right side. Adequate clearance must be provided at these locations (see Dimensional Drawing in Section 7). Allow at least one and one-half inches clearance behind the air filter and at least one inch on the right side.

A thermal cutout in this instrument provides thermal protection and disconnects 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. Operation of this instrument for extended periods without the covers may cause it to overheat and the thermal cutout to open. Also, check the air filter occasionally; a dirty filter will prevent adequate air flow into the instrument.

## Rackmounting

Complete instructions for rackmounting the R7704 are given in Section 6.

## DISPLAY DEFINITIONS

## General

The following definitions describe the types of displays which can be obtained with an R7704 Oscilloscope system with real-time amplifiers, time-base units, or combinations of these. Use of special purpose plug-in units may result in different types of displays,
which are defined in the instruction manuals for these special units. The following terminology will be used throughout this manual (see Simplified Operating Instructions in this section for set-up information to obtain each of these displays).

## Single Trace

A display of a single plot produced by one vertical signal and one sweep.

## Dual Trace

A display of two plots produced by two vertical signals and one sweep.

## Dual Sweep

A display of two plots produced by one vertical signal and two sweeps. Both sweeps operate independently.

## Dual Trace-Dual Sweep

A display of four plots produced by combining two vertical signals and two sweeps. Each vertical signal is displayed against each sweep. Both sweeps operate independently.

## Independent Pairs

A display of two plots produced by two vertical signals, each displayed against its own sweep (LEFT versus B ; RIGHT versus A ). Both sweeps operate independently. This simulates a dual-beam display for most repetitive combinations.

## Delayed Sweep-Single Trace

A display of a single plot produced by one vertical signal and a delayed sweep. Two sweeps are used to produce this display; the sweeps are operating with a delaying/delayed relationship where one sweep (identified as the delaying sweep) delays the start of the second sweep (identified as the delayed sweep). This display can be expanded to present two plots, produced by one vertical signal displayed against both the delaying and the delayed sweep.

## Delayed Sweep-Dual Trace

A display of two plots produced by combining two vertical signals and a delayed sweep. Two sweeps are used to produce this display; the sweeps are operating with a delaying/delayed relationship. Each vertical signal is displayed against the delayed sweep. This display can be expanded to present four plots, produced by displaying
both vertical signals against both the delaying and the delayed sweep.

## X-Y

A plot of two variables, neither of which represents time.

## PLUG-IN UNITS

## General

The R7704 is designed to accept up to four Tektronix 7 -series plug-in units. This plug-in feature allows a variety of display combinations and also allows selection of bandwidth, sensitivity, display mode, etc. to meet the measurement requirements. In addition, it allows the oscilloscope system to be expanded to meet future measurement requirements. The overall capabilities of the resultant system is in large part determined by the characteristics of the plugin unit selected. A list of the currently available plug-in units for this instrument along with their major specifications, is given in Section 1. For more complete information, see the current Tektronix, Inc. catalog.

## Plug-In Installation

To install a plug-in unit into one of the plug-in compartments, align the slots in the top and bottom of the plug-in with the associated guide rails in the plug-in compartment. Push the plug-in unit firmly into the plug-in compartment until it locks into place. To remove a plugin, pull the release latch on the plug-in unit to disengage it and pull the unit out of the plug-in compartment. Plugin units can be removed or installed without turning off the instrument power.

It is not necessary that all of the plug-in compartments be filled to operate the instrument; the only plug-ins needed are those required for the measurement to be made. However, at environmental extremes, excess interference may be radiated into this instrument through the open plug-in compartments. Blank plug-in panels are available from Tektronix, Inc. to cover the unused compartments; order Tektronix Part No. 016-0155-00.

When the R7704 is calibrated in accordance with the calibration procedure given in this instruction manual, the vertical and horizontal gain are normalized. This allows calibrated plug-in units to be changed from one plug-in compartment to another without recalibration. However, the basic calibration of the individual plug-in units should be checked when they are installed in this system to verify their measurement accuracy. See the operating instructions section of the plug-in unit instruction manual for verification procedure.

The plug-in versatility of the R7704 allows a variety of display modes with many different plug-ins. Specific information for obtaining these displays is given under Display Combinations later in this section. However, the following information is provided here to aid in plug-in installation.

To produce a single-trace display, install a single-channel vertical unit (or dual-channel unit set for single-channel operation) in either of the vertical compartments. For dual-trace displays, either install a dual-channel vertical unit in one of the vertical compartments or install a single channel vertical unit in each vertical compartment. A combination of a singlechannel and dual-channel vertical unit allows a threetrace display; likewise, a combination of two dualchannel vertical units allows a four-trace display.

For single time-base displays, the time-base unit can be placed in either horizontal compartment. However, for dual time-base displays, other considerations must be taken into account. In the ALT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch and ALT or CHOP position of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch, the plug-ins in the LEFT VERT and B HORIZ compartments are displayed together and the RIGHT VERT and A HORIZ plug-ins are displayed together (independent pairs operation). Therefore, the vertical and horizontal units must be correctly mated if a special display is desired. If delayed sweep operation is desired, a delaying time-base unit must be installed in the A HORIZ (DELAYING TIME BASE) compartment. Any compatible 7B-series unit can be used as a delayed timebase in the B HOR IZ compartment.
$\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ displays can be obtained in two ways with the R7704 system. If a 7B-series time-base unit is available which has an amplifier feature, the $X$ signal can either be routed through one of the vertical units via the internal trigger pickoff circuitry to the horizontal system, or connected to the external horizontal input connector of the time-base unit. Then, the vertical signal $(\mathrm{Y})$ is connected to the remaining vertical unit. Also, a 7Aseries amplifier unit can be installed in one of the horizontal compartments for $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ operation.

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

## CONTROLS AND CONNECTORS

## General

The major controls and connectors for operation of the R7704 are located on the front panel of the instrument. Some auxiliary functions are provided on the side, top, and rear panels. Fig. 2-2 \$hows the front and rear panels of


Fig. 2-2. External controls and connectors

R7704. To make full use of the capabilities of this instrument, the operator should be familiar with the function and use of each of these controls and connectors. A brief description of each control and connector is given here. More detailed operating information is given under General Operating Information

## Display Controls

A INTENSITY

BEAM FINDER

TRACE ROTATION Screwdriver adjustment to align trace with horizontal graticule lines.

B INTENSITY Controls brightness of the trace produced by the plug-in unit in the B HORIZ compartment. Light behind the 'B' of B INTENSITY indicates when this control is operative. Control is inoperative (light off) when the B plug-in is not selected for display by the HORIZONTAL MODE switch or when the B HORIZ compartment is vacant.

FOCUS Screwdriver adjustment to provide optimum display definition.

READOUT Controls brightness of the readout portion of the CRT. In the display fully counter-clockwise position, the Readout System is inoperative.
GRAT ILLUM Controls graticule illumination.
Controls brightness of the trace produced by the plug-in unit in the A HORIZ (DELAYING TIME BASE) compartment. Light behind the 'A' of A INTENSITY indicates when this control is operative. Control is inoperative (light off) when the A plug-in is not selected for display by the HORIZONTAL MODE switch or when the A HORIZ compartment is vacant.

Compresses display within graticule area independent of display position or applied signals. Momentary actuation provided when button is pressed; display remains compressed when knob is pulled outward to lock it in the "find" position.

## (A)

ASTIG (side panel)

CONTROL ILLUM
(side panel)
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Screwdriver adjustment used in conjunction with the FOCUS control to obtain a well-defined display. Does not require readjustment in normal use.

Controls illumination level of pushbutton switches on the R7704 and the associated plug-in units.

OFF: All pushbutton lights off. A and B INTENSITY lights remain at low intensity to provide a power-on indication.
LOW: All pushbuttons illuminated at low intensity.
HIGH: Pushbuttons illuminated at maximum intensity.

## Power

POWER

## Mode Selectors

VERTICAL MODE Selects vertical mode of operation.
LEFT: Signal from plug-in unit in LEFT VERT compartment is displayed.
CHOP: Signals from plug-in units in both LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT compartments are displayed. Display switched between vertical plug-ins at a one megahertz repetition rate.
ADD: Signals from plug-in units in both LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT compartments are algebraically added and the algebraic sum displayed on the CRT.
ALT: Signals from plug-in units in both LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT compartments are displayed. Display switched between vertical plug-ins after each sweep except for delayed sweep operation. Then, the display is switched between vertical
plug-ins after every second sweep. When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to ALT or CHOP, independent-pairs operation is provided.
RIGHT: Signal from plug-in unit in RIGHT VERT compartment is displayed.

A TRIGGER SOURCE

HORIZONTAL MODE

B TRIGGER SOURCE

Selects source of internal trigger signal for the time-base in the A HORIZ compartment.
VERT MODE: Trigger signal automatically follows the vertical display except in CHOP (vertical); then the trigger signal is the same as for ADD.
LEFT VERT: Trigger signal is obtained from plug-in unit in LEFT VERT compartment.
RIGHT VERT: Trigger signal is obtained from plug-in unit in RIGHT VERT compartment.

Selects horizontal mode of operation.

A: Signal from plug-in unit in the A HORIZ compartment is displayed.
ALT: Signals from plug-in units in both A HORIZ and B HORIZ compartments are displayed. Display switched between horizontal plug-ins at end of each sweep.
CHOP: Signals from plug-in units in both A HORIZ and B HORIZ compartments are displayed. Display switched between horizontal plug-ins at a 0.2-megahertz repetition rate.
B: Signal from plug-in unit in the B HORIZ compartment is displayed.

Selects source of internal trigger signal for the time-base in the B HORIZ compartment.

VERT MODE: Trigger signal automatically follows the vertical display except in CHOP (vertical); then trigger signal is the same as for ADD.

LEFT VERT: Trigger signal is obtained from plug-in unit in LEFT VERT compartment.
RIGHT VERT: Trigger signal is obtained from plug-in unit in the RIGHT VERT compartment.

VERT TRACE
SEPARATION (B)
Vertically positions the trace pro-
duced by the plug-in unit in the $B$ HORIZ compartment up to four divisions with respect to the trace produced by the plug-in unit in the A HORIZ compartment (dualsweep modes only).

## Output Connectors

CALIBRATOR (4 V, $0.4 \mathrm{~V}, 40 \mathrm{mV}$, GND) PROBE POWER

+ SAWTOOTH (rear panel)
+GATE (rear panel)

SIG OUT (rear panel)

Calibrator output connectors.
Power source for active probe systems. Two output connectors provided; one on front panel and one on rear panel.
Provides positive-going sample of sawtooth signal. SAWTOOTH
switch allows selection of sawtooth from time-base unit in the A HORIZ compartment or the B HORIZ compartment.
Provides positive-going gate signal coincident with the respective sweep. GATE switch allows selection of one of three gate signals; the A gate from time-base unit in A HORIZ compartment, the $B$ gate from time-base unit in $B$ HORIZ compartment, or the delayed gate from delaying timebase unit in the A HORIZ compartment.

Provides output signal from the vertical plug-in units. Source of the output signal at the SIG OUT connector is selected by the $B$ TRIGGER SOURCE switch (see B TRIGGER SOURCE for description of sources available).

## Input Connectors

| Z-AXIS INPUTS | Input connectors for intensity <br> (rear panel) |
| :--- | :--- |
| modulation of the CRT display. |  |

HIGH SPEED: Input connector for high-amplitude, high-frequency Z-axis signals; usable from DC to 100 megahertz.

HIGH SENSITIVITY: Input connector for low-amplitude Zaxis signals; usable for signals with repetition rates between DC and 10 megahertz; input voltage derating necessary between 2 and 10 megahertz.

J1075 REMOTE Nine-pin connector which CONTROL (rear panel) provides remote single-sweep reset and ready indication for the time-base units in the $A$ HORIZ and B HORIZ compartments (with compatible timebase units only) and remote read-out mode and single-shot readout operation.

## Miscellaneous

SAWTOOTH (top panel)

GATE (top panel)

Selects source of signal for + SAW-TOOTH connector.

A: Sawtooth output signal derived from time-base unit in A HORIZ compartment.

B: Sawtooth output signal derived from time-base unit in B HORIZ compartment.

Selects source of signal for + GATE connector.

A: Gate output signal derived from time-base unit in $A$ HORIZ compartment.

B: Gate output signal derived from time-base unit in B HORIZ compartment.

DLY'D: Gate output signal derived from delaying timebase unit in A HORIZ compartment.

## READOUT MODE

Ground (not labeled)

Determines operating mode of the Readout System.

FREE RUN-REMOTE: Readout System free runs to present characters as encoded by plugin units. Free-running condition can be interrupted for remote single-shot operation through J1075.

GATE TRIG'D: Readout System is locked out so no characters are displayed during the sweep time. At the end of the sweep gate selected by the GATE switch, a single frame of all applicable readout characters is presented.

Binding post to establish common ground between the R7704 and any associated equipment. One ground post provided on the front panel and one on the rear panel.

## FIRST-TIME OPERATION

## General

The following steps demonstrate the use of the controls and connectors of the R7704. It is recommended that this procedure be followed completely for familiarization with this instrument.

Set-up Information

1. Set the controls as follows:

Front panel

| A INTENSITY | Counterclockwise |
| :--- | :--- |
| B INTENSITY | Counterclockwise |
| BEAM FINDER | Released |
| READOUT | OFF |
| GRAT ILLUM | Counterclockwise |
| POWER | Off |
| VERTICAL MODE | LEFT |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| HORIZONTAL MODE | A |
| VERT TRACE | Midrange |
| SEPARATION (B) |  |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |

Side panel
CONTROL ILLUM OFF

## (A)

2. Connect the R7704 to a power source that meets the voltage and frequency requirements of this instrument. If the available line voltage is outside the limits of the Line Selector switch (on rear panel), see Operating Voltage in this section.
3. Insert Tektronix 7A-series amplifier units into both the LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT compartments. Insert Tektronix 7B-series time-base units into both the A HORIZ and B HORIZ compartments.
4. Set the POWER switch to ON. Allow several minutes warmup so the instrument reaches a normal operating temperature before proceeding.
5. Set both vertical units for a vertical deflection factor of two volts/division and center the vertical position controls.
6. Set both time-base units for a sweep rate of 0.5 milliseconds/division in the auto, internal trigger mode.
7. Advance the A INTENSITY control until the trace is at the desired viewing level (near midrange).
8. Connect the 4 V calibrator pin-jack to the input of the left vertical unit with a BNC to pin-jack cable (supplied accessory).
9. Check for a sharp, well-defined display over the entire trace length (if focused display cannot be obtained, see Display Focus in this section).
10. Disconnect the input signal and position the trace with the left vertical unit position control so it coincides with the center horizontal line of the graticule.
11. If the trace is not parallel with the center horizontal line, see Trace Alignment Adjustment in this section.
12. Rotate the GRAT ILLUM control throughout its range and notice that the graticule lines are illuminated as the control is turned clockwise (most obvious with tinted filter installed). Set control so graticule lines are illuminated as desired.

## Calibration Check

13. Connect the 4 V calibrator pin-jack to the input connector of either vertical unit with the BNC to pin-jack 2-8 cable (supplied accessory) and a BNC T connector. Connect the output of the BNC T connector to the input
of the other vertical unit with the 42 -inch BNC cable (supplied accessory).
14. The display should be two divisions in amplitude with five complete cycles shown horizontally. An incorrect display indicates that the plug-ins need to be recalibrated. See the instruction manual of the applicable plug-in unit for complete information.

## Vertical and Horizontal Mode

15. Notice that the position controls of only the left vertical unit and the A time-base unit have any effect on the displayed trace. Position the start of the trace to the left line of the graticule with the A time-base unit position control and move the trace to the upper half of the graticule with the left vertical unit position control.
16. Press the RIGHT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch. Also press the $B$ button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch. Advance the B INTENSITY control until the trace is at the desired viewing level (about midrange).
17. Notice that the position controls of only the right vertical unit and the B time-base unit have any effect on the displayed trace. Position the start of the trace to the left graticule line with the B time-base position control and move the display to the bottom half of the graticule with the right vertical unit position control.
18. Press the ALT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch. Notice that two traces are displayed on the CRT. The top trace is produced by the left vertical unit and the bottom trace is produced by the right vertical unit; the sweep for both traces is produced by the B time-base unit. Reduce the sweep rate of the B time-base unit to 50 milliseconds/division. Notice that the display alternates between the left and right vertical plug-ins after each sweep. Turn the B time-base sweep rate switch throughout its range. Notice that the display alternates between vertical units at all sweep rates.
19. Press the CHOP button of the VERTICAL MODE switch. Turn the B time-base unit sweep rate switch throughout its range. Notice that a dual-trace display is presented at all sweep rates, but unlike ALT, both vertical units are displayed on each sweep on a timesharing basis. Return the B time-base unit sweep rate switch to 0.5 millisecond/division.
20. Press the ADD button of the VERTICAL MODE switch. The display should be four divisions in amplitude.

Notice that the position control of either vertical unit moves the display. Return the VERTICAL MODE switch to the LEFT position.
21. Press the ALT button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch. Two traces should be presented on the CRT. If the display overlaps, adjust the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control to position one trace to the bottom of the graticule area. Turn the sweep rate switches of both timebase units throughout their range. Notice that each timebase unit controls one of the traces independent of the other time-base unit. Also notice that when one of the time-base units is set to a slow sweep rate (below about 50 milliseconds/division) sweep alternation is evident. Only one of the traces is presented on the CRT at a time. Return the sweep rates of both time-base units to 0.5 millisecond/division. Adjust the A INTENSITY control. Notice that it changes the intensity of the trace produced by the A Timebase unit only. Likewise, the B INTENSITY control changes the intensity of the trace produced by the B timebase unit only. Return both intensity controls to the desired level.
22. Press the CHOP button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch. Notice that two traces are shown on the CRT in a manner similar to the ALT display. Turn the sweep rate switches of both time-base units throughout their range. Notice that two traces are displayed on the CRT at all sweep rates. Also notice that even when both time-base units are set to a slow sweep rate ( 50 milliseconds/division or slower), both traces are visible on the CRT at the same time. Return the sweep rate switches of both time-base units to 0.5 millisecond/division.
23. Connect the BNC to pin-jack cable to the 0.4 V calibrator output. Press the CHOP button of the VERTICAL MODE switch. Four traces should be displayed on the CRT. If not, adjust the position controls of the vertical units and the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control to position the four traces onto the viewing area. Adjust the position controls of the plug-in units to identify which traces are produced from each of the plugin units (if vertical units have the identify feature, it can be used to identify the traces). Also, set one of the timebase units to a sweep rate of one millisecond/division. Notice that the vertical deflection produced by the LEFT VERT unit is displayed at the sweep rate of both the A HORIZ and B HORIZ time-base units and that the vertical deflection produced by the RIGHT VERT plug-in unit is also displayed at the sweep rate of both the A HORIZ and B HORIZ time-base units.
24. Press the ALT button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch. Notice that the display is very similar to the display obtained in the previous step. The main difference in this display is that the sweeps are produced alternately by the time-base units (noticeable only at slow sweep rates).
25. Press the ALT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch. Notice that only two traces are displayed on the CRT. Also notice that one of the traces is produced by the left vertical unit at the sweep rate of the B time-base unit and the other trace is produced by the right vertical unit at the sweep rate of the A time-base unit. This feature is called independent-pairs operation, and is obtained only when the VERTICAL MODE switch is in the ALT position and the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is in either the ALT or the CHOP position.

## Triggering

26. Press the LEFT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch and the A button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch. Center the display on the CRT with the left vertical unit position control. Disconnect the input signal from the right vertical unit input connector. Sequentially press all of the VERTICAL MODE switch buttons. Notice that a stable display is obtained in all positions of the VERTICAL MODE switch (straight line in RIGHT position).
27. Press the LEFT VERT button of the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch. Again, sequentially press all of the VERTICAL MODE switch buttons. Notice that the display is again stable in all positions, as in the previous step.
28. Press the RIGHT VERT button of the $A$ TRIGGER SOURCE switch. Sequentially press all the VERTICAL MODE switch buttons and notice that a stable display cannot be obtained in any position. The reason for this is that there is no input signal connected to the right vertical unit. Return the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to VERT MODE.
29. The B TRIGGER SOURCE switch operates in a similar manner to the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch when the $B$ time-base unit is selected for display.

## Control Illumination

30. Notice that only the light associated with the A INTENSITY control is illuminated. Sequentially press all the HORIZONTAL MODE switch buttons and notice the A or B INTENSITY lights; these lights indicate which intensity control is active. The lights also provide an indication that the POWER switch is on. Set the CONTROL ILLUM switch (on left side panel) to the LOW position. Notice that the selected pushbuttons of the R7704 and the plug-in units are illuminated.
31. Change the CONTROL ILLUM switch to the HIGH position. Notice that the selected pushbuttons of the R7704 and the plug-in units are illuminated at maximum

## Readout

32. Note: This step applies only to instruments equipped with the Readout System. Turn the READOUT intensity control clockwise until an alpha-numeric display is visible within the top or bottom division of the CRT (reset the FOCUS adjustment if necessary for best definition of the readout). Change the deflection factor of the vertical unit that is selected for display. Notice that the readout portion of the display changes as the deflection factor is changed. Likewise, change the sweep rate of the time-base unit which is selected for display. Notice that the readout display for the time-base unit changes also as the sweep rate is changed.
33. Set the time-base unit for magnified operation. Notice that the readout display changes to indicate the correct magnified sweep rate. If a readout-coded 10X probe is available for use with the vertical unit, install it on the input connector of the vertical plug-in. Notice that the deflection factor indicated by the readout is increased by 10 times when the probe is added. Return the timebase unit to normal sweep operation and disconnect the probe.
34. Sequentially press all of the VERTICAL MODE switch buttons and the HORIZONTAL MODE switch buttons. Notice that the readout from a particular plug-in occupies a specific location on the display area. If either of the vertical plug-in units is a dual-trace unit, notice that the readout for channel 2 appears within the lower division of the CRT.

## Beam Finder

35. Set the deflection factor of the vertical plug-in which is displayed to 0.1 volt/division. Notice that a square wave display is not visible since the deflection exceeds the scan area of the CRT.
36. Press the BEAM FINDER switch. Notice that the display is returned to the viewing area in compressed form. Release the BEAM FINDER switch and notice that the display again disappears from the viewing area. Pull the beam finder outward so it locks in the "find" position. Notice that the display is again returned to the viewing area in compressed form, but that in this position it remains on the viewing area as long as the BEAM FINDER switch is locked in the outward position.
37. With the BEAM FINDER switch locked in the outward position, increase the vertical and horizontal deflection factor until the display is reduced to about two divisions vertically and horizontally (when the time-base unit is in the time-base mode, change only the deflection factor of the vertical unit). Adjust the position controls of the displayed vertical unit and the time-base unit to center 2-10 the compressed display about the center lines of the graticule. Press the BEAM FINDER switch in
and release. Notice that the display remains within the viewing area.

## Z-Axis Input

38. If an external signal is available (five volts peakto peak minimum), the function of the Z-AXIS INPUTS can be demonstrated. Remove the BNC cap from the HIGH SENSITIVITY connector (on rear panel). Connect the external signal to both the input connector of the displayed vertical unit and the HIGH SENSITIVITY connector. Set the sweep rate of the displayed time base to display about five cycles of the waveform. Adjust the amplitude of the signal generator until intensity modulation is visible on the display (change the vertical deflection factor as necessary to produce an on-screen display). The positive peaks of the waveform should be blanked out and the negative peaks intensified. Notice that the setting of the intensity controls determines the amount of intensity modulation that is visible.
39. Remove the BNC cap from the HIGH SPEED connector. Disconnect the external signal from the HIGH SENSITIVITY connector and reconnect it to the HIGH SPEED connector. Again increase the amplitude of the signal generator until trace modulation is apparent on the displayed waveform. Notice that a higher amplitude signal is necessary to produce trace modulation. Again, the positive peaks of the waveform should be blanked out and the negative peaks intensified. Also, notice that the setting of the intensity controls affects the amount of trace modulation. The major difference between these two methods of obtaining trace modulation is that the HIGH SENSITIVITY input is more sensitive, but that the HIGH SPEED input has a higher usable frequency range. Replace the BNC caps on both Z-AXIS INPUTS.
40. This completes the basic operating procedure for the R7704. Instrument operations not explained here, or operations which need further explanation are discussed under General Operating Information.

## TEST SET-UP CHART

## General

Fig. 2-3 shows the front, side, top, and rear panels of the R7704. This chart may be reproduced and used as a test setup record for special measurements, applications or procedures, or it may be used as a training aid for familiarization with this instrument.

## GENERAL OPERATING INFORMATION Simplified Operating Instructions

General. The following information is provided to aid in quickly obtaining the correct setting for the R7704 controls

## R7704 TEST SET-UP CHART


A. Front panel.

B. Rear panel.

C. Partial left side.

D. Partial top.

Fig. 2-3.
(A)
to present a display. The operator should be familiar with the complete function and operation of this instrument as described in this section before using this procedure. For detailed operating information for the plug-in units, see the instruction manuals for the applicable units.

Single-Trace Display. The following procedure will provide a display of a single-trace vertical unit against one time-base unit. For simplicity of explanation, the vertical unit is installed in the LEFT VERT compartment and the time-base unit is installed in the A HORIZ compartment. Other compartments can be used if the following procedure is changed accordingly.

1. Install 7A-series vertical units in both vertical plugin compartments.
2. Press the LEFT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch.
3. Install a 7B-series time-base unit in the A HORIZ compartment.
4. Press the A button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
5. Press the VERT MODE button of the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch.
6. Set the POWER switch to ON. Allow several minutes warmup.
7. Connect the signals to the input connectors of the vertical units.
8. Set the vertical units for AC input coupling and calibrated deflection factors.
9. Set the time-base unit for peak-to-peak auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of one millisecond/division.
10. Advance the A INTENSITY control until a display is visible (if display is not visible with A INTENSITY at about midrange, press BEAM FINDER switch and adjust the vertical deflection factor until the display is reduced in size vertically; then center compressed display with vertical and horizontal position controls; release BEAM FINDER).

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11. Set the vertical deflection factor and vertical position control for a display which remains within the graticule area vertical.
12. If necessary, set the time-base triggering controls for a stable display
13. Adjust the time-base position control so the display begins at the left line of the graticule. Set the timebase sweep rate to display the desired number of cycles.

Dual-Trace Display. The following procedure will provide a display of two single-trace vertical units against one-time-base unit.

1. Install 7A-series vertical units in both vertical plugin compartments.
2. Press the LEFT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch.
3. Install a 7B-series time-base unit in the A HORIZ compartment.
4. Press the A button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
5. Press the VERT MODE button of the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch.
6. Set the POWER switch to ON. Allow several minutes warmup.
7. Connect the signals to the input connectors of the vertical units.
8. Set the vertical units for $A C$ input coupling and calibrated deflection factors.
9. Set the time-base unit for peak-to-peak auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of one millisecond/division.
10. Advance the A INTENSITY control until a display is visible (if display is not visible with A INTENSITY at about midrange, press BEAM FINDER switch and adjust the vertical deflection factor until the display is reduced in size vertically;
then center compressed display with vertical and horizontal position controls; release BEAM FINDER).
11. Set the left vertical unit deflection factor for a display about four divisions in amplitude. Adjust the vertical position control to move this display to the top of the graticule area.
12. Press the RIGHT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch.
13. Set the right vertical unit deflection factor for a display which is about four divisions in amplitude (if display cannot be located, use BEAM FINDER switch). Position this display to the bottom of the graticule area with the RIGHT VERT position control.
14. Press the ALT or CHOP button of the VERTICAL MODE switch. A dual-trace display of the signal from the LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT plug-ins should be presented on the CRT (for more information on choice of dual-trace mode, see Dual-Trace Displays in this section).
15. If necessary, adjust the time-base triggering controls for a stable display.
16. Adjust the time-base position control so the display begins at the left graticule line. Set the time-base sweep rate for the desired horizontal display.

Dual-Sweep Display. The following procedure will provide a dual-sweep display of a single-trace vertical unit against two time-base units.

1. Install a 7A-series vertical unit in the LEFT VERT compartment.
2. Press the LEFT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch.
3. Install 7B-series time-base units in both the $A$ and $B$ HORIZ compartments.
4. Press the A button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
5. Press the VERT MODE buttons of the $A$ and $B$ TRIGGER SOURCE switches.
6. Set the POWER switch to ON. Allow several minutes warmup.
7. Connect the signal to the input connector of the vertical unit.
8. Set the vertical unit for AC input coupling and calibrated deflection factors.
9. Set both time-base units for peak-to-peak auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of one millisecond/ division.
10. Advance the A INTENSITY control until a display is visible (if display is not visible with A INTENSITY at midrange, press BEAM FINDER switch and adjust vertical deflection factor until display is reduced in size vertically; then center compressed display with vertical position control; release BEAM FINDER).
11. Set the vertical unit for a display about four divisions in amplitude and move the display to the top of the graticule area with the vertical position controls.
12. If necessary, set the A time-base unit for stable triggering.
13. Set the A time-base sweep rate for the desired display.
14. Press the B button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
15. Advance the B INTENSITY control until a display is visible (if display is not visible with B INTENSITY at midrange, press BEAM FINDER switch and adjust the vertical deflection factor until display is reduced in size vertically; then center compressed display with vertical position control; release BEAM FINDER).
16. If necessary, set the $B$ time-base unit for stable triggering.
17. Set the B time-base unit sweep rate for the desired display.
18. Press the ALT or CHOP button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch (see Dual-Sweep Displays in this section for further information on selecting sweep mode).
19. Adjust the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control to position the trace produced by the B time-base unit with respect to the trace produced by the A timebase unit.

Dual Trace-Dual Sweep Displays. The following procedure will provide a dual-trace, dual-sweep display of two single-trace vertical units against two time-base units (four traces displayed on CRT).

1. Install 7A-series vertical units in both vertical compartments.
2. Press the LEFT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch.
3. Install 7B-series time-base units in both horizontal compartments.
4. Press the $B$ button of the HORIZONTAL DISPLAY switch.
5. Press the VERT MODE buttons of the $A$ and $B$ TRIGGER SOURCE switches.
6. Set the POWER switch to ON. Allow several minutes warmup.
7. Connect the signals to the input connectors of the vertical units.
8. Set the vertical units for AC input coupling and calibrated deflection factors.
9. Set both time-base units for peak-to-peak auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of one millisecond/ division.
10. Advance the B INTENSITY control until a display is visible (if display is not visible with B INTENSITY at midrange, press BEAM FINDER switch and adjust the LEFT VERT deflection factor until display is reduced in size vertically; then center compressed display with LEFT VERT position controls; release BEAM FINDER).
11. Set the LEFT VERT deflection factor for a display which is about two divisions in amplitude and position the display to the top of the graticule area.
12. If necessary, adjust the $B$ time-base unit triggering controls for a stable display.
13. Position the start of the trace to the left graticule line with the $B$ time-base unit position control. Set the B time-base unit sweep rate for the desired display.
14. Press the RIGHT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch and the A button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
15. Advance the A INTENSITY control until a display is visible (if display is not visible with A INTENSITY at midrange, press BEAM FINDER switch and adjust the RIGHT VERT deflection factor until display is reduced in size vertically; then center compressed display with RIGHT VERT position control; release BEAM FINDER).
16. Set the RIGHT VERT deflection factor for a display about two divisions in amplitude and position the display just below the center horizontal line of the graticule.
17. If necessary, adjust the A time-base unit triggering controls for a stable display.
18. Position the start of the trace to the left graticule line with the A time-base unit position control. Set the A time-base sweep rate for the desired display.
19. Press the ALT or CHOP button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
20. If necessary, adjust the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control to separate the two traces.
21. Press the CHOP button of the VERTICAL MODE switch.
22. Adjust the vertical position controls and the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control as necessary to obtain the desired display.

Independent Pairs Display. The following procedure will provide a dual-trace, dual-sweep display where the LEFT VERT unit is displayed only at the sweep rate of the $B$ time-base unit and the RIGHT VERT unit is displayed only at the sweep rate of the A timebase unit.

1. Follow steps 1 through 19 of the previous procedure for Dual Trace-Dual Sweep Displays.
2. Press the ALT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch.
3. If necessary, adjust the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control to separate the two traces. The vertical deflection produced by the unit in the LEFT VERT compartment is displayed at the sweep rate of the time-base in the B HORIZ compartment, and the vertical deflection produced by the unit in the RIGHT VERT compartment is displayed at the sweep rate of the timebase in the A HORIZ compartment.

Delayed Sweep-Single Trace. The following procedure will provide a delayed-sweep display of a single-trace vertical unit.

1. Follow the complete procedure given under Single-Trace Displays.
2. Be sure the time-base unit installed in the $A$ HORIZ (DELAYING TIME BASE) compartment is a delaying time-base unit.
3. Install a 7B-series time-base unit in the B HORIZ compartment.
4. Follow the procedure given in the instruction manual for the delaying sweep time-base unit to obtain a delayed sweep display.
5. Press the B button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch and advance the B INTENSITY control until a display is visible. Only the delayed sweep is shown on this display.
6. Press the ALT or CHOP button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
7. If necessary, adjust the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control to separate the two traces. This display provides a simultaneous presentation of the delaying (A HORIZ) time-base unit and the delayed (B HORIZ) time base unit.

Delayed Sweep-Dual Trace. The following procedure will provide a delayed-sweep display of two single-trace vertical units (four traces displayed on screen).

1. Follow the complete procedure given under Dual-Trace Displays.
2. Be sure the time-base unit installed in the $A$ HORIZ (DELAYING TIME BASE) compartment is a delaying time-base unit.
3. Install a 7B-series time-base unit in the B HORIZ compartment.
4. Follow the procedure given in the instruction manual for the delaying sweep time-base unit to obtain a delayed sweep display.
5. Press the B button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch and advance the B INTENSITY control until a display is visible. Only the delayed sweep display of both vertical traces is shown on this display.
6. Press the ALT or CHOP button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
7. Adjust the vertical position controls and the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control as necessary to obtain the desired display.

## NOTE

When operated in the delayed-sweep mode, there is no special display relationship between the vertical and horizontal plug-in as for independent pairs operation regardless of the vertical mode selected.
$X-Y$ Display. The following procedure will provide an $X-Y$ display (one signal versus another rather than against time).

## NOTE

## Some 7B-series time-base units have provisions for amplifier operation in the $X$ - $Y$ mode; see $X-Y$ Operation in this section for details of operation in this manner.

1. Install 7 A-series amplifier units in both the LEFT VERT and the A HORIZ compartments.
2. Press the LEFT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch and the A button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
3. Set the POWER switch to ON. Allow several minutes warmup.
4. Connect the X -signal to the amplifier unit in the A HORIZ compartment.
5. Connect the Y -signal to the amplifier unit in the LEFT VERT compartment.
6. Set both amplifier units for AC input coupling and calibrated deflection factors.
7. Advance the A INTENSITY control until a display is visible (if display is not visible, press BEAM FINDER switch and adjust the deflection factors of both amplifier units until display is reduced in size both vertically and horizontally; then center compressed display with the position controls; release BEAM FINDER).
8. Set the deflection factor of both amplifier units for the desired display and center the display with the position controls. The amplifier unit in the A HORIZ compartment controls the horizontal deflection and the unit in the LEFT VERT compartment controls the vertical deflection.

## Intensity Controls

The R7704 has three separate intensity controls. The A INTENSITY control determines the brightness of the display produced by the plug-in unit in the A HORIZ compartment. Likewise, the B INTENSITY control determines the brightness of the display produced by the plug-in unit in the B HORIZ compartment. The READOUT intensity control determines the brightness of only the readout portion of the CRT display.

To protect the CRT phosphor, do not turn the intensity controls higher than necessary to provide a satisfactory display. The light filters reduce the observed light output from the CRT. When using these filters, avoid advancing the intensity controls too high. When the highest intensity display is desired, remove the filters and use only the clear faceplate protector (permanently installed behind bezel). Apparent trace intensity can also be improved in such cases by reducing the ambient light or using a viewing hood. Also, be careful that the intensity controls are not set too high when changing the time-base unit sweep rates from a fast to a slow sweep rate, or when changing to the X-Y mode of operation. This instrument incorporates protection circuitry which automatically reduces the display intensity to a lower level when either of the time-base units are set to a slow sweep rate. This reduces the danger of damaging the CRT phosphor at these slower sweep rates.

## Display Focus

This instrument contains an automatic-focusing circuit which maintains optimum focus for all intensity settings after correct setting of the FOCUS adjustment is established. The easiest way to obtain correct setting of the FOCUS adjustment is to set the READOUT intensity control so the readout portion of the display is clearly visible. Then set the FOCUS adjustment for best definition of the readout display. If this instrument does not contain the Readout System (Option 1), set the FOCUS adjustment for best definition of a CRT display at medium intensity settings.

If a well-defined display cannot be obtained with the FOCUS adjustment, set the ASTIG adjustment (located on left side of instrument) as follows:

## NOTE

> To check for proper setting of the ASTIG adjustment, slowly turn the FOCUS adjustment through the optimum setting. If the ASTIG adjustment is correctly set, the vertical and horizontal portions of the display will come into sharpest focus at the same position of the FOCUS adjustment. This setting of the ASTIG adjustment should be correct for any display.

1. Connect the 4 V calibrator pin-jack to the input of the vertical unit with a BNC to pin-jack cable.
2. Adjust the vertical deflection factor to produce a two-or three-division display.
3. Set the time-base unit for a sweep rate of 0.2 millisecond/division.
4. Set the A INTENSITY control so the display is at normal intensity (about midrange).
5. Turn the FOCUS adjustment fully counterclockwise and set the ASTIG adjustment to midrange.
6. Set the FOCUS adjustment so the top and bottom of the displayed square wave are as thin as possible but not elongated.
7. Set the ASTIG adjustment so the top and bottom of the displayed square wave are as thin as possible.
8. Repeat parts 6 and 7 for the best overall focus.

## Trace Alignment Adjustment

If a free-running trace is not parallel with the horizontal graticule lines, set the TRACE ROTATION adjustment as follows. Position the trace to the center horizontal line. Set the TRACE ROTATION adjustment so the trace is parallel with the horizontal graticule lines.

## Graticule

The graticule of the R7704 is internally marked on the faceplate of the CRT to provide accurate, no-parallax measurements. The graticule is divided into eight vertical and ten horizontal divisions. Each division is one centimeter square. In addition, each major division is divided into five minor divisions at the center vertical and horizontal lines. The vertical gain and horizontal timing of the plug-in units are calibrated to the graticule so accurate measurements can be made from the CRT. The illumination of the graticule lines can be varied with the GRAT ILLUM control.

## NOTE

Two types of crt graticules have been used in some Tektronix oscilloscopes. One graticule has $0 \%$ and $100 \%$ risetime reference points that are separated by 6 vertical graticule divisions. The other graticule has the $0 \%$ and $100 \%$ risetime reference points separated by 5 vertical divisions. In your manual, illustrations of the crt face or risetime measurement instructions may not correspond with the graticule markings on your oscilloscope.
Fig. 2-4 Shows the graticule of the R7704 and defines the various measurement lines. The terminology defined here will be used in all discussions involving graticule measurements.


Fig. 2-4. Definition of measurement lines on R7704 graticule.

## Light Filter

The tinted filter provided with the R7704 minimizes light reflections from the face of the CRT to improve contrast when viewing the display under high ambient light
conditions. This filter should be removed for waveform photographs or when viewing high writing rate displays. To remove the filter, pull outward on the bottom of the plastic CRT mask and remove it from the CRT. Remove the tinted filter (leave the metal light shield in place) and snap the plastic CRT mask back into place. A clear plastic faceplate protector is mounted between the CRT faceplate and the bezel. This faceplate protector should be left in place at all times to protect the CRT faceplate from scratches.

An optional mesh filter is available for use with the R7704 (included with Option 3). This filter provides shielding against radiated EMI (electro-magnetic interference) from the face of the CRT. It also serves as a light filter to make the trace more visible under high ambient light conditions. The mesh filter fits in place of the plastic CRT mask and the tinted filter. The filter can be ordered by Tektronix Part No. 378-0603-00.

## Beam Finder

The BEAM FINDER switch provides a means of locating a display which overscans the viewing area either vertically or horizontally. When the BEAM FINDER switch is pressed, the display is compressed within the graticule area. This switch can also be pulled outward to lock it in the beam-finder position. The latter feature is convenient when attempting to locate traces from more than one of the plug-in units in the R7704. Press the BEAM FINDER switch in to release it from the locked position. To locate and reposition an overscanned display, use the following procedure:

1. Press the BEAM FINDER switch in (or if desired, pull it outward to the lock position).
2. While the display is compressed, increase the vertical and horizontal deflection factors until the vertical deflection is reduced to about two divisions and the horizontal deflection is reduced to about four divisions (the horizontal deflection needs to be reduced only when in the $X-Y$ mode of operation).
3. Adjust the vertical and horizontal position controls to center the display about the vertical and horizontal center lines of the graticule.
4. Release the BEAM FINDER switch; the display should remain within the viewing area.

## Control Illumination

The CONTROL ILLUM switch (located on left side of instrument) determines the illumination level of the pushbutton switches on the R7704 and the associated plug-in units. This switch controls the illumination of only the pushbutton switches on the plug-in units and does not affect the intensity of lights which are used as function indicators (for example, it does not affect the illumination of the ready light on a time-base unit which has the singleconnected
sweep feature). In the OFF position all pushbutton lights on the R7704 and the associated plug-in units are off. The A and B INTENSITY lights remain on at low intensity to provide a power-on indication. In the LOW position the selected buttons are illuminated at low intensity. This is the recommended position for the CONTROL ILLUM switch, since it provides an adequate indication of switch position and also results in longest bulb life. The HIGH position provides maximum intensity for the pushbuttons and can be used so the selected switch is obvious even under high ambient light conditions.

## NOTE

> If the Readout System is not installed in this instrument (Option 1), disregard the following information. Also, the READOUT intensity control has no effect upon instrument operation in this case.

## Readout

The Readout System of the R7704 allows alphanumeric display of information on the CRT along with the analog waveform displays. The information displayed by the Readout System is obtained from the plug-in units which are installed in the plug-in compartments. The characters of the readout display are written by the CRT beam on a timeshared basis with the signal waveforms.

The READOUT MODE switch (located on top panel), determines the operating mode of the Readout System. When this switch is in the the FREE RUN REMOTE position, the Readout System operates in a free-running mode to randomly interrupt the waveform display to present characters. However, the waveform display is interrupted for only about 20 microseconds for each character that is displayed. The Readout System can also be remotely switched to the single-shot mode when in this position (see Remote Readout for further information). In the GATE TRIG'D position, the Readout System is locked out so no characters are displayed during the sweep. At the end of the sweep, the Readout System is triggered and a complete frame of all applicable readout words is displayed. The trigger for the Readout System in the Gate Trig'd mode is produced from the sweep gate selected by the GATE switch (located on same board as REMOTE READOUT switch) and is the same as the gate signal connected to the rearpanel + GATE connector (time-base unit must be installed in selected horizontal compartment).

The readout information from each plug-in is called a word. Up to eight words of readout information can be displayed on the R7704 CRT (two channels from each of the four plug-in compartments). The location at which each readout word is presented is fixed and is directly related to the plug-in unit and channel from which it originated. Fig. 2-5
shows the area of the graticule where the readout from each plug-in unit and/or channel is displayed. Notice that the readout from channel 1 of each plug-in unit is displayed $t$ within the top division of the graticule and the readout from channel 2 is displayed directly below within the bottom division of the graticule. Only the readout from plug-ins and/or channels which are selected for display by the VERTICAL MODE or HORIZONTAL MODE switches, ; or by the mode switches of dualchannel plug-ins, appear in the readout display (some special purpose plug-in units may over-ride the mode switches to display readout even through the waveform is not selected for display).


Fig. 2-5. Location of readout on the CRT identifying the originating plug-in unit and channel.

An "identify" feature is provided by the Readout System to link the readout word with the originating plugin unit and channel (amplifier units only). When the "Identify" button of an amplifier unit is pressed, the word IDENTIFY appears in the readout location allocated to that plug-in unit and channel. Other readout words in the display remain unchanged. When the "identify" button is released, the readout display from this plug-in channel is again displayed. Circuitry may also be provided in the amplifier unit which produces a noticeable change in the analog waveform display to also identify the associated trace when the "Identify" button is pressed; see the plugin instruction manuals for details.

The READOUT intensity control determines the intensity of only the readout portion of the display independent of the other traces. The Readout System is inoperative in the fully counterclockwise OFF position. This may be, desirable when the top and bottom divisions of the graticule are to be used for waveform display, or when the trace
interruptions necessary to display characters do not allow a satisfactory waveform display to be obtained.

## NOTE

If this instrument is to be operated with the Readout System board removed, be sure to connect a jumper lead between pin ZV and pin ZW (Readout System chassis). Failure to make this wiring change will result in timing error, particularly at fast sweep rates.

## Remote Readout

The operating mode of the Readout System can be remotely controlled through the rear-panel REMOTE CONTROL connector J1075. Grounding Pin E inhibits (locks out) the Readout System; grounding Pin F triggers one complete frame of applicable readout words (singleshot). This mode of operation can be used to display the readout independently of the waveform, such as for display photography. Requirements for remote readout operation are:

## REMOTE READOUT LOCKOUT

| Pin of J 1075 | E |
| :--- | :--- |
| Signal required | Closure to ground (within 0.1 volt) from a <br> positive level locks out Readout System |
| Maximum current <br> required | Two milliamperes |
| Maximum open <br> circuit voltage | +2 volts |
| Maximum input <br> voltage | +5 volts, -1 volt (DC + peak AC) |

REMOTE SINGLE-SHOT READOUT

| Pin of J1075 | F |
| :--- | :--- |
| Signal required | Closure to ground (within 0.4 volt) from a <br> positive level with Pin E grounded allows <br> Readout System o display one complete <br> frame. Rate of change must be at least 0.1 <br> volt/microsecond. |
| Maximum current <br> required | Three milliamperes |
| Maximum open <br> circuit voltage | +10 volts |
| Maximum input <br> voltage | +10 volts, -5 volts (DC + peak AC) |

Display Photography
A permanent record of the CRT display can be obtained with an oscilloscope camera system. The instruction manuals for the Tektronix Oscilloscope Cameras include complete instructions for obtaining waveform photographs. The following specific information applies to the R7704.

The CRT bezel of the R7704 provides integral mounting for a Tektronix Oscilloscope Camera. The three pins located on the left side of the CRT bezel connect power to compatible camera systems. It also receives control signals from Tektronix automatic cameras to allow camera controlled single-shot photography (see camera manual for further information).

If the readout portion of the display is to be included on waveform photographs, the following suggestions will aid in obtaining good photographs:

1. Focus the oscilloscope display and the camera on the readout portion of the CRT display. The auto-focus feature in this instrument will maintain the traces at optimum focus.
2. Set the READOUT intensity control for a minimum setting that allows the characters to be written. This normally occurs at a slightly lower intensity level than is necessary for complete writing of the waveform display. Some experimentation may be necessary to establish the correct level. Too high a setting of the READOUT intensity control will result in a broad, poorly defined photograph of the readout display.
3. If single-shot photography is used, set the READOUT MODE switch to the GATE TRIG'D position (see Readout for complete operating information). Then, the readout is displayed in a single-shot manner after the trace is complete (be sure the camera shutter remains open at least 0.5 second after the sweep is completed to photograph the entire readout). Also, set the GRAT ILLUM control counterclockwise while the trace is being photographed. Then, the graticule can be photographed later to produce a double-exposure picture showing complete information.

## Vertical and Horizontal Mode Switch Logic

There are 20 possible combinations of VERTICAL MODE and HORIZONTAL MODE switch settings. The total possible number of display combinations is further multiplied by the variety of plug-in units available for use with this instrument (such as voltage amplifiers, current amplifiers, sampling units, etc.), the interchangeability of plug-ins (i.e., an amplifier or time-base unit can be installed in either of the vertical or horizontal compartments), or by the capabilities of the plug-in units which are used in this
instrument (e.g., a dual-trace vertical unit can be used in either of the two single-channel modes, in either dualtrace mode or added algebraically; a delaying time base can be used either for a normal sweep or for delayed sweep). Therefore, it is difficult to list all of the display combinations which can occur using the R7704 and the plug-in units which are available since the display combinations possible are dictated by the specific combination of plug-in units used. Table 2-2 lists the combination of VERTICAL MODE and HORIZONTAL MODE switch positions available and the type of display provided with each combination. For further information on operation in each position of the VERTICAL MODE and HORIZONTAL MODE switches see the following sections on Vertical Mode and Horizontal Mode.

## Vertical Mode

Left and Right Mode. When the LEFT or RIGHT button of the VERTICAL MODE switch is pressed, only the signal from the plug-in unit in the selected compartment is displayed.

Alternate Mode. The ALT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch produces a display which alternates between the plug-in units in the LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT compartments with each sweep of the CRT. Although the ALT mode can be used at all sweep rates, the CHOP mode provides a more satisfactory display at sweep rates below about 20 milliseconds/division. At these slower sweep rates, alternate-mode switching becomes visually perceptible.

The A and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches allow selection of the triggering for an alternate display. When these switches are set to the VERT MODE positions, each sweep is triggered by the signal being displayed on the CRT. This provides a stable display of two unrelated signals, but does not indicate the time relationship between the signals. In either the LEFT VERT or RIGHT VERT positions, the two signals are displayed showing true time relationship. However, if the signals are not time related, the display from the plug-in which is not providing the trigger signal will be unstable on the CRT.

When the ALT vertical mode is selected and either the ALT or CHOP buttons of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch are pressed, the instrument operates in independent pairs mode. Under this condition, the LEFT VERT unit is always displayed at the sweep rate of the time-base unit in the B HORIZ compartment and the RIGHT VERT unit is displayed at the sweep rate of the time-base unit in the A HORIZ compartment (nondelayed sweep only). This results in two displays that have completely independent vertical deflection and sweep rate. This display is equivalent to the display obtainable with a dual-beam oscilloscope for most repetitive display combinations. See Horizontal Mode

TABLE 2-2
Display Combinations ${ }^{1}$

| VERTICAL MODE Switch Position | HORIZONTAL MODE Switch Position | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LEFT | A <br> B | One trace. Vertical deflection from single unit; horizontal deflection from single unit. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ALT } \\ & \text { CHOP } \end{aligned}$ | Two traces. Vertical deflection from single unit; horizontal deflection from both units. |
| ALT | A B | Two traces. Vertical deflection from both units; horizontal deflection from single unit. |
|  | ALT <br> CHOP | Two traces. Vertical deflection from both units; horizontal deflection from both units. Provides independentpairs operation between the LEFT VERT and B HORIZ plug-ins and the RIGHT VERT and A HORIZ plugins. |
| ADD | A <br> B | One trace. Vertical deflection is algebraic summation of both units; horizontal deflection from single unit. |
|  | ALT CHOP | Two traces. Vertical deflection is algebraic summation of both units; horizontal deflection from both units. |
| CHOP | A B | Two traces. Vertical deflection from both units; horizontal deflection from single unit. |
|  | ALT CHOP | Four traces. Vertical deflection from both units; horizontal deflection from both units. |
| RIGHT | A <br> B | One trace. Vertical deflection from single unit; horizontal deflection from single unit. |
|  | ALT <br> CHOP | Two traces. Vertical deflection from single unit; horizontal deflection from both units. |
| ${ }^{1}$ Combinations $q$ only. | n for single-cha | vertical and horizontal units |

for information on selection of either ALT or CHOP horizontal mode. See Trigger Source for information on obtaining correct trigger operation. If delayed-sweep operation is used under this condition, a different sequence of display occurs. First, the LEFT VERT unit is displayed at the sweep rate of the time-base unit in the A HORIZ compartment (delaying sweep) and then at the sweep rate of the time-base unit in the B HORIZ compartment (delayed sweep). The vertical display then shifts to the RIGHT VERT unit and it is displayed consecutively at the delaying and delayed sweep rate.

Chopped Mode. The CHOP position of the VERTICAL MODE switch produces a display which is electronically switched between channels at a onemegahertz rate. In general, the CHOP mode provides the best display at sweep rates slower than about 20 milliseconds/division or whenever dual-trace, single-shot phenomena are to be displayed. At faster sweep rates the chopped switching becomes apparent and may interfere with the display.

Correct internal triggering for the CHOP mode can be obtained in any of the three positions of the trigger source switches. When the A or B TRIGGER SOURCE switches are set to VERT MODE, the internal trigger signals from the vertical plug-ins are algebraically added and the time-base units are triggered from the resultant signal. Use of the LEFT VERT or RIGHT VERT trigger source positions triggers the time-base units on the internal trigger signal from the selected vertical unit only. This allows two time-related signals to be displayed showing true time relationship. However, if the signals are not time-related, the display from the channel which is not providing the trigger signal will appear unstable. The CHOP mode can be used to compare two singleshot, transient, or random signals which occur within the time interval determined by the time-base unit (ten times selected sweep rate). To provide correct triggering, the display which provides the trigger signal must precede the second display in time. Since the signals show true time relationship, time-difference measurements can be made from the display.

Algebraic Addition. The ADD position of the VERTICAL MODE switch can be used to display the sum or difference of two signals, for common-mode rejection to remove an undesired signal, or for DC offset (applying a DC voltage to one channel to offset the DC component of a signal on the other channel). The common-mode rejection ratio between the vertical plug-in compartments of the R7704 is greater than 10: 1 at 150 megahertz. The rejection ratio increases to 100: 1 at 20 megahertz.

The overall deflection on the CRT in the ADD mode is the resultant of the algebraic addition of the signals from the two vertical plug-in units. It is difficult to
determine the voltage amplitude of the resultant display unless the amplitude of the signal applied to one of the plug-ins is known. This is particularly true when the vertical units are set to different deflection factors, since it is not obvious which portion of the display is a result of the signal applied to either plug-in unit. Also, the polarity and repetition rate of the applied signals enters into the calculation.

The following general precautions should be observed to provide the best display when using the ADD mode:

1. Do not exceed the input voltage rating of the plug-in units.
2. Do not apply large signals to the plug-in inputs. A good rule to follow is not to apply a signal which exceeds an equivalent of about eight times the vertical deflection factors. For example, with a vertical deflection factor of 0.5 volts/division, the voltage applied to that plug-in should not exceed four volts. Larger voltages may result in a distorted display.
3. To ensure the greatest dynamic range in the ADD mode, set the position controls of the plug-in units to a setting which would result in a mid-screen display if viewed in the LEFT or RIGHT positions of the VERTICAL MODE switch.
4. For similar response from each channel, set the plug-in units for the same input coupling.

## Horizontal Mode

$A$ and $B$. When either the $A$ or $B$ button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is pressed, the display is presented at the sweep rate of only the selected timebase unit. Set the applicable intensity control and trigger source switch for the desired display.

Alternate Mode. The ALT position of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch produces a display which alternates between time-base units after each sweep on the CRT. Although the ALT horizontal mode can be used at all sweep rates, the CHOP horizontal mode provides a more satisfactory display at sweep rates below about 20 milliseconds/division. At slower sweep rates, the switching between the alternate-mode traces becomes apparent and may interfere with correct analysis of the display.

## NOTE

The instrument will not operate in the ALT position of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch if either horizontal plug-in compartment is left vacant.

The A and B INTENSITY controls allow individual adjustment of the traces produced by the time-base units in the A HORIZ and B HORIZ compartments. Correct triggering of both time-base units is essential to obtaining the correct display in the ALT horizontal mode. If either of the time-base units does not receive a correct trigger, and therefore, does not produce a sweep, the other unit cannot produce a sweep either. This means that one time-base unit cannot begin its sweep until the previous unit has completed its entire display. This can be avoided if the time-base units are set for auto-mode triggering (sweep free runs if not correctly triggered). The $A$ and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches allow individual selection of the trigger source for the A HORIZ and B HORIZ time base units. See the information on Trigger Source for complete operation of the A and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches. Also, see Vertical Trace Separation for information on positioning the B HORIZ display when in the ALT dual-sweep mode.

Chopped Mode. When the CHOP button of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is pressed, the display is electronically switched between the two time-base units at a 200kilohertz rate. In general, the CHOP horizontal mode provides the best display when either of the timebase units is set to a sweep rate slower than about 20 milliseconds/ division. It also provides the best display when the two time-base units are set to widely varying sweep rates. In the CHOP horizontal mode, equal time segments are displayed from each of the time-base units. This provides a display which does not change greatly in intensity as the sweep rate of one of the timebase units is reduced (in contrast to ALT horizontal mode operation where the slowest trace tends to be the brightest).

The A and B INTENSITY controls allow individual adjustment of the intensity of the traces produced by the time-base units in the A HORIZ and B HORIZ compartments. Triggering is not as critical in the CHOP horizontal mode as in ALT since only the trace from the un-triggered time-base unit is missing from the display if one of the units is not triggered properly. The other trace will be presented in the normal manner. The A and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches allow individual selection of the trigger source for the A HORIZ and B HORIZ timebase units. See the information on Trigger Source. Also, see Vertical Trace Separation for information on positioning the trace produced by the B HORIZ unit in relation to the trace from the A HORIZ unit.

## Vertical Trace Separation

The VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control allows the trace produced by the B HORIZ plug-in to be positioned about four divisions above or below the trace produced by the plug-in unit in the A HORIZ compartment when one of the dual-sweep horizontal modes is selected. This control effectively operates as a vertical position control for dual-sweep operation. To use the control, first establish the desired position of the
trace produced by the unit in the A HORIZ compartment. Then adjust the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control to move the trace produced by the unit in the B HORIZ compartment away from the A HORIZ display. If both of the waveforms are larger than four divisions in amplitude, the displays can only be positioned so they do not directly overlap since each waveform cannot be positioned to a unique area of the CRT.

## Trigger Source

The A and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches allow selection of the internal trigger signals for the A HORIZ and B HORIZ time-base units respectively. For most applications, these switches can be set to the VERT MODE positions. This position is the most convenient since the internal trigger signal is automatically switched as the VERTICAL MODE switch is changed or as the display is electronically switched between the LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT plug-ins in the ALT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch. It also provides a usable trigger signal in the ADD or CHOP positions of the VERTICAL MODE switch, since the internal trigger signal in these modes is the algebraic sum of the signals applied to the vertical plug-in units. Therefore, the VERT MODE positions ensure that the time-base units receive a trigger signal regardless of the VERTICAL MODE switch setting without the need to change the trigger source selection. However, if correct triggering for the desired display is not obtained in the VERT MODE position, the trigger source for either the A HORIZ or B HORIZ time-base unit can be changed so the trigger signal can be obtained from either the LEFT VERT or RIGHT VERT plug-in unit. The internal trigger signal is obtained from the selected vertical compartment whether the plug-in unit in that compartment is selected for display on the CRT or not. If the internal trigger signal is obtained from one of the vertical units but the other vertical unit is selected for display, the internal trigger signal must be time-related to the displayed signal in order to obtain a triggered (stable) display.

## X-Y Operation

In some applications, it is desirable to display one signal versus another ( $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ ) rather than against time (internal sweep). The flexibility of the plug-in units available for use with the R7704 provides a means for applying an external signal to the horizontal deflection system for this type of display. Some of the 7B-series time-base units can be operated as amplifiers in addition to their normal use as time-base generators. This feature allows an external signal , to provide the horizontal deflection on the CRT. For most of the timebase units with the amplifier function, the X (horizontal) signal can be connected either to an external input connector on the time-base unit or it can be routed to the time-base unit through the internal triggering system (see time-base instruction manual for details). If the latter method is used, the A and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches
must be set so that the X (horizontal) signal is obtained from one of the vertical units and the Y (vertical) signal is obtained from the other vertical unit. The advantages of using the internal trigger system to provide the $X$ signal are that the attenuator switch of the amplifier unit providing the horizontal signal determines the horizontal deflection factor to allow full-range operation and the plug-in units do not have to be moved between compartments when $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ operation is desired.

Another method of obtaining an $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ display is to install an amplifier plug-in unit in one of the horizontal plug-in compartments (check amplifier unit gain as given in the plug-in instruction manual to obtain calibrated horizontal deflection factors). This method provides the best X - Y display, particularly if two identical amplifier units are used, since both the $X$ and $Y$ input systems will have the same delay time, gain characteristics, input coupling, etc. For further information on obtaining $X-Y$ displays see the plug in unit manuals. Also, the reference books listed under Applications provide information on $X-Y$ measurements and interpreting the resultant lissajous displays.

An optional $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ delay compensation network is available for use with the R7704. This network provides close delay matching between the vertical and horizontal deflection systems up to two megahertz for use in X-Y applications which require precise phase measurements. The network can be added to the R7704 at any time. Order Tektronix Part No. 040-0529-00 from your local Tektronix Field Office or representative for a complete XY delay compensation network; installation instructions are included.

While the $X-Y$ delay compensation network provides minimum phase shift between the $X$ and $Y$ portions of an $X-Y$ display, it adds negative preshoot distortion and some corner rounding to fast step functions. An internal Delay Disable switch (see Fig. 2-6) is provided for both the $A$ and $B$ delay compensation networks to allow selection of either minimum phase-shift characteristics or optimum step response (remove power unit to reach these switches). When the Delay Disable switch is set to In (up), minimum phaseshift operation is provided as controlled by the plug-in units in the associated horizontal compartment. When set to the Out (down) position, the $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ delay compensation network for the applicable horizontal compartment is disabled; the horizontal signal is connected to the horizontal deflection system with minimum distortion.

## Intensity Modulation

Intensity (Z-axis) modulation can be used to relate a third item of electrical phenomena to the vertical ( Y -axis) and the horizontal (X-axis) coordinates without affecting the waveshape of the displayed signal. The Z-axis modulat-
(A)


Fig. 2-6. Location of $A$ and $B$ Delay Disable
ing signal applied to the CRT circuit changes the intensity of the displayed waveform to provide this type of display. "Gray scale" intensity modulation can be obtained by applying signals which do not completely blank the display. Large amplitude signals of the correct polarity will completely blank the display; the sharpest display is provided by signals with a fast rise and fall. The voltage amplitude required for visible trace modulation depends upon the setting of the intensity controls.

Time markers applied to the Z-AXIS INPUTS provide a direct time reference on the display. With uncalibrated horizontal sweep or $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ mode operation, the time markers provide a means of reading time directly from the display. However, if the markers are not time-related to the displayed waveform, a single-sweep display should be used (for internal sweep only) to provide a stable display.

Two modes of intensity modulation are provided in the R7704. The following discussions list the use and limitations of each mode.

High Sensitivity Input. The HIGH SENSITIVITY input (on rear panel) permits intensity modulation of the CRT display through the Z-Axis Amplifier circuit. A twovolt peak-to-peak signal will completely blank the display even at maximum intensity levels. Lower amplitude signals can be used to only change the trace brightness rather than completely blank the display. Negative-going modulating signals increase the display intensity and positive-going modulating signals decrease the display intensity. Bandwidth for this mode of intensity modulation is DC to 10 megahertz (input voltage derating necessary above two megahertz). The maximum input voltage in this mode should be limited to 15 volts (DC plus peak AC). Since this
input is the most sensitive, it can be used for all applications requiring bandwidth of 10 megahertz or less. When the HIGH SENSITIVITY input is not in use, replace the BNC cap.

High Speed Input. Intensity modulation signals con-nected to the HIGH SPEED connector (on rear panel) are connected primarily to the cathode circuit of the CRT. A 60 -volt peak-to-peak signal will provide complete blanking of the display even at maximum intensity settings. Negative-going modulating signals increase the display intensity and positive-going modulating signals decrease the display intensity. Bandwidth for this mode is DC to 100 megahertz. Maximum input voltage for signals connected to the HIGH SPEED input is 60 volts (DC plus peak AC). Replace the BNC cap when the HIGH SPEED input is not in use.

## Raster Display

A raster-type display can be used to effectively increase the apparent sweep length. For this type of display, the trace is deflected both vertically and horizontally by saw-tooth signals. This is accomplished in the R7704 by installing a 7B-series time-base unit in one of the vertical plug-in compartments. Normally, the time-base unit in the vertical compartment should be set to a slower sweep rate than the time-base unit in the horizontal compartment; the number of horizontal traces in the raster depends upon the ratio between the two sweep rates. Information can be displayed on the raster using several different methods. In the ADD position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, the signal from an amplifier unit can be algebraically added to the vertical deflection. With this method, the vertical signal amplitude on the CRT should not exceed the distance between the horizontal lines of the raster. Another method of displaying information on the raster is to use the Z-AXIS INPUTS to provide intensity modulation for the display. This type of raster display could be used to provide a television-type display. Complete information on operation using the Z -axis feature is given under Intensity Modulation.

To provide a stable raster display, both time-base units must be correctly triggered. Internal triggering is not provided for the time-base units when they are in the vertical compartments; external triggering must be used. Also, blanking is not provided from the time-base units when they are installed in a vertical compartment. To blank out the retrace portion from the time-base unit in the vertical compartment, special connections must be made from this time-base unit to the blanking network of the R7704.

## Calibrator

General. The internal calibrator of the R7704 provides a convenient signal source for checking basic vertical gain and
sweep timing. The calibrator output signal is also very useful for adjusting probe compensation as described in the probe instruction manual. In addition, the calibrator can be used as a convenient signal source for application to external equipment.
Voltage. The calibrator provides accurate output voltage of 40 millivolts, 0.4 volt, and 4 volts at the three front-panel pin-jack connectors into high-impedance loads. In addition, outputs of 20 millivolts, 0.2 volt, and 0.4 volt are available from the $40 \mathrm{mV}, 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$, and 4 V pinjacks respectively into 50 ohms. Additional calibrator voltages of 4 millivolts and 40 volts are available internally at the Output Signal board and can be connected to the front-panel pin-jacks by changing internal circuit-board connections (see Output Signals schematic for correct pins). If the calibrator output connections are changed, the front-panel calibrator nomenclature will no longer be correct.

Current. A 40-milliampere, one-kilohertz output current is provided when the current-loop accessory is connected between the 4 V pin-jack and ground. This output can be used to check and calibrate currentmeasuring probe systems. The current signal is obtained by clipping the probe around the current-loop accessory. The arrow on the current-loop accessory indicates conventional current flow; i.e., from plus to minus.

Repetition Rate. The calibrator circuit uses frequency stable components to maintain accurate frequency and constant duty cycle. Thus, the calibrator can be used for checking the basic sweep timing of timebase units.

Wave Shape. The square-wave output signal of the calibrator can be used as a reference wave shape when checking or adjusting the compensation of passive, highresistance probes. Since the square-wave output from the calibrator has a flat top, any distortion in the displayed waveform is due to the probe compensation.

## Signal Outputs

+ Sawtooth. The + SAWTOOTH connector (on rear-panel) provides a positive-going sample of the sawtooth signal from the time-base units in the horizontal plug-in compartments. The SWEEP switch (located on top panel; see Fig. 2-2) allows the output sawtooth to be selected from the time-base unit in either the $A$ HORIZ or B HORIZ compartments. Rate of rise of the sawtooth output signal is about 50 millivolts/unit of time into a 50 -ohm load or about one volt/unit of time into a one-megohm load. Unit of time is determined by the time-base time/division switch (e.g., if time/division switch is set to one millisecond/ division, a unit of time is one millisecond; at five milliseconds/division, a unit of time is five milliseconds). The
peak output voltage is greater than 500 millivolts into a 50 -ohm load or greater than 10 volts into a one-megohm load.
+ Gate. The + GATE output connector (on rear panel) provides a positive-going rectangular output pulse from the time-base units in the horizontal plug-in compartments. The GATE switch (located on top panel; see Fig. 2-2] allows the output signal to be selected from the time-base unit in the A HORIZ compartment, B HORIZ compartment, or the delayed gate from a delaying time-base unit in the A HORIZ compartment. Duration of the gate output signal is the same as the duration of the respective sweep or, in the case of the delayed gate, it starts at the end of the delay period and lasts until the end of the sweep from the delaying timebase unit. Amplitude of the output signal at the +GATE connector is about 0.5 volts into 50 ohms or about 10 volts into one megohm.

Vertical Signal. The SIG OUT connector (on rear panel) provides a sample of the vertical deflection signal. The source of the output signal at this connector is determined by the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch. In the VERT MODE position of the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch, the output signal is determined by the setting of the VERTICAL MODE switch. The output signal in the LEFT and RIGHT positions of the VERTICAL MODE switch is obtained only from the selected vertical unit. In the ALT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, the output signal at the SIG OUT connector switches between vertical units along with the CRT display. However, the vertical output signal in the CHOP position is a composite signal and is the same as obtained in the ADD position due to the requirements of the triggering system. The LEFT VERT and RIGHT VERT positions of the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch provide the vertical output signal only from the selected vertical unit even when it is not selected for display. The output voltage into a 50 -ohm load is about 25 millivolts/division of CRT display and about 0.5 volts/division of display into a onemegohm load. The bandwidth of the output signal is determined by the vertical plug-in unit which is used (see Systems Specification given in Section 1.

## Probe Power Connectors

The two PROBE POWER connectors provide operating power for active probe systems. One PROBE POWER connector is located on the front panel and a second connector is provided on the rear panel. It is not recommended that these connectors be used as a power source for applications other than the compatible probes or other accessories which are specifically designed for use with this system.

## Remote Connector

The nine-terminal REMOTE CONTROL connector J1075 on the rear panel of the R7704 provides input for (A)

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remote operation of the instrument and the associated plug-in units. Table 2-3 lists the function of each terminal of J 1075 . The mating connector for J 1075 is Tektronix Part No. 134-0049-00 (one mating connector supplied as standard accessory). The methods of obtaining remote Single-Sweep reset and ready indication are given under Remote Single-Sweep Reset. Remote operation of the Readout System is discussed under Remote Readout.

TABLE 2-3
Remote Connections

| J1075 Terminal | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | Remote single-sweep reset <br> (A and B HORIZ) |
| B | Chassis ground |
| C | Remote ready indicator <br> (A HORIZ) |
| D | Remote ready indicator <br> (B HORIZ) |
| E | Remote readout lockout |
| F | Remote single-shot readout |
| J | No connection |
| K | No connection |

## Remote Single-Sweep Reset

Remote single-sweep reset operation can be provided to 7B-series time-base units with compatible features through rear-panel REMOTE CONTROL connector J1075. The remote single-sweep reset actuation can be obtained from either an active system (pulse generator, logic circuit, etc.) or a passive system (switch or relay). Requirement for remote single-sweep reset Operation are:

## REMOTE SINGLE-SWEEP RESET (A and B HORIZ))

| Pin of J1075 | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Signal required | Closure to ground (within -5 to <br> +0.5 volts) from a positive level. |
| Maximum current <br> required | 10 milliamperes. |
| Minimum pulse <br> width | 10 microseconds at $50 \%$ amplitude <br> points. |
| Maximum input <br> voltage | 15 volts (DC + peak AC). |

## A HORIZ REMOTE READY INDICATOR

| Pin of J1075 | C |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output signal | Open or ground when not ready; +5 <br> volts at 47-ohm source impedane <br> when ready - output sufficient to <br> light a No. 49 bulb. |

## B HORIZ REMOTE READY INDICATOR

| Pin of J1075 | D <br> Output signal <br> Open or ground when not ready; +5 <br> volts at 47-ohm source impedance <br> when ready - output sufficient to <br> light a No. 49 bulb. |
| :--- | :--- |

Fig. 2-7 shows a typical passive system to provide remote single-sweep reset operation. The remote ready lights are optional and can be used with an active or passive system whenever it is necessary to provide an indication at the remote location that reset has occurred.


Fig. 2-7. Typical circuit for remote single-sweep reset operation

## Applications

The R7704 Oscilloscope and its associated plug-in units provide a very flexible measurement system. The capabilities of the overall system, depend mainly upon the plug-in units that are chosen for use with this instrument. Specific applications for the individual plugin units are described in the plug-in manuals. The overall system can also be used for many applications which are not described in detail either in this manual or in the manuals for the individual plug-in units. Contact your local Tektronix Field Office or representative for assistance in making specific measurements with this instrument.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SECTION 3 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

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

## Introduction

This section of the manual contains a description of the circuitry used in the R7704 Oscilloscope. The description begins with a discussion of the instrument using the basic block diagram shown in Fiq. 3-1. Then, each circuit is described in detail using detailed block diagrams to show the interconnections between the stages in each major circuit and the relationship of the front-panel controls to the individual stages.

A complete block diagram is located in the Diagrams section at the back of this manual. This block diagram shows the overall relationship between all of the circuits. Complete schematics of each circuit are also given in the Diagrams section. Refer to these diagrams throughout the following circuit description for electrical values and relationship.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM

## General

The following discussion is provided to aid in understanding the overall concept of the R7704 before the individual circuits are discussed in detail. A basic block diagram of the R7704 is shown in Fig. 3-1. Only the basic interconnections between the individual blocks are shown on this diagram. Each block represents a major circuit within the instrument. The number on each block refers to the complete circuit diagram which is located at the rear of this manual.

Vertical signals to be displayed on the CRT are applied to the Vertical Interface circuit from both vertical plug-in compartments. The Vertical Interface circuit determines whether the signal from the left and/or right vertical unit is displayed. The selected vertical signal is then amplified by the Vertical Amplifier circuit to bring it to the level necessary to drive the vertical deflection plates of the CRT. This circuit also includes an input to produce the vertical portion of an alpha-numeric readout display.

Horizontal signals for display on the CRT are connected to the Horizontal Interface circuit from both horizontal plug-in compartments. The X-Y Delay Compensation network (optional feature) provides a delay for the horizontal ( X ) portion of an $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ display to match the delay of the
vertical $(\mathrm{Y})$ signal due to the delay line. The Horizontal Channel Switch determines whether the signal from the A and/or B horizontal unit is displayed. The horizontal signal selected by the Horizontal Channel Switch is connected to the Horizontal Amplifier circuit which amplifies it to provide the horizontal deflection for the CRT. This circuit also accepts the X-signal from the Readout System to produce the horizontal portion of the readout display. The Readout System provides alphanumeric display of information encoded by the plug-in units. This display is presented on the CRT and is written by the CRT beam on a time-shared basis with the analog waveform display.

The internal trigger signals from the vertical plug-in units are connected to the Trigger Selector circuit. This circuit selects the trigger signal which is connected to the horizontal plug-in units. It also provides the drive signal for the Output Signals circuit to provide an output which is a sample of the vertical signal. The Output Signals circuit also provides a sawtooth and a gate output signal. The Calibrator portion of this circuit produces a squarewave output with accurate amplitude which can be used to check the calibration of this instrument and the compensation of probes.

The Logic Circuit develops control signals for use in other circuits within this instrument and the plug-in units. These output signals automatically determine the correct instrument operation in relation to the plug-ins installed and/or selected, plug-in control settings, and R7704 control settings.

The CRT Circuit contains the Z-Axis Amplifier which provides the drive signal to control the intensity level of the display. The CRT Circuit also contains the controls necessary for operation of the cathode-ray tube.

The Line to DC Converter/Regulator and LowVoltage Regulator circuits provide the power necessary for operation of this instrument. This voltage is connected to all circuits within the instrument. The Controls and Cabling circuit shows the switching logic of the front-panel controls. It also includes the rear-panel REMOTE CONTROL connector and the output connectors to supply power to active probe systems.


Fig. 3-1. Basic block diagram of R7704 Oscilloscope

## CIRCUIT OPERATION

## General

This section provides a detailed description of the electrical operation and relationship of the circuits in the R7704. The theory of operation for circuits unique to this instrument is described in detail in this discussion. Circuits which are commonly used in the electronics industry are not described in detail. If more information is desired on these commonly used circuits, refer to the following textbooks (also see books under Logic Fundamentals):

Phillip Cutler, "Semiconductor Circuit Analysis", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1964.

Lloyd P. Hunter (Ed.), "Handbook of Semiconductor Electronics", second edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

Jacob Millman and Herbert Taub, "Pulse, Digital, and Switching Waveforms", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1965.

The following circuit analysis is written around the detailed block diagrams which are given for each major circuit. These detailed block diagrams give the names of the individual stages within the major circuits and show how they are connected together to form the major circuit. The block diagrams also show the inputs and outputs for each circuit and the relationship of the front-panel controls to the individual stages. The circuit diagrams from which the detailed block diagrams are derived are shown in the Diagrams section.

## NOTE

A/ll references to direction of current in this manual are in terms of conventional current,i.e., from plus to minus.

## LOGIC FUNDAMENTALS

## General

Digital logic techniques are used to perform many functions within this instrument. The function and
operation of the logic circuits are described using logic symbology and terminology. This portion of the manual is provided to aid in the understanding of these symbols and terms. The following information is a basic introduction to logic concepts, not a comprehensive discussion of the subject. For further information on binary number systems and the associated Boolean Algebra concepts, the derivation of logic functions, a more detailed analysis of digital logic, etc., refer to the following textbooks:

Robert C. Baron and Albert T. Piccirilli, "Digital Logic and Computer Operation", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1967.

Thomas C. Bartee, "Digital Computer Fundamentals", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966.

Yaohan Chu, "Digital Computer Design Fundamentals", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

Joseph Millman and Herbert Taub, "Pulse, Digital, and Switching Waveforms", McGraw-Hill, New York, Chapters 9-11, 1965.

## Symbols

The operation of circuits within the R7704 which use digital techniques is described using the graphic symbols set forth in military standard MIL-STD-806B. Table 3-1 provides a basic logic reference for the logic devices used within this instrument. Any deviations from the standard symbology, or devices not defined by the standard will be described in the circuit description for the applicable device.

## NOTE

Logic symbols used on the diagrams depict the logic function and may differ from the manufacturer's data.

## Logic Polarity

All logic functions are described using the positive logic convention. Positive logic is a system of notation where the
more positive of two levels $(\mathrm{HI})$ is called the true or 1 state; the more negative level (LO) is called the false or O -state. The HI-LO method of notation is used in this logic description. The specific voltages which constitute a HI or LO state vary between individual devices.

## NOTE

The HI-LO logic notation can be conveniently converted to $1-0$ notation by disregarding the first letter of each step. Thus:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& H I=1 \\
& L O=0
\end{aligned}
$$

Wherever possible, the input and output lines are named to indicate the function that they perform when at the HI (true) state. For example, the line labeled, "Display B Command" means that the B Time-Base unit will be displayed
when this line is HI or true. Likewise, the line labeled " X Compensation Inhibit" means that the X-Compensation function is inhibited or disabled when this line is HI.

## Input/Output Tables

Input/output (truth) tables are used in conjunction with the logic diagrams to show the input combinations which are of importance to a particular function, along with the resultant output conditions. This table may be given either for an individual device or for a complete logic stage. For examples of input/output tables for individual devices, see Table 3-1.

## Non-Digital Devices

It should be noted that not all of the integrated circuit devices in this instrument are digital logic devices. The function of non-digital devices will be described individually using operating waveforms or other techniques to illustrate their function.

TABLE 3-1.

## Basic Logic Reference

| Device | Symbol | Description <br> A device with two or more inputs and one output. The output of the AND gate is HI if and only if all of the inputs are at the HI state. | Input/Output Table |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AND gate |  |  | Input |  | Output |
|  |  |  | A | B | X |
|  |  |  | LO | LO | LO |
|  |  |  | LO | HI | LO |
|  |  |  | HI | LO | LO |
|  |  |  | HI | HI | HI |
| NAND gate |  | A device with two or more inputs and one output. The output of the NAND gate is LO if and only if all of the inputs are at the HI state. | Input |  | Output |
|  |  |  | A | B | X |
|  |  |  | LO | LO | HI |
|  |  |  | LO | HI | HI |
|  |  |  | HI | LO | HI |
|  |  |  | HI | HI | LO |
| OR gate |  | A device with two or more inputs and one output. The output of the OR gate is HI if one or more of the inputs are at the HI state. | Input |  | Output |
|  |  |  | A | B | X |
|  |  |  | LO | LO | LO |
|  |  |  | LO | HI | HI |
|  |  |  | HI | LO | HI |
|  |  |  | HI | HI | HI |

TABLE 3-1. (cont.)
Basic Logic Reference


TABLE 3-1. (cont.)
Basic Logic Reference

| Device | Symbol | Description | Input/Output Table |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Triggered } \\ \text { (toggle) Flip- } \\ \text { Flop } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | A bistable device with one input and two outputs (either or both outputs may be used). When triggered, the outputs change from one stable state to the other stable state with each trigger. The outputs are complementary (i.e., when one output is HI the other is LO). The edge symbol on the trigger ( T ) input may be of either polarity depending on the device. | Condition before trigger pulse |  |  | Condition before trigger pulse |  |
|  |  |  | X | X |  |  | X |
|  |  |  | LO | HI | H |  | LO |
|  |  |  | HI | LO | L |  | HI |
| Set-Clear (J-K) FlipFlop |  | A bistable device with two inputs and two outputs (either or both outputs may be used). The outputs change state in response to the states at the inputs. The outputs are complementary (i.e., when one output is HI the other is LO). | Input |  | Output |  |  |
|  |  |  | A | B |  | X |  |
|  |  |  | LO | LO | No change |  |  |
|  |  |  | LO | HI | LO |  | HI |
|  |  |  | HI | LO |  | HI | LO |
|  |  |  | HI | HI | Changes state |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Triggered Set- } \\ & \text { Clear (J-K) } \\ & \text { Flip-Flop } \end{aligned}$ |  | A bistable device with three or more inputs and two outputs (either or both outputs may be used). When triggered, the outputs change state in response to the states at the inputs prior to the trigger. The outputs are complementary (i.e., when one output is HI the other is LO). The edge symbol on the trigger ( T ) input may be of either polarity depending on the device. | Input |  | Output |  |  |
|  |  |  | A | B | X |  | X |
|  |  |  | LO | LO | No change |  |  |
|  |  |  | LO | HI | LO |  | HI |
|  |  |  | HI | LO |  |  | LO |
|  |  |  | HI | HI |  | Changes state |  |
| Flip-flop with direct inputs (may be applied to all triggered flipflops) |  | For devices with direct-set ( $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{D}}$ ) or direct-clear ( $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}$ ) inputs, the indicated state at either of these inputs overrides all other inputs (including trigger) to set the outputs to the states shown in the input/output table. | Input |  |  | Output |  |
|  |  |  | A B | C | D | X | X |
|  |  |  | 1 | LO | LO |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\Phi$ ¢ $\quad \Phi$ | LO | HI | LO | HI |
|  |  |  | $\Phi{ }^{\Phi}$ ¢ $\quad \Phi$ | HI | LO | HI | LO |
|  |  |  | $\Phi$ Ф $\quad \Phi$ | HI | HI |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\Phi=$ Has no effect in this case ${ }^{1}$ Output state determined by conditions at triggered inputs |  |  |  |  |

## MAIN INTERFACE

## General

Diagram 1 shows the plug-in interface and the interconnections between the plug-in compartments, circuit boards, etc. of this instrument. The circuitry shown on this diagram associated with Q24 and Q28 is described in connection with the Trigger Selector circuit.

## LOGIC CIRCUIT

## General

The Logic Circuit develops control signals for use in other circuits within this instrument. These output signals automatically determine the correct instrument operation in relation to the plug-ins installed and/or selected, plug-in control settings, and R7704 control settings. A block diagram of the Logic Circuit is shown in Fig. 3-2. This diagram shows the source of the input control signals, the output signals produced by this stage, and the basic interconnections between blocks. The interconnections shown are intended only to indicate inter-relation between blocks and do not indicate a direct connection or that only a single connection is made between the given blocks. Details of the inter-relation between stages in this circuit are given in the circuit description which follows. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 2 at the rear of this manual.

This circuit description for the Logic Circuit is written with the approach that each of the integrated circuits and its associated discrete components comprises an individual stage as shown by the block diagram (Fig. 322). The operation of each of these stages is discussed relating the input signals and/or levels to the output, with consideration given to the various modes of operation that may affect the stage. A logic diagram is also provided for each stage. These diagrams are not discussed in detail but are provided to aid in relating the function performed by a given stage to standard logic techniques. It should be noted that these logic diagrams are not an exact representation of the internal structure of the integrated circuit but are only a logic diagram of the function performed by the stage. An input/output table is given, where applicable, for use along with the circuit description and logic diagram. These input/ output tables document the combination of input conditions which are of importance to perform the prescribed function of an individual stage.

## Horizontal Logic

General. The Horizontal Logic stage performs three separate logic functions. These functions are: A Sweep Inhibit, B Sweep Inhibit, and Alternate Pulse Generator. Fig. 3-3 identifies the three individual stages and the input and out-
put terminals associated with each. Notice that some of the input levels are used in several or all of the individual stages.

A Sweep Inhibit. The A Sweep Inhibit stage produces an output level at pin 14 which determines if the A Time-Base unit can produce a sweep. If this level is HI, the A Time-Base unit is locked out (disabled) so it cannot produce a sweep. If the level is LO, the A TimeBase unit is enabled and can produce a sweep when triggered.

Only two combinations of input conditions produce an A Sweep Inhibit level (HI); if any one of the prescribed conditions is not met, the A Sweep Inhibit level is LO and the A Time-Base unit is enabled. These conditions are:

1. Pin 1 HI-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to ALT.

Pin 4 HI-A Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.

Pin 5 HI-B Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.

Pin 12 LO-A Time-Base unit in independent (non-delayed) mode.

Pin $16 \mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{B}$ Sweep is being displayed in the horizontal-alternate mode.
2. Pin 2 LO-A Time-Base unit is not already producing a sweep.

Pin $12 \mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{A}$ Time-Base unit in delayed mode.
Pin 13 HI-B Time-Base unit has just completed a sweep and is in holdoff condition.

The first combination disables the A Sweep while the B Sweep is being displayed in the horizontal ALT mode (both units must be in time-base mode) if non-delayed operation is being used. The second combination disables the A Sweep during delayed-sweep operation so the B Sweep can complete its holdoff before the next A Sweep begins.

A logic diagram for the A Sweep Inhibit stage is shown in Fig. 3-4A. A table of input/output combinations for this stage is shown in Fig. 3-4B. This table shows the level at each input for the two combinations that produce a HI output level.


Fig. 3-2. Block diagram of Logic Circuit


Fig. 3-3. Breakdown of separate stages within Horizontal Logic (U160) showing inputs and outputs for each stage

B Sweep Inhibit. The B Sweep Inhibit stage produces an output level at pin 15 of U160B which determines if the $B$ Time-Base unit can produce a sweep. A HI level at this pin disables the B Sweep and a LO level provides an enabling level to the B Time-Base unit. The output at pin 15 is HI only under one set of input conditions. These conditions are:

Pin 1 HI-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to ALT.
Pin 4 HI-A Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.
Pin 5 HI-B Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.
Pin 12 LO-A Time-Base unit in independent (nondelayed) mode.
Pin 16 LO-A Sweep is being displayed in the horizontal-alternate mode.

These conditions disable the B Sweep while the A Sweep is being displayed in the horizontal ALT mode (both units must be in time-base mode) if non-delayed sweep is used. For any other combination of input conditions, the B Sweep Inhibit level at pin 15 is LO. However, the inhibit level to the B Time-Base unit is determined by both the

Delay Gate from the A Time-Base unit and the B Sweep Inhibit level produced by this stage. The B Sweep is enabled only when both of these levels are LO.

Fig. 3-5A shows the logic diagram of the B Sweep Inhibit stage. The gate connected to the output of this stage is a phantom-OR gate located on the Main Interface diagram (a phantom-OR gate performs the ORlogic function merely by interconnection of the two signals). An input/output table for the B Sweep Inhibit stage is shown in Fig. 3-5B.

Alternate Pulse Generator. The third function performed by U160 is to produce alternate pulses for use by the horizontal and vertical alternate systems. The conditions that exist at the inputs to the Alternate Pulse Generator stage determine which time base provides the Alternate Pulse. The Alternate Pulse is a positive-going pulse (falling edge only used by following-stages) which is coincident with the leading edge of the holdoff gate from the time-base units. The holdoff gate is produced at the end of the sweep by the respective time-base unit, and differentiated by either C165 or C166 to provide a positive-going pulse to pins 6 or 9 . The Alternate Pulse is produced at the end of either the A Sweep or the B Sweep, or both, depending upon the operating conditions. The following discussions describe the


Fig. 3-4. (A) Logic diagram for A Sweep Inhibit stage, (B) Table of input/output combinations for A Sweep Inhibit stage.
operation of the Alternate Pulse Generator stage in relation to various combinations of input conditions that can occur.

## 1. A (ONLY) MODE

The Alternate Pulse is produced only at the end of the A Sweep when the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to the A position. The input conditions are:

Pin 4 HI-A Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.
Pin 6 HI-Holdoff pulse produced at end of A Sweep.
Pin 7 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except B .
Pin 10 HI -HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to A.

## 2. B (ONLY) MODE-NON-DELAYED

In the B position of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch, the Alternate Pulse is produced only at the end of the $B$ Sweep (A Time-Base must be in independent, nondelayed, mode). The input conditions are:

Pin 5 HI-B Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.

Pin 7 HI-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to $B$.
Pin 9 HI -Holdoff pulse produced at end of B Sweep.
Pin 10 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except A.
Pin 12 LO-A Time-Base unit in independent (nondelayed) mode.

## 3. ALTERNATE OR CHOPPED OPERATION-NONDELAYED

When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to ALT or CHOP (A Time-Base unit must be in independent, nondelayed, mode), an Alternate Pulse is produced at the end of each sweep. For example, an Alternate Pulse is produced first at the end of the A Sweep, then at the end of the B Sweep, again at the end of the A Sweep, etc. Although Alternate Pulses are produced in the CHOP horizontal mode, they are not used in this instrument. The input conditions for this mode of operation are:

Pin 4 HI-A Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.
Pin 5 HI-B Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.


Fig. 3-5. (A) Logic diagram for B Sweep Inhibit stage, (B) Table of input/output combinations for B Sweep Inhibit stage

Pin 6 HI -Holdoff pulse produced at end of A Sweep'.
Pin 7 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any posi-
tion except B.
Pin 9 HI -Holdoff pulse produced at end of B Sweep'.
Pin 10 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except A.

Pin 12 LO-A Time-Base unit in independent (nondelayed) mode.

## 4. DELAYED SWEEP

When the A Time-Base unit is set for delayed operation, the operation of the stage is changed so an Alternate Pulse is produced only at the end of the A Sweep even when the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to $B$. This is necessary since the A Time-Base establishes the amount of delay time for the B TimeBase whenever it is displayed. The input conditions for this mode of operation are:

Pin 4 HI-A Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.
${ }^{1}$ Simultaneous HI at pins 6 and 9 are not required; a HI at either input produces an Alternate Pulse if other conditions are met.
(A)

Pin 5 HI-B Horizontal unit operated in time-base mode.
Pin 6 HI -Holdoff pulse produced at end of A Sweep.
Pin 12 HI -A Time-Base unit in delayed mode.

## 5. VERTICAL UNIT IN HORIZONTAL COMPARTMENT

When a vertical unit is installed in either of the horizontal plug-in compartments, the Alternate Pulse can be produced only from the remaining time-base unit. If vertical units are installed in both horizontal plug-in compartments, an Alternate Pulse is not produced under normal operating conditions since there are no time-base units to produce a holdoff pulse.

## NOTE

The conditions of the Alternate Pulse Generator with vertical units in both horizontal plug-in compartments are such that an Alternate Pulse could be produced if positive-going pulses are applied to pins 6 and 9. Although not used for normal operation, this mode may be used in special purpose plug-ins.


Fig. 3-6. (A) Logic diagram for Alternate Pulse Generator stage, (B) Table of input/output combinations for the Alternate Pulse Generator stage.

## 6. ONE TIME-BASE REMOVED

If either time-base unit is removed from its compartment and the compartment is left vacant, an Alternate Pulse can not be produced. Although the input levels to the Alternate Pulse Generator stage will allow an output pulse to be produced by the remaining timebase unit, further operation is prevented by the A or B Sweep Inhibit stages.

A logic diagram for the Alternate Pulse Generator stage is shown in Fig. 3-6A. Note the resistors shown connected to pins 6 and 9 of U160C. These resistors, which are internal to the device, hold the level at pins 6 and 9 LO unless a HI level is applied to the corresponding input. Since the holdoff gate is capacitively coupled to pins 6 and 9 , these inputs are at the LO level except when a differentiated A or B Holdoff Gate is received from the respective time base. Fig. 36B shows an input/output table for the Alternate Pulse Generator stage.

## Z-Axis Logic

The Z-Axis Logic stage produces an output current which sets the intensity of the display on the CRT. The level of this output current is determined by the setting of the A or B INTENSITY controls, by a current added during B Sweep time to provide an intensified zone on the A Sweep for delayed-sweep operation, or by an external signal. The input current from the A and B INTENSITY controls is switched so the output current matches the horizontal display. The Vertical Chopped Blanking, Horizontal Chopped Blanking, and Readout Blanking are applied to this stage to block the output current and blank the CRT display for vertical chopping, horizontal chopping, or during a readout display.

Fig. 3-7 identifies the inputs to the Z-Axis Logic circuit. This circuit is current-driven at all inputs except pins 5 and 15 . The current at pins 1, 2, 9, and 16 is variable from O to 4 milliamperes and is determined by the applicable current source to control the output current at pin 8.

The Vertical Chopped Blanking connected to pin 6, and the Horizontal Chopped Blanking connected to both pins 6 and 7 through CR145-CR146, enables or disables this stage to control all output current. Quiescently, the level at pins 6 and 7 is HI so that the intensity current from pins 1, 2, 9, and 16 can pass to the output. However, pin 6 goes LO during Vertical Chopped Blanking and both pins 6 and 7 go LO for Horizontal Chopped Blanking or during a readout display. This blocks the output current and the CRT is blanked. The Vertical Chopped Blanking signal is connected to pin 6 of U170 directly from pin 4 of U120. The Horizontal Chopped Blanking signal is connected to U170 from pin 4 of U130 through LR134, 0146, and CR145-CR146 (see diagram 2). Notice that this signal is connected to the


Fig. 3-7. Input and output pins for Z-Axis Logic stage
collector of Q146. This transistor is normally operating in the saturated condition and the HI Horizontal Chopped Blanking level from U130 is the collector source voltage. When the Horizontal Chopped Blanking level goes LO, the current through 0146 drops to produce a corresponding LO level at its emitter. This level is connected to both pins 6 and 7 of U170 through CR145 and CR 146.

Q146 also controls the levels at pins 6 and 7 for readout displays. The Z-Axis Logic OFF Command from the Readout Circuit is connected to the base of Q146 through VR148 and R147. This level is normally HI so Q146 operates as controlled by the Horizontal Chopped Blanking level at its collector. When a readout display is to be presented, the Z-Axis Logic OFF Command drops LO and this level is coupled to the base of Q146 through VR148 with very little voltage attenuation. Q146 is reverse-biased to produce a LO level at its emitter. This level is coupled to pins 6 and 7 of U170 through CR145 and CR146 to block the Z-Axis Logic output current during the readout display (intensity of readout display determined by a separate Readout Intensity level connected directly to the Z-Axis Amplifier; see CRT Circuit description). Diode CR147 clamps the emitter of 0146 at about -0.6 volts when this transistor is off.

The Intensity Limit input at pins 7 and 9 provides protection for the CRT phosphor at slow sweep rates or when the BEAM FINDER is actuated. For conditions that do not require limiting, R140-R141-R142-R143R144-R145-R175 establish the operating current at pins 7 and 9. When either of the time-base units is set to a sweep rate which requires intensity limiting the junction of

R143-R144-R145 is connected to ground in the timebase unit. This drops the current level at pins 7 and 9 to limit the output current from this stage. Limiting the output current of this stage in turn limits the maximum trace intensity for all CRT displays whenever either of the time-base units is set to a sweep rate that requires intensity limiting. The Max Intensity adjustment R140 is set to provide optimum writing rate on the CRT when the INTENSITY controls are set fully clockwise.

The A INTENSITY control sets the output current level when the A Gate at pin 14 is HI and the Display B Command at pin 15 is LO. Whenever the A Gate level goes LO indicating that the A Sweep is complete or the Display B Command goes HI indicating that the B Sweep is being displayed, the A INTENSITY current is blocked. The current from the A INTENSITY control (see diagram 12) is .connected to pin 16 through R176.

In the delayed mode, current is added to the A INTENSITY current during the A Sweep time to intensify a portion of the trace. This intensified portion is coincident with he B Sweep time to provide an indication of the portion of he A sweep which will be displayed in the delayed mode. The A Intensified current is supplied to pin 2 of U170 from .he A INTENSITY control through R178. With this configuration, the intensified current increases as the A INTENSITY control setting is advanced to provide a proportional intensity increase in the intensified zone as the overall A Sweep intensity increases. Therefore, the intensified zone is more readily visible at high intensity levels. The intensified current is added to the A INTENSITY current to produce an intensified zone on the A SWEEP under the following conditions: HI A Gate level at pin 14, LO Display B Command at pin 15, HI B Gate level at pin 4, and HI Delayed Mode Control Out level at pin 5.

The B INTENSITY control determines the output current when the B Gate level at pin 4 and the Display B Command at pin 15 are both HI. The current from the B INTENSITY control (see diagram 12) is connected to the Z-Axis Logic stage through R179.

The current level established by the intensity controls can be altered by the External and Auxiliary Z-Axis current level at pin 9 . The current at this pin can come from the Z AXIS INPUT connectors on the rear panel through R112 or from any of the plug-in compartments through R110, R 11 1, R 113, or R 114. This current either increases or decreases (depending on polarity) the output current to modulate the intensity of the display. Input from the Z AXIS INPUT connectors allows the trace to be modulated by external signals. The auxiliary Z-Axis inputs from the plug-in compartments allow special purpose plug-in units to modulate the display intensity. Diodes CR175 and CR176 limit the maximum voltage change at pin 9 to about + and
-0.6 volt to protect the Z-Axis Logic Stage if an excessive voltage is applied to the Z AXIS INPUT connectors.
Fig. 3-8A shows a logic diagram of the Z-Axis Logic stage. Notice the current-driven inputs as indicated by the current-generator symbols at the associated inputs. An input/output table for the Z-Axis Logic stage is given in Fig. 3-8B.

## Horizontal Binary

The Horizontal Binary stage produces the Display B Command to determine which horizontal unit is to be displayed on the CRT. When this level is HI, the B Horizontal unit is displayed and when it is LO, the A Horizontal unit is displayed. The Display B Command is used in the following stages within the Logic Circuit: Horizontal Logic (A and B Lockout), Z-Axis Logic, and Vertical Binary. In addition, it is connected to the following circuits elsewhere in the instrument to indicate which horizontal unit is to be displayed: Main Interface circuit (A and B Horizontal plug-in compartments), Vertical Interface circuit (for trace separation), and Horizontal Interface circuit (for horizontal channel selection). Fig. 3-9 identifies the function of the input pins for this stage. The following discussions describe the operation of the Horizontal Binary stage in each position of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch. Notice that the levels at pins 3, 4, 7, and 10 are determined by the HORIZONTAL MODE switch (see diagram 12). This switch indicates which horizontal mode has been selected by providing a HI output level on only one of four output lines; the remaining lines are LO. Therefore, for U150 either pin 3, pins 4 and 7 (notice that pins 4 and 7 are tied together at U150), or pin 10 can be HI and the two unselected lines from the HORIZONTAL MODE switch remain LO.

## 1. A MODE

When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to A, the Display B Command is LO to indicate to all circuits that the A Horizontal unit is to be displayed. The input conditions are:
Pin 3 HI-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to A.
Pin 4 and 7 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except B.
Pin 10 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except CHOP.

## 2. B MODE

Selecting the B horizontal mode provides a HI Display B
Command to all circuits. The input conditions are: Pin 3 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except A.


Fig. 3-8. (A) Logic diagram for Z-Axis Logic circuit, (B) Table of input/output combinations for Z-Axis Logic circuit

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Fig. 3-9. Input and output pins for Horizontal Binary stage

Pin 4 and 7 HI-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to B. Pin 10 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except CHOP.

## 3. CHOP MODE

In the CHOP position of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch, the Display B Command switches between the HI and LO levels to produce a display which switches between the A and B Horizontal units at a 0.2 megahertz rate. The repetition rate of the Display B Command in this mode is determined by the Horizontal Chopped Blanking pulse (see Chop Counter stage for further information on this pulse). Each time the Horizontal Chopped Blanking Pulse at pin 1 drops LO, the output at pin 6 switches to the opposite state. The input conditions which cause the output to change states are:

Pin 1 LO-Horizontal Chopped Blanking pulse generated by Chop Counter stage goes negative.
Pin 3 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except A.
Pin 4 and 7 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except B.
Pin 10 HI -HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to CHOP.

## 4. ALT MODE

For ALT horizontal operation, the Display B Command switches to the opposite state each time the negative portion of the Alternate Pulse is received from the Horizontal Logic stage. Repetition rate of the Display B Command in this mode is one-half the repetition rate of the Alternate Pulse. The input conditions which cause the output to change states are:

Pin 3 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except A.
Pin 4 and 7 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except B .
Pin 8 LO-Alternate Pulse generated by Horizontal Logic stage goes negative.
Pin 10 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except CHOP.

Fig. 3-10A shows a logic diagram of the Horizontal Binary stage. An input/output table showing the conditions for each position of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is shown in Fig. 3-10B.

## Vertical Binary

The Vertical Binary stage produces the Display Right Command to determine which vertical unit is to be displayed on the CRT. When this output level is HI, the Right Vertical unit is displayed and when it is LO, the Left Vertical unit is displayed. In the ALT or CHOP positions of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch, (non-delayed operation only\}, the output of this stage is slaved to the output of the Horizontal Binary stage so that the Display Right Command is always HI when the Display B Command is LO, and vice versa. This action allows independent pairs operation in the ALT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch and the ALT or CHOP positions of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch whereby the Left Vertical unit is always displayed at the sweep rate of the B Time-Base unit and the Right Vertical unit at the sweep rate of the A Time-Base unit to simulate dualbeam operation for repetitive sweeps.

When the A Time-Base unit is set to the delayed mode, the repetition rate of the Display Right Command is one-half the repetition rate of the Display B Command input. This results in each vertical unit being displayed first against the A Time-Base unit (delaying) and the B Time-Base unit (delayed) before the display is switched to the other vertical unit. The Display Right Command is used in the following stages within the Logic Circuit: Plug-In Binary, Vertical Chopped Blanking, and Vertical Mode Control. It is also connected to the following circuits elsewhere in the instrument (through Vertical Mode Control stage, ALT vertical mode only) to indicate which vertical unit is to be displayed: Main Interface circuit (Left and Right Vertical plug-in compartments and trigger selection circuitry) and Vertical Interface circuit.

Fig. 3-11 identifies the function of the input pins for the Vertical Binary stage. This stage uses the same type of integrated circuit as the Horizontal Binary stage. Notice the Display A level at pin 7. This input is the inverse of the Display B level at pin 8. Therefore the Display A level is always HI when the Display B level is LO, and vice versa. The following discussions describe the operation of the Vertical


Fig. 3-10. (A) Logic diagram for Horizontal Binary stage, (B) Table of input/output combinations for the Horizontal Binary stage.
tical Binary stage in relation to the modes of operation that can occur.

NOTE
Although the output at pin 6 of U180 is always controlled by the HORIZONTAL MODE switch as described here, this level determines the Vertical Mode control level at the collector of 0196 only in
the A L T position of the VER TICA L MODE switch due to AND gate CR 183-CR 184. See the discussion on the Vertical Mode Logic stage in this section for further information.

## 1. A ORB MODE

When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to either A or B, the Display Right Command switches to the


Fig. 3-11. Input and output pins for Vertical Binary stage
opposite state each time an Alternate Pulse is received from the Horizontal Logic stage. Repetition rate of the Display Right Command in this mode is one-half the repetition rate of the Alternate Pulse. The input conditions for these modes are:

Pin 1 LO-Alternate Pulse generated by Horizontal Logic stage goes negative.
Pin 4 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch in any position except ALT or CHOP, or the A Time-Base unit is set for delayed sweep.
Pin 10 HI-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to A or B.

## 2. ALT OR CHOP MODE (HORIZ)-NON-DELAYED

In the ALT or CHOP positions of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch, the output level at Pin 6 is the same as the Display A level at pin 7. The Display A level is produced by inverting the Display B Command from the Horizontal Binary stage. Therefore, the repetition rate of the output signal is the same as the Display B Command. The result with the VERTICAL MODE switch set to ALT and the A Time-Base unit set for non-delayed operation is that the Right Vertical unit is always displayed at the sweep rate of the A Time-Base unit and the Left Vertical unit at the sweep rate of the B TimeBase unit (independent-pairs operation). The input conditions to provide a HI output level so that the Right Vertical unit can be displayed at the A Sweep rate are:

Pin 4 HI-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to ALT or CHOP with non-delayed sweep.
Pin 7 HI-A Sweep is to be displayed (Display B Command LO).
Pin 10 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except A or B.

The input conditions to provide a LO output level so the Left Vertical unit can be displayed at the B Sweep
rate are:
Pin 4 HI-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to ALT or CHOP with non-delayed sweep.
Pin 7 LO-B Sweep is to be displayed (Display B Command HI).
Pin 10 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except $A$ or $B$.

The Display Right Command switches from HI to LO along with the Display A level at pin 7 (inverse of Display B Command). However, notice that the Display Right Command changes from HI to LO as the Display B Command changes from LO to HI , and vice versa.

## 3. ALT OR CHOP MODE (HORIZ)-DELAYED

If the A Time-Base unit is set to the delayed mode when the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to either ALT or CHOP, the operation of the stage is changed from that discussed above. Now, the Display Right Command switches between the HI and LO states at a rate which is one-half the repetition rate of the Display B Command. The resultant CRT display in the ALT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch allows the Right Vertical unit to be displayed first against the A Sweep (delaying) and then against the B Sweep (delayed). Then the display switches to the Left Vertical unit and it is displayed consecutively against the $A$ and $B$ Sweeps in the same manner. The input conditions for this mode of operation are:

Pin 4 LO-A Time-Base unit set for delayed operation.
Pin 8 LO-Display B Command generated by Horizontal Binary stage goes negative.
Pin 10 LO-HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to any position except A or B.

A logic diagram of the Vertical Binary stage is shown in Fig. 3-12A. Several Logic functions in this stage are performed by logic devices made up of discrete components. The components that make up these logic devices are identified on the logic diagram. An input/output table for the Vertical Binary stage is given in Fig. 3-12B.

## Plug-In Binary

The Plug-In Binary stage produces the Display Channel 2 Command to provide a Plug-In Alternate Command to dual-trace vertical units. Fig. 3-13 identifies the function of the input pins for the Plug-In binary stage. This stage uses the same type of integrated circuit as the Horizontal Binary and Vertical Binary stages.


Fig. 3-12. (A) Logic diagram for Vertical Binary stage, (B) Table of input/output combinations for the Vertical Binary stage

When the Display Channel 2 Command level is HI and the vertical plug-ins are set for alternate operation, Channel 2 of the dual-trace unit is displayed. When it is LO, Channel 1 is displayed. The repetition rate of the Display Channel 2 Command is determined by the setting of the VERTICAL MODE switch. For all positions of the VERTICAL MODE switch except ALT, the Display Channel 2 Command is the same as the Display Right Command from the Vertical Binary stage. Since the Display Right Command was
(A)
derived directly from the Display B Command, this allows the two channels of a dual-trace vertical unit to be slaved to the time-base units (non-delayed, dual-sweep horizontal modes only) in the same manner as previously described for independent-pairs operation between the vertical and time-base units. The resultant CRT presentation when the dual-trace unit is set for alternate operation displays the Channel1 trace at the sweep rate of the B Time-Base unit and the Channel 2 trace at the sweep rate of the A Time Base unit.


Fig. 3-13. Input and output pins for Plug-In Binary stage
Input conditions for a LO output level so that Channel 1 of the vertical plug-in can be displayed at the B Sweep rate are:

Pin 4 HI-VERTICAL MODE switch set to any position except ALT.
Pin 7 LO-B Sweep to be displayed (Display Right Command and Display B Command HI).
The input conditions to provide a HI output level so that Channel 2 of the plug-in can be displayed at the A Sweep rate are:

Pin 4 HI-VERTICAL MODE switch set to any position except ALT.
Pin 7 HI-A Sweep to be displayed (Display Right Command and Display B Command LO).
The Display Channel 2 Command switches from HI to LO as the Display B Command from the Horizontal Binary stage switches from LO to HI , and vice versa.

When the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to ALT, the Display Right Command from the Vertical Binary stage switches the vertical display between the two vertical units. However, if either or both of the vertical plug-in units are dual-trace units, they can be operated in the alternate mode also. To provide a switching command to these units, the Plug-In Binary stage produces an output signal with a repetition rate one-half the repetition rate of the Display Right Command. The sequence of operation when two dual-trace vertical units are installed in the vertical plug-in compartments and they are both set for alternate operation, is as follows (VERTICAL MODE and HORIZONTAL MODE switches set to ALT): 1) Channel 1 of Left Vertical unit at sweep rate of $B$ Time-Base units, 2) Channel 1 of Right Vertical unit at sweep rate of A Time-Base unit, 3) Channel 2 of Left Vertical unit at sweep rate of B Time-Base unit, 4) Channel 2 of Right Vertical unit at sweep rate
of A Time-Base unit. Notice that under these conditions, both channels of the Left Vertical unit are displayed at the B Sweep rate and that both channels of the Right Vertical unit are displayed at the A Sweep rate. The repetition rate at the output of this stage is one-half the Display Right Command rate. Input conditions when the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to ALT are:

Pin 4 LO-VERTICAL MODE switch set to ALT.
Pin 8 LO-Display Right Command generated by Vertical Binary stage goes negative.
Fig. 3-14A shows a logic diagram of the Plug-In Binary stage. An input/output table for this stage is given in Fig. 3-14B.

## Clock Generator

One half of integrated circuit U120 along with the external components shown in Fig. 3-15A make up the Clock Generator stage. R1, Q1, Q2, and Q3 represent an equivalent circuit which is contained within U120A. This circuit along with discrete components C117-R116-R117-R118 comprise a two-megahertz free-running oscillator to provide a timing signal (clock) for vertical, horizontal, and plug-in chopping.

The stage operates as follows: Assume that Q2 is conducting and Q1 is off. The collector current of Q2 produces a voltage drop across R1 which holds Q1 off. This negative level at the collector of Q2 is also connected to pin 14 through Q3 (see waveforms in Fig. 3-15B at time T ). Since there is no current through Q1, C117 begins to charge towards -15 volts through R116R117. The emitter of Q1 goes negative as C117 charges until it reaches a level about 0.6 volt more negative than the level at its base. Then, Q1 is forward biased and its emitter rapidly rises positive (see time T, on waveforms). Since C117 cannot change its charge instantaneously, the sudden change in voltage at the emitter of Q1 pulls the emitter of Q2 positive also, to reverse-bias it. With Q2 reverse biased, its collector rises positive to produce a positive output level at pin 14.

Now, conditions are reversed. Since Q2 is reverse biased, there is no current through it. Therefore, C117 can begin to discharge through R118. The emitter level of Q2 follows the discharge of C117 until it reaches a level about 0.6 volt more negative than its base. Then, Q2 is forward biased and its collector drops negative to reverse-bias Q1. The level at pin 14 drops negative also, to complete the cycle. Once again, C117 begins to charge through R116-R117 to start the second cycle.

Two outputs are provided from this oscillator. The Delay Ramp signal from the junction of R1 16-R1 17 is con-


Fig. 3-14. (A) Logic diagram for Plug-In Binary stage, (B) Table of input/output combinations for the Plug-In Binary stage
to the Vertical Chopped Blanking stage. This signal has the same waveshape as shown by the waveform at pin 13 , with its slope determined by the divider ratio between R116-R117. A square-wave output is provided at pin 14. The frequency of this square wave is determined by the overall RC relationship between C117-R116-R117-R118, and its duty cycle is determined by the ratio of $\mathrm{R} 116-\mathrm{R}$ 117 to R118.

The square wave at pin 14 is connected to pin 16 through C1 19. C119, along with the internal resistance of U120A, differentiates the square wave at pin 14 to produce a negative-going pulse coincident with the falling edge of the square wave (positive-going pulse coincident with rising edge has no effect on circuit operation). This negative-going pulse is connected to pin 15 through an inverter-shaper which is also part of U120A. The output at pin 15 is a positive-going Clock pulse at a repetition rate of about two megahertz.
(A)

## Vertical Chopped Blanking

The Vertical Chopped Blanking stage is made up of the remaining half of integrated circuit U120. This stage determines if Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses are required based upon the operating mode of the vertical system or the plug-in units (dual-trace units only). Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses are produced if: 1) VERTICAL MODE switch is set to CHOP; 2) Dual-trace vertical unit is operating in the chopped mode and that unit is being displayed; 3) Dual-trace vertical unit is operating in the chopped mode with the VERTICAL MODE switch set to ADD. The repetition rate of the negative-going Vertical Chopped Blanking pulse output at pin 4 is two megahertz for all of the above conditions as determined by the Clock Generator stage.

The Delay Ramp signal from the Clock Generator stage determines the repetition rate and pulse width of the Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses. The Delay Ramp applied to


Fig. 3-15. (A) Diagram of Clock Generator stage, (B) Idealized waveforms for Clock Generator stage.


Fig. 3-16. (A) Input and output pins for Vertical Chopped Blanking stage, (B) Idealized waveforms for Vertical Chopped Blanking stage.
pin 10 starts to go negative from a level of about +1.1 volts coincident with the leading edge of the Clock pulse (see waveforms in Fig. 3-16B). This results in a HI quiescent condition for the Vertical Chopped Blanking pulse. The slope of the negative-going Delay Ramp is determined by the Clock Generator stage. As it reaches a level slightly negative from ground, the Vertical Chopped Blanking pulse
output level changes to the LO state. This signal remains LO until the Delay Ramp goes HI again. Notice the delay between the leading edge of the Clock pulse generated by U120A and the leading edge of the Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses (see Fig. 3-16B). The amount of delay between the leading edges of these pulses is determined by the slope of the Delay Ramp applied to pin 10. This delay is
necessary due to the delay line in the vertical deflection system. Otherwise, the trace blanking resulting from the Vertical Chopped Blanking pulse would not coincide with the switching between the displayed traces. The duty cycle of the square wave produced in the Clock Generator stage determines the pulse width of the Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses (see Clock Generator discussion for more information).

Whenever this instrument is turned on, Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses are being produced at a twomegahertz rate. However, these pulses are available as an output at pin 4 only when the remaining inputs to $U$ 120B are at the correct levels. The following discussions give the operating conditions which produce Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses to blank the CRT during vertical chopping. Fig. 3-16A identifies the function of the pins of U120B.

## 1. CHOP VERTICAL MODE

When the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to CHOP, Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses are available at pin 4 at all times. The input conditions necessary are:

Pin 3 HI-VERTICAL MODE switch set to CHOP.
Pin 7 LO-VERTICAL MODE switch set to any position except ADD.
Pin 10 LO-Delay Ramp more negative than about zero volts.

## 2. LEFT VERTICAL UNIT SET FOR CHOPPED MODE

If the Left Vertical unit is set for chopped operation, the setting of the VERTICAL MODE switch determines whether Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses are available. If the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to the CHOP position, conditions are as described in No. 1 above. Operation in the ADD position of the VERTICAL MODE switch is given later. For the LEFT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch or when the Left Vertical unit is to be displayed in the ALT mode, Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses are available at all times (two-megahertz rate). The input conditions are:

Pin 3 LO-VERTICAL MODE switch set to any position except CHOP.
Pin 5 LO-Left Vertical unit set to chopped mode.
Pin 6 LO-Left Vertical unit to be displayed (Display Right Command LO).
Pin 7 LO-VERTICAL MODE switch set to any position except ADD.
Pin 10 LO-Delay Ramp more negative than about zero volts.

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Notice that the Display Right Command at pin 6 must be LO for output pulses to be available at pin 4. This means that when the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to ALT, Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses will be produced only during the time that the Left Vertical unit is to be displayed (unless Right Vertical unit is also set for chopped operation).

## 3. RIGHT VERTICAL UNIT SET FOR CHOPPED OPERATION

If the Right Vertical unit is set for the chopped mode, operation is the same as described above for the Left Vertical unit except that Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses are produced when the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to RIGHT or when the Display Right Command is HI in the ALT mode. The input conditions are: Pin 3 LOVERTICAL MODE switch set to any position except CHOP.

Pin 6 HI-Right Vertical unit to be displayed (Display Right Command HI).
Pin 7 LO-VERTICAL MODE switch set to any position except ADD.
Pin 8 LO-Right Vertical unit set to chopped mode.
Pin 10 LO-Delay Ramp more negative than about zero volts.

## 4. ADD VERTICAL MODE

When the VERTICAL MODE switch is in the ADD position and either or both of the vertical units are operating in the chopped mode, Vertical Chopped Blanking pulses must be available to block out the transition between the traces of the vertical units. The input conditions are: Pin 3 LO-VERTICAL MODE switch set to any position except CHOP.

Pin 5 LO-Left Vertical unit set to chopped mode (can be HI if pin 8 is LO).
Pin 7 HI-VERTICAL MODE switch set to ADD.
Pin 8 LO-Right Vertical unit set to chopped mode (can be HI if pin 5 is LO).
Pin 10 LO-Delay Ramp more negative than about zero volts.

Fig. 3-17A]shows a logic diagram of the Vertical Chopped Blanking stage. Notice the comparator block on this diagram (one input connected to pin 10). The output of this comparator is determined by the relationship between the levels at its inputs. If pin 10 is more positive (HI)


Fig. 3-17. (A) Logic diagram for Vertical Chopped Blanking stage, (8) Table of inputloutput combinations for Vertical Chopped Blanking stage
than the grounded input, the output is HI also; if it is more negative (LO), the output is LO. An input/output table for this stage is given in Fig. 3-17B.

## Chop Counter

The Chop Counter stage produces the Vertical Chopping Signal, the Plug-In Chop Command, and the Horizontal Chopped Blanking signal. The Clock pulse produced by the Clock Generator stage provides the timing signal for this stage. The functions of the input and output pins for the

Chop Counter stage are identified in Fig. 3-18A Idealized waveforms showing the timing relationship between the input and output signals for this stage are shown in Fig.3-18B.

The repetition rate of the output signals from this stage is determined by the setting of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch. When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to any position except CHOP, the repetition rate of the Vertical Chopping Signal output at pin 1 is one megahertz (onehalf Clock rate). This determines the switching between the


Fig. 3-18. (A) Input and output pins for Chop Counter stage, (B) Idealized waveforms for Chop Counter stage.

Left and Right Vertical units when the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to CHOP. At the same time, the repetition rate of the Plug-In Chop Command at pin 8 is 0.5 megahertz (one-fourth Clock rate). This provides a chopping signal to dual-trace vertical units to provide switching between the two channels. The relationship between these output signals and the Clock input is shown by the waveforms in Fig. 3-18B in the area between To and T, . During this time, the level at pin 4 remains HI .

When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to CHOP, the basic repetition rate of the Vertical Chopping Signal and the Plug-In Chop Command is altered. For example, if the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is changed to the CHOP position at time T, (see Fig. 3-18B), a HI level is applied to pin 6 . This stage continues to produce outputs at pins 1 and 8 in the normal manner until both outputs are at their HI level (see time T2; this condition only occurs once every fifth Clock pulse when the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to CHOP). When both of these outputs are at their HI level, the next Clock pulse switches both outputs LO and at the same time switches the Horizontal Chopped Blanking to the LO level. However, this change does not appear at pin 4 immediately due to a delay network in the circuit. The delay is necessary so the Horizontal Chopped Blanking coincides with the Vertical Chopped Blanking produced by

U120A and the switching between the displayed signals (compare bottom two waveforms of Fig. 3-18B; also see Vertical Chopped Blanking for further information). After the delay time, the output level at pin 4 goes LO where it remains for about 0.5 microsecond which is equal to the period of the Clock pulse (two megahertz repetition rate). The Horizontal Chopped Blanking time must be longer than the Vertical Chopped Blanking time since it takes more time for the display to switch between horizontal units than between vertical units. During the time that the level at pin 4 is LO, the CRT is blanked and the Vertical Chopping Signal and the Plug-in Chop Command cannot change levels. The Clock pulse at T3 changes only the Horizontal Chopped Blanking output at pin 4. The level on this pin goes HI after the delay time to unblank the CRT.

For the next three trigger pulses, the Vertical Chopping Signal output and Plug-In Chop Command operate in the normal manner. However, just prior to the fourth clock pulse (time T4) both outputs are again at their HI level. The fourth Clock pulse at T4 switches the output at pin 1, pin 8, and pin 4 (after delay) to the LO level to start the next cycle. Notice that a Horizontal Chopped Blanking pulse is produced at pin 4 with every fifth Clock pulse. Also notice that with the HORIZONTAL MODE switch set to CHOP, two complete cycles of the Vertical Chopping Signal are produced with each five Clock pulses (repetition rate two
fifths Clock rate) and one complete cycle of the Plug-In Chop Command for every five Clock pulses (one fifth Clock rate). Notice that the large shaded area produced by the Horizontal Chopped Blanking pulse (see Fig. 318B) is not part of the display time (CRT display blanked). However, about the same time segment is displayed from the vertical signal source with or without Horizontal Chopped Blanking due to the change in repetition rate when in the CHOP horizontal mode.

The Vertical Chopping Signal at pin 1 of U130 is connected to the Vertical Mode Logic stage (see following description) through L138-R138. This signal is HI when the Right Vertical unit is to be displayed and it is LO when the Left Vertical unit is to be displayed. The Plug-In Chop Command at pin 8 is connected to the plug-in units in the vertical compartments through L136R136 via the Main Interface board. When this signal is HI, Channel 2 of the plug-in units can be displayed and when this level is LO, Channel 1 can be displayed. The Horizontal Chopped Blanking signal at pin 4 is connected through LR134 to the Horizontal Binary stage U150, and to the Z-Axis Logic stage U170 by way of Q146. When this signal is HI, the CRT is unblanked to display the selected signal. When it is LO, the CRT is blanked to allow switching between the time-base units.

A logic diagram of the Chop Counter stage is shown in Fig. 3-19 Details of operation for the flip-flops (FF) are shown in Table 3-1 at the front of this section. Use the waveforms given in Fig. 3-18B along with this diagram.

## Vertical Mode Logic

The Vertical Mode Logic stage is made up of discrete components CR128-CR139, CR183-CR184, and Q194-0196. These components develop the Vertical Mode Command which is connected to the Main Interface circuit (vertical plug-in compartments and trigger selection circuitry) and the Vertical Interface circuit to indicate which vertical unit is to be displayed. When this output level is HI , the Right Vertical unit is displayed and when it is LO, the Left Vertical unit is displayed.

The VERTICAL MODE switch located on diagram 12 provides control levels to this stage. This switch provides a HI level on only one of five output lines to indicate the selected vertical mode; the remaining lines are LO (notice that only four of the lines from the VERTICAL MODE switch are used on this schematic). Operation of this stage is as follows:

When the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to RIGHT, a HI level is connected to the base of Q194 through R127. This forward biases Q194 and the positive-going level at its emitter is connected to the emitter of Q196. The collector of Q196 goes HI to indicate that the Right Vertical unit is to be displayed. For the CHOP position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, a HI level is applied to the anodes of CR128-CR139 through R128. Both diodes are forward biased so that the Vertical Chopping Signal from pin 1 of U130 can pass to the base of Q194. This signal switches between the HI and LO levels at a onemegahertz rate and it produces a corresponding Vertical Mode Command output


Fig. 3-19. Logic diagram of Chop Counter stage

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at the collector of Q196. When the output is HI, the Right Vertical unit is displayed and when it switches to LO, the Left Vertical unit is displayed.

In the ALT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, a HI level is applied to the anodes of CR183-CR184 through R 183. These diodes are forward biased so the Display Right Command from pin 6 of the Vertical Binary stage can pass to the base of Q194 to determine the Vertical Mode Command level. The Display Right Command switches between its HI and LO levels at a rate determined by the Vertical Binary stage.

The control levels in the LEFT and ADD positions of the VERTICAL MODE switch are not connected to this stage. However, since only the line corresponding to the selected vertical mode can be HI, the RIGHT, CHOP, and ALT lines must remain at their LO level when either LEFT or ADD are selected. Therefore, the base of Q194 remains LO to produce a LO Vertical Mode Control output level at the collector of Q196.

A logic diagram of the Vertical Mode Logic stage is shown in Fig. 3-20. The discrete components which make up each logic function are identified.

## TRIGGER SELECTOR

## General

The Trigger Selector circuit determines the trigger signal which is connected to the $A$ and $B$ time-base units as controlled by the A TRIGGER SOURCE and B TRIGGER

SOURCE switches. This circuit also provides the drive signal for the Vertical Signal Amplifier stage as controlled by the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch. Fig. 3-21 shows a detailed block diagram of the Trigger Selector circuit along with a simplified diagram of all the circuitry involved in selection of the trigger source. A schematic of the Trigger Selector circuit is shown on diagram 3 at the rear of this manual. Also see diagrams 1 and 12 for the trigger selection circuitry not shown on diagram 3.

## Trigger Mode and ADD Signals

General. The circuitry shown on the left side of the simplified diagram in Fig. 3-21 determines the operation of the A and B Trigger Channel Switch stages. The A TRIGGER SOURCE switch S1011 controls the A Trigger Channel Switch U304 through Q24; the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch S1001 controls the B Trigger Channel Switch U324 through Q28. When the front-panel A or B TRIGGER SOURCE switches are set to the VERT MODE positions, the setting of the VERTICAL MODE switch determines the trigger selection. In the LEFT VERT or RIGHT VERT positions, the trigger signal is obtained from the indicated vertical unit. The following discussions give detailed operation in each position of the A and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches. It is written assuming that both of these switches are set to the same position. However, the A and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches can be operated independently to control the operation of the A and B Trigger Channel Switch stages, respectively, and select the trigger output signal for the associated time-base unit.

VERT MODE. In the VERT MODE position of either the A or B TRIGGER SOURCE switch, the setting of the VERTICAL MODE switch determines the operation of the


Fig. 3-20. Logic diagram of Vertical Mode Logic stage.

[^1]

Fig. 3-21. Simplified schematic of trigger selector circuitry.
$A$ and $B$ Trigger Channel Switch stages (A TRIGGER SOURCE, B TRIGGER SOURCE, and VERTICAL
MODE switches shown on diagram 12). In the LEFT
position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, the base of Q24 or Q28 (see Main Interface schematic) is connected to ground through the ALT and RIGHT sections of S1021, CR1022 and CR1027, and S1001 or S1011.
This holds Q24 or Q28 reverse biased to provide a LO level to pin 4 of U304 or U324 (see Fiq. 3-22).
When the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to ALT, +5 volts is applied to the base of Q24 or Q28 through CR 1022 and S1001 or S1011. Q24 and Q28 are forward biased and their emitter level is determined by the Vertical Mode Command from the Logic Circuit applied to their collectors. This signal switches between the HI level (Right Vertical unit to be displayed) and the LO level (Left Vertical unit to be displayed) at the end of each sweep. When the Vertical Mode Command is HI, it provides a positive collector voltage to Q24 and Q28. Q24 and Q28 are saturated due to CR 1022, and their emitter levels are very near the collector level. This provides a HI output level to the Trigger Channel Switch stages. As the Vertical Mode Signal goes LO, the collector supply for Q24 and Q28 also goes negative. Q24 and Q28 remain saturated and the output again follows the collector level to supply a LO output level to U304 and U324.


Fig. 3-22. Input levels at pin 4 of U304 and U324
(source of triggering signal is shown in parenthesis).

For ADD and CHOP vertical mode operation, +5 volts is connected to pin 14 of U304 or U324 through CR1021 or CR1023 and S1001 or S1011. At the same time, the base of Q24 or Q28 is held LO by the ground connection through the ALT and RIGHT sections of S1021 so the level at pin 4 of the Trigger Channel Switch stages is LO also (produces an ADD mode in Trigger Channel Switches; see description of these circuits which follows). In the RIGHT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, +5 volts is connected to the bases of Q24 or Q28 through CR1027 and S1001 or S1011 to forward bias these transistors. The Vertical Mode Command connected to the collectors of Q24 and Q28 is also HI in this mode and a HI output level is produced at the emitters of Q24 or Q28.

LEFT VERT. When the LEFT VERT trigger source is selected, the VERTICAL MODE switch is disconnected from the trigger selector circuitry. Now, the ground connection through the RIGHT VERT section of S1001 or S1011 establishes a LO output level at the emitters of Q24 and Q28.

RIGHT VERT. In the RIGHT VERT position of the A or B TRIGGER SOURCE switches, +5 volts is connected to the emitters of Q24 or Q28 through S1011-R23 or S1001-R27. This produces a HI output level to the A and B Trigger Channel Switch stages.

## A and B Trigger Channel Switch

The A and B Trigger Channel Switch stages determine which input signal provides the trigger signal to the time base units as controlled by the trigger mode and ADD signals from the trigger selection circuitry. Resistors R301R321 and R302-R322 (refer to diagram 3) establish the input resistance of this stage and provide a load for the trigger output of the Left and Right Vertical plug-in units. Resistors R303-R304-R305 and R307-R308-R309 establish the operating levels for the A Trigger Channel Switch; R303-R305 and R307-R309 set the current gain for each channel. Resistors R323-R324-R325 and R327-R328-R329 establish the operating levels for the B Trigger Channel Switch; R323R325 and R327-R329 set the current gain for each channel. These stages are made up primarily of integrated circuits U304 and U324. An input/output table for U304 and U324 is shown in Fig. 3-23. U304-U324 provide a high impedance differential input for the trigger signal from the Left Vertical unit at pins 2 and 15 and for the trigger signal from the Right Vertical unit at pins 7 and 10. The output signal at pins 12 and 13 is a differential signal. The sum of the DC current at pins 12 and 13 is always equal to the sum of the DC currents at pins 1, 8, 9, and 16 in all modes. This provides a constant DC bias to the stages which follow as the A or B TRIGGER SOURCE switches or the VERTICAL MODE switch are changed.

When the level at pin 4 is LO (see Trigger Mode and ADD Signals discussion and Fig. 3-23), the trigger signal


Fig. 3-23. Input/output table for A and B Trigger Channel Switch stages.
from the Left Vertical unit passes to the output while the trigger signal from the Right Vertical unit is blocked. A HI level at pin 4 connects the trigger signal from the Right Vertical unit to the output and the trigger signal from the Left Vertical unit is blocked. For VERT MODE operation in the ALT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, the level at pin 4 switches between the LO and HI level at a rate determined by the Vertical Binary stage (see Logic Circuit description). This action obtains the trigger signal from the Left Vertical unit when the Left Vertical unit is being displayed and from the Right Vertical unit when it is being displayed.

When the level at pin 4 is LO and the level at pin 14 is HI , the trigger signal from both the Left and Right Vertical units passes to the output pins. This condition occurs only when the A or B TRIGGER SOURCE switches are set to VERT MODE and the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to either ADD or CHOP. Under this operating mode, the trigger output signal is the algebraic sum of the trigger input signals from the Left and Right Vertical units to prevent triggering on the vertical chopping transition or only on one signal of an added display.

## A Trigger Output Amplifier

The trigger output signal at pins 12 and 13 of the A Trigger Channel Switch is connected to the emitters of common-base amplifier Q314-Q316 through R311-R312. These transistors provide a low-resistance load for the A Trigger Channel Switch while providing a high output impedance to the circuits which follow. The signal at the collectors of Q314 and Q316 is connected to the A Horizontal unit via the Main Interface circuit. The A Horizontal unit
provides a 50 -ohm differential load for this stage. If it is removed from its compartment, the voltage-swing at the collectors of Q314-Q316will increase substantially.

## Vertical Signal Buffer Amplifier

The trigger output signal at pins 12 and 13 of the B Trigger Channel Switch is connected to the emitters of common-base amplifier Q334-Q336. The output signal at the collectors of Q334 and 0336 is connected to the Vertical Signal Amplifier (see Output Signals description) through R337 and R338. R339 provides a differential output resistance of about 100 ohms.

## B Trigger Output Amplifier

The signal at pins 12 and 13 of the B Trigger Channel Switch is also connected to the bases of Q344Q346 to provide the internal trigger signal for the B Horizontal unit (via the Main Interface circuit). This stage provides isolation between the B Horizontal unit and the Vertical Signal Buffer Amplifier stage. The B Horizontal unit provides a 50 -ohm differential load for this stage. If it is removed from its compartment, the collector load for 0344-Q346 changes and the voltage swing at their collectors increases. The action of this stage prevents this change from affecting the Vertical Signal Buffer Amplifier stage. CR342-CR346 clamp the collectors of Q344 and Q346 at about +0.6 volts to prevent these transistors from saturating under this no load condition.

## VERTICAL INTERFACE

## General

The Vertical Interface circuit selects the vertical deflection signal from the output of the Left Vertical and/or the Right Vertical plug-in unit. This stage also accepts an input from the Readout System to block the vertical signal while readout information is displayed on the CRT. In addition, this stage contains the Trace Separation Circuit to shift the vertical position of the BSweep portion of a dual-sweep display. Fig. 3-24 shows a detailed block diagram of the Vertical Interface circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 4 at the rear of this manual.

## Vertical Switching

Transistors Q202-0206 and Q212-Q216 form differential amplifiers which determine if the signal from the left vertical plug-in or the right vertical plug-in, or both, provides the vertical deflection signal to the Vertical Amplifier. Transistor Q218 provides a constant voltage source of about -8.7 volts for the collector circuits of Q202-Q206 and Q212-Q216. The operation of this stage is controlled by the Vertical Mode Command, the ADD Mode signal, and the Vertical Channel Switch OFF Command. Fig. 3-25shows an input/output table for the overall Vertical Interface circuit to show the output signal for the applicable input conditions.


Fig. 3-24. Vertical Interface detailed block diagram.


Fig. 3-25. Input/output table for Vertical Interface circuit.

When the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to LEFT, the Vertical Mode Command is LO. This level allows the bases of Q202 and Q212 to go negative so that these transistors are forward biased. The resulting positivegoing change at the collectors of Q202 and 0212 produce different results for the Left and Right Vertical Preamplifier stages. The positive-going signal at the collector of Q212 is connected to the bases of the series transistors Q278-0288 in the Left Vertical Preamplifier stage through R212. At the same time, the other transistor in this differential amplifier, Q216, is reverse biased. The negative level at its collector reduces the conduction of Q279 to reverse bias shunt diodes CR279CR289. As a result, the signal from the Left Vertical plug-in can pass to the Delay-Line Driver stage. The positive-going change at the collector of Q202 forward biases transistor Q249 and shunt diodes CR249-CR259 in the Right Vertical Preamplifier stage. Q206 is reverse biased and the negative level at its collector holds series transistors Q248-Q258 reverse biased to block the signal from the Right Vertical plug-in. Instead, the signal is shunted through CR249-CR259 and Q249 to the junction of R262-R292. This arrangement provides a constant DC current to the Delay-Line Driver stage as the VERTICAL MODE switch is changed by providing a signal current
either through the applicable series transistors or an equivalent DC current through the shunt diodes via R262-R292.

In the RIGHT position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, the Vertical Mode Command is HI. Now, diodes CR200 and CR209 are forward biased and the positive signal at the base of Q202-0212 reverse biases these transistors. The previous conditions are now reversed. The collector of Q212 is negative so that series transistors 0278-Q288 are reverse biased. At the same time Q216 is forward biased to hold Q279 and the shunt diodes CR279-CR289 forward biased also. This action blocks the signal from the Left Vertical plug-in unit. On the Right Vertical side of the circuit, the negative level at the collector of Q202 reduces the conduction of Q249 to reverse bias shunt diodes CR249-CR259. The positive level at the collector of Q206 forward biases series transistors Q248-Q258 to allow the signal from the Right Vertical plug-in unit to pass to the Delay-Line Driver stage.

For either the ALT or CHOP position of the VERTICAL MODE switch, the Vertical Mode Command switches between the LO and HI levels at a rate determined by either the Chop Counter or the Vertical Binary stages (see Logic Circuit description). This action allows the signal from the Left Vertical unit to be displayed when the Vertical Mode Command is LO and the signal from the Right Vertical unit is displayed when the Vertical Mode Command is HI.

When ADD vertical mode operation is selected, a HI Vertical Mode Command level is applied to the base of Q202 through R200. The level at the collector of Q202 goes negative to reverse bias the Right Vertical shunt diodes and the positive level at the collector of Q206 forward biases the series transistors to allow the Right Vertical signal to pass to the Delay-Line Driver stage. At the same time, the Vertical Mode Command level is LO as determined by the Vertical Mode Control stage in the Logic Circuit. This allows Q212 to conduct to forward bias the Left Vertical series transistors; the shunt diodes are reverse biased by the negative level at the collector of Q216. Therefore, the signal from the Left Vertical plug-in unit can pass to the Delay-Line Driver stage. Now, the signal from both vertical units is algebraically added by the Delay-Line Driver stage and the resultant signal determines the vertical deflection.

The Vertical Channel Switch OFF Command from the Readout System has final control over the output signal from this stage. Quiescently, this signal is LO and the signal from the selected vertical unit can pass to the Delay-Line Driver stage. However, when the Readout System is ready to display readout information, the Vertical Channel Switch OFF Command goes HI. Transistor Q212 is reverse biased through CR210 and Q206 is reverse biased through R208. This reverse biases the series transistors Q248-Q258
and Q278-Q288 to block the signal from both vertical units. At the same time the remaining transistor in each differential amplifier is forward biased to shunt the vertical signal. Therefore, the signal from neither plug-in unit is displayed on the CRT so the CRT deflection can be determined by the Readout System.

## Left Vertical Preamplifier

The vertical signal from the Left Vertical plug-in unit is connected to the Left Vertical Preamplifier stage by way of the strip lines on the Vertical Interconnect board. These strip lines provide an impedance of 50 ohms. The applied signal is amplified by transistors Q274-Q284. C274-C282-R274-R284 in the emitter circuit of Q274Q284 provide high-frequency compensation; C274-R274 are variable to provide high-frequency response adjustment for this stage. The Left Vertical Centering adjustment R277 balances the quiescent DC levels at the output of the Left Vertical Preamplifier stage so the trace from the Left Vertical unit is displayed at the center of the CRT when the inputs to this stage are at the same potential. Transistors Q278-Q288 operate along with the Vertical Switching stage to determine if the Left Vertical signal is displayed on the CRT.

## Right Vertical Preamplifier

The components in the Right Vertical Preamplifier stage serve the same function as the corresponding components in the Left Vertical Preamplifier stage. The only difference between the two circuits is the presence of the Right Vertical Gain adjustment, R242, in this circuit. The overall gain of the Vertical Amplifier circuit is set when the Left Vertical signal is displayed. The Right Vertical Gain adjustment compensates for any differences in gain between the Right Vertical Preamplifier stage and the Left Vertical Preamplifier stage. Gain is controlled by changing the emitter degeneration between transistors Q244-Q254.

## Trace Separation Circuit

The Trace Separation Circuit provides a variable positioning voltage to offset the B Sweep display when operated in either the ALT or CHOP dual-sweep modes (horizontal). The display B Command from the Logic Circuit controls the operation of this stage through 0234. When the B Sweep is being displayed (for ALT or CHOP horizontal operation), the Display B Command is HI to forward bias Q234. The collector of Q234 goes negative to reverse bias shunt diodes CR233-CR234. Under this condition, the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control determines the bias at the base of transistors Q236Q238 through R230-R232 and the series diodes CR230CR232. The output current at the collectors of Q2360238 is connected to the Delay-Line Driver stage through R261-R291 to offset the B Sweep display up to about four divisions above or below the A Sweep display. This prevents a confusing
display when using dual-sweep operation, as the A and B Sweeps would be displayed on top of each other without this feature.

When the Display B Command is LO (A Sweep displayed), Q234 is reverse biased and the shunt diodes CR233-CR234 are forward biased through R233. This applies a DC bias of about +5.1 volts to the bases of transistors Q236-Q238 to provide a quiescent DC output current from this stage to the Delay-Line Driver stage. Since the series diodes CR230-CR232 are reverse biased, the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control is disconnected while the A Sweep is being displayed.

Two other signals also control the current through this stage. When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to B (only), a HI level is connected to the base of Q224 through CR224 and R224. This forward biases Q224 and, since Q224-Q234 share emitter resistor R227, transistor Q234 is reverse biased even though the Display B Command at its base is HI for this mode. Therefore, the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control has no effect. The Vertical Channel Switch OFF Command from the Readout System is connected to the base of Q222 through R221. This signal is quiescently LO so that Q222 is conducting through R222 to hold Q224 reverse biased by way of R223 (except when HORIZONTAL MODE switch is in B position described above). When the Readout System is ready to display readout information, the Vertical Channel Switch OFF Command goes HI to reverse bias Q222. The base of Q224 goes positive through R222-R223 and it is forward biased. Now, Q224 controls conduction and Q234 is off to disconnect the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control. The output of this stage goes to its quiescent DC level so that the

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Readout System has full control of the trace position (see Readout System description for more information).

## Delay-Line Driver

Output of the Left Vertical Preamplifier and the Right Vertical Preamplifier stages, along with any positioning current from the Trace Separation Circuit is connected to the bases of Q264-Q294. This stage provides amplification for the selected signal as well as providing a reverse termination for the delay line. Diodes CR264CR295 decrease the feedback resistance for Q264Q294 as the signal is deflected towards the edges of the display area. This action reduces the gain of the stage to compensate for the inherent expansion characteristic of the CRT. The output signal from the Delay-Line Driver stage is connected to the Vertical Amplifier circuit through C266-R266 and C296-R296.

## VERTICAL AMPLIFIER

## General

The Vertical Amplifier circuit provides the final amplification for the vertical signal before it is applied to the vertical deflection plates of the CRT. This circuit includes the delay line and an input to produce the vertical portion of a readout display. The BEAM FINDER switch limits the dynamic range of this circuit to compress an over-scanned display within the viewing area of the CRT. Fig. 3-26 shows a detailed block diagram of the Vertical Amplifier circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 5 at the rear of this manual.

## Delay Line

Delay Line DL400 provides approximately 120 nanoseconds delay for the vertical signal to allow the horizontal


Fig. 3-26. Vertical Amplifier detailed block diagram.
(A) 3-33
circuits time to initiate a sweep before the vertical signal reaches the vertical deflection plates of the CRT. This allows the instrument to display the leading edge of the signal originating the trigger pulse when using internal triggering. The delay line used in this instrument has a characteristic impedance of about 50 ohms per side, or about 100 ohms differentially. It is of the coaxial type which does not produce preshoot or phase distortion in the CRT display.

## Buffer Amplifier

The Buffer Amplifier stage Q412-Q416 provides a low input impedance for the Vertical Amplifier circuit to permit accurate delay-line termination. C401-R401 and C408R408 provide the forward termination for the delay line. The output signal from the Buffer Amplifier stage is connected to the First Push-Pull Amplifier stage through C411-R411-VR411 and C417-R417-VR417. Zener diodes VR411 and VR417 limit the voltage swing across R411 and R417 to keep Q412 and Q416 out of saturation. R405 and the operating bias of Q412-Q416 provide compensation for thermal distortion produced in Q470Q476.

For readout displays, the Y -signal from the Readout System is connected to the emitter of Q412 through R402. Since the signal from the vertical units is blocked in the Vertical Interface circuit, the readout signal provides the only vertical deflection. Although this signal is connected to the emitter of Q412 as a single-ended signal, it is converted to a push-pull signal in the following stages.

## First Push-Pull Amplifier

Q434-Q442 and Q436-Q444 are connected as a pushpull cascode amplifier stage. The network C426-L421L422-L423-R420-R421-R422-R423-R424-R425-
R426 provides compensation for the delay line. R421-R422-R423 in this network are adjustable to provide midfrequency compensation. C430-R430, connected between the emitters of Q434-Q436, provide highfrequency compensation adjustment for this stage. The network CR431-CR432-RT433 provides thermal compensation for this stage. As the temperature increases, the resistance of RT433 decreases and the capacitance of varactors CR431-CR432 increases. The output signals at the collectors of Q434-Q436 are connected to the common-base transistors Q442-Q444 through C435-R435-R436 and C438-R437-R438. The low input resistance of the Q442-Q444 common-base transistors allows this stage to provide maximum highfrequency performance. The Vertical Centering adjustment R443 balances the quiescent DC levels in the Vertical Amplifier circuit so the trace is displayed at the center of the CRT when the inputs to this circuit are at the same potential. The output signal from the First Push-Pull Amplifier stage is connected to the next stage through C447-L447 and C448-L448. Zener diode VR449 establishes a collector source voltage of about - 6.2 volts for Q442-Q444.

## Second Push-Pull Amplifier

The Second Push-Pull Amplifier, Q454-Q466 and Q456-Q468, operates in the same manner as the previous stage. The main difference between the stages is the compensation networks and the BEAM FINDER switch located in this circuit. C458-R458 in the emitter circuit of Q454-Q456 provide adjustable high-frequency compensation for this stage.

BEAM FINDER switch S455A switches the emitter current source for Q454-Q456 to provide the beam finder function. Normally, the emitter current for Q454-Q456 is supplied through S455A-L452. However, when S455A is pressed in, the current source through L452 is interrupted and the only emitter-current source for Q454-Q456 is through R451. This limits the dynamic range of this stage by limiting its current, so the display is compressed vertically within the graticule area. The BEAM FINDER switch can also be pulled out to lock it in the "find" position to aid in locating the traces of several plug-in units.

The signal at the collectors of Q454-Q456 is connected to common-base transistors Q466-Q468 through C460-R460-R461-R462 and C465-R463-R464R465. Transformer T466 reduces the common-mode signal components in the push-pull signal applied to the following stages. The output signal from this stage at the collectors of Q466-Q468 is connected to the Output PushPull Amplifier through VR467-VR469 and LC networks C470-L470 and C471-L471. VR467-VR469 provide DC voltage matching without appreciable current loss. Vertical Gain adjustment R468 sets the resistance between the bases of 0470-Q476 in the following stage to control the current gain of this stage. This adjustment sets the overall gain of the Vertical Amplifier stage.

## Output Push-Pull Amplifier

Q470-Q480 and Q476-Q482 operate in the same manner as the previous stages to provide amplification for the vertical deflection signal. The output signal from this stage provides the vertical deflection on the CRT. C472 and thermistor RT472 provide frequency compensation to maintain high-frequency response with temperature changes. Thermistor RT480 and R480 provide gain compensation with changes in temperature. The output signal is connected to the vertical deflection plates of the CRT through buffer transistors Q480-Q482. A distributed deflection plate system is used in this instrument for maximum frequency response and sensitivity. The output signal at the collectors of Q480-Q482 is connected to the integral inductors in the CRT and then to the deflectionplate termination network C483-L481-L483-R483-R485 and C484-L482-L484-R484R487. As the signal passes through the integral inductors in the CRT, its velocity is essentially the same as the velocity of the electron beam passing between the vertical deflection plates. The synchronism of the deflection signal and the
electron beam reduces the loss in high-frequency sensitivity due to electron transit time through the deflection plates. Inductors L483-L484 and capacitors C483-C484 are adjusted to minimize signal reflections by providing the correct termination for the vertical deflection plate structure.

## HORIZONTAL INTERFACE

## General

The Horizontal Interface circuit is made up of the $X-Y$ Delay Compensation Network and the Horizontal Channel Switch stage. The X-Y Delay Compensation Network (optional) provides a delay for the horizontal (X) portion of an $X-Y$ display to match the delay of the vertical (Y) signal due to the Delay Line. The Horizontal Channel Switch portion of the circuit selects the horizontal deflection signal from the output of the A Horizontal and/or the B Horizontal plug-in unit. Fig. 3-27 shows a detailed block diagram of this circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 6 at the rear of this manual.

## X-Y Delay Compensation

Time-Base Operation. When the plug-in unit installed in the $A$ or $B$ horizontal compartment is operated as a standard time-base unit to produce a horizontal sweep for deflection of the CRT beam, the A
or B Delay Compensation Networks are effectively disabled. The X Compensation Inhibit command is HI and relays $\mathrm{K} 50-\mathrm{K} 60$ or K70-K80 are not actuated. Therefore, the relay contacts remain in the normally closed position so the horizontal signal passes directly through this network to the Horizontal Channel Switch without delay.

X-Y Operation. If the time-base unit installed in the A or B horizontal compartment is operated as an amplifier or if a vertical unit is installed in a horizontal compartment, the X-Compensation Inhibit command to the applicable Delay Compensation Network drops to the LO level (zero volts). This provides an actuating level to relays K50-K60 or K70-K80 to connect the Delay Compensation Network into the circuit. For example, if the X-Compensation Inhibit command from the A Horizontal Unit goes LO, K50 and K60 close to route the A Horizontal Signal through the A Delay Compensation Network. Diodes CR50 and CR70 shunt the voltage produced across the relays when the actuating level is removed. LR networks L51-R51 and L61-R61 along with capacitors C53 and C55 provide a constant input impedance. The LC network made up of C56-C58-C66-C68-L55-L56-L65-L66 provides a fixed delay from DC to about two megahertz to provide minimum phase shift between the $X$ and $Y$ portions of the CRT


Fig. 3-27. Horizontal Interface detailed block diagram.
(A)
display. C55 is adjusted to match the horizontal and vertical signal delay up to at least two megahertz.

The Delay Compensation Network normally produces negative preshoot distortion along with some corner rounding of fast step functions. The A Delay Disable switch S 50 allows selection of a display with either minimum phase-shift characteristics or optimum step response. When this switch is set to Out (down), the X Compensation Inhibit command from the A Horizontal Unit is disconnected from relays K50-K60. Now, the signal from the A Horizontal Unit passes directly to the Horizontal Channel Switch without delay to provide a horizontal display with optimum step response.

The B Delay Compensation Network operates in the same manner as described above. The X-Y Delay Compensation Network is an optional feature. For instruments which are not equipped with this feature, the horizontal signals from the plug-in units are connected directly to the Horizontal Channel Switch stage by the Horizontal Interconnect board.

## Horizontal Channel Switch

The Horizontal Channel Switch determines which input signal provides the horizontal signal to the Horizontal Amplifier circuit as controlled by the Display B Command from the Logic Circuit. Resistors R352-R354 and R356-R358 establish the input resistance of this stage and provide a load for the $A$ and $B$ Horizontal units. Resistors R363-R365-R367 and R373-R375-R377 establish the operating levels for this stage. R363-R365 and R373-R375 set the current gain for each channel. C361-R361 and C371-R371 provide frequency compensation.

This stage is made up primarily of integrated circuit U364 which is the same type as used for the Trigger Channel Switch stage. An input/output table for U364 is shown in Fig. 3-28. U364 provides a high-impedance differential input for the signal from the A Horizontal unit at pins 2 and 15 and the signal from the B Horizontal unit at pins 7 and 10. The output signal at pins 12 and 13 is a differential signal which is connected to the Horizontal Amplifier circuit. The sum of the DC current at pins 12 and 13 is always equal to the sum of the DC currents at pins 1, 8, 9, and 16 in all modes. This provides a constant DC output current level to the following stage as the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is changed.

When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to A, the level at pin 4 is LO. This level allows the signal from the A Horizontal unit to pass to the output while the signal from the B Horizontal unit is blocked. In the B position of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch, the level at pin 4 is HI . Now, the signal from the B Horizontal unit is connected to the output while the signal from the A Horizontal unit is blocked.


Fig. 3-28. Input/output table for Horizontal Channel Switch.

For ALT or CHOP positions of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch, the Display B Command at pin 4 switches between the LO and HI levels at a rate determined by the Horizontal Binary stage in the Logic Circuit. This action allows the signals from the A Horizontal unit to be displayed when the Display B Command is LO and the signal from the B Horizontal Unit is displayed when the Display B Command is Hi .

The Horizontal Channel Switch OFF Command from the Readout System which is applied to pin 6 has final control over the output signal from this stage. Quiescently, this signal is LO and the signal from the selected horizontal unit can pass to output pins 12 and 13. However, when the Readout System is ready to display readout information, the level at pin 6 goes HI . This level blocks the signal from both horizontal units so there is no signal output from this stage under this condition.

The output signal at pins 12 and 13 is connected to the Horizontal Amplifier circuit through Q384-Q394. Resistors R381-R383 and R391-R393 establish the correct operating DC levels for U364. Buffer amplifier Q384-Q394 provides a low load impedance for U364 as well as providing DC voltage matching between the Horizontal Interface and Horizontal Amplifier circuits.

## HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER

General The Horizontal Amplifier circuit amplifies the push-pull horizontal deflection signal from the Horizontal Interface circuit and connects it to the horizontal deflection plates of
the CRT. This circuit also accepts the X -signal from the Readout System to produce the horizontal portion of a readout display. Fig. 3-29 shows a detailed block diagram of the Horizontal Amplifier circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 7 at the rear of this manual.

## Input Amplifier

The horizontal signal from the Horizontal Interface circuit is connected to the bases of Q526 and Q536. The Input Amplifier is driven from an equivalent 100 -ohm source. The resistive network R521-R522-R524-R531-R532R533-RT534 between the emitters of 0526-Q536 controls the emitter degeneration of this stage to perform several functions. Horizontal Gain adjustment R522 is variable to determine the amount of emitter degeneration between Q526-Q536 to set the overall gain of the Horizontal Amplifier circuit. Thermistor RT534 provides thermal gain compensation for this circuit. As the temperature increases, the resistance of RT534 decreases resulting in less emitter degeneration between Q526-Q536. Therefore, the overall gain of this stage increases to compensate for the opposite characteristic of the transistors in the Horizontal Amplifier circuit.

Transistor Q514 is normally supplying current to the emitters of Q526-Q536 through R521-R531. However,
when the BEAM FINDER switch is actuated, Q514 is no longer forward biased so the current supplied to R521R531 is determined only by R515. This results in less current to Q526-Q536 so their dynamic range is limited. When the BEAM FINDER switch S455B is actuated, a ground level is also connected to the Logic Circuit to provide an intensity limit. This action prevents damage to the CRT phosphor when the display is compressed.

The Horizontal Centering adjustment R529 provides adjustment for differential unbalance in the Horizontal Amplifier circuit and the CRT. The network CR528-CR538-CR544-CR554 limits the input to the next stages so they always operate within their dynamic range and are not overdriven by excessive current from the Input Amplifier stage. Since the output signal from the Input Amplifier stage is a current signal, very little voltage change occurs across the limiting network. With horizontal deflection signals which produce an on-screen display, CR544 and CR554 remain forward biased and CR528-CR538 are reverse biased. However, if highamplitude horizontal deflection signals are applied to this circuit as a result of sweep magnification or highamplitude external horizontal signals, either CR544 or CR554 is reverse biased, depending on the polarity of the overdrive signal. This results in a sufficient voltage change at the anode of either CR528 or CR538 to forward bias it. The shunt diodes provide a current path for


Fig. 3-29. Horizontal Amplifier detailed block diagram.
the signal current to limit the current change at the bases of Q544-Q554 during the overdrive condition.

For readout displays, the X readout signal from the Readout System is connected to the base of Q526 through R525. The signal from the A HORIZ and B HORIZ plug-in units is blocked in the Horizontal Interface circuit so the only horizontal deflection is provided by the Readout System. Q526 and Q536 operate as a paraphase amplifier to convert the single-ended readout signal at the base of Q526 to a push-pull signal at the collectors of both 0526 and Q536. For instruments which are not equipped with a Readout System, R525 is connected to ground at the Readout System chassis.

## Left Output Amplifier

Transistors Q544, 0548, Q564, Q584, and Q582 are connected as a current-driven feedback amplifier. The input current is converted to a voltage output signal to drive the left horizontal deflection plate of the CRT. Input transistor Q544, an NPN transistor, responds best to positive-going input signals. The signal at the collector of Q544 is connected to the emitters of output transistors Q582-Q584 through two parallel paths. High-frequency signals are connected through capacitor C544. Lowfrequency signals are connected to the output transistors through R544-Q548-R549. The output transistors Q582 and Q584 are connected in the complementary configuration to provide less resistive loading at the output. The output signal at the collector of Q582-Q584 is connected to the left deflection plate of the CRT through L589-R589.

Negative feedback is provided from the collectors of Q582-Q584 to the base of 0544 through feedback network C569-R569-Q564-C563-R563. Emitter follower Q564 in the feedback network provides current gain for the feedback signal. With this configuration, the input impedance of the Left Output Amplifier is low since the feedback network beyond the emitter followers is effectively reduced in impedance as far as the input signal is concerned. Variable capacitor C569 adjusts the transient response of the feedback network to provide good linearity at fast sweep rates. C568-R568 provide adjustment for correct high-frequency gain versus frequency response in the amplifier.

## Right Output Amplifier

Basic operation of the Right Output Amplifier stage is the same as just described for the Left Output Amplifier stage. Notice that the input transistor in this stage is complementary to the corresponding transistor in the Left Output Amplifier stage. Therefore, this stage provides the best response to negative-going input signals. C579 provides linearity adjustment for the Right Output Amplifier at fast sweep rates. The output signal at the collectors of Q592-Q594 is connected to the right deflection plate of the CRT through L599-R599.

## Thermal Balance Network

Q562 provides thermal balance for the Horizontal Amplifier circuit. The Thermal Balance adjustment R571 sets the bias on Q562 and thereby determines the operating voltage for Q544-Q554. This adjustment provides DC shift in the CRT display and reduces lowfrequency signal cross talk. Diode CR562 provides reverse-voltage breakdown protection for Q562 when the instrument is first turned on. Diodes CR560 and CR570 establish the operating bias for Q544-Q554.

## OUTPUT SIGNALS

## General

The Output Signals circuit provides output voltages to the front-panel Calibrator jacks and output signals to the connectors located on the rear panel. These output signals are either generated within this instrument or are samples of signals from the associated plug-in units. Fig. 3-30 shows a detailed block diagram of the Output Signals circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 8 at the rear of this manual.

## Vertical Signal Amplifier

The vertical signal selected by the B Trigger Channel Switch (see Trigger Selector description for more information) is connected to the bases of differential amplifier Q684-Q694. Resistors R681-R692 establish an input resistance of about 50 ohms for this stage. The amplified signal at the collectors of Q684 and Q694 is connected to buffer amplifier Q686-Q696 through RC networks C686-R686 and C695-R695. These networks provide thermal balance for this stage. The single-ended signal at the collector of Q686 is connected to the rearpanel SIG OUT connector J699. The signal at the collector of Q696 is connected to ground. CR696 and CR699 protect this stage if high-level voltages are accidentally applied to the SIG OUT connector. CR696 provides protection from positive voltages and CR699 provides protection from negative voltages.

## Sawtooth Amplifier

The sawtooth signals from the A Time-Base unit and the B Time-Base unit are connected to the Sawtooth Amplifier stage through series resistors R4 and R5 respectively (on Main Interface board). The SWEEP switch S666 (on top panel) determines which sawtooth signal provides the output signal. The other sawtooth signal is terminated by R667 to provide a similar load to the signal source. Transistors Q670, Q672, and Q675 comprise an inverting feedback amplifier. Gain of this stage is about two as determined by the ratio of feedback resistor R678 to the input resistance made up of R669 and either R4 or R5, depending on which sawtooth source is selected. The signal at the collector of Q675 is connected to the rear-panel +SAWTOOTH connector J679 through R679. RC network C675-R675 provides


Fig. 3-30. Output Signals detailed block diagram.
(A)
frequency response stabilization for this stage. Diode CR674 provides protection from high-level positive voltages inadvertently connected to the output connector by providing a current path to the +15 -volt supply through the collector-base junction of Q675. When CR674 is forward biased it clamps the base of Q675 at this level. CR676 provides protection from high-level negative voltages at the +SAWTOOTH connector by clamping the output if it attempts to go more negative than about -15.6 volts.

## Gate Amplifier

The output signal at the rear-panel +GATE connector J 618 is selected from three input gate signals by GATE switch S607 (on top panel). In the A position, the A Gate signal from the A Time-Base unit is connected to the base of emitter-follower Q607 through R607. The base of Q608 is connected to ground by S 607 in this position so it operates as a common-base stage. Q607 provides a high input impedance for the stage while the emitter coupling between Q607-Q608 provides temperature compensation. Operation is the same in the B position of S607 except that the B Gate signal from the B Time-Base unit provides the input signal. In the DLY'D position, S607 connects the base of Q607 to ground through R607 and disconnects both the A and B Gate signals. Now, the Delayed Gate signal from the delaying time base (in A HORIZ compartment) can pass to the base of Q608 through R602. Q608 inverts this negative going input signal so the gate output signals at the +GATE connector are all positive going.

The input gate signal selected by S 607 is connected to the emitter of Q615 through C612-R612. Diode CR614 provides temperature compensation for Q615. The signal at the collector of Q615 is connected to the +GATE connector through CR615 and R617. CR615 protects Q615 if a high-level positive voltage is applied to the +GATE connector and CR616 clamps the output at about 0.6 volt if a negative signal is applied to this connector.

## Readout Control

Q660 and Q664 along with S664 control the operating mode of the Readout System. When READOUT MODE switch S664 is in the FREE RUN-REMOTE position, the Readout System runs continuously in a free-running manner. The emitter of Q664 has no ground return, so Q664 can not conduct and its collector rises positive (through circuitry in the Readout System) to enable the Readout System. However, in this position, the readout mode can be controlled remotely through rear-panel REMOTE CONTROL connector J1075. If a remote readout lockout command (ground level) is connected to pin E of J1075, a ground return is provided for the emitter circuit of Q664 through the shield of the interconnecting cable. The positive voltage connected to the base of Q664 through R663-R664 results in a LO level at the collector of

Q664. This LO level disables the Readout System (see Readout System for complete details). Now, the operation of the Readout System can be controlled remotely through pin F of J 1075 . If pin F is connected to ground, a negative-going pulse is connected to the base of Q664 through C661. The collector of Q664 momentarily rises positive to enable the Readout System so it can present one complete frame (eight words).

In the GATE TRIG'D position, the emitter of Q664 is connected to ground through R666 and S664. The base of Q664 is pulled positive through R663-R664 to produce a LO lockout level to the Readout System. The gate signal selected by GATE switch S 607 is connected to the Readout Control stage from the emitter of Q615. At the end of the selected gate, a negative level is applied to the base of emitter-follower Q660. This negative level is differentiated by C660-R660, and the resultant negativegoing pulse reverse biases Q664 to allow its collector to go HI momentarily. This enables the Readout System so it can produce one complete frame (eight words) each time the selected gate goes negative.

## Calibrator

General. The Calibrator circuit provides accurate voltage output at the front-panel calibrator pin-jacks. Repetition rate of the output signal is one kilohertz. $2-\mathrm{kHz}$ Oscillator. Q624 and Q626 are connected as a twokilohertz square-wave oscillator to provide the drive signal for the Calibrator Countdown stage. Oscillation occurs as follows: Assume that Q624 is conducting and Q626 is off. The collector current of Q624 through R624-R625 produces a voltage level which holds the base of Q626 low. This keeps Q626 turned off, and since there is no current through it, its collector goes positive to produce the positive portion of the square wave. At the same time, C621 begins to charge toward -50 volts through R627. The emitter of Q626 goes negative also as C621 charges, until it reaches a level about 0.6 volt more negative than the level at its base. Then, Q626 is forward biased and its emitter rapidly rises positive. Since C621 cannot change its charge instantaneously, the sudden change in voltage at the emitter of Q626 pulls the emitter of Q624 positive also, to reverse bias it. The current through Q626 produces a voltage drop at its collector to produce the negative portion of the square wave.

Now, conditions are reversed. Since Q624 is reverse biased, there is no current through it. Therefore, C621 can begin to discharge through R621. The emitter level of Q624 follows the discharge of C621 until it reaches about 0.6 volt. Then, Q624 is forward biased and its collector drops negative to reverse bias Q626. This interrupts the current through Q626 and its collector goes positive again to complete the square wave. Once again, C621 begins to charge through R627 to start the second cycle. The signal

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produced at the collector of Q626 is a two-kilohertz square wave. C628 differentiates this signal to produce positive and negative-going output pulses, coincident with the rise and fall of the square wave, which provides negative-going trigger pulses for the Calibrator Countdown stage (positive going pulses have no effect on circuit operation). The 1 kHz adjustment, R625, sets this stage so an accurate one kilohertz square-wave is produced at the output of the Calibrator circuit.

Calibrator Countdown. Integrated circuit U632 is a triggered set-clear (J-K) flip-flop. An input/output table for this device is shown in Fig. 3-31. U632 is connected so it only operates in one mode; the output changes state with each trigger. The two-kilohertz signal from the $2-\mathrm{kHz}$ Oscillator stage is connected to the trigger input of U632. This results in a one-kilohertz square-wave output signal at pin 7.

Output Amplifier. Transistors Q642 and Q644 are connected as a comparator with the reference level at the base of Q644 determined by the network R638-R646R647-R648-R649-Q646. The 0.4 V adjustment R649 is set to provide accurate output voltage at the 0.4 $\checkmark$ Calibrator pin-jack J651.

The output of the Calibrator Countdown stage is connected to the base of Q634 through R634. Q634 acts as a switch to control the current through Q636, and the output of Q636 controls the conduction of comparator Q642-Q644. The level at the base of Q634 is switched between the LO and HI levels at the twokilohertz rate. When the base of Q634 is LO, Q642 is off and Q644 is conducting. This produces a positive output voltage at the Calibrator pin-jacks. When the level at the base of Q634 is switched to HI, Q644 conducts and Q646 is reverse biased. Now, the voltage level at the Calibrator pin-jacks drops to zero.


Fig. 3-31. Input/output table for U632.
Output Voltage Divider. The collector current of Q644 in the Output Amplifier stage is applied across the voltage divider made up of resistors R652 through R659. This divider is designed to provide a low output
resistance in all positions except 40 V , while providing accurate output voltages between 4 mV and $40 \mathrm{~V}(4 \mathrm{mV}$ and 40 V levels available at internal board connections and can be connected to the front-panel by changing board connections). The output resistance in the 40 V position is about 15 kilohms as determined by R651 and the equivalent resistance of divider network R652-R659. This means that a 1.5 megohm load will produce about $1 \%$ error in output voltage for this position; error increases as the load resistance decreases. The remaining four output voltages are accurate with a onemegohm load or, at reduced output, a 50 -ohm load. Output voltages into a 50 -ohm load are: 4 V pin-jack, 0.4 $\mathrm{V} ; 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ pin-jack, $0.2 \mathrm{~V} ; 40 \mathrm{mV}$ pin-jack, $20 \mathrm{mV} ; 4 \mathrm{mV}$ (internal), 2 mV .

## CRT CIRCUIT

## General

The CRT Circuit produces the high-voltage potentials and provides the control circuits necessary for the operation of the cathode-ray tube (CRT). This circuit also includes the Z-Axis Amplifier stage to set the intensity of the CRT display and the Auto-Focus Amplifier to maintain optimum focus of the CRT display. Fig. 3-32 shows a detailed block diagram of the CRT Circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 9 at the rear of this manual.

## Z-Axis Amplifier

General. The Z-Axis Amplifier stage is a current driven, shunt-feedback amplifier with voltage output. The output voltage provides the drive signal to control the CRT intensity level through the Control-Grid Supply. Details of operation for the individual stages within this circuit follow.

Turn-On Delay. Transistors Q706, Q708, and Q712 provide a delay for the CRT Circuit to prevent it from coming into operation until the other circuits within the instrument have reached operating levels. When the instrument is turned on, C711 begins to charge through R709R71 1-R712. However, since C71 1 is completely discharged when the instrument is turned on, the base of Q712 is at -15 volts. As C711 charges, it pulls the base of Q712 positive and its emitter follows. C711 continues to charge until the emitter level of Q712 reaches about +50 volts (Q712 saturated). The emitter voltage of Q712 supplies the positive voltage for the feedback divider in the High-Voltage Regulator stage. The delay provided by the charging of C711 prevents CRT beam current for about four seconds. This protects the CRT phosphor from damage due to a high-intensity display as the instrument is first turned on.


Fig. 3-32. CRT Circuit detailed block diagram.

The current flow through R709 as C711 charges also forward biases transistor Q708. This holds 0706 reverse biased so it does not supply current to Input Amplifier Q704. The result of this reduction in current to Q704 is that the Z-Axis Amplifier output remains at its low level regardless of the input from either the Z-Axis Logic stage or the Readout System. When C711 reaches full charge, the current flow through R709 ceases and Q708 is reverse biased. Q706 is now forward biased and it supplies about four milliamperes of bias current to Q704. Diode CR708 protects Q708 as C711 discharges when the instrument is turned off.

Input Amplifier. Transistor Q704 is a common-base amplifier to establish a low input impedance for the Z-Axis Amplifier. The operating bias for 0704 is established by Q706 as described in the previous paragraph. The output level of this stage is determined by the input current from either of two circuits. For normal operation, the Z-Axis Signal from the Logic Circuit sets the input current as determined by the front-panel A and B INTENSITY controls, the chopped blanking logic, or an external signal connected to either of the rear-panel Z-Axis Inputs (see Logic Circuit description for details). For readout displays, the Z-Axis Signal is blocked in the Logic Circuit. Now, the input current is provided from the Readout System as determined by the READOUT intensity control on the front panel.

Output Amplifier. The output stage is a shuntfeedback operational amplifier with feedback connected from the output to the input through C732-R732. The output voltage is determined by the input current multiplied by the feedback resistor and is expressed by the formula: Eout $=\operatorname{lin} \mathrm{X}$ Rfb where R732 is Rfb. The signal current change at the base of 0704 for maximum intensity is about four milliamperes. The maximum output voltage change is set for 64 volts (about $4 \mathrm{~mA} \times 15.4 \mathrm{kQ}$ ). AC feedback is provided from the output to the base of Q718 by C732. This capacitor is adjusted for optimum step response to provide a fast rise unblanking gate output signal with minimum overshoot or ringing. Otherwise, the CRT display would vary in intensity level following sudden changes in blanking.

The signal from the Input Amplifier stage is amplified by Q718-Q724. Variable resistor R719 in the collector circuit of Q718 provides transient response adjustment for this stage. The signal at the collector of Q724 is connected to the base of transistor Q732 through C730 and to the base of Q734 through R722-C723-R723. These transistors are connected as a collector-coupled complementary amplifier to provide a linear, fast output signal while consuming minimum quiescent power. The signal at the collector of Q724 is connected to the base of Q734 through R722. This transistor maintains the lowfrequency response of the input signal and provides a fast falling edge on the output signal.

Only the fast-changing portions of the input signal are coupled to the base of Q732 through C730. Since Q732 is a PNP-type transistor, it responds faster to negative-going changes at its base than to positive-going changes. This action provides a fast rising edge on the output signal (fast falling edge provided by Q734, an NPN-type transistor). The signal at the collectors of Q732-Q734 is connected to the Control Grid Supply stage through R735-R736.

Diodes CR718, CR734, and CR735 provide protection for the Z-Axis Amplifier circuit. CR735 protects this stage from damage due to high-voltage surges connected back into this circuit from the high-voltage supply. CR734 protects Q734 by clamping its base at -0.6 volt if Q724 fails or is removed from its socket while the instrument is on. CR718 protects Q718 against excess reverse baseemitter voltage.

## Auto Focus

General. The Auto Focus stage develops control voltages to maintain optimum focus of the CRT display. When the FOCUS control is set for best definition of the CRT display at low to medium settings of the INTENSITY controls, this stage will maintain optimum focus for all portions of the display as it switches between readout, A sweep, B sweep, and high or low intensity displays.

Level Clipper. The voltage requirements at the Focus Grid of the CRT to maintain a focused display are fairly constant for low and medium intensity level settings. However, for displays which require intensity control settings beyond midrange, the voltage requirement at the Focus Grid increases linearly with the increase in intensity drive at the output of the Z-Axis Amplifier stage. CR730 and zener diode VR749 clip the output level of the Z-Axis Amplifier stage so the Auto Focus stage is not activated for low or medium intensity displays. Quiescently, the anode of VR749 rests near zero volts. The positive voltage applied to VR749 through R730 sets the cathode of VR749 at about +30 volts. Therefore, CR730 is held reverse biased until its anode rises above about +30.5 volts. Then, the portion of the Z-axis drive signal which exceeds the 30 -volt level is coupled to the Auto-Focus amplifier stages.

Fast-Rise Amplifier. The portion of the Z-axis drive signal which exceeds the clipping level is coupled to the base of Q774 through C767-R767-R768-R769. Focus Gain adjustment R769 determines the amount of signal connected to the base of Q774 to set the overall gain of the Fast-Rise Amplifier. C767 adjusts the high-frequency attenuation of the input signal to determine the step response of the stage. Q774, Q777, and Q794 are connected as a feedback amplifier to provide fast response to the high-frequency components of the autofocus control signal. The output signal at the emitter of Q794 is connected to the Focus Grid of
the CRT through R798 and C798. This capacitor blocks the DC component so only the fast changing portions of the signal at the emitter of Q794 are coupled to the Focus Grid.

Focus Level Amplifier. Q761 and Q765 make up a DC-coupled amplifier to determine the amplitude of the low-frequency components of the auto-focus control signal. The portion of the Z -axis drive signal which exceeds the clipping level is also coupled to the base of Q761 through R760 and R761. Focus Level adjustment R761 determines the gain of this stage to provide optimum focus at all intensity levels. Typical gain of this stage is about 10.

The output at the collector of Q765 is coupled to the Focus Grid through R740E, R785, and R784. Therefore, this stage determines the source voltage for the FOCUS adjustment. The FOCUS adjustment is adjusted for best focus for low to medium intensity displays (if the instrument is equipped with readout, the FOCUS adjustment should be set for best definition of the readout display). Then, the auto-focus stages automatically control the voltage at the Focus Grid to maintain optimum focus of the remaining portions of the display.

## High-Voltage Oscillator

Unregulated voltage for operation of the high-voltage supply is provided from the semi-regulated +15 volts in the Low-Voltage Regulator circuit. The starting bias current for the High-Voltage Oscillator is supplied from the positive side of the +15 volt input through R759. As the High Voltage Oscillator begins to operate, the emitter of Q758 goes negative and further bias current is available through CR759 from the negative side of the semi-regulated +15 volts. This configuration provides a controlled starting current for the High-Voltage Oscillator at turn-on and at the same time allows the High-Voltage Regulator stage to control the current of the High-Voltage Oscillator to regulate the output level after the stage reaches operating potential.

Q764-Q766 and the associated circuitry comprise an oscillator to drive high-voltage transformer T764. When the instrument is turned on, assume that Q764 comes into conduction first. The collector current of Q764 produces a corresponding current increase in the base-feedback winding of T764 to further increase the bias on Q764. At the same time, the voltage developed across the base feedback winding connected to Q766 reverse biases it.

As long as the collector current of Q764 continues to increase, a voltage is induced into the base-feedback windings of T764 which holds Q764 forward biased. However, when the collector current of Q764 stabilizes, the magnetic field built up in T764 begins to collapse. This induces an opposite current into the base windings
which reverse biases Q764, but forward biases Q766. When the induced voltage at the base of 0766 exceeds the bias set by Q758, Q766 is forward biased and the amplified current at its collector adds to the current flowing through T764 due to the collapsing field. Then, as the current through T764 stabilizes again, the magnetic field around it once more begins to collapse. This reverses the conditions to start another cycle.

The signal produced across the primary of T764 is a sine wave at a frequency of 35 to 45 kilohertz. C764-L764 shape the signal in the primary of T764 to improve regulation of the high-voltage supply. The amplitude of the oscillations in the primary of T764 is controlled by the High Voltage Regulator stage to set the total accelerating potential for the CRT. Filter network C762-L762 decouples high peak operating currents from the +15 -Volt Supply.

## High-Voltage Regulator

A sample of the secondary voltage from T764 is connected to the High-Voltage Regulator stage through divider R740A-R740B-R740C. Q752 and Q756 are connected as an error amplifier to sense any change in the voltage level at the base of Q752. The -15-Volt Supply, connected to the emitter of Q752 through R753-R755, and the +50 volts connected to R740A from the emitter of Q712 provide the reference level for this stage. High Voltage adjustment R743 sets the quiescent level at the base of Q752 to a level which establishes a - 2.96 kilovolt operating potential at the CRT cathode. CR747 protects Q752 from excessive reverse emitter-base voltage.

Regulation occurs as follows: If the output voltage at the -2960 V test point starts to go positive (less negative), a sample of this positive-going change is connected to the base of Q752. Both Q752 and Q756 are forward biased by this positive change which in turn increases the conduction of Q758. This results in a greater bias current delivered to the bases of Q764-Q766 through Q758. Now, the bases of both Q764 and Q766 are biased closer to their conduction level so that the feedback voltage induced into their base feedback windings produces a larger collector current. This results in a larger induced voltage in the secondary of T764 to produce a more negative level at the -2960 V test point to correct the original error. In a similar manner, the circuit compensates for output changes in a negative direction. Since the amplitude of the voltage induced into the secondary of T764 also determines the output level of the positive High-Voltage Supply and the Control-Grid Supply, the total high-voltage output is regulated by sampling the output of the negative High-Voltage Supply.

## High-Voltage Supplies

High-voltage transformer T764 has three output windings. One winding provides filament voltage for the
cathode-ray tube. Two high-voltage windings provide the negative and positive accelerating potential for the CRT and provide the bias voltage for the control grid. All of these outputs are regulated by the High-Voltage Regulator stage to maintain a constant output voltage as previously described.

Positive accelerating potential for the CRT anode is supplied by voltage quintupler C782-C783-C784-C785-C786CR782-CR783-CR784-CR785-CR786. This rectified voltage is filtered by C787-R786-R787 to provide an output of about +21 kilovolts. All of these components are included in encapsulated assembly U786. The negative accelerating potential for the CRT cathode is also obtained from the same secondary winding. Half-wave rectifier CR781 provides an output voltage of about - 2.96 kilovolts which is connected to the CRT cathode through L781 and L788. The cathode and filament are connected together through L788 to prevent cathode-to-filament breakdown due to a large difference in potential between these CRT elements. Neon bulbs DS781 and DS785 protect L781 and L788 if the CRT cathode is shorted to chassis ground. Diode CR780 and neon bulb DS780 protect the +50 -Volt Supply from damage under this condition. A sample of the negative accelerating voltage is connected to the High-Voltage Regulator stage to maintain a regulated high-voltage output.

Half-wave rectifier CR772 provides a negative voltage for the control grid of the CRT. Output level of this supply is set by the CRT Grid Bias adjustment R739. Rectifier CR771 provides rectified low-potential voltage to R739 so that it can perform its function without being enclosed in the high-voltage compartment. Neon bulbs DS786-DS787-DS788 protect the CRT by limiting the voltage difference between the cathode and control grid to a maximum of about 165 volts. The unblanking gate from the Z-Axis Amplifier circuit is connected to the positive side of the Control-Grid Supply. As the unblanking gate level changes, it shifts the overall supply level to change the bias on the CRT which controls the intensity of the display.

High speed intensity modulating signals from the rear panel HIGH SPEED connector J1055 are applied to the CRT cathode through C790-C791-R788. This signal changes the CRT bias, and thereby the intensity of the display, by changing the level of the cathode. RC divider C 1056-C 1057-R 1056-R 1057 provides a cross-over network between the HIGH SPEED and HIGH SENSITIVITY inputs. The HIGH SENSITIVITY connector provides an input for low-frequency, lowamplitude intensity modulating signals. This signal is connected to the Z-Axis Logic stage through R 1060 (see Logic Circuit description for further information).

## CRT Control Circuits

The ASTIG adjustment R793, which is used in conjunction with the FOCUS adjustment to obtain a well

Circuit Description-R7704
defined display, varies the positive level on the astigmatism grid. Geom adjustment R792 varies the positive level on the horizontal deflection plate shield to control the overall geometry of the display.

Two adjustments control the trace alignment by varying the magnetic field around the CRT. Y Axis Align adjustment R795 controls the current through L795 which affects the CRT beam after vertical deflection but before horizontal deflection. Therefore, it affects only the vertical ( Y ) components of the display. TRACE ROTATION adjustment R790 controls the current through L790 and affects both the vertical and horizontal rotation of the beam.

## LINE TO DC CONVERTER/REGULATOR

## General

The Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit provides the operating power for this instrument from an AC line voltage source. This circuit also includes the Line Selector assembly to allow selection of the nominal operating voltage for the instrument. Fig. 3-33 shows a detailed block diagram of the Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 10 at the rear of this manual.

## Line Input

Power is applied to this circuit through Line fuse F800, EMI (electro-magnetic interference) filter FL801, POWER switch S800, and thermal cutout S801. The EMI filter is made up of C800-C801-C803-L800-L801T800. This filter is designed primarily to filter out the 25 kilohertz interference originating within this circuit. L800L801 provide differential and common-mode inductance; T800 provides additional common-mode inductance. C803 along with the differential inductance of L800-L801 provides differential EMI filtering. R803 provides differential resonance damping for C803-L800-L801. R804 provides a discharge path for C803 when the POWER switch is turned off. Common-mode EMI filtering is provided by C800-C801 along with the common-mode inductance of T800. R801 provides common-mode resonance damping for C800-C801 T800.

Thermal cutout S801 provides thermal protection for this instrument. If the internal temperature of the instrument exceeds a safe operating level, S801 opens to interrupt the applied power. When the temperature returns to a safe level, S801 automatically closes to reapply the power. Cooling is provided by fan B801. Line power is connected directly to B 801 in the 115 V position of the Line Selector switch. In the 230 V position, power is connected to B801 through step-down autotransformer T801 to provide the required 115 -volts operating potential for B801.

Circuit Description-R7704


Fig. 3-33. Detailed block diagram of Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit.

Line Selector switch S810 allows this instrument to operate from either a 115 -volt nominal line or a 230 -volt nominal line. In the 115 V position, rectifier CR810 operates as a full-wave doubler along with capacitors C813-C814. For 230 V operation, S 810 connects rectifier CR810 in the bridge configuration and C813C814 operate as series energy-storage capacitors. With this configuration, the output voltage applied to the Inverter stage from the Line Input stage is about the same for either 115 -volt or 230 -volt operation.

C810-L810 and C81 1-L811 form a 25 kilohertz filter to provide further EMI filtering. Thermistors RT810 and RT811 limit the surge current demanded by the power supply when it is first turned on. After the instrument is in operation, the resistance of the thermistors drops so they have very little power loss and have little effect on the operation of this stage. The stored charge on C813 and C814 limits the surge current if the POWER switch is quickly turned off and back to ON after the resistance of these thermistors has dropped to their low value. The discharge of capacitors C813C814 is controlled by R813, and it is so designed that the discharge time constant of C813-C814-R813 is about equal but opposite to the thermal time constant of RT810-RT811. This arrangement provides surgecurrent limiting for the Line Input stage at all
times. Since C813-C814 discharge slowly, dangerous potentials can exist within this supply for several minutes after the POWER switch is turned off. C812-DS812R812 form a relaxation oscillator to indicate the presence of voltage across C813-C814. Neon bulb DS812 will blink until the potential across these capacitors drops to about 80 volts.

The rectified output voltage from this stage is connected to the Start Network through Inverter fuse F810. This fuse protects the Inverter stage if it demands too much current due to a malfunction.

DS805 and DS806 are surge voltage protectors. When the Line Selector switch is in the 115 V position, only DS805 is connected across the line input. If a peak voltage surge in excess of about 230 volts is present on the line, DS805 will break down and demand high current. This excess current will quickly open Line fuse F800 to interrupt the input power before the circuit can be damaged. In the 230 V position, DS805 and DS806 are connected in series across the line input to provide surge voltage protection for peak voltage surges in excess of about 460 volts.

Transformer T805 provides a sample of the line voltage to the plug-in connectors in the Main Interface circuit for

## Circuit Description-R7704

internal triggering at line frequencies or for other applications. In the 115 V position of S 810 , the line input voltage i\$ connected across the primary of T805 and R805. For the 230 V position, the line voltage is connected across the primary of T805 and R805-R806 in series. This arrangement provides an output line trigger signal of about one volt RMS for both nominal line voltages. This trigger signal is also connected to the Stop Circuit to indicate when line voltage is connected to the Line Input stage and the POWER switch is ON.

## Start Network

Rectified DC power for the Inverter stage is supplied through EM I filter C820-C821-C822-T820. C820-C822-T820 provide common-mode filtering and C821 provides differential filtering. Resistors R820 and R821 provide common-mode and differential resonance damping respectively. The positive input voltage is connected directly to power transformer T870. The negative input voltage provides the negative reference for the Inverter stage; the negative voltage to the power transformer is determined by the Inverter stage.

The input line voltage to this instrument is connected to divider R823-R824. This voltage charges C824 on each half cycle. When the charge on C824 reaches about 32 volts, trigger diode CR830 conducts to provide a turn-on trigger current to transistor Q835 through C835. This current allows the Inverter stage to start operating. After the Inverter stage is operating, the recurrent waveform at the collector of Q835 keeps C824 discharged through CR831.

## Inverter

A simplified schematic of the Inverter stage is shown in Fig. 3-34. After the circuit has been placed into operation by the Start Network, LC circuit C1-L1 oscillates at its resonant frequency. The resulting current through the one turn winding of T 1 induces a bias current into the base circuit of either Q1 or Q2, depending upon the polarity. The 1:4 turns ratio of T1 results in a current in the transistor base circuits which is one-fourth the current in the one turn feedback winding, Since the current in the feedback winding must flow through the conducting transistor, the transistors operate at a forced beta of four. A sine-wave current is produced across the primary of power transformer T2; the voltage is a square-wave with a peak-to-peak amplitude equal to the input DC voltage. The voltage induced into the secondary of T2 is rectified by diodes CR 1 and CR2, filtered by capacitor C2 and applied across load R2.

Now, refer to the complete Line to DC Converter/Regulator diagram. The LC circuit is made up of C870 and L870. After the circuit has been started by the Start Network as discussed previously, C870-L870 resonate at a frequency of 25 kilohertz. The feedback to the base circuits of Q825-Q835 through T825 alternately turns Q825 and 0835 on. These transistors operate at a forced beta of four due to the turns ratio of T825, and their output current sustains resonance in C870-L870. The 60 -turn center tapped winding of T825 is used to delay the turn-on of Q825 or Q835 to provide preregulation of the voltages produced in the secondary of T870. This operation will be discussed in more detail under Pre-Regulator.


Fig. 3-34. Simplified schematic of Inverter stage.

Diodes CR828 and CR838 provide reverse conduction paths across Q825 and Q835 respectively when these transistors are held off for pre-regulation purposes. Inductors L826-L836 minimize turn-on losses in the transistors by reducing the voltage on Q825-Q835 during their turn-on interval. CR826-R826 and CR836R836 protect Q825 and Q835 from excessive voltage due to stored energy in the associated inductors when the transistors are turned off. Diodes CR825 and CR835 aid in the turn off of the associated transistors by connecting the collector potential back to the base of each transistor. This feedback does not turn the transistor off but eliminates excess base current to reduce the turn-off time when the current from feedback transformer T825 reverses. The networks C825-R825 and C835-R835 develop voltage biases in response to the average base currents of Q825 and Q835 which help to hold Q825 and Q835 in cutoff during their respective off intervals.

## Trigger Amplifier

The primary current of power transformer T870 also flows through the one-turn primary winding of T839. The voltage induced into the secondary of T839 is differentiated by C855-R855 and C856-R856 and connected to the bases of Q855 and Q856. Notice that the differentiated signals at the bases of these transistors is opposite in polarity and this polarity changes on each half-cycle of the induced voltage. Therefore, on each half-cycle the transistor which receives a positive-going pulse at its base is momentarily forward biased. This results in a negative-going pulse at the collector of either Q855 or Q856 which is connected to the Pre-Regulator multivibrator.

CR857 and CR858 rectify the voltage in the secondary of T839. Under normal conditions, the rectified voltage developed across C858-R858 is not sufficient to forward bias CR859. However, if excess current is demanded from the Inverter stage, the current through the primary of T839 increases to result in a larger current in its secondary. This results in a larger voltage drop across R858 and, when it is sufficient to forward bias CR859, Q860 in the Regulator Amplifier circuit is turned on to limit the output current of the Inverter stage.

## Feedback Rectifier

Diodes CR840 and CR841 form a center-tapped fullwave rectifier. The rectified output of these diodes is filtered by C840-R840 to provide a feedback voltage of about +16 volts to the Pre-Regulator stage. The exact output level depends upon the voltage applied to the primary of transformer T870. This feedback is used to provide preregulation of the output voltage from T870.

## Pre-Regulator

Q853 and Q863 form a monostable multivibrator. The circuit conditions are such that Q863 is conducting in the stable state. When a negative-going trigger pulse is received
from the Trigger Amplifier stage, Q863 turns off and Q853 turns on. The amount of time that Q853 remains in conduction is determined by the recharge time of C852. This time is, in turn, determined by Q843-Q846 and the feedback voltage from the Feedback Rectifier. Q843 and 0846 are connected as a comparator. Zener diode VR848 sets a level of about +9 volts at the base of Q846. The output voltage of the Feedback Rectifier stage is connected across divider R842-R843-R844. The +75 Volts adjustment R843 in this divider is adjustable to set the output voltages produced by this circuit. If the feedback voltage from the Feedback Rectifier stage should increase after R843 has been adjusted properly, the collector current of Q843 will decrease. Therefore, C852 will recharge more slowly and Q863 will remain off for a longer period of time (further explanation of regulation will be given under Regulator Amplifier, which follows). Likewise, if the feedback voltage decreases, the collector current of Q843 increases and C852 recharges more rapidly so Q863 is off for a shorter period of time.

## Regulator Amplifier

The actual pre-regulation of the voltages produced by this circuit is controlled by transistor Q860. This transistor is connected so it is always on when Q863 is off (note exceptions for current limiting and Stop Circuit operation). Therefore, when multivibrator 0853-Q863 has been triggered so Q863 is off, Q860 is on. The collector of Q860 drops negative and it conducts current away from the secondary of T825 through CR823 and CR824. Due to the turns ratio of T825, this action does not allow any current from the feedback winding of T825 to reach the bases of either Q825 or Q835. As a result, the inverter transistors remain off as long as Q860 is on, and they do not conduct current through the primary of T870. When the Pre Regulator multivibrator resets so Q863 is again conducting, Q860 turns off. Now, Q860 no longer conducts current away from T825 so feedback current can reach the base windings of this transformer. As a result, the Inverter transistors operate as described previously for the remainder of this half cycle. By controlling the amount of time that Q860 is in conduction, the voltage that is delivered to power transformer T870 can be controlled. The amount of time that Q860 conducts is controlled by comparator Q843-Q846 and the feedback voltage as described under Pre-Regulator.

The network C860-CR860-R860-R861 in the collector circuit of Q860 protects this transistor from the positive voltage which is developed across the 60 -turn winding of T825 when Q860 is turned off. C858-CR857-CR858CR859-R858 in the Trigger Amplifier stage, provide a current limiting network to protect the supply when excess current is demanded from the inverter stage. When this condition occurs, the base of Q860 is pulled positive so that it conducts to limit the output current from this circuit as long as excess current is flowing through the primary of T839.

## Stop Circuit

Transistors Q864 and Q868 provide a circuit to stop the operation of the Inverter stage when the POWER switch is turned off or the line voltage is disconnected from this instrument. When the POWER switch is turned on and line voltage is available, line-trigger pulses from transformer T805 in the Line Input stage are connected to the base of Q868 through R868. Each time a trigger pulse is received, Q868 conducts and its collector goes negative to discharge C867. However, when there are no line triggers at the base of Q868, C867 begins to charge towards the feedback voltage through R867. As C867 charges, the base of Q864 is pulled positive to a level where it conducts. Then, the emitter of Q864 pulls the base of Q860 positive also to bring it into conduction. The conduction of Q860 takes all of the feedback current away from T825 so the Inverter stage ceases operation.

## Low-Voltage Rectifiers

The rectifiers and associated filter components in the secondaries of T870 provide rectified, pre-regulated voltages for re-regulation by the Low Voltage Regulator circuit for operation of this instrument or for connection to the plug-in compartments. Zener diode VR876 and silicon controlled rectifier Q876, connected from the +150 Volt output to ground, provide over-voltage protection for this circuit. If the output voltage across this secondary of T870 increases to about 180 volts, VR876 conducts to turn on Q876. This effectively provides a direct short across this winding of T870 and demands high current from the circuit. A high current demand in the secondary of T870 results in Inverter fuse F810 opening to interrupt the power to the Inverter stage.

## LOW-VOLTAGE REGULATOR

## General

The Low-Voltage Regulator circuit contains five regulated supplies. Electronic regulation converts the semiregulated input voltages from the Line to DC Converter/ Regulator circuit to stable, low-ripple output voltages. Each supply contains a short-protection circuit to prevent instrument damage if a supply is inadvertently shorted to ground or to another supply. Fig. 3-35 shows a detailed block diagram of the Low-Voltage Regulator circuit. A schematic of this circuit is shown on diagram 11 at the rear of this manual.

## -50-Volt Supply

The following discussion includes the description of the - 50 V Series Regulator, - 50 V Feedback Amplifier, 50 V Reference, and -50 V Current Limiting stages. Since these stages are closely regulated in the production of the -50 -volt regulated output voltage, their operation is most easily understood when discussed as a unit.

Semi-regulated -50 volts from the Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit provides the unregulated voltage source for this supply. Transistors Q984, Q992, Q994, and Q998 operate as a feedback-stabilized regulator circuit to maintain a constant -50-volt output level. Q984 is connected as a differential amplifier to compare the feedback voltage at the base of Q984B against the reference voltage at the base of Q984A. The error output at the collector of Q984A reflects the difference, if any, between these two inputs. The change in error-output level at the collector of Q984A is always in the same direction as the change in the feedback input at the base of Q984B (in phase).

Zener diode VR982 sets a reference level of about -9 volts at the base of Q984A. A sample of the output voltage from this supply is connected to the base of Q984B through divider R985-R986-R987. R986 in this divider is adjustable to set the output level of this supply. Notice that the feedback voltage to this divider is obtained from a line labeled -50 V Sense. Fig. 3-36 illustrates the reason for this configuration. The inherent resistance of the interconnecting wire between the output of the -50 -Volt Supply and the load produces a voltage drop which is equal to the output current multiplied by the resistance of the interconnecting wire. Even though the resistance of the wire is small, it results in a substantial voltage drop due to the high output current of this supply. Therefore, if the feedback voltage were obtained ahead of this drop, the voltage at the load might not maintain close regulation. However, the -50 V Sense configuration overcomes this problem since it obtains the feedback voltage from a point as close as practical to the load. Since the current in the -50 V Sense line is small and constant, the feedback voltage is an accurate sample of the voltage applied to the load.

Regulation occurs as follows: If the output level of this supply decreases (less negative) due to an increase in load, or a decrease in input voltage (as a result of line voltage changes or ripple), the voltage across divider R985-R986-R987 decreases also. This results in a more positive feedback level at the base of Q984B than established by the $-50 \vee$ Reference stage at the base of Q984A. Since the transistor with the more positive base controls the conduction of the differential amplifier, the output current at the collector of Q984A decreases. This decrease in output from Q984A allows more current to flow through Q992 and Q994 to result in increased conduction of the -50 V Series Regulator Q998. The load current increases and the output voltage of this supply also increases (more negative). As a result, the feedback voltage from the --50 V Sense line increases and the base of Q984B returns to the same level as the base of Q984A. Similarly, if the output level of this supply increases (more negative), the output current of Q984A increases. The feedback through Q992 and Q994 reduces the conduction of the -50 V Series Regulator to decrease the output voltage of this supply.


Fig. 3-35. Detailed block diagram of Low-Voltage Regulator circuit.

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Fig. 3-35. (cont).
(A)


Fig. 3-36. Schematic illustrating voltage drop between power supply output and load due to resistance of interconnecting wire.
C990-R990 and C992-R992 provide stabilization for the feedback network by reducing the response time of the feedback network so it can not oscillate.

The -50 Volts adjustment R986 determines the divider ratio to the base of Q984B and thereby determines the feedback voltage. This adjustment sets the output level of the supply in the following manner: If R986 is adjusted so the voltage at its variable arm goes less negative (closer to ground), this appears as an error signal at the base of Q984B. In the same manner as described previously, this positivegoing change at the feedback input of the differential amplifier increases the conduction of the -50 V Series Regulator to produce more current through the load and thereby increase the output voltage of this supply. This places more voltage across divider R985-R986-R987 and the divider action returns the base of Q984B to about -9 volts. Notice that the feedback action of this supply forces a change in the output level which always returns the base of Q984B to the same level as the base of Q984A. In this manner, the output level of the -50Volt Supply can be set to exactly -50 volts by correct adjustment of R986.

The -50 V Current Limiting stage Q988 protects the 50 -Volt Supply if excess current is demanded from this supply. Since the ground return for the -50 Volt Supply is through R997-R998, all current from the -50-Volt Supply must flow through these resistors. Transistor Q988 senses the voltage drop across R997-R998. Under normal operation, there is about 0.3 -volt drop across R997-R998 which is not sufficient to forward bias Q988. However, when excess current is demanded from the -50 V Series Regulator due to a short circuit or similar malfunction at the 3-52
output of this supply, the voltage drop across R997R998 increases until it is sufficient to forward bias Q988. The
collector current of Q988 results in a reduction of current through Q992 and Q994 to limit the conduction of Q998. As the output voltage of this supply decreases due to current limiting, the level of the positive semi-regulated voltage increases. More current flows through R988-R989 to increase the voltage drop across R989. As a result, the bias ' on Q998 increases so the Series Regulator supplies less current. This current limiting protects Q998 from damage due to excess power dissipation.

Several protection diodes are also included in this circuit. CR981 prevents the output of this supply from going more positive than about +0.6 volt if it is shorted to a positive supply. CR984 protects Q984A from reverse voltage breakdown. CR991 protects transistor 0994 by disconnecting the +50 -Volt Supply if it is more negative than the base of Q994, such as when the instrument is turned on, or if the $+50-$ Volt Supply is shorted to a less positive supply. CR994 protects Q994 from reverse-voltage breakdown.

## -15-Volt Supply

Basic operation of all stages in the -15-Volt Supply is the same as for the -50-Volt Supply. Reference level for this supply is established by divider R962-R963 between ground and the -50 V Sense voltage. The divider ratio of R962-R963 sets a level of -15 volts at the base of Q964A. The level on the -50 V Sense line is held stable by the -50 Volt Supply. Any change at the output of the -15-Volt Supply appears at the base of Q964B as an error signal. The output voltage is regulated in the same manner as described for the -50-Volt Supply. Diode CR972 insures a conduction path between the collector of -15 V Current Limiting transistor Q966 and the -15 V Series Regulator Q974 when current limiting is required. CR961 limits the output of this supply from going more positive than about +0.6 volts when it is shorted to one of the positive supplies. Diode CR964 and CR965 provide reversevoltage protection for transistors Q964A and Q964B respectively.

## +5-Volt Supply

Basic operation of the +5 V Series Regulator and +5 V Current Limiting stages are the same as described for the previous supplies. The +5 V Feedback Amplifier operates in the same manner as described previously except that Q948 provides inversion in the feedback path. The reference level for this supply is established by the ground connection at the base of Q944. Feedback voltage to the base of Q946 is provided by divider R946-R947 between the +5 V Sense line and the -50 V Sense line. The divider ratio of R946-R947 is 10:1 so that the base of Q946 is at zero volts when the supply is operating properly. The level on the -50 V Sense line is held stable by the -50 -Volt Supply. Therefore, any change at the output of the +5 -Volt Supply ${ }^{\circledR}$
appears at the base of 0946 as an error signal. The output voltage is regulated in the manner described previously for the -50 -Volt Supply. Diode CR941 limits the output of this supply to about -0.6 volt if it is shorted to one of the negative supplies. Diode CR942 provides a current path to limit the output of the +5 -Volt Supply to about +7.6 volts if this supply is shorted to the +50 -Volt Supply. Diode CR948 establishes a level of about +0.6 volt at the emitter of Q948. CR949 along with the forward drop across the base-emitter junction of Q948 establishes sufficient voltage drop for correct operation of the +5 V Current Limiting stage 0954.

The output of this supply is also connected across the GRAT ILLUM control R957 through fuse F957. R957 controls the current through the graticule illumination lights DS957, DS958, DS959 to change the illumination of the graticule lines. Fuse F957 protects the +5 -Volt Supply if a short-circuit condition occurs in the graticule light network.

Elapsed-time meter M941 is connected to the +5 -volt output. This meter records the amount of time that this instrument has been operating. R941 establishes the current through M941 which determines the rate at which the meter records time.

## +15-Volt Supply

The semi-regulated voltage applied to the +15 -Volt Supply is also connected to the High-Voltage Oscillator stage in the CRT Circuit through F921. This fuse protects the $+15-$ Volt Supply from damage due to failures in the High-Voltage Oscillator stage. The +15 V Series Regulator and +15 V Current Limiting stages operate in the same manner as described for the previous supplies. The +15 V Feedback Amplifier stage is connected in the inverting configuration. The ground connection at the base of Q922A provides the reference for this supply. Feedback voltage to the base of Q922B is provided through divider R925-R926 between the +15 V Sense line and the - 50 V Sense line. The divider ratio of R925-R926 sets the base of Q922B to zero volts. Any change in the output level of the +15 -Volt Supply appears at the base of Q922B as an error signal. This results in an opposite change at the collector of Q922B which is connected to the base of Q936 through zener diode VR927. This diode provides voltage-level shifting between Q922B and Q936. The change at the base of Q936 is connected to the +15 V Series Regulator stage through Q938 to correct the error in the output voltage.

Diodes CR922 and CR924 provide reverse-voltage breakdown protection for transistors Q922A and Q922B respectively. Diode CR923 protects Q922B against negative voltages when the +15 -Volt Supply is shorted to ground. CR938 provides a connection between the +15 V Current Circuit Description-R7704

Limiting stage and the +15 V Series Regulator stage when current limiting is required. Diode CR935 disconnects the emitter circuit of Q936 from the -50-Volt Supply if the -50 -Volt Supply is shorted to a positive supply.

The +5 V Voltage Limiting stage Q930 provides protection for the integrated circuits which are powered from the +5 -Volt Supply if the +5 -Volt and +15 -Volt supplies are shorted together. The output of the +5 -Volt Supply is connected across zener diode VR930 through R929 and R930. Under normal conditions, Q930 does not conduct. However, if the output of the +5 -Volt Supply rises positive because it is shorted to the +15 -Volt Supply, the base of Q930 is clamped at about +5.1 volts by zener diode VR930. As the output voltage of the +5 -Volt Supply increases to about +5.7 volts, Q930 is forward biased and its collector current turns on the +15 V Current Limiting stage through R931. This limits the output level of the +15 -Volt Supply so it drops to about +5.7 volts. Since the output level of the +15 -Volt Supply is now limited, it can not pull the +5 -Volt Supply more positive than about +5.7 volts.

## +50-Volt Supply

Operation of the +50 V Series Regulator and the +50 V Current Limiting stages are the same as described previously for the other supplies. The +50 V Feedback Amplifier operates in the same manner as described previously except that Q910 provides inversion in the feedback path. Reference voltage for this supply is established by the ground connection at the base of Q906A. Feedback voltage to the base of Q906B is provided by divider R907-R908 between the +50 V Sense line and -50 V Sense line. The divider ratio of R907-R908 sets the base level of Q906B to zero volts when the output of this supply is correct. The protection diodes in this circuit operate similarly to the other supplies.

## +75and +150-Volt Supply

The +75 -Volt and +150 -Volt levels produced by the Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit are connected to fuses F901 and F902, respectively, in this circuit. These fuses protect the Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit if the output of these supplies is shorted.

## CONTROLS AND CABLING

## General

Diagram 12 shows the front-panel switches and controls of the R7704 and the interconnections between these controls and the circuits within this instrument. To use the cabling diagram, note the number on the wire at the point where an individual wire joins the cable. Then follow the cable around until a break-out is found with the same number. This is the source/location of the desired wire.

## Switch Logic

The VERTICAL MODE and HORIZONTAL MODE switches determine the operating mode of the Vertical Interface and Horizontal Interface circuits respectively. Each of these switches is designed so that it is self-canceling (i.e., only one button can be pressed at a time). Specific operation of these switches is described in connection with the circuits that they control.

The A TRIGGER SOURCE and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches control the operation of the Trigger Selector circuit. These switches are also self-canceling so that only one of the buttons can be pressed at a time. Operation of these switches is discussed in connection with the Trigger Selector circuit.

## Indicator Lights

The indicator lights shown in connection with the VERTICAL MODE and HORIZONTAL MODE switches indicate which mode has been selected. When one of the buttons of these switches is pressed, it completes the circuit between the associated bulb and the lamp-common line. Notice that a separate bulb is used for each mode switch position. Bulbs DS1035 and DS1037, located beside the B INTENSITY and A INTENSITY controls respectively, are actuated by the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to indicate which of the intensity controls is active for the selected horizontal mode. The selected button of the A TRIGGER SOURCE and B TRIGGER SOURCE switches is also illuminated to indicate the trigger source. Notice that only one bulb is associated with each of the trigger source switches. The source switches are mechanically designed so that the button which is pressed receives light from the bulb, but the remaining buttons remain un-illuminated.

The CONTROL ILLUM switch S1040B determines the illumination level of the pushbutton switches on the R7704 and the associated plug-in units. In the HIGH position of this switch, lamp power from the Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit is connected directly to the light bulbs. In the LOW position, lamp power is connected to the bulbs through diodes CR1040 and CR1041. The forward drop across these diodes reduces the current available to the bulbs so they operate at a lower intensity level. In the OFF position, lamp power to all of the pushbutton switches is disconnected. However, lamp power is still connected to the bulbs associated with the A and B INTENSITY controls through CR1040 and CR1041 to provide an indication that the POWER switch is ON. Fuse F1040 protects the +5 -Volt Lamp Supply if the lamp power circuit is shorted to ground.

This diagram also shows the wiring for the Camera Power Connector on the CRT bezel, the PROBE POWER connectors J1080-J1085, and the REMOTE CONTROL connector J1075.

## Circuit Description-R7704 READOUT SYSTEM

## Introduction to Readout System

General. The Readout System in the R7704 provides alpha-numeric display of information encoded by the plug-in units. This display is presented on the CRT and is written by the CRT beam on a time-shared basis with the analog waveform display. Schematics for the total Readout System are shown on diagram 13, 14, and 15 at the rear of this manual.

The definitions of several terms must be clearly understood to follow this description of the Readout System. These are:

Character-A character is a single number, letter, or symbol which is displayed on the CRT, either alone or in combination with other characters.

Word-A word is made up of a related group of characters. In the R7704 Readout System, a word can consist of up to ten characters.

Frame-A frame is a display of all words for a given operating mode and plug-in combination. Up to eight words can be displayed in one frame. Fig. 3-37 shows one complete frame (simulated readout) and the position at which each of the eight words is displayed.

Column-One of the vertical lines in the Character Selection Matrix (see Fig. 3-38), Columns C-0 (column zero) to $\mathrm{C}-10$ (column 10) can be addressed in the R7704 system.


Fig. 3-37. Location of readout words on the CRT identifying the originating plug-in and channel (one complete frame shown, simulated readout).

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Unused locations. Available for future expansion of Readout System
Operational address.
Fig. 3-38. Character Selection Matrix for $R 7704$ Readout System.

Row-One of the horizontal lines in the Character Selection Matrix (Fig. 3-38), Rows R-1 (row 1) to R-10 (row 10) can be addressed in the R7704 system.

Time-Slot-A location in a pulse train. In the R7704 Readout System, the pulse train consists of 10 negative-going pulses. Each of these time-slots is assigned a number between one and ten. For example, the first time-slot is TS-1.

Time-multiplexing-Transmission of data from two or more sources over a common path by using different time intervals for different signals.

Display Format. Up to eight words of readout information can be displayed on the R7704 CRT. The position of each word is fixed and is directly related to the plug-in unit from which it originated. Fig. 3-37 shows the area of the graticule where the readout from each plug-in unit is displayed. Notice that channel 1 of each plug-in unit is displayed within the top division of the CRT and channel 2 is displayed directly below within the bottom division. Fig. 3-39 shows a typical display where only channel 1 of the Right Vertical and $B$ Horizontal units is selected for display.

Each word in the readout display can contain up to 10 characters, although the typical display will contain between two and seven characters per word. The characters are selected from the Character Selection Matrix shown in Fig. 3-38. Any one of the 50 separate characters can be addressed and displayed on the CRT. In addition, 12 operational addresses are provided for special instructions to the


Fig. 3-39. Typical readout display where only channel 1 of the Right Vertical and B Horizontal units is displayed.

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3-56 Readout System. The unused locations in the Matrix (shaded area) are available for future expansion of the Readout System. The method of addressing the locations in the Character Selection Matrix is described in the following discussion.

Developing the Display. The following basic description of the Readout System uses the block diagram shown in Fig. 3-40. This description is intended to relate the basic function of each stage to the operation of the overall Readout System. Detailed information on circuit operation is given later.

The key block in the Readout System is the Timer stage. This stage produces the basic signals which establish the timing sequences within the Readout System. Period of the timing signal is about 250 microseconds (drops to about 210 microseconds when Display-Skip is received; see detailed description of Timing stage for further information). This stage also produces control signals for other stages within this circuit and interrupt signals to the Vertical Interface, Horizontal Interface, CRT Circuit, and Z-Axis Logic stage which allow a readout display to be presented.

The Time-Slot Counter stage receives a trapezoidal voltage signal from the Timer stage and directs it to one of ten output lines. These output lines are labeled TS-1 through TS-10 (time-slots one through ten) and are connected to the vertical and horizontal plug-in compartments as well as to various stages within the Readout System. The output lines are energized sequentially so there is a pulse on only one of the 10 lines during any 250 microsecond timing period. When the Time-Slot Counter stage has completed time-slot 10, it produces an End-of-Word pulse which advances the system to the next channel.

Two output lines, row and column, are connected from each channel of the plug-in unit back to the Readout System. Data is typically encoded on these output lines by connecting resistors between them and the time-slot input lines. The resultant output is a sequence of ten analog current levels which range from zero to one milliampere (100 microamperes/step) on the row and column output lines. This row and column correspond to the row and column of the Character Selection Matrix in Fig. 3-38. The standard format in which information is encoded onto the output lines is given in Table 3-2 (special purpose plug-in units may have their own format for readout; these special formats will be defined in the manuals for these units).

The encoded column and row data from the plug-in units is selected by the Column Data Switch and Row Data Switch stages respectively. These stages take the analog currents from the eight data lines (two channels from each of the four plug-in compartments) and produce a single time multiplexed analog voltage output which contains all of the

TABLE 3-2 Standard Readout Format

| Time-Slot Number | Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| TS-1 | Determines decimal magnitude <br> (number of zeros displayed or pre- <br> fix change information) or the <br> IDENTIFY function (no display <br> during this time-slot). |
| TS-2 | Indicates normal or inverted input <br> (no display for normal). |
| TS-3 | Indicates calibrated or uncalibrated <br> condition of plug-in variable con- <br> trol (no display for calibrated con- <br> dition). |
| TS-4 | 1-2-5 scaling. |
| TS-5 | Not encoded by plug-in unit. Left <br> blank to allow addition of zeros by <br> Readout System. <br> Defines the prefix which modifies |
| TS-7 | the units of measurement. <br> Define the units of measurement of <br> the plug-in unit. May be standard <br> units of measurement (V, A, S, <br> etc.) or special units selected from <br> the Character Selection Matrix. |
| TS-9 |  |

column or row information from the plug-ins. The Column Data Switch and Row Data Switch are sequenced by the binary Channel Address No. 1 code from the Channel Counter.

The time multiplexed output of the Column Data Switch is monitored by the Display-Skip Generator to determine if it represents valid information which should be displayed. Whenever information is not encoded in a timeslot, the Display-Skip Generator produces an output level to prevent the Timer stage from producing the control signals which normally interrupt the CRT display and present a character.

The analog outputs of the Column Data Switch and Row Data Switch are connected to the Column Decoder and Row Decoder stages respectively. These stages sense the magnitude of the analog voltage input and produce an output current on one of ten lines. The outputs of the Column Decoder stage are identified as $\mathrm{C}-1$ to C -10 (column 1 to 10) which correspond to the column information encoded by the plug-in unit. Likewise, the outputs of the Row De®
coder stage are identified as R -1 to R -10 (row 1 to 10) which correspond to the row information encoded by the plug-in unit. The primary function of the row and column outputs is to select a character from the Character Selection Matrix to be produced by the Character Generator stage. However, these outputs are also used at other points within the system to indicate when certain information has been encoded. One such stage is the Zeros Logic and Memory. During time-slot 1 (TS-1), this stage checks if zero-adding or prefix-shifting information has been encoded by the plug-in unit and stores it in memory until time-slots 5, 6, or 8 . After storing this information, it triggers the Display Skip Generator stage so there is no display during this time-slot (as defined by Standard Readout Format; see Table 3-2), When time-slots 5 , 6 , and 8 occur, the memory is addressed and any information stored there during time-slot 1 is transferred out and connected to the input of the Column Decoder stage to modify the analog data during the applicable time-slot.

Another operation of the Zeros Logic and Memory stage is to produce the IDENTIFY function. When time-slot 1 is encoded for IDENTIFY (column 10, row 3), this stage produces an output level which connects the Column Data Switch and Row Data Switch to a coding network within the Readout System. Then, during time-slots 2 through 9, an analog current output is produced from the Column Data Switch and Row Data Switch which addresses the correct points in the Character Selection Matrix to display the word "IDENTIFY" on the CRT. The Zeros Logic and Memory stage is reset after each word by the Word Trigger pulse.

The Character Generator stage produces the characters which are displayed on the CRT. Any of the 50 characters shown on the Character Selection Matrix of Fig. 337 can be addressed by proper selection of the column and row current. Only one character is addressable in any one timeslot; a space can be added into the displayed word by the Decimal Point Logic and Character Position Counter stage when encoded by the plug-in. The latter stage counts how many characters have been generated and produces an output current to step the display one character position to the right for each character. In addition, the character position is advanced once during each of time-slots 1,2 , and 3 whether a character is generated during these time-slots or not. This action fixes the starting point of the standard format display such that the first digit of the scaling factor always starts at the same point within each word regardless of the information encoded in time-slot 2 (normal/invert) or time-slot 3 (cal/uncal) which precedes this digit. Also, by encoding row 10 and column 0 during any time-slot, a blank-space can be added to the display. Decimal points can be added to the display at any time by addressing row 7 and columns 3 through 7 (see Character Selection Matrix for location of these decimal points). The Decimal Point Logic and Character Position Counter stage is reset after each word by the Word Trigger pulse.


Fig. 3-40. Detailed block diagram of Readout System.


Fig. 3-40. (cont).
(B)

The Format Generator stage provides the output signals to the vertical and horizontal deflection systems of the instrument to produce the character display. The binary Channel Address No. 2 code from the Channel Counter stage is connected to this stage so the display from each channel is positioned to the area of the CRT which is associated with the plug-in and channel originating the word (see Fig. 3-36). The positioning current or decimal point location current generated by the Decimal Point Logic and Character Position Counter stage is added to the horizontal $(\mathrm{X})$ signal at the input to the Format Generator stage to provide horizontal positioning of the characters within each word. The X and Y -output signals are connected to the Horizontal Amplifier and Vertical Amplifier through the Horizontal Output and Vertical Output stages respectively.

The Word Trigger stage produces a trigger from the End of-Word pulse generated by the Time-Slot Counter stage after the tenth time-slot. This Word Trigger pulse advances the Channel Counter to display the information from the next channel or plug-in. It also provides a reset pulse to the Zeros Logic and Memory stage and the Decimal Point Logic and Character Position Counter stage. The Word Trigger stage can also be advanced to jump a complete word or a portion of a word when a Jump command is received from the Row Decoder stage.

The Single-Shot Lockout stage allows the display sequence of the Readout System to be changed. Normally, the Readout System operates in a free-running mode so the waveform display is interrupted randomly to display characters. However, under certain conditions (such as single shot photography), it is desirable that the Readout System operate in a triggered mode where the readout portion of the display is normally blanked out, but can be presented on command. The Readout Mode input from the Output Signals circuit determines the operating mode of the readout system.

## Circuit Analysis of Readout System

The following analysis of the Readout System discusses the operation of each stage in detail. Complete schematics of the Readout System are shown on diagram 13, 14 , and 15 at the rear of this manual.

## Timer

Timer U1210 establishes the timing sequence for all circuits within the Readout System. This stage produces seven time-related output waveforms (see Fig. 3-41. The triangle waveform produced at pin 6 forms the basis for the remaining signals. The basic period of this triangle waveform is about 250 microseconds as controlled by RC network C1214-R1214. The triangle waveform is clipped and amplified by U1210 to form the trapezoidal output signal


Fig. 3-41. Output waveforms of Timer stage.
at pin 10. The amplitude of this output signal is exactly 15 volts as determined by U1210 (exact amplitude necessary to accurately encode data in plug-in units; see Encoding the Data). The Trigger output at pin 5 provides the switching signal for the Time-Slot Counter and Word Trigger stages.

The signals at pins $12,13,14$, and 16 are produced only when the triangle waveform is on its negative slope and the trapezoidal waveform has reached the lower level. The timing sequence of these waveforms is very important to the correct operation of the Readout System (see expanded waveforms in Fig. 3-42). The Z-Axis Logic OFF Command at pin 14 is produced first. This negative-going signal provides a blanking pulse to the Z-Axis Logic stage (see diagram 2) to blank the CRT before the display is switched to the Readout System. It also produces the Strobe pulse through R1221, Q1223, and CR1224 to signal other stages within the Readout System to begin the sequence necessary to produce a character. The collector level of Q1223 is also connected to Character Generator No. 2, U1252, through C1222-CR1222. This activates U1252 during the quiescent period of the Strobe pulse (collector of Q1223 negative) and diverts the output current of Row Decoder U1186 to row 2. The purpose of this configuration is to prevent the


Fig. 3-42. Detail of output at pins 12, 13, 14, and 16 of U1210.

Zeros Logic and Memory stage U1190 from storing incorrect data during the quiescent period of the Strobe pulse. When the Strobe pulse goes positive, CR1222 is reverse biased to disconnect 01223 from U1252 and allow the Row Decoder to operate in the normal manner.

The next signal to be produced is the Vertical/ Horizontal Channel Switch OFF Command at pin 13. This positive-going signal disconnects the plug-in signals in the vertical and horizontal deflection systems so the plug-in units do not control the position of the CRT beam during the readout display. The Ready signal derived from this output is connected to the Decimal Point Logic and Character Position Counter stage and the Format Generator stage (see diagram 15). The Readout Intensity output at pin 12 is produced next. This current is connected to the CRT Circuit to un blank the CRT to the intensity level determined by READOUT intensity control R1040. The Character Scan ramp at pin 16 started to go negative as this timing sequence began. However, charactergeneration does not start until the readout intensity level has been established. The triangular Character Scan ramp runs negatively from about -2 volts to about -8.5 volts and then returns back to the original level. This waveform provides the scanning signal for the Character Generator stages (see diagram 15). Full Character Scan adjustment R1219 sets the DC level of the Character Scan ramp to provide complete characters on the display.

The Timer stage operates in one of two modes as controlled by the Display-Skip level at pin 4. The basic mode just described is a condition which does not occur unless all ten characters of each word ( 80 characters total) are displayed on the CRT. Under typical conditions only a few characters are displayed in each word. The Display-Skip level at pin 4 determines the period of the Timer output signal. When a character is to be generated, pin 4 is LO and the circuit operates as just described. However, when a character is not to be displayed, a HI level is applied to pin 4 of U1210 through CR1207 from the Display-Skip Generator stage (diagram 14). This signal causes the Timer to shorten its period of operation to about 210 microseconds. The waveforms in Fig. 3-43 show the operation of the Timer stage when the Display-Skip condition occurs for all positions in a word. Notice that there is no output at pins $12,13,14$, and 16 under this condition. This means that the CRT display is not interrupted to display characters. Also notice that the triangle waveform at pin 6 does not go as far negative and that the negative portion of the trapezoidal waveform at pin 10 is shorter. Complete details on operation of the Display-Skip Generator are given later.

The Single-Shot Lockout level at pin 2 also controls the operation of U1210. If this level is LO, the Timer operates as just described. However, if the Single-Shot Lockout stage sets a HI level at this pin, the Timer-stage is locked out and can not produce any output signals (see Single-Shot Lockout description for further information).


Fig. 3-43. Timer stage operation when Display-Skip condition occurs.

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READOUT intensity control R 1040 sets the intensity of the readout display independently of the A or B INTENSITY controls. The READOUT intensity control also provides a means of turning the Readout System off when a readout display is not desired. When R 1040 is turned fully counterclockwise, switch S1040 opens. The current to pin 11 of U1210 is interrupted and at the same time a positive voltage is applied to pin 4 through R1206 and CR1206. This positive voltage switches the stage to the same conditions as were present under the Display-Skip condition. Therefore, the CRT display is not interrupted to present characters. However, time-slot pulses continue to be generated.

## Time-Slot Counter

Time-Slot Counter U1226 is a sequential switch which directs the trapezoidal waveform input at pin 8 to one of its 10 output lines. These time-slot pulses are used to interrogate the plug-in units to obtain data for the Readout System. The Trigger pulse at pin 15 switches the Time-Slot Counter to the next output line; the output signal is sequenced consecutively from time-slot 1 through time-slot 10. Fig. 3-44 shows the time-relationship of the time-slot pulses. Notice that only one of the lines carries a time-slot pulse at any given time. When time-slot 10 is completed, a negative-going End-of-Word pulse is produced at pin 2. The End-of-Word pulse provides a drive pulse for the Word Trigger stage and also provides an enabling level to the Display Skip Generator during time-slot 1 only.

Pin 16 is a reset input for the Time-Slot Counter. When this pin is held LO, the Time-Slot Counter resets to timeslot 1. The Time-Slot Counter can be reset in this manner only when a Jump Command is received by U1227A (see following discussion.

## Word Trigger

The Word Trigger stage is made up of the 4 twoinput NOR gates contained in U1227. Quiescently, pin 2 of U1227C is LO as established by the operating conditions of U1227A-U1227B. Therefore, the LO End-of-Word pulse produced by the Time-Slot Counter results in a HI level at pin 1 of U1227C. This level is inverted by U1227D to provide a negative-going advance pulse to the Channel Counter.

An advance pulse is also produced by U1227D when a Jump Command is received at pin 8 of U1227A. This condition can occur during any time-slot (see Row Decoder for further information on origin of the Jump Command). U1227A and U1227B are connected as a bistable flip-flop. The positive-going Jump Command at pin 8 of U1227A produces a LO at pin 10. This LO is inverted by U1227B to produce a HI at pin 13 which allows pin 9 of U1227A to be pulled HI through R1227. The flip-flop has now been set


Fig. 3-44. Time relationship of the time-slot (TS) pulses produced by U1226.
and it remains in this condition until reset, even though the Jump Command at pin 8 returns to its LO level. The HI output level at pin 13 turns on Q1226 through R1226 to pull pin 16 of the Time-Slot Counter LO. This resets the Time-Slot Counter to time-slot 1 and holds it there until U1227 is reset. At the same time, a Hl level is applied to pin 4 of the Timer through CR1208 and CR1207. This HI level causes the Timer to operate in the display-skip mode so that a character is not generated.

The next Trigger pulse is not recognized by the Time Slot Counter, since U1226 is locked in time-slot 1 by U1227. However, this Trigger pulse resets the Word Trigger stage through C1227. Pin 13 of U1227B goes LO to enable the Time-Slot Counter and Timer stages for the next timeslot pulse. At the same time, the negative-going edge produced as U1227B switches output states is connected to pin 2 of U1227C. This results in a negative-going Word Trigger output at pin 4 of U1227D to advance the Channel Counter to the next word. When the next Trigger pulse is received at pin 15, the Time-Slot Counter returns to the normal sequence of operation and produces an output on the timeslot 1 line.

## Channel Counter

The Channel Counter, made up of integrated circuits U1230-U1231-U1232 is a binary counter which produces the Channel Address code for the Column and Row Decoder stages (diagram 14) and the Format Generator stage (diagram 15). This code instructs these stages to sequentially select and display the eight channels of data from the plugins. The input channel which is displayed with each combination of the Channel Address code is given in the discussion for the applicable stages.

## Single-Shot Lockout

U1236 makes up the Single-Shot Lockout stage. This stage allows a single readout frame (eight complete words) to be displayed on the CRT, after which the Readout System is locked out so further readout displays are not presented until the circuit is reset. U1236A and U1236B are connected to form a bistable flip-flop. For normal operation, pin 3 of U1236A is pulled HI through R1235. This activates U1236A to result in a LO output level at pin 6 which enables the Timer stage so it can operate in the free-running manner as described previously. The LO at pin 6 of U1236A is also applied to pin 2 of U1236B. Since pin 1 is. LO due to the ground connection through R1237. U1236B is disabled and its output goes HI .

The output of this stage remains LO to allow U1210 to operate in the free-running mode until a LO is received at pin 3 of $U$ 1236A. When this occurs, the output level at pin 6 of U1236A does not change immediately. However, the Readout System is now enabled as far as the single-shot
lockout function is concerned. If the Channel Counter has not completed word eight (channel 2 of B Horizontal unit), the Readout System continues to operate in the normal manner. However, when word eight is completed, the positive-going End-of-Frame pulse is produced at pin 5 of U1232 as the Channel Counter shifts to the code necessary to display word one. This pulse is coupled to pin 1 of U1236B through C 1237 . The momentary HI at pin 1 activates U1236B and its output goes LO to disable U1236A (pin 3 already LO). The output of U1236A goes HI to disable the Timer so it operates in the display-skip mode. The HI at pin 6 of U1236A also holds U1236B enabled so it maintains control of the flip-flop.

The Single-Shot Lockout stage remains in this condition until a positive-going trigger pulse is applied to pin 3 of U1236A. This trigger pulse produces a LO at pin 6 of U1236A which enables U1210 and disables U1236B. Now, the Timer can operate in the normal manner for another complete frame. When word eight is completed, the Channel Counter produces another End-of-Frame pulse to again lock out the Timer stage.

For further information on the Readout Mode, see the Output Signals description.

## Encoding the Data

Data is conveyed from the plug-in units to the Readout System in the form of an analog code having up to 11 current levels (from zero to one milliampere in 100 microampere steps). The characters which can be selected by the encoded data are shown on the Character Selection Matrix (see Fig. 3-38). Each character requires two currents to define it; these currents are identified as the column current and the row current which correspond to the column and row of the matrix. The column and row data is encoded by resistive programming in the plug-in units. Fig $3-45$ shows a typical encoding scheme for a voltage-sensing amplifier plugin unit. Notice that the 10 time-slot (TS) pulses produced by the Time-Slot Counter stage are connected to the plug-in unit. However, time-slots 5, 6, 7, and 10 are not used by the plug-in unit to encode data when using the Standard Readout Format (see Table 3-2 for Standard Readout Format) The amplitude of the time-slot pulses is


Fig. 3-45. Typical encoding scheme for voltage-sensing plug-in unit. Coding shown for deflection factor of 100 microvolts.
exactly -15 volts as determined by the Timer stage. Therefore, the resultant output current from the plug-in units can be accurately controlled by the programming resistors in the plug-in units.

For example, in Fig. 3-45resistors R10 through R90 control the row analog data which is connected back to the Readout System. These resistors are of fixed value and define the format in which the information will be presented by the Readout System. Fig. 3-46A shows an idealized output current waveform of row analog data which results from the 10 time-slot pulses. Each of the steps of current shown in these waveforms corresponds to 100 microamperes of current. The row numbers on the left-hand side of the waveform correspond to the rows in the Character Selection Matrix shown in Fig. 3-38. The row analog data is connected back to the Readout System via terminal B37 of the plug-in interface.

The Column analog data is defined by resistors R110 through R190. The program resistors are connected to the


Fig. 3-46. Idealized current waveforms of: (A) Row analog data, (BI Column analog data.
time-slot lines by switch closures to encode the desired data. The data as encoded by the circuit shown in Fig. 3-45 (A)
indicates a 100 microvolt sensitivity with the CRT display inverted and calibrated vertical deflection factors. This results in the idealized output current waveforms shown in Fig. 346B at the column analog data output, terminal A37 of the plug-in interface. Resistor R 111, connected between timeslot 1 and the column analog data output, encodes two units of current during time-slot 1. Referring to the Character Selection Matrix, two units of column current along with the two units of row current encoded by resistor R100 (row 3) indicates that two zeros should be added to the display. Resistor R120 adds one unit of column current during timeslot 2 and along with the one unit of current from the row output, the Readout System is instructed to add an invert arrow to the display. Resistor R130 is not connected to the time-slot 3 line since the vertical deflection factors are calibrated. Therefore, there is no column current output during this time-slot and there is no display on the CRT (see Display-Skip Generator for further information). During timeslot 4, two units of column current are encoded by R140. There is no row current encoded during this time-slot and this results in the numeral 1 being displayed on the CRT. Neither row nor column analog data is encoded during time-slots 5,6 , and 7 as defined by the Standard Readout Format. During time-slot 8, two units of column current and three units of row current are encoded by resistors R181 and R80 respectively. This addresses the p prefix in the Character Selection Matrix. The final data output is provided from time-slot 9 by R190 connected to the column output and R90 to the row output. These resistors encode three units of column current and four units of row current to cause a V (volts) to be displayed. Time-slot 10 is not encoded in accordance with the Standard Readout Format. The resultant CRT readout will be $\downarrow 1001 \mu \mathrm{~V}$.

In the above example, the row analog data was programmed to define which row of the Character Selection Matrix was addressed to obtain information in each time-slot. The column data changes to encode the applicable readout data as the operating conditions change. For example, if the variable control of the plug-in unit was activated, R130 would be connected between time-slot 3 and the column analog data output lines. This encodes 10 units of column current (see shaded area in time-slot 3 of the waveform shown in Fig. 3-46B). Since one unit of row current is also encoded during this time-slot by R30, a> symbol is added to the display. The CRT readout will now show $\downarrow_{>} 100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. In a similar manner, the other switches can change the encoded data for the column output and thereby change the readout display. See the descriptions which follow for decoding this information.

The column analog data encoded by the plug-in unit can be modified by attenuator probes connected to the input connectors of vertical plug-in units. A special coding ring around the input connector of the plug-in unit senses the attenuation ratio of the probe (with readout-coded probes
only). The probe contains a resistor which results in additional column current. For example, if a 10X attenuator probe is connected to a plug-in with the coding for 100 microvolts as shown in Fig. 3-45, an additional unit of current is added to the column analog data during time-slot 1 . Since two units of current were encoded by R 111 (see Fig. 3-45), this additional current results in a total of three units of column analog current during this time-slot. Referring to the Character Selection Matrix, three units of column analog current during this time-slot. Referring to the Character Selection Matrix, three units of column current along with the two units of row current encoded by R10 indicates that the prefix should be reduced. Since this instruction occurs in the same time-slot which previously indicated that two zeros should be added to the display and only one instruction can be encoded during a time-slot, the zeros do not appear in the display. The CRT readout will now be changed to 1 mV (readout program produced by plug-in same as for previous example).

Likewise, if a 100X readout-coded probe is connected to the input of the plug-in unit, the column current during time-slot 1 will be increased two units for a total of four units of column current. This addresses an instruction in the Character Selection Matrix which reduces the prefix and adds one zero to the display. The resultant CRT readout with the previous program is 10 mV .

Three other lines of information are connected from the plug-in compartments to the Readout System. The column and row analog data from channel 2 of a dual-channel plugin are connected to the Readout System through terminals A38 and B38 of the plug-in interface, respectively. Force readout information is encoded on terminal A35; function of this input is described under Column and Row Data Switches.

The preceding information gave a typical example of encoding data from an amplifier plug-in unit. Specific encoding data and circuitry is shown in the individual plug in unit manuals.

## Column and Row Data Switches

The readout data from the plug-in units is connected to the Column and Row Data Switch stages (Diagram 14). A column-data line and a row-data line convey analog data from each of the eight data sources (two channels from each of the four plug-in compartments).

The Column Data Switch U1130 and the Row Data Switch U1170 receive the Channel Address No. 1 code from the Channel Counter. This binary code directs the Column Data Switch and the Row Data Switch as to which channel should be the source of the readout data. Table 3-3 (B)

TABLE 3-3
Channel Address No. 1 Code

| Pin 1 <br> U1190 <br> "Identify" <br> Command | Pin 5 <br> U1232 | Pin 5 <br> U1231 | Pin 5 <br> U1230 | Channel <br> Selected |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HI | HI | HI | HI | Channel 1 <br> Left Vertical |
| HI | HI | HI | LO | Channel 2 <br> Left Vertical |
| HI | HI | LO | HI | Channel 1 <br> Right Vertical |
| HI | HI | LO | LO | Channel 2 <br> Right Vertical |
| HI | LO | HI | HI | Channel 1 <br> A Horizontal |
| HI | LO | HI | LO | Channel 2 <br> A Horizontal |
| HI | LO | LO | HI | Channel 1 <br> B Horizontal |
| HI | LO | LO | LO | Channel 2 <br> B Horizontal |
| LO | $\Phi$ | $\Phi$ | $\Phi$ | IDENTIFY |

( $\Phi=$ Has no effect in this case.
gives the eight combinations of the Channel Address No. 1 code and the resultant channel which is selected with each combination. These stages have nine inputs and provide a single time-multiplexed output at pin 7 which includes the information from all of the input channels. Eight of the nine inputs to each stage originate in the plug-in units; the ninth input comes from a special data-encoding network composed of resistors R1131 through R1138 and R1171 through R1178 (see Zeros Logic and Memory description for further information on ninth channel).

In addition to the data inputs from the plug-in units, channel-inhibit inputs are provided from each of the plug-in units. The channel inhibit lines are LO only when the associated plug-in unit has been selected for display. When a plug-in unit is not selected, the respective line is HI which forward basis the associated diode CR1112, CR1113, CR1117, CR1118, CR1122, CR1123,CR1127, orCR1128 to bypass the encoded data from this plug-in unit. However, since it may be desired to display information from special purpose plug-in units even though they do not produce a normal waveform display on the CRT, a feature is provided to over-ride the channel inhibit. This is done by applying a LO to the associated forcing over-ride input. The LO level diverts the HI channel inhibit current and allows the data from this plug-in unit to reach the Column Data Switch, even though it has not been selected for display by the mode switches.

## Display-Skip Generator

The Display-Skip Generator, Q1143-Q1150Q1152Q1155, monitors the time-multiplexed column data at the output of the Column Data Switch during each time-slot to determine if the information at this point is valid data which should result in a CRT display. The voltage at the base of Q1143B is set by divider CR1141-R1146-R1147R1148. Quiescently, there is about 100 microamperes of current flowing through R1141 from Q1163 and the Zeros Logic and Memory stage (purpose of this quiescent current will be discussed in connection with the Zeros Logic and Memory stage). This current biases Q1143A so its base is about 0.2 volt more positive than the base of Q1143B in the absence of column data. Therefore, since Q1143A and Q1143B are connected as a comparator, Q1143A will remain on unless its base is pulled more negative than the base of Q1143B. The analog data output from the Column Data Switch produces a 0.5 -volt change at the base of Q1143A for each unit of column current that has been encoded by the plug-in unit. Therefore, whenever any information appears at the output of the Column Data Switch, the base of Q1143A is pulled more negative than the base of Q1143B, resulting in a negative (LO) Display Skip output to the Timer stage through Q1155. Recall that a LO was necessary at the skip input of the Timer so it could perform the complete sequence necessary to display a character.

Q1150-Q1152 also provide display-skip action. The Endof-Word level connected to their emitters through R1152 is LO only during time-slot 1 . This means that Q1150-Q1152 are enabled only during time-slot 1 . These transistors allow the Zeros Logic and Memory stage to generate a displayskip signal during time-slot 1 when information has been stored in memory which is not to be displayed on the CRT (further information given under Zeros Logic and Memory discussion).

## Column and Row Decoder

The Column Decoder U1166 and Row Decoder U1186 sense the magnitude of the analog voltages at their inputs and produce a binary output on one of ten lines corresponding to the column or row data which was encoded by the plug-in unit. These outputs provide the Column Digital Data and Row Digital Data which is used by the Character Generator stages to select the desired character for display on the CRT. The column and row data is also used throughout the Readout System to perform other functions. The input current at pin 9 of the Column Decoder stage is steered to only one of the ten Column Digital Data outputs. The size of the character which will be displayed on the CRT is determined by the value of $R 1156$. When a display skip signal is present (collector of Q1155 HI), pin 9 is pulled HI through CR1155. This ensures that no current is connected to the Character Generator stage under this condition. Notice the corresponding input on the Row Decoder. This input is connected to ground and causes only one of the ten row outputs to saturate to ground.

The network at the input of the Row Decoder, made up of Q1185 and its associated components, is a Row 13 detector which produces the Jump Command. This row current is encoded by special-purpose plug-ins to cause all or part of a word to be jumped. Whenever row 13 (thirteen units of row current; 1.3 milliamperes) is encoded, the base of Q1185 is pulled negative enough so that this transistor is reverse biased to produce a Hi Jump Command output at its collector. This Jump Command is connected to the Word Trigger stage (diagram 13) to advance the Channel Counter to the next word and to reset the Time-Slot Counter to timeslot 1.

## Zeros Logic and Memory

The Zeros Logic and Memory stage U1190 stores data encoded by the plug-in units to provide zeros-adding and prefix-shifting logic for the Readout System. The Strobe pulse at pin 15 goes positive when the data has stabilized and can be inspected. This activates the Zeros Logic and Memory stage so it can store the encoded data. A block representation of the memory sequence is shown in Fig. $3-$ 47. Typical output waveforms for the five possible input conditions that can occur are shown in Fig. 3-48. When timeslot 1 occurs, a store command is given to all of the memories. If the plug-in unit encoded data for column $1,2,3$, 4 , or 10 during time-slot 1 , the appropriate memory (or memories) is set. Notice that row 3 information from the Row Decoder must also be present at pin 16 for data to be stored in the memory of U1190. If data was encoded during timeslot 1, a negative-going output is produced at pin 7 as the memories are being set. This negative-going pulse is connected to the base of Q1152 in the Display-Skip Generator to produce a Display-Skip output. Since the information that was encoded during time-slot 1 was only provided to set the memories and was not intended to be displayed on the CRT at this time, the display-skip output prevents a readout display during this time-slot.

During time-slot 5, memory A is interrogated. If information was stored in this memory, a positive-going output is produced at pin 7. This pulse is connected to pin 10 of the Column Decoder through Q1163 to add one unit of current at the input of the Column Decoder. This produces a zero after the character displayed on the CRT during time-slot 4 . During time-slot 6 , memory B is interrogated to see if another zero should be added. If another zero is necessary, a second positive output is produced at pin 7 which again results in a column 1 output from the Column Decoder and a second zero in the CRT display.

Finally, memory C is interrogated during time-slot 8 to obtain information on whether the prefix should be reduced or left at the value which was encoded. If data has been encoded which calls for a reduction in prefix, a negative-going output level is produced at pin 7. This negative level subtracts one unit of column current from the data at the input to the Column Decoder. Notice on the


Fig. 3-47. Block representation of memory sequence in U1190.

Character Selection Matrix of Fig. 3-38 that a reduction of one column when row 4 is programmed results in a one unit reduction of the prefix. For example, with the $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ program shown in Fig. 3-45, if the data received from the plug-in called for a reduction in prefix, the CRT readout would be changed to 1 mV (zeros deleted by program; see Encoding the Data).

The 100 microamperes of quiescent current through R1141 that was provided by Q1163 (see Display-Skip Generator) allows the prefix to be reduced from m ( 100 microamperes column current; column 1) to no prefix (zero column current; column zero) so only the unit of measurement encoded during time-slot 9 is displayed. Notice that reducing the prefix program from column 1 to column 0 programs the Readout System to not display a character at this readout location.

A further feature of the Zeros Logic and Memory is the Identify function. If 10 units of column current are encoded by the plug-in unit along with row 3 during time-slot 1, the Zeros Logic and Memory produces a negative-going output pulse at pin 1 which switches the Column Data 3-68

Switch and Row Data Switch to the ninth channel. Then, time-slot pulses 2 through 9 encode an output current through resistors R1131-R1138 for column data and R1171-R1178 for row data. This provides the currents necessary to display the word IDENTIFY on the CRT in the word position allotted to the channel which originated the Identify command. After completion of this word, the Column Data Switch and Row Data Switch continue with the next word in the sequence.

The Word Trigger signal from the Word Trigger stage is connected to pin 9 of U1190 through C1190. At the end of each word of readout information, this pulse goes LO. This erases the four memories in the Zeros Logic and Memory in preparation for the data to be received from the next channel.

## Character Generators

The Character Generator stage (Diagram 15) consists of five similar integrated circuits U1251-U1255 which generate the X (horizontal) and Y (vertical) outputs at pins 16
Input Pin of U1190 Activated

Fig. 3-48. Typical output waveforms for Zeros Logic and Memory stage operation (at pin 7 of U1190).
(A)
and 1 respectively to produce the character displayed on the CRT. Each integrated circuit can produce 10 individual characters. U1251 which is designated as the "Numerals" Character Generator can produce the numerals 0 through 9 shown in row 1 of the Character Selection Matrix (Fig. 3-38). U1252 can produce the symbols shown in row 2 of the Character Selection Matrix and U1253 produces the prefixes and some letters of the alphabet which are used as prefixes in row 4 . U1254 and U1255 produce the remaining letters of the alphabet shown in rows 5 and 6 of the Character Selection Matrix. All of the Character-Generator stages receive the column digital data from Column Decoder U1166 in parallel. However, only one of the character generators receives row data at a particular time and only the stage which receives both row and column data is activated. For example, if column 2 is encoded by a plug-in unit, the five Character Generators are enabled so that either a $1,<, /, \mathrm{V}$, or an N can be produced. However, if at the same time row 4 has also been encoded by the plug-in unit, only the Prefix Character Generator U1253 will produce an output to result in a / displayed on the screen. This integrated circuit provides current outputs to the Format Generator which produce the selected character on the CRT. In a similar manner, any of the 50 characters shown in the Character Selection Matrix can be displayed by correct addressing of the row and column.

## Decimal Point Logic and Character Position Counter

Decimal Point Logic and Character Position Counter U1260 performs two functions. The first function is to produce a staircase current which is added to the X (horizontal) signal to space the characters horizontally on the CRT. After each character is generated, the negative going edge of the Ready signal at pin 5 advances the Character Position Counter. This produces a current step output at pin 3 which, when added to the X signal, causes the next character to be displayed one character space to the right. This stage can also be advanced when a Space instruction is encoded by the plug-in unit so that a space is left between the displayed characters on the CRT. Row 10 information from the Row Decoder is connected to pin 4 of U1260 through R1265. When row 10 and column 0 are encoded, the output of this stage advances one step to move the next character another space to the right. However, under this condition, no display is produced on the CRT during this time-slot since the Character Generators are not activated.

Time-slot pulses 1, 2, and 3 are also connected to pin 4 of U1260 through VR1260, VR1261, and VR1262 respectively and R1260, R1265. This configuration adds a space to the displayed word during time-slots 1,2 , and 3 even if information is not encoded for display during these timeslots. With this feature, the information which is displayed during time-slot 4 (1-2-5 data) always starts in the fourth character position whether data has been displayed in the previous time-slots or not. Therefore, the resultant CRT 3-70
display does not shift position as normal/invert or cal/uncal information is encoded by the plug-in. The Word Trigger pulse connected to pin 8 of U1260 through C1267 resets the Character Position Counter to the first character position at the end of each word.

The Decimal Point Logic portion of this stage allows decimal points to be added to the CRT display as encoded by the plug-in units. When row 7 is encoded in coincidence with columns 3 through 7 (usually encoded during time-slot 1), a decimal point is placed at one of the five locations on the CRT identified in row 7 of the Character Selection Matrix (Fig. 338). This instruction refers to the decimal point location in relation to the total number of characters that can be displayed on the CRT (see Fig. 3-49) For example, if column 3 and row 7 are encoded during timeslot 1, the system is instructed to place a decimal point in location No. 3. As shown in Fig. 3-49 this displays a decimal point before the third character that can be displayed on the CRT (first three time-slots produce a space whether data is encoded or not; see previous paragraph). The simultaneous application of row 7 data to the Y -input of the Format Generator through R1269 raises the decimal point so it appears between the displayed characters.

When decimal-point data is encoded, the CRT is unblanked so a readout display is presented. However, since row 7 does not activate any of the five Character Generators, the CRT beam is not deflected but instead remains in a fixed position to display a decimal point between the characters along the bottom line of the readout word. After


Fig. 3-49. Readout word relating 10 possible character locations to the decimal point instructions that can be encoded, and the resultant CRT display.
the decimal point is produced in the addressed location, the CRT beam returns to the location indicated by the Character Position Counter to produce the remainder of the display.

## Format Generator

The X and Y -deflection signals produced by the Character Generator stage, are connected to pins 2 and 7 respectively of Format Generator U1270. The Channel Address No. 2 code from the Channel Counter is also connected to pins 1, 8, and 15 of this stage. The Channel Address No. 2 code directs the Format Generator to add current to the $X$ and $Y$ signals to deflect the CRT beam to the area of the CRT which is associated with the plug-in channel that originated the information (see Fig. 3-37) The Channel Address No. 2 code and the resultant word positions are shown in Table 3-4. In addition, the character position current from the Decimal Point Logic and Character Position stage is added to the $X$ (horizontal) input signal to space the characters horizontally on the CRT (see previous discussion). The Ready signal at pin 13 (coincident with Vertical/Horizontal Channel Switch OFF Command) activates this stage when a character is to be displayed on the CRT.

## Y-Output Amplifier

The Y -output signal at pin 6 of U 1270 is connected to the Y-Output Amplifier Q1284-Q1288. This stage provides a low impedance load for the Format Generator while providing isolation between the Readout System and the Vertical Amplifier. Vertical Separation adjustment R1285 changes the gain of this stage to control the vertical separation between the readout words displayed at the top and bottom of the graticule area.

TABLE 3-4
Channel Address No. 2 Code

| Pin 7 <br> U1232 | Pin 7 <br> U1231 | Pin 5 <br> U1230 | Channel <br> Displayed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LO | LO | HI | Channel 1 <br> Left Vertical |
| LO | LO | LO | Channel 2 <br> Left Vertical |
| LO | HI | HI | Channel 1 <br> Right Vertical |
| LO | HI | LO | Channe2 <br> Right Vertical |
| HI | LO | HI | Channel 1 <br> A Horizontal |
| HI | LO | LO | Channel 2 <br> A Horizontal |
| HI | HI | HI | Channel 1 <br> B Horizontal |
| HI | HI | LO | Channel2 <br> B Horizontal |

## X-Output Amplifier

The X-Output Amplifier Q1274-Q1278 operates similarly to the Y-Output Amplifier to provide the horizontal deflection from the readout signal available at pin 4 of U1270. The gain of this stage is fixed by the values of the resistors in the circuit.

## Display Sequence

Fig. 3-50 shows a flow chart for the Readout System. This chart illustrates the sequence of events which occurs in the Readout System each time a character is generated and displayed on the CRT.

## NOTES



Fig. 3-50. Flow chart for character generation by the Readout System.

## SECTION 4 <br> MAINTENANCE <br> Change information, if any, affecting this section will be found at the rear of the manual.

## Introduction

This section of the manual contains maintenance information for use in preventive maintenance, corrective maintenance, or troubleshooting of the R7704.

## Cover Removal

## WARNING

Dangerous potentials exist at several points throughout this instrument. When the instrument is operated with the covers removed, do not touch exposed connections or components. Some transistors have voltages present on their cases. Disconnect power before cleaning the instrument or replacing parts.

The top and bottom covers of the R7704 can be removed to gain access to the interior of the instrument. Remove the 12 screws in each cover to remove the covers. The top and bottom covers protect this instrument from dust in the interior, and also provide protection to personnel from the operating potentials present. In addition, they reduce the EMI radiation from the instrument or EMI interference to the display due to other equipment.

## Power Unit Removal

The power unit can be slid out of the rear of the R7704 to gain better access to the Logic, Vertical Switching, X-Y Delay Compensation or Horizontal Interconnect, and the Low-Voltage Regulator circuit boards, high-voltage oscillator transistors, and for power-unit maintenance. To remove the power unit, first remove the top cover. Then, remove the four screws (see Fig. 4-1) which hold the power unit to the rear of the instrument. Slide the power unit out of the rear of the instrument until it can be set down on the work surface (guide the power cable so it does not catch on other parts of the instrument). The power unit remains connected to the instrument so it can be operated in this position for maintenance purposes. Reverse this procedure when replacing the power unit; be careful not to pinch the power cable as the power unit is replaced. Be sure that all the securing screws are tight to hold the power unit in place properly.

WARNING
Extreme caution must be used when troubleshooting in the power supply due to the line voltage and the high voltage/high current potentials present. Refer to the discussion entitled Troubleshooting the Power Supply for troubleshooting information, and Access to Components in Power Unit for information on how to remove the protective cover/shield on the power unit

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

## General

Preventive maintenance consists of cleaning, visual inspection, lubrication, etc. Preventive maintenance per formed on a regular basis may prevent instrument break down and will improve the reliability of this instrument The severity of the environment to which the R7704


Fig. 4-1. Securing screws for power unit (rear of instrument).
subjected determines the frequency of maintenance. A convenient time to perform preventive maintenance is preceding re-calibration of the instrument.

## Cleaning

General. The R7704 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 also provides an electrical conduction path which may result in instrument failure. The top and bottom covers provide protection against dust in the interior of the instrument. Operation without the covers in place necessitates more frequent cleaning.

## CAUTION

Avoid the use of chemical cleaning aget7ts which might damage the plastics used in this instrument. In particular, avoid chemicals which contain benzene, toluene, xylene, acetone, or similar solvents.

Air Filter. The air filter should be visually checked every few weeks and cleaned or replaced if dirty. More frequent inspections are required under severe operating conditions. If the filter is to be replaced, order new air filters from your local Tektronix Field Office or representative; order by Tektronix Part No. 378-0040-01. The following procedure is suggested for cleaning the filter.

1. Remove the filter by pulling it out of the retaining frame on the rear panel. Be careful not to drop any of the accumulated dirt into the instrument.
2. Flush the loose dirt from the filter with a stream of hot water.
3. Place the filter in a solution of mild detergent and hot water and let it soak for several minutes.
4. Squeeze the filter to wash out any dirt which remains.
5. Rinse the filter in clean water and allow it to dry.
6. Coat the dry filter with an air-filter adhesive (available from air conditioner suppliers or order Tektronix Part No. 006-0580-00).
7. Let the adhesive dry thoroughly.
8. Re-install the filter in the retaining frame.

Exterior. Loose dust accumulated on the outside of the R7704 can be removed with a soft cloth or small brush. The 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.

CRT. Clean the plastic light filter, faceplate protector, and the CRT face with a soft, lint-free cloth dampened with denatured alcohol.

The CRT mesh filter (furnished with Option 3 only) can be cleaned in the following manner:

1. Hold the mesh filter in a vertical position and brush lightly with a soft No. 7 water-color brush to remove light coatings of dust or lint.
2. Greasy residues or dried-on dirt can be removed with a solution of warm water and a neutral- pH liquid detergent. Use the brush to lightly scrub the filter.
3. Rinse the filter thoroughly in clean water and allow to air dry.
4. If any lint or dirt remains, use clean low-pressure air to remove it. Do not use tweezers or other hard cleaning tools on the filter, as the special finish may be damaged.
5. When not in use, store the mesh filter in a lint-free, dust-proof container such as a plastic bag.

Interior. Dust in the interior of the instrument should be removed occasionally due to its electrical conductivity under high-humidity conditions. The best way to clean the interior is to blow off the accumulated dust with dry, low pressure 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.

The high-voltage circuits, particularly parts located in the high-voltage compartment and the area surrounding the post-deflection anode leads, should receive special attention. Excessive dirt in these areas may cause high-voltage arcing and result in improper instrument operation.

## Lubrication

General. The reliability of potentiometers, switches an other moving parts can be maintained if they are kept properly lubricated. However, over lubrication is as detriment, as too little lubrication. A lubrication kit containing the necessary lubricants and instructions is available from Tektronix, Inc. Order Tektronix Part No. 003-0342-01.

Fan. The fan-motor bearings are sealed and do not require lubrication.

## Visual Inspection

The R7704 should be inspected occasionally for such defects as broken connections, broken or damaged ceramic strips, improperly seated semiconductors, damaged or improperly installed circuit boards, and heatdamaged 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.

## Semiconductor Checks

Periodic checks of the semiconductors in the R7704 are not recommended. The best check of semiconductor performance is actual operation in the instrument. More details on checking semiconductor operation are given under troubleshooting.

## Re-calibration

To assure accurate measurements, check the calibration of this instrument after each 1000 hours of operation or every six months if used infrequently. In addition, replacement of components may necessitate re-calibration of the affected circuits. The calibration procedure can also be helpful in localizing certain troubles in the instrument. In some cases, minor troubles may be revealed and/or corrected by re-calibration.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

## Introduction

The following information is provided to facilitate troubleshooting of the R7704. Information contained in
other sections of this manual should be used along with the following information to aid in locating the defective component. An understanding of the circuit operation is very helpful in locating troubles, particularly where integrated circuits are used. See the Circuit Description section for e complete information.

## Troubleshooting Aids

Diagrams. Complete circuit diagrams are given on fold-out pages in the Diagrams section. The component number and electrical value of each component in this instrument are shown on the diagrams (see first page of the Diagrams section for definition of the reference designators used to identify components in this instrument). Each main circuit is assigned a series of component numbers. Table 4-1 lists the main circuits in the R7704 and the series of component numbers assigned to each. Important voltages and waveforms are also shown on the diagrams. The portions of the circuit mounted on circuit boards are enclosed with blue lines.

TABLE 4-1.
Component Numbers

| Component Numbers <br> On Diagrams | Diagram <br> Number | Circuit |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $1-49$ | 1 | Main Interface |
| $100-199$ | 2 | Logic Circuit |
| $300-349$ | 3 | Trigger Selector |
| $200-299$ | 5 | Vertical Interface |
| $400-499$ | 6 | Hortical Amplifier |
| $50-99$ |  |  |
| $350-399$ | 7 | Horizontal Amplifier |
| $500-599$ | 8 | Output Signals and <br> Calibrator |
| $600-699$ | 9 | CRT Circuit |
| $700-799$ | 10 | Line to DC Converter/ <br> Regulator |
| $800-899$ | 11 | Low-Voltage Regulator |
| $900-999$ | 12 | Controls and Cabling |
| $1000-1099$ | 13 | Sequencing Logic |
| $1200-1249$ | 14 | Data Collection |
| $1100-1199$ | Character Generators <br> and Output |  |
| $1250-1299$ | 15 |  |

Circuit Boards. Fig. 4-7 shows the location of the circuit boards within this instrument along with the assembly numbers. The assembly numbers are also used on the diagrams and in the parts list to aid in locating the boards. Pictures of the circuit boards are shown in Figs. 8-1 through 8-27. These pictures are located in the Diagrams section, on the back of the page opposite the circuit diagram, to aid the cross-referencing between the diagrams and the circuit-
board pictures. Each electrical component on the boards is identified by its circuit number. The color and location of the interconnecting wires and/or connectors are also shown. The circuit boards are also outlined on the diagrams with a blue line to show which portions of the circuit are located on a circuit board.

Wiring Color-Code. All insulated wire and cable used in the R7704 is color-coded to facilitate circuit tracing. Table 4-2 gives the wiring color-code used in this instrument.

## WARNING

This color code applies to leads within the R7704 only. Color code of the AC power cord is:

| Black | Line |
| :--- | :--- |
| White | Neutral |
| Green | Safety earth (ground) |

TABLE 4-2
Wiring Color Code

| Supply or <br> Function | Background <br> Color | Stripe' |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -50 volt | Violet | Brown |
| -15 volt | Violet | Black |
| +5 volt | Red | Black |
| +15 volt | Red | Brown |
| +50 volt | Red | Orange |
| +75 volt | Red | Yellow |
| +150 volt | Red | Green |
| Chassis ground | Black2 | Footnote 3 |
| Safety ground | Green | Yellow |
| AC (internal) | Gray2 | Footnote 4 |
| Bulb filaments | Brown | Footnote 4 |
| Signal leads | White2 | Footnote 4 |

${ }^{1}$ If more than one stripe appears on lead, extra stripes are for lead identification only (for circuit tracing).
${ }^{2}$ See WARNING note concerning power-cord color code.
${ }^{3}$ White stripe indicates floating (signal) ground.
${ }^{4}$ All stripes for lead identification only (for circuit tracing).
Resistor Color-Code. In addition to the brown composition resistors, some metal-film resistors and some wire-wound resistors are used in the R7704. The resistance values of wire-wound resistors are printed on the body of the component. The resistance values of composition resistors and metal-film resistors are color-coded on the components 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. 4-2. Metal-film resistors have five stripes consisting of three significant figures, a multiplier, and a tolerance value.

Capacitor Marking. The capacitance values of common disc capacitors and small electrolytic are marked in microfarads on the side of the component body. The white ceramic capacitors used in the R7704 are color-coded in picofarads using a modified EIA code (see[Fig. 4-2).

Diode Color-Code. The cathode end of each glassencased 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 three significant digits of the Tektronix Part Number using the resistor color-code system (e.g., a diode color-coded pink-, or blue-, brown graygreen indicates Tektronix Part Number 152-0185-00).

The cathode and anode ends of metal-encased diodes can be identified by the diode symbol marked on the body.

Semiconductor Lead Configuration. Fig. 4-3 shows the lead configuration for the semiconductors used in this instrument. This view is as seen from the bottom of the semiconductors.

## Troubleshooting Equipment

The following equipment is useful for troubleshooting the R7704.

## 1. Transistor Tester

Description: Dynamic-type tester. Must be capable of measuring reverse breakdown voltages of at least 400 volts.

Purpose: To test the semiconductors used in this instrument.

Recommended type: Tektronix Type 576 Transistor Curve Tracer.

## 2. Multimeter

Description: VTVM, 10 megohm input impedance and 0 to 500 volts range, AC and DC; ohmmeter, 0 to 50 megohms. Accuracy, within 3\%. Test probes must be insulated to prevent accidental shorting.

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


Fig. 4-2. Color-code for resistors and ceramic capacitors.

## NOTE

A 20,000 ohms/volt VOM can be used to check the voltages in this instrument if allowances are made for the circuit loading of the VOM at high-impedance points.

## 3. Test Oscilloscope

Description: Frequency response, DC to 50 megahertz minimum; deflection factor, 5 millivolts to 5 volts/division and 1 milliampere to 1 ampere/division. A 10X, 10-megohm voltage probe should be used to reduce circuit loading for voltage measurements.

Purpose: To check operating waveforms in this instrument.

Recommended type: Tektronix 7503 or 7504 Oscilloscope with 7A16 Amplifier, 7A14 Current Probe Amplifier, and 7B50 Time Base plug-in units. Use a P6053 10X probe " and a P6021 Current Probe.
( ${ }^{1}$

## 4. Isolation Transformer

Description: 1: 1 turns ratio, 500 volt-amperes minimum rating, $50-60$ cycle. Must have three-wire power cord, plug, and receptacle with ground connection carried through from input to output.

Purpose: To isolate the R7704 from the line potential when troubleshooting in the power supply.

Recommended type: Stancor \#P6298 (for 115-volt line only) modified to include three-wire power cord, plug, and receptacle.

## 5. Variable Autotransformer

Description: Output variable from 0 to 140 volts, 10 amperes minimum rating. Must have three-wire power cord, plug, and receptacle.

Purpose: To vary the input line voltage when troubleshooting in the power supply.

Recommended type: General Radio W100MT3W Metered Variac Autotransformer.


Fig. 4-3. Electrode configuration for semiconductors in this instrument.

## Troubleshooting Techniques <br> IMPORTANT <br> Special techniques are required to safely troubleshoot certain areas of this instrument. Read Troubleshooting Techniques and Special Troubleshooting Information completely before beginning actual troubleshooting.

This troubleshooting procedure is arranged in an order which checks the simple trouble possibilities before proceeding with extensive troubleshooting. The first few checks assure 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 procedures 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.
2. Check Associated Equipment. Before proceeding with troubleshooting of the R7704, check that the equipment used with this instrument is operating correctly. Check that the signal is properly connected and that the interconnecting cables are not defective. Also, check the power source. The associated plug-in units can be checked for proper operation by substituting other units which are known to be operating properly (preferably of the same types). If the trouble persists after substitution, the R7704 is probably at fault.
3. Visual Check. Visually check the portion of the instrument in which the trouble is located. Many troubles can be located by visual indications such as unsoldered connections, broken wires, damaged circuit boards, damaged components, etc.
4. Check Instrument Calibration. Check the calibration of this instrument, or the affected circuit if the trouble appears in one circuit. The apparent trouble may only be a result of misadjustment or may be corrected by calibration. Complete calibration instructions are given in the Calibration section.
5. Isolate Trouble to a Circuit. To isolate trouble to a particular circuit, note the trouble symptom. The symptom often identifies the circuit in which the trouble is located. For example, poor focus indicates that the CRT circuit (includes high voltage supplies) is probably at fault. When
trouble symptoms appear in more than one circuit, check affected circuits by taking voltage and waveform readings. Also check for the correct output signals at the front-panel output connectors with a test oscilloscope. If the signal is correct, the circuit is working correctly up to that point. For example, correct sawtooth output indicates that the time-base unit and sawtooth out portion of the Output Signals circuit are operating correctly.

Incorrect operation of all circuits often indicates trouble in the power supply. Check first for correct voltage of the individual supplies. However, a defective component elsewhere in the instrument can appear as a power-supply trouble and may also affect the operation of other circuits. Table 4-3 lists the tolerances of the power supplies in this instrument. These voltages are measured between the power-supply and ground test points (on Low-Voltage Regulator board). See Fig. 4-4 for power-supply test point location. If a power-supply voltage is within the listed tolerance, the supply can be assumed to be working correctly. If outside the tolerance, the supply may be misadjusted or operating incorrectly. Use the procedure given in the Calibration section to adjust the power supplies.

TABLE 4-3.
Power Supply Tolerance and Ripple (Reference to TP GND)

| Power Supply | Test Point <br> See Fig. 4-4 | Tolerance | Maximum <br> ripple <br> (peak-to -peak) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -50 volts | TP-50 | $\pm 0.10$ volt | 5 millivolts |
| -15 volts | TP-15 | $\pm 0.75$ volt | 2 millivolts |
| +5 volts | TP+5 | $\pm 0.15$ volt | 2 millivolts |
| +15 volt | TP+15 | $\pm 0.30$ volt | 2 millivolts |
| +50 volt | TP+50 | $\pm 0.60$ volt | 5 millivolts |
| +75 volt | TP+75 | $\pm 0.40$ volt | 200 millivolts |
| +150 volt | TP+150 | $\pm 6.0$ volts | 300 millivolts |

NOTE
See the specific information in this section on Troubleshooting the Power Supply for further information.

Fig. 4-5 provides a guide for locating a defective circuit. Start from the top of the chart and perform the given checks on the left side of the page until a step is found which does not produce the indicated results. Further checks and/or the circuit in which the trouble is probably located are listed to the right of this step. This chart does not include checks for all possible defects; use steps 6 and 7 or the Special Troubleshooting Information in such cases.


Fig. 4-4. Location of power-supply test points on LowVoltage Regulator board.

After the defective circuit has been located, proceed with steps 6 and 7 to locate the defective component(s).
6. Check Voltages and Waveforms. Often the defective component can be located by checking for the correct voltage or waveform in the circuit. Typical voltages and waveforms are given on the diagrams.

## NOTE

Voltages and waveforms given on the diagrams are not absolute and may vary slightly between instruments. To obtain operating conditions similar to those used to take these readings, see the first diagram page.
7. Check Individual Components. The following procedures describe methods of checking individual components in the R7704. Components which are soldered in place are best checked by first disconnecting one end. This isolates the measurement from the effects of surrounding circuitry.

## A. SEMICONDUCTORS.

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

A good check of transistor operation is actual performance under operating conditions. A transistor can most effectively be checked by substituting a new component for it (or one which has been checked previously). However, be $r$ sure that circuit conditions are not such that a replacement transistor might also be damaged. If substitute transistors are not available, use a dynamic tester. Static-type testers are not recommended, since they do not check operation under simulated operating conditions.

Integrated circuits can be checked with a voltmeter, test oscilloscope, or by direct substitution. A good understanding of the circuit description is essential to troubleshooting circuits using integrated circuits. In addition, operating waveforms, logic levels, and other operating information for the integrated circuits are given in the Circuit Description section. 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.

## B. DIODES.

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

## CAUTION

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

## C. RESISTORS.

Check the resistors with an ohmmeter. See the Electrical Parts List for the tolerance of the resistors used in this instrument. Resistors normally do not need to be replaced unless the measured value varies widely from the specified value.

## D. INDUCTORS.

Check for open inductors by checking continuity with an ohmmeter. Shorted or partially shorted inductors can usually be found by checking the waveform response when high-frequency signals are passed through the circuit. Partial shorting often reduces high-frequency response (roll-off).

## E. CAPACITORS.

A leaky or shorted capacitor can best be detected by checking resistance with an ohmmeter on the highest scale. Do not exceed the voltage rating of the capacitor. The re REV. B, FEB. 1976
resistance reading should be high after initial charge of the capacitor. An open capacitor can best be detected with a capacitance meter or by checking if the capacitor passes AC signals.
8. 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.

## Special Troubleshooting Information

General. The following information provides a step-by-step procedure to aid in the troubleshooting of some of the more complex circuits and/or systems in the R7704. A thorough understanding of the circuit operation is essential before troubleshooting in these areas. Read the applicable portions of the Circuit Description in Section 3 before proceeding with troubleshooting. This troubleshooting procedure refers to the diagrams, operating voltages, and waveforms given in Section 7. Specifications for the troubleshooting equipment referred to in these procedures are given earlier in this section under Troubleshooting Equipment.

Troubleshooting the Power Supply. The following procedure gives a guide to troubleshooting the Power Supply of the R7704.

## WARNING

> Line AC and stored DC potentials are present inside the power unit. The stored DC remains long after the instrument is disconnected from the power source. Read the following instructions completely before attempting maintenance with the power-unit cover removed.

1. Isolating the Trouble
1.1 Check the Line Selector assembly on the rear panel of the instrument to verify that the switch is in the correct position for the applied line voltage.
1.2 Verify that the applied line voltage and frequency are within the specified limits.
1.3 Set the POWER switch to the off position and remove the cover from the Line Selector assembly on the rear panel.
1.4 Inspect the fuses in the Line Selector assembly cover. If either fuse is open, install a new fuse of the correct value (see Table 4-4), Replace the Line Selector cover.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1.4.1 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { If the LINE fuse is open, do steps } 3.1-3.9 \\ \text { inclusive; then go directly to step 4. 1. }\end{array} \\ \text { 1.4.2 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { If the INVERTER fuse is open, do steps } 3.1- \\ \text { 3.9 inclusive; then go directly to step 5.1. }\end{array}\end{array}$
1.5 If neither fuse is open, remove all plug-in units from the instrument and set the following front-panel controls:
```
CONTROL ILLUM LOW
GRAT ILLUM Fully clockwise
```

1.6 Set POWER switch to ON.
1.6.1 If instrument comes on and stays on (frontpanel lights stay on), proceed to step 2.1.
1.6.2 If instrument does not come on or does not stay on, do steps 3.3-3.9 inclusive; then go directly to step 5.1.
2. Low-Voltage Regulator Check
2.1 Set the POWER switch to the off position and remove the power unit from the instrument.
2.2 Inspect the Low-Voltage Regulator board for any visible signs of failure. Check the fuses on this board and the +5 -Volt Lamps fuse F1040 to be sure they are good.
2.3 Set the POWER switch to ON. Then, measure the output of each supply between the designated test point (see Fig. 4-4] and the ground test point with the voltmeter. Tolerance for each supply is given in Table 4-3.

## NOTE

The +75- and + 150 -volt outputs are derived directly from the Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit and are not regulated on the Low-Voltage Regulator board. If either of these supplies is out of tolerance, the trouble is probably in the Inverter stage. Do steps 3. 1-3.9 inclusive, then go directly to step 5. 1.
2.4 If all supplies are proportionately low, do steps 3.1 3.9 inclusive; then go directly to step 4. 1.
2.5 If one supply is noticeably lower than the rest, check for an overload condition on this supply. An overload may cause a supply to operate in a current limiting mode which will reduce its output voltage. If no overload is apparent, check the semi-regulated voltage applied to the applicable regulator stage from the Line to DC Converter/Regulator circuit.



Fig. 4-5. Troubleshooting chart for $R 7704$.

This can best be done by lowering the swing-down chassis and measuring the input voltage between the interconnecting pin which connects the power unit to the Low-Voltage Regulator board (see diagram for correct pin) and the power-supply test point. For example, the semi-regulated voltage for the +5 -Volt Supply is measured between pin SW and $T P+5 S$. Typical values for the semi-regulated voltage are given on the diagrams.
2.5.1. If the semi-regulated voltage measures low, do steps 3.1-3.9 inclusive; then go directly to step 5.5.
2.5.2. If the semi-regulated voltage is correct but the output of the supply remains high or low, make the following checks:
2.5.2.1. Measure the voltage between the semi-regulated input voltage interconnecting pin and TP GND (e.g., note voltage at pin SW). Compare the results to the voltages given on the diagrams.
2.5.2.2. If above check does not locate the fault, check the applicable regulator circuit using the voltages given on the diagrams.
3. Test Set-Up for Troubleshooting the Line to DC Converter/Regulator Circuit
3.1. Remove all plug-in units from the instrument.
3.2. Set the following front-panel controls:

| CONTROL ILLUM | LOW |
| :--- | :--- |
| GRAT ILLUM | Fully counterclockwise |
| POWER | Off |

3.3. Connect the isolation transformer to a grounded power outlet. If the isolation transformer has a power switch, set it to the off position. Isolation transformer must have a three-wire power cord, plug, and receptacle.
3.4. Connect the auto-transformer to the power receptacle of the isolation transformer. Set the power switch of the auto-transformer to off and set the output-voltage control so it will provide an output of about 115 volts.
3.5 Connect the R7704 line cord to the autotransformer power receptacle. Be sure that the R7704 POWER switch is off.
3.6 Remove the four securing screws and slide the power unit out of the instrument.
3.7. Verify that a ground connection exists from the chassis of the power unit to the third-wire ground at the input to the isolation transformer.

## WARNING

The primary storage capacitors, C813 and C814, remain charged with high voltage DC for several minutes after the line power is disconnected. When this stored voltage exceeds about 80 volts, a neon bulb located on the Line Input board flashes.
3.8. Locate the neon warning bulb on the Line Input board (right side of power unit when facing rear panel). Wait at least two minutes after the bulb has stopped flashing before proceeding.
3.9. Remove the four screws which hold the cover on the power unit and remove the cover.

## CAUTION

> Do not short circuit the primary storage capacitors C813 and C814 as they will be damaged by this action. If manual discharge is necessary at any time, use a $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, two-watt insulated resistor. USE EXTREME CAUTION. Allow at least one minute for the current-limiting thermistors to cool before turning on the POWER switch if the capacitors have been manually discharged. Do not leave the external bleeder resistor connected across the capacitors when the POWER switch is ON.
4. Check Line Input Stage and Primary Storage Capacitors
4.1. Be sure that steps 3.1-3.9 have been performed.
4.2. Locate the Line Input board and inspect the components for any visible signs of failure.
4.3. Remove the cover from the Line Selector assembly on the rear panel and remove the INVERTER fuse. Leave the LINE fuse in place and re-install the Line Selector cover. (Notice on the diagrams that this allows the Line Input stage to operate without supplying power to the Inverter stage.)
4.4. Remove the plastic cover shielding the primary storage capacitors C813 and C814.
4.5. Set the power switch of the isolation transformer to on. Then, set the power switch of the autotransformer to on. Finally, set the R7704 POWER switch to ON.
4.6. Set the voltmeter to a scale that will measure at least 400 volts DC. Connect the voltmeter between the positive side of C813 and the negative side of C814 (notice that these capacitors are connected in series by the strap between the negative side of C813 and the positive side of C814). This voltage should be between 220 and 370 volts DC; the exact voltage depends upon the line input voltage.
4.7. Set the R7704 POWER switch to the off position and unplug the power cord from the auto-transformer. Observe the neon warning bulb on the Line Input board. Wait at least two minutes after the bulb has stopped flashing before proceeding.

## CAUTION

With the voltmeter still connected across C813 and C814, check that these capacitors have fully discharged (voltmeter reading zero volts) before making ohmmeter measurements in the Line Input stage.
4.8. If the voltage measured in step 4.6 was lower than 220 volts, check the Line Input stage for defective components.
4.9. When the defective component is located, replace it using the replacement procedures given in this section. Then, repeat steps 4.1-4.8.
4.10. If the voltage measurement in step 4.6 is within the given limits, disconnect the voltmeter and replace the plastic cover over C813 and C814. Then, remove the cover from the Line Selector assembly and replace the INVERTER fuse. Re-install the Line Selector cover. This completes the checks in the Line Input stage.
5. Check Remaining Circuits in the Line to DC Converter/Regulator Circuit
5.1. Be sure that steps 3.1 - 3.9 have been performed.

NOTE
If a defective component is located in the following checks, replace it and then proceed to steps 5. 13-5. 14 before re-assembling the power unit. The checks given in these steps will insure that the Inverter stage is working correctly.
5.2. Remove the cover from the Line Selector assembly. This opens the DC path between the Line Input stage and the Inverter stage to allow ohmmeter measurements to be made within the Inverter stage.
5.3. Use the following procedure to check the powerhandling components in the Inverter stage.
5.3.1. Connect the positive lead of the ohmmeter to TP826 and the negative lead to TP836 (both test points on Inverter board). Set the ohm-meter to a scale of $\mathrm{R} \times 10 \mathrm{k}$ or higher. Typical resistance readings between these test points should be between 10 and 50 megohms. If the reading falls below about two megohms, check the following components for reverse breakdown characteristics with a curve tracer: CR825, CR826, CR828, and Q825. Minimum reverse breakdown characteristics for these components should be 400 volts.
5.3.2. Connect the positive lead of the ohmmeter to TP836 and the negative lead to TP820. Repeat the check as given in the previous step. Components to check if the reading falls below two megohms are: CR835, CR836, CR828, and Q835. Disconnect the ohmmeter.
5.4. Check the LINE and INVERTER fuses to be sure they are good. If not, replace the fuses and re-install the Line Selector assembly cover.

NOTE
The next seven steps will get the Inverter stage operating at low line voltage and low output voltage with the pre-regulator circuitry disabled. This will allow waveform checks and output voltage measurements even though an overload condition may exist.
5.5. Remove 0860 from its socket. This disables the preregulator circuit.
5.6. Connect the voltmeter between TP +75 and TP GND on the Rectifier board. Use the 75 volt, or higher, scale.

## CAUTION

> TP820 is normally elevated about 100 volts above chassis ground. However, when the isolation transformer is used as given in this procedure, TP820 can be grounded without danger or damage to the power supply.
5.7. Connect the 10X probe to the test oscilloscope. Then, connect the probe ground clip to TP820.
5.8. Connect the probe tip to TP836 on the Inverter board. Be sure that the test oscilloscope is properly
grounded by the three-wire power cord before proceeding, Set the test oscilloscope for a vertical deflection of 5 volts/division (50 volts/division at probe tip) at a sweep rate of 10 microseconds/division with AC internal triggering in the automatic trigger mode.
5.9. Set the output voltage of the auto-transformer to zero volts.
5.10. Set the power switch of the isolation transformer to on. Then set the power switch of the autotransformer to on. Finally, set the R7704 POWER switch to ON.
5.11. Read this step completely before proceeding. Slowly increase the output of the auto-transformer until a waveform appears on the test oscilloscope. Then, quickly reduce the auto-transformer setting to keep the voltage, as measured by the voltmeter, below 75 volts. Do not allow the voltage at TP+75 to exceed 75 volts. Notice that the Inverter stage will continue to operate with an input voltage as low as one-half the level required to start it. Decreasing the input voltage as described after the Inverter stage has started reduces the possibility of opening the INVERTER fuse if an overload condition exists.

## NOTE

> The next three steps determine if the Inverter stage and power transformer primary circuit are malfunctioning, or if an overload condition exists in the transformer secondary.
5.12. Examine the waveform on the test oscilloscope and compare to the waveform shown in Fig. 4-6A and $4-6 \mathrm{~B}$. The waveform should be a square wave with a peak-to-peak amplitude equal to the DC voltage stored in the primary storage capacitors.
5.13. Install the current-probe amplifier in the test oscilloscope and connect the current probe to its input. Set the current-probe amplifier for a vertical deflection of one ampere/division at a sweep rate of 10 microseconds/division. Connect the currentprobe tip around the wire (gray with red stripe) which connects interconnecting pin NE on the Line Input board to point PC on the Inverter board (connect probe around lead at upper left corner of Inverter board). This wire carries the Inverter supply current.
5.14. Compare the test oscilloscope waveforms to the waveforms shown in Fig. 4-6C, 4-6D, and 4-6E. Distorted waveshapes indicate Inverter trouble. High
current indicates an overload on the transformer secondary.
5.14.1. If the waveforms obtained in steps 5.12 and 5.14 appear normal or near normal, proceed to step 5.15.
5.14.2. If the waveforms in step 5.12 or 5.14 are incorrect, turn off the POWER switch and check the components in the Inverter circuit with an ohmmeter (allow sufficient time for the primary storage capacitors in the Line Input stage to discharge before proceeding).

## NOTE

## The next two steps check the Rectifier circuits for correct operation.

5.15. With the Inverter stage operating as given in step 5.11 check the voltmeter reading (voltmeter connected between TP+75 and TP GND). The measured value should be low since the pre-regulator circuitry is disabled, but it should not be zero. If the voltage is zero, reduce the auto-transformer setting to zero. Set the POWER switch to off and remove the Rectifier board. Check all components associated with the +75 -volt rectifier circuit. If all components appear to be good, replace the Rectifier board and set the POWER switch to ON. Repeat step 5.11. Then, check the AC voltage between terminals 5 and 7 of the power transformer with the voltmeter (set voltmeter to measure at least 150 volts RMS or 210 volts peak).

## CAUTION

> The Inverter stage will not function properly if the instrument is operated without the load provided by the Rectifier board.
5.15.1. If AC voltage is not present at the transformer terminals, the transformer may be defective.
5.15.2. If $A C$ voltage is present at the transformer terminals but voltage is not present at TP+75, further checks of the +75 -volt rectifier circuit are necessary to locate the defective component.
5.16. Repeat step 5.15 for each output voltage. Measure the output voltage at the applicable board terminals as shown on the diagram. This completes the Rectifier checks.

A. At TP836. Inverter stage operating under light load with pre-regulator disabled. Input line voltage about 50\% low.

C. Inverter supply current. Invertar stage operating under light load with pre-regulator disabled. Input line voltage about 50\% low.

E. Inverter supply current. Inverter stage operating under moderate load with pre-regulator functioning normally. Input line voltage normal.

G. At TP859. Inverter stage operating under moderate load with pre-regulator functioning normally. Input line voltage normal.

B. At TP836. Inverter stage operating under heavy load with pre-regulator functioning normally. Input line voitage normal.

D. Inverter supply current. Inverter staga oparating under heavy load with pre-regulator disabled. Input line voltage about 50\% low.

F. At TP859. Inverter stage operating under light load with pre-regulator functioning normally. Input line voltage normal,

H. At TP860. Inverter stage operating under moderate load with pre-regulator functioning normally. Input line voltage normal.

Fig. 4-6. Operating waveforms from power supply.

## NOTE

The next nine steps check the preregulator circuitry for correct operation.
5.17. Set the R7704 POWER switch to the off position.
5.18. Re-install Q860 in its socket.
5.19. Connect the voltmeter between TP +75 and TP GND on the Rectifier board.
5.20. Reconnect the 10X probe to the test oscilloscope. Then, connect the probe tip to TP836 on the Inverter board. Be sure that the test oscilloscope is properly grounded by the three-wire power cord before proceeding. Set the test oscilloscope for a vertical deflection of 10 volts/division at a sweep rate of 10 microseconds/division with AC, internal triggering in the automatic mode.
5.21. Connect the probe ground clip to TP820 (see CAUTION in step 5.8).
5.22. Set the auto-transformer output voltage to zero. Then, set the R7704 POWER switch to ON.
5.23. Slowly increase the auto-transformer output voltage until the Inverter stage runs continuously as shown by the waveform on the test oscilloscope. Do not allow the voltage on the voltmeter to exceed 75 volts.
5.24. While observing the test oscilloscope waveform, observe the change in the waveform produced by slightly raising and lowering the output voltage of the auto-transformer, As the line voltage is increased, the Inverter frequency should decrease; i.e., the period should become longer. When the line voltage is at the nominal level (117 V) and the instrument has a two plug-in load, the voltage at $T P+75$ should be +75 volts +0.40 volt. Refer to the Calibration Procedure if adjustment is necessary.
5.25. If a malfunction in the pre-regulator circuitry is suspected, monitor the waveforms at TP859 and TP860 with respect to TP GND. Compare with the waveforms shown in Fig. 4-6F, 4-6G, and 46 H . Use the ohmmeter to locate defective components (with POWER switch off). Check the transistors with the transistor tester. This completes the pre-regulator circuitry check.
Troubleshooting the Readout System. The following procedure provides a guide to troubleshooting the Readout System of the R7704.

## NOTE

In the following procedure, the integrated circuits can be checked by interchanging with similar types on the Readout System board or with other instruments of the same type. Also, the voltages and waveforms as described in the Circuit Description and given on the diagrams can be used to check the operation of the integrated circuits where replacement devices are not available.

1. Isolating the Trouble
1.1 Remove the Readout System board from the instrument and check for damaged components, damaged circuit board, or improperly installed transistors or integrated circuits. Check that the index of all integrated circuits on the Readout System board matches the index of the socket. If no defects are found, re-install the board on the instrument.
1.2 Set the R7704 POWER switch to ON and note which of the following problems exist. Then refer to the step listed.
1.2.1 No readout in any word location. Go to step 2.1.
1.2.2 All readout words incorrect. Go to step 3.1.
1.2.3 Some readout words correct, some incorrect. Go to step 4.1.
2. No Readout
2.1 Remove all plug-in units from the instrument.
2.2 Remove transistor Q1155 from the Readout System board.
2.3 Set the R7704 POWER switch to ON and allow a warm-up period.

## NOTE

Observe the readout display and refer to one of the following steps.
2.480 zeros in display ( 40 within top division of graticule, 40 within bottom division).
2.4.1 If correct display of 80 zeros is obtained, interchange $U 1130$ and U 1170. Then return to step 1.2 (replace Q1155). If the present readout display is in any way different than the original problem, the trouble is located in the Ul1130 or Ul1170 circuits.
2.4.2 If step 2.4.1 does not correct the readout display, interchange U1166 and U1186 and return to step 1.2 (replace Q1155). If the present readout display is in any way different from the original problem, the trouble is located in the U1166 or U1186 circuits.
2.4.3 If less than 80 zeros are displayed, check output of U1226 (see Fig. 3-44). If incorrect, the trouble is located in the U1226 or U1210 circuits. If correct, check U1130, U1170, U1166, and U1186 circuits as given in steps 2.4.1 and 2.4.2.
2.580 dots in display.
2.5.1 Exchange character generator U 1251 with one of the other character generators U1252 - U1255. If display is still only dots, check U1166 by interchanging it with U1168.
2.5.2 If 80 characters are displayed (exact character will depend on which character generator was substituted), re-install the character generators in the correct sockets and replace U1251 with a new integrated circuit.
2.6 Pattern other than 80 zeros or dots.
2.6.1 Check Channel Address Code (see Table 34). If incorrect, check U1230-U1231-U1232.
2.6.2 Check 01274, Q1278, Q1284, and Q1288 with the transistor tester (see recommended troubleshooting equipment). If correct, check U1260 and U1270 circuits.
2.7 No display.
2.7.1 Turn front-panel READOUT control fully clock-wise and check voltage at interconnecting pin XM.
2.7.1.1 If less than about -13 volts, check R1040 and S1040. Also check interconnecting leads.
2.7.1.2 If greater than -13 volts, check voltage at TP1255: If zero volts or more negative, check the U1210 circuit; if +1 volt or greater, check Q1150-Q1152-Q1155-Q1163. Finally, check U1190.
2.7.2 Check waveforms at TP1215, TP1217, and pin 5 of U1210. If correct, check the level at pin 16 of U1226.
2.8 Re-install Q1155 in its socket. Check readout display.
3. All Readout Words Incorrect
3.1 If only one character is wrong in all displayed readouts, check the character generator which produces this character.
3.2 Install a time-base unit in any compartment and turn the time/division switch throughout its range. Note which portions of the readout display are missing or incorrect in each decade of the time/division switch.
3.3 Install the time-base unit in another compartment and repeat step 3.2. If the results are the same, continue with this step. If the readout is now correct, go to step 4.1.
3.4 Remove the time-base unit. Substitute a different unit and repeat step 3.2. If the results are the same, continue with this step. If the readout is now correct, check the original plug-in unit.
3.5 Interchange $U 1130$ and $U 1170$ and repeat step 3.2. If the readout is still incorrect but different portions of the readout display are wrong, the trouble is in either the UI130 or Ul170 circuit. If the readout is correct, the error may have been corrected; check readout in all plug-in compartments for original error. If no change is noted, proceed to next step.
3.6 Repeat step 3.5, only this time interchange U1166 and U1186.
3.7 If the zero adding or prefix shifting portion of the readout display is incorrect, check following steps:
3.7.1 Check waveform at TP1130 to see if information is being encoded during timeslot 1. If not, check U1130 by substitution with U1170. Also check the encoding network in the plug-in unit.
3.7.2 Check for a Word Trigger pulse at pin 9 of U 1190 (one pulse for each 10 time-slot pulses). If not present, check U1227 and U 1226 circuits.
3.7.3 Check for presence of row 3 information at pin 16 and column 1, 2, 3, 4 information at pins 12, 13, 10, and 11 respectively of U1190 (current signals). If no signal is present, check U1166 and U1186.
3.7.4 Check waveform at TP1190 (see Fig. 348), If not present, check U1190 circuit.
4. Some Readout Words Correct, Some Incorrect
4.1 Install different plug-in units in the compartment(s) producing the incorrect readout. Check resulting display.
4.1.1 Readout correct. Check original plug-in unit.
4.1.2 Readout still incorrect.
4.1.2.1 Interchange U1130 and U1170 and check the resulting display. If the readout is still incorrect but different portions of the readout display are wrong, the trouble is in either U1130 or U1170. If the readout is correct, the error may have been corrected; check readout in all plug-in compartments. If no change is noted, proceed to the next step.
4.1.2.2 Repeat step 4.1.2.1, only this time interchange U1166 and U1186.
4.1.2.3 Check all time-slot pulses connected to the plug-in unit at the plug-in interface connector. Pulses must be exactly -15 volts in amplitude. If not, check U1210 and U1226 circuits, and the interconnecting wires.
4.2 This completes the troubleshooting procedure for the Readout System.

## 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 R7704 can be obtained through your local Tektronix Field Office or representative. However, any of the standard electronic components can be obtained locally in less time than is required to order them from Tektronix, Inc. Before purchasing or ordering replacement parts, check the parts lists for value, tolerance, rating, and description.

## NOTE

When selecting replacement parts, it is important to remember that the physical size and shape of a component may affect its performance in the instrument, particularly at high frequencies. 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 components are used in the R7704. These components are manufactured or selected by Tektronix, Inc. to meet specific performance requirements, or are manufactured for Tektronix, Inc. in accordance with our specifications. These special components are 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 you 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.

The reliability and accuracy of this instrument can be maintained only if proper soldering techniques are used when repairing or replacing parts. General soldering techniques which apply to maintenance of any precision electronic equipment should be used when working on this instrument. Use only 60/40 rosin-core, electronic-grade solder. The choice of soldering iron is determined by the repair to be made. When soldering on circuit boards, use a 35 - to 40 -watt pencil-type soldering iron with a $1 / 8$-inch wide, wedge-shaped tip. Keep the tip properly tinned for best heat transfer to the solder joint. A higher wattage soldering iron may separate the wiring from the base material. Avoid excessive heat; apply only enough heat to remove the component or to make a good solder joint. Also, apply only enough solder to make a firm solder joint; do not apply too much solder.

For metal terminals (e.g., switch terminals, potentiometers, etc.) a higher wattage-rating soldering iron may be required. Match the soldering iron to the work being done. For example, if the component is connected to the chassis or other large heat-radiating surface, it will require a 75 -watt or larger soldering iron. The pencil-type soldering iron used on the circuit board can be used for soldering to switch terminals, potentiometers, or metal terminals mounted in plastic holders.

## Component Replacement

## WARNING

Disconnect the instrument from the power source before replacing components.

General. The exploded-view drawings associated with the Mechanical Parts List (located at rear of manual) may be helpful in the removal or disassembly of individual components or sub-assemblies.

Access to Components in Power Unit. To reach the components located inside the power unit for maintenance or repair, use the following procedure:

## WARNING

Line AC and stored DC potentials are present inside the power unit. This instrument should be operated with an isolation transformer whenever troubleshooting the circuitry in the power unit. Follow the recommended troubleshooting procedure given under Special Troubleshooting Information.

1. Slide out the power unit as described previously.
2. Remove the small plate (five screws) which secures the housing to the power unit (located on left side of power unit).
3. Remove the remaining five screws which attach the housing to the front of the power unit.

## WARNING

Disconnect the instrument from the power source before removing the power-unit cover. A warning light is provided on the Line Input circuit board (on left side of power unit). Do not remove the power-unit cover until this light has extinguished.
4. Spread the housing slightly and slide it off the power unit to the front.
5. The power unit is now open for maintenance or repair. See the instructions under Troubleshooting the Power Supply for information on locating a trouble in the power supply. For information on replacing the transformer, see Power Transformer Replacement.
6. Reverse the order of removal to replace the powerunit cover.

Access to Vertical Components. To reach the Vertical Output circuit board and related components, remove the access plate from the left side of this instrument.

Circuit Board Replacement. If a circuit board is damaged beyond repair, the entire assembly including all soldered on components, can be replaced. Part numbers are given in the Mechanical Parts List for the completely wired ( 670 $\qquad$ - _ _) ) board.

## NOTE

Even though unwired boards are available without components, use of the completely wired replacement board is recommended due to the large number of components mounted on most of the boards.

Most of the main circuit boards in this instrument plug onto the chassis or onto other circuit boards. Use the following procedure to remove the plug-on circuit boards (removal instructions for the exceptions will be given later).
A. PLUG-ON BOARDS.

1. Disconnect any pin connectors located on the front of the board.
2. Loosen all of the securing screws on the board.
3. Pull out on the edges of the board until the board clears the chassis terminals. Attempt to lift the board away from the chassis in such a way that it remains parallel to the chassis at all times so as not to bend the interconnecting terminals.
4. To replace a plug-on circuit board, position it so the securing-screw holders mate with the guide posts on the chassis.
5. Gently press the circuit board against the chassis. Be sure that all of the interconnecting pins and sockets mate properly.
6. Uniformly tighten the securing screws. Recommended torque, four to six inch-pounds.

## B. MAIN INTERFACE CIRCUIT BOARD

 REPLACEMENT.Use the following procedure to replace the Main Interface circuit board:

1. Slide out the power unit as described previously.
2. Remove the top and bottom covers from the instrument.
3. Remove all of the plug-on circuit boards from the Main Interface circuit board (remove plug-in units to gain access to plug-on boards on front of Main Interface board).
4. Disconnect the six multi-pin connectors located at the top of the Main Interface board. Note the order of these connectors so they can be correctly replaced.
5. Remove the three screws from inside each plugin compartment which hold the plug-in interface connectors to the chassis of this instrument (total of 12 screws). Also remove the two screws which hold the ground straps to the chassis.
6. Slide the Main Interface board assembly to the rear and disconnect all of the pin connectors. Now, the Main Interface board assembly can be removed from the instrument.
7. To replace the Main Interface board, reverse the order of removal. Match the arrows on the multi-pin connectors to the arrows on the board. Correct location of the pin connectors is shown in Figs. 8-1 and 8-2

## C. RECTIFIER BOARD REMOVAL.

The Rectifier circuit board is mounted inside the power unit. To remove this board, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the housing from the power unit as described previously.
2. Remove the four screws which mount the LowVoltage Regulator chassis to the power unit. Then swing this chassis aside.
3. The Rectifier board can be removed from the power unit in the manner described for the plug-on circuit boards.
4. To replace the board, reverse the procedure.

## D. LINE INPUT BOARD REMOVAL.

The Line Input circuit board is also mounted inside the power unit. To remove this board, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the power-unit housing as described previously.
2. Loosen the two securing screws on the board.
3. Remove the nut which holds the heat-sink bracket on the bridge rectifier. Then, loosen the two nuts which mount this bracket to the rear panel and slide the bracket off the rectifier.
4. Pull out on the edges of the board until the board clears the chassis terminals.
5. Unsolder the seven leads connected to this board.
6. To replace the board, reverse the above procedure. Correct location of the soldered wires is shown in Fig. 8-14.

## E. INVERTER BOARD REMOVAL.

To replace the Inverter circuit board, use the following procedure:

1. Remove the power-unit housing as described previously.
2. Remove the four screws (with large heads) which secure the power transformer to the rear panel.
3. Remove the two screws located next to the Line Selector assembly which secure the power chassis to the rear sub-panel.
4. Remove the five screws which hold the ceramic heat sink (on Inverter Board) to the rear sub-panel.
5. Remove the Line Input board as described above.

Then, swing this board aside for the next step. (The Line Input board can be plugged back into place for troubleshooting with the supply separated.)
6. Now, slide the power chassis/transformer assembly away from the rear sub-panel.
7. Disconnect the four leads between the pin connectors on the power chassis and the Inverter board. Then unsolder the three leads at points PA, PB, and PC, and the shielded coax at PD and PE.
8. Remove the two screws which mount the Inverter board to the power chassis.
9. To replace the Inverter board, reverse the order of removal. Correct connection of the wires is shown in Fig. 8-15.

Plug-In Interface Connectors. The individual contacts of the plug-in interface connectors can be replaced. However, it is recommended that the entire Main Interface board be replaced if a large number of the contacts are damaged. An alternative solution is to refer the maintenance of the damaged Main Interface board to your local Tektronix Field Office or representative. Use the following procedure to replace an individual contact of the plug-in interface connector.

1. Remove the Main Interface circuit board from the instrument as described previously.
2. Snap the connector cover (white plastic) off the side of the plug-in interface connector which needs repair.
3. Unsolder and remove the damaged contact.
4. Install the replacement contact. Carefully form it to the required shape to fit against the connector body.
5. Snap the connector cover back onto the plug-in interface connector. Check that the contact which was replaced is aligned with the other contacts.
6. Replace the Main Interface board. Semiconductor Replacement. Semiconductors should not be replaced unless actually defective. If removed from their sockets during routine maintenance, return them to their original sockets. Unnecessary replacement of semiconductors may affect the calibration of this instrument. When semiconductors are replaced, check the operation of the part of the instrument which may be affected.

## CAUTION

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

Replacement semiconductors should be of the original type or a direct replacement. Fig. 4-3 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 replacement transistor 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 standard basing as used for metal-cased transistors. Transistors which have heat radiators or are mounted on the chassis use silicone grease to increase heat transfer. Replace the silicone grease when replacing these transistors.

## WARNING

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

An extracting tool should be used to remove the 14- and 16-pin integrated circuits to prevent damage to the pins. This tool is available from Tektronix, Inc. Order Tektronix Part No. 003-0619-00. If an extracting tool is not available when removing one of these integrated circuits, pull slowly and evenly on both ends of the device. Try to avoid having one end of the integrated circuit disengage from the socket before the other, as this may damage the pins.

To replace one of the power transistors mounted on the front of the power unit, first remove the Low-Voltage Regulator board. Then, take out the mounting screws and remove the defective transistor. When replacing the transistor, tighten the mounting screws just tight enough to hold the transistor in place (use silicone grease as described previously). Then, temporarily re-install the LowVoltage Regulator board to align the transistor with the sockets in the board. Remove the board and firmly tighten the mounting screws.

Interconnecting Pin Replacement. Two types of interconnecting pins are used in this instrument to interconnect the circuit boards with other components of this instrument. When the connection is made at the chassis of the instrument, a chassis feed-thru pin is used which is mounted in an insulated bushing. When the interconnection is made at a circuit board, the pin is soldered into the board. In addition, two types of mating connectors are used for these interconnecting pins. If the mating connector is mounted on a plug-on circuit board, a special socket is soldered into the board. If the mating connector is on the end of a lead, an end-lead pin connector is used which mates with the interconnecting pin. The following information provides the replacement procedure for the various types of interconnecting methods.

## A. CHASSIS FEED-THRU PINS.

To replace a chassis feed-thru pin, first remove the applicable circuit board(s) and disconnect any end-lead pin connectors from the pin. Then pull the damaged pin out of the chassis from the rear. If the plastic bushing does not come out with the pin, remove it from the chassis hole. Press the new plastic bushing into the chassis hole. Now, insert the long end of the new feedthru pin into the plastic bushing from the rear of the chassis. Gently press the feed-thru pin until it is seated firmly into the plastic bushing. Be careful not to bend the pin as it is inserted into the bushing. Check to see that the new feed-thru pin is perpendicular to the chassis and in line with other associated pins.

## NOTE

The feed-thru pins which must conduct large amounts of current are of a special heavy-duty design. These pins can be replaced by pressing the complete feed-thru pin/bushing out of the chassis to the rear and pressing the replacement part back into the chassis.

## B. CIRCUIT-BOARD PINS.

## NOTE

A circuit-board pin replacement kit including necessary tools, instructions and replacement pins is available from Tektronix, Inc. Order Tektronix Part No. 040-0542-00.
To replace a pin which is mounted on a circuit board, first disconnect any pin connectors. Then, unsolder the damaged pin and pull it out of the circuit board with a pair of pliers. Be careful not to damage the wiring on the board with too much heat. Ream out the hole in the circuit board with a 0.031 -inch drill. Remove the ferrule from the new interconnecting pin and press the new pin into the hole in the circuit board. Position the pin in the same manner as the old pin. Then, solder the pin on both sides of the circuit board. If the old pin was bent at an angle to mate with a connector, bend the new pin to match the associated pins.

## C. CIRCUIT BOARD PIN SOCKETS.

The pin sockets on the circuit boards are soldered to the rear of the board. To replace one of these sockets, first unsolder the pin (use a vacuum-type desoldering tool to remove excess solder). Then, straighten the tabs on the socket and remove it from the hole in the circuit board. Place the new socket in the circuit-board hole and press the tabs down against the board. Solder the tabs of the socket to the circuit board; be careful not to get solder into the socket.

## NOTE

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

## D. END-LEAD PIN CONNECTORS.

The pin connectors used to connect the wires to the interconnecting pins are clamped to the ends of the associated leads. To replace damaged end-lead pin connectors, remove the old pin connector from the end of the lead and clamp the replacement connector to the lead.

Some of the pin connectors are grouped together and mounted in a plastic holder; the overall result is that these connectors are removed and installed as a multi-pin connector. To provide correct orientation of this multi-pin connector when it is replaced, an arrow is stamped on the circuit board or chassis and a matching arrow is molded into the plastic housing of the multi-pin connector. Be sure these arrows are aligned as the multi-pin connector is replaced. If the individual end-lead pin connectors are removed from the plastic holder, note the color of the individual wires for replacement.

Cathode-Ray Tube Replacement. To replace the cathode-ray tube, proceed as follows:

## WARNING

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

1. Slide out the power unit as described previously.
2. Remove the top cover from the instrument.
3. Remove the nine screws holding the filter/fan assembly to the rear panel. Move the assembly aside so the CRT socket can be reached.
4. Remove the plastic CRT mask, light filter and metal light shield.
5. Remove the four screws securing the CRT bezel to the front panel. Disconnect the multi-pin connector from the left rear of the CRT bezel.
6. Press inward on the white tabs of the graticulelight assembly and pull the assembly out of the CRT bezel (leave wires connected).
7. Remove the Horizontal Amplifier circuit board. Then, disconnect the CRT anode plug located beneath the Horizontal Amplifier chassis (use a screwdriver) through the cutout in the chassis to disconnect the anode plug. Ground this plug to the chassis to dissipate any stored charge.
8. Disconnect the six deflection-plate connectors. Be careful not to bend these pins.
9. Remove the CRT base socket from the rear of the CRT.
10. Loosen the two $3 / 32$-inch hex-socket screws located on each side of the CRT socket until the tension of the springs on these screws is released. Then, press in on the screws to be sure that the CRT clamp is loose.
11. Hold one hand on the CRT faceplate and push forward on the CRT base with the other. As the CRT starts out of the shield, grasp it firmly. Guide the anode lead around the structural members of the instrument and through the cutout in the CRT shield as the CRT is removed.

## B. REPLACEMENT:

1. Insert the CRT into the shield. Guide the anode lead through the hole in the CRT shield and into place beneath the Horizontal Amplifier chassis. Seat the CRT firmly against the cushions mounted on each corner of the CRT support.
2. Place the black-plastic CRT mask over the CRT face- plate.
3. Reconnect the multi-pin connector to the CRT bezel (align arrow on connector with arrow on bezel). Hold the clear faceplate protector in position and reinstall the CRT bezel. Firmly tighten the four screws.
4. Push forward on the CRT base to be certain that the CRT is as far forward as possible. Then tighten the two
hex-socket screws beside the CRT base socket until the springs on the screws are fully compressed.
5. Replace the CRT base socket.
6. Reconnect the CRT anode plug.
7. Carefully reconnect the deflection-plate connectors. Correct location is shown on the CRT shield. After each connector is installed, lightly pull on its lead to be sure that it will remain in its socket.
8. Replace the graticule-light assembly and the Horizontal Amplifier circuit board.
9. Clean the CRT faceplate, plastic faceplate protector, and the light filter with denatured alcohol.
10. Replace the metal light shield and the tinted filter. Then snap the plastic CRT mask into the CRT bezel.
11. Re-install the power unit and the fan assembly.
12. Check the calibration of the complete instrument. Calibration procedure is given in Section 5

## WARNING

> Incorrect adjustment of the high-voltage, -50 -volt, and +75 -volt supplies may result in excessive X-Ray emission from the CRT faceplate. See the Calibration Procedure for correct adjustment.

Switch Replacement. Several different types of switches are used in this instrument. The toggle, micro, slide, and rotary switches should be replaced as a unit if damaged. Observe the soldering precautions given earlier in this section when replacing these switches. The following special maintenance information is provided for the pushbutton switches.

## PUSHBUTTON SWITCHES.

The push-button switches are not repairable and should be replaced as a unit if defective. Components which are mounted on the circuit board associated with the pushbutton switches can be replaced using the normal replacement procedures. See the information under LightBulb Replacement for instructions on replacing the light bulbs.
(A) I

Mode Switches. Use the following procedure to replace the VERTICAL MODE or HORIZONTAL MODE push-button switches:

1. Disconnect the multi-pin connectors from the rear of the switch.
2. Remove the two $5 / 32$-inch socket head securing nuts from the inside of the front-panel and remove the switch.
3. To replace the switch, reverse the above procedure. Be sure the EMI gasketing is in place between the switch and the front panel when the switch is replaced. Match the arrows on the multi-pin connectors to the arrows on the switch assembly.

Trigger Source Switches. To replace the A TRIGGER SOURCE or B TRIGGER SOURCE pushbutton switches, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the multi-pin connector from the switch.
2. Remove the front panel from the instrument using the following procedure:
a. Remove all knobs from the front-panel controls.
b. Remove the handles, ground binding post, and CRT bezel.
3. Remove the two screws holding the switch to the front sub-panel.
4. To replace the switch, reverse the above procedure. Match the arrow on the multi-pin connector to the arrow on the switch assembly.

Light-Bulb Replacement. The following procedures describe replacement of the light bulbs in this instrument.

## A. MODE SWITCHES.

To replace light bulbs in the VERTICAL MODE or HORIZONTAL MODE switches, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the applicable mode switch as given previously.
2. Unsolder the leads of the bulb and the plastic holder from the circuit board; remove these items from the switch assembly as a unit.
3. Remove the defective bulb from the plastic holder.
4. Install the new bulb in the plastic holder; install this unit in the switch assembly.
5. Solder the bulb and holder to the circuit board.
6. Replace the mode switch as described previously.

## B. TRIGGER SOURCE SWITCHES.

To replace light bulbs in the A TRIGGER SOURCE or B TRIGGER SOURCE switches, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the applicable trigger source switch, using the procedure described previously.
2. Remove the screw which holds the metal cover on the back of the switch to expose the light bulb.
3. Note the position of the bulb on the switch. Then unsolder the defective bulb from the circuit board.
4. Install the new bulb so it is positioned in the same manner as the original bulb.
5. Solder the bulb to the circuit board. If possible, use a heat sink to protect the bulb during soldering.
6. Replace the metal cover on the switch.
7. Re-install the switch using the procedure described previously.

## C. INTENSITY INDICATORS.

The light bulbs which provide an indication of which intensity control is active are mounted in a cap which snaps into a holder mounted behind the front panel of this instrument. To replace either of these bulbs, pull the bulb/cap assembly off the holder. Then unsolder and remove the defective bulb. Replace the new bulb so it is positioned in the same manner as the original. Snap the bulb/cap assembly back onto the holder.

## D. GRATICULE BULB REPLACEMENT.

To replace the graticule bulbs, first remove the plastic CRT mask, light filter, and metal light shield. Pull on the
white tabs to remove the graticule lamp assembly. Now, slide the lamp retaining strip to the side, off the bulb base. Pull the bulb out of the circuit board. Reverse the order of removal for replacement.

Relay Replacement. The relays on the X-Y Delay Compensation board (optional feature) are mounted in sockets. The basing (as well as the internal connections) of these relays is symmetrical so that these relays may be plugged into their socket facing in either direction.

Power Transformer Replacement. Replace the power transformer only with a direct replacement Tektronix transformer. To replace the power transformer, proceed as follows:

1. Follow the procedure given under Inverter Board Removal.
2. Remove the Rectifier board from the power chassis.
3. Unsolder the four leads which come out of the side of the power transformer. Note the color and location of these wires for replacement.
4. Reverse the order of removal to replace the power transformer.

High-Voltage Compartment. The components located in the high-voltage compartment can be reached for maintenance or replacement by using the following procedure:

## NOTE

All solder joints in the high-voltage compartment should have smooth surfaces. Any protrusions may cause high-voltage arcing at high altitudes.

1. Remove the bottom cover from the instrument.
2. Loosen the three screws and slide the cover off the high-voltage compartment.
3. Remove the three screws which hold the plastic over onto the high-voltage box.
4. Using an insulated shorting strap, discharge all exposed connections to chassis ground.
5. Unsolder the lead between the encapsulated voltage-multiplier assembly and the high-voltage transformer. Now, all of the circuitry in the high-voltage box can be reached for maintenance or replacement except those in the encapsulated assembly.
6. To replace the encapsulated assembly, remove the three screws located beneath the rear of the CRT (remove Vertical Output board to reach screws). Also unsolder the ground lug located under the Vertical Output board.
7. To replace the high-voltage compartment, reverse the above procedure. Be careful not to pinch any of the interconnecting wires when replacing the cover to the highvoltage box.

Fuse Replacement. lable 4-4 lgives the rating, location and function of the fuses used in this instrument.

TABLE 4-4
Fuse Ratings

| Circuit <br> Number | Rating | Function | Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F801 | 4A Fast | Line <br> Input | Line <br> Selector |
| F810 | 2A Fast | Inverter | Assembly |
| F901 | 0.25A Fast | +75 volts | Low |
| F902 | 0.25A Fast | +150 volts | Voltage |
| F921 | 2A Fast | High Voltage | Regulator |
| F957 | 1A Fast | Graticule <br> Lights | Board |
| F1040 | 6A Fast | Control <br> Illumination | Front of <br> power unit |

## Re-calibration After Repair

After any electrical component has been replaced, the calibration of that particular circuit should be checked, as well as the calibration of other closely related circuits. Since the low-voltage supply affects all circuits, calibration of the entire instrument should be checked if work has been done in the low-voltage supply or if the power transformer has been replaced. The Performance Check procedure provides a quick and convenient means of checking instrument operation.

## Instrument Repackaging

If the Tektronix instrument is to be shipped to a Tektronix Service Center for service or repair, attach a tag showing: owner (with address) and the name of an individual at your firm that can be contacted, complete instrument serial number and a description of the service required. Save and re-use the package in which your instrument was shipped. If the original packaging is unfit for use or not available, repackage the instrument as follows:

1. Obtain a carton of corrugated cardboard having inside dimensions of no less than six inches more than the instrument dimensions; this will allow for cushioning. The shipping carton test strength for this instrument is 375 lbs.
2. Surround the instrument with polyethylene sheeting to protect the finish of the instrument.
3. Cushion the instrument on all sides by tightly packing dunnage or urethane foam between carton and instrument, allowing three inches on all sides.
4. Seal carton with shipping tape or industrial stapler.


Fig. 4-7. Location of circuit boards in R7704.

# SECTION 5 PERFORMANCE CHECK/CALIBRA TION 

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

## Introduction

To assure instrument accuracy, check the calibration of the R7704 every 1000 hours of operation, or every six months if used infrequently. Before complete calibration, thoroughly clean and inspect this instrument as outlined in the Maintenance section.

Short-Form Procedure. As an aid to the calibration of this instrument, a Short-Form Procedure is given prior to the complete procedure. To facilitate instrument calibration for the experienced calibrator, the Short-Form Procedure lists the calibration adjustments necessary for each step and the applicable tolerances. This procedure also includes the step number and title as listed in the complete. Performance Check/Calibration Procedure and the page number on which each step begins. Therefore, the Short-Form Procedure can be used as an index to locate a step in the complete procedure. Another feature of the Short-Form Procedure is the spaces provided to record performance data or to check off steps as they are completed. This procedure can be reproduced and used as a permanent record of instrument calibration.

Performance Check. The complete Performance Check/ Calibration Procedure can be used to check instrument performance without removing the covers or making internal adjustments by performing all portions except the ADJUST- part of a step. Screwdriver adjustments which are accessible without removing the covers are adjusted as part of the performance check procedure. A note titled PERFORMANCE CHECK ONLY gives instructions which are applicable only to the performance check procedure and lists the next applicable step for the performance check procedure.

Complete Procedure. Completion of each step in the complete Performance Check/Calibration Procedure insures that this instrument meets the electrical specifications given in Section 1. Where possible, instrument performance is checked before an adjustment is made. For best overall
instrument performance when performing a complete calibration procedure, make each adjustment to the exact setting even if the CHECK-is within the allowable tolerance.

## NOTE

## Limits, tolerances and waveforms in this procedure are given as calibration guides and should not be interpreted as instrument specifications except as specified in Section 1.

Partial Procedure. A partial calibration is often desirable after replacing components, or to touch up the adjustment of a portion of the instrument between major re-calibrations. To check or adjust only part of the instrument, set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings and start with the nearest test-equipment list preceding the desired portion. To prevent unnecessary re-calibration of other parts of the instrument, readjust only if the tolerance given in the CHECK-part of the step is not met. If readjustment is necessary, also check the calibration of any steps listed in the INTERACTION-part of the step.

## TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

## General

The following test equipment and accessories, or its equivalent, is required for complete calibration of the R7704. Specifications given are the minimum necessary for accurate calibration. Therefore, some of the recommended equipment may have specifications which exceed those given. All test equipment is assumed to be correctly calibrated and operating within the given specifications. If equipment is substituted, it must meet or exceed the specifications of the recommended equipment.

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

## Test Equipment

1. Variable auto-transformer. ${ }^{1}$ Must be capable of supplying at least 250 volt-amperes over a range of 95 to 136 volts ( 190 to 272 volts for 230 -volt nominal line). (If auto-transformer does not have an AC voltmeter to indicate
${ }^{1}$ Not required for performance check only.
output voltage, monitor the output with an AC voltmeter with a range of at least 136 or 272 volts, RMS.) For example, General Radio W100MT3A Metered Variac Auto-transformer. (Use General Radio W20HMT3A for 230-volt nominal operation.)
2. Precision DC voltmeter. ${ }^{1}$ Accuracy, within 0.02\%; resolution, 50 microvolts; range, zero to 500 volts. For example, Fluke Model 825A Differential DC Voltmeter.
3. DC voltmeter (VOM). Range, zero to 4000 volts; accuracy, checked to within $1 \%$ at -2960 volts. For example, Triplett Model 630-NA. ${ }^{2}$
4. Time-Mark generator. Marker outputs, 5 nanoseconds to 0.5 second; marker accuracy, within $0.1 \%$. Tektronix TM 501 Time-Mark Generator recommended. ${ }^{4}$
5. Medium-frequency signal generator. Frequency, 350 kilohertz to 100 megahertz; reference frequency, 50 kilo-hertz; output amplitude, from five millivolts to five volts peak to peak into 50 ohms; amplitude accuracy, output amplitude constant within $3 \%$ of reference as output frequency changes. Tektronix SG 503 Signal Generator recommended. 4
6. High-Frequency signal generator. The Tektronix SG 503 is used for this application.
7. Low-frequency signal generator. Frequency, 100 hertz to 35 kilohertz; output amplitude, variable from 50 millivolts to five volts peak to peak. For example, General Radio Model 1310-A Oscillator.
8. Test-oscilloscope system. Bandwidth, DC to 75 megahertz; minimum deflection factor, 10 millivolts/ division; accuracy, within 3\%. Tektronix 7503 Oscilloscope with 7A16 Amplifier, 7B50 or 7B52 TimeBase, and P6053 Probe.
9. Vertical plug-in unit (two required). Calibrated Tektronix 7A16 Amplifier.

2If a precision voltage divider is available for use with the precision DC voltmeter (such as Fluke 80E-2) it can be used in place of this meter.

4Requires TM 500-Series Power Module.
10. Time base plug-in unit. Tektronix 7B-series. Calibrated Tektronix 7B70 Time Base.
11. Delaying time base plug-in unit. Calibrated Tektronix 7B71 Delaying Time Base.
12. Signal standardize calibration fixture. Tektronix Calibration Fixture 067-0587-01.

## Accessories

13. 10X probe. Tektronix P6053 recommended.
14. 1X Probe. Tektronix P6011 recommended.
15. Cable. Impedance, 50 ohms; connectors, BNC male one end and pin-jacks on other. Tektronix Part No. 175-1178-00 (supplied accessory).
16. BNC T connector. Tektronix Part No. 103-003000.
17. Termination. Impedance, 50 ohms; accuracy, $\pm 2 \%$; connectors, BNC. Tektronix Part No. 011-0049-01.
18. Cable. Impedance, 50 ohms; type RG-58/U; length, 18 inches; connectors, BNC. Tektronix Part No. 012-0076-00.
19. Cable. Impedance, 50 ohms; type RG-58/U; length 42 inches; connectors, BNC. Tektronix Part No. 012-0057-01 (supplied accessory).
20. Cable. Impedance, 50 ohms; type RG-213/U; electrical length, five nanoseconds; connectors, GR874. Tektronix Part No. 017-0502-00.
21. In-line termination. Impedance, 50 ohms; wattage rating, two watts; accuracy, $\pm 2 \%$; connectors, GR874 input with BNC male output. Tektronix Part No. 017-0083-00.
22. Adapter. Adapts GR874 connector to BNC female connector. Tektronix Part No. 017-0064-00.

## Adjustment Tools

23. Screwdriver. Three-inch shaft, $3 / 32$-inch bit. For example, XceLite R-3323.
24. Low-capacitance screwdriver. ${ }^{1}$ 1-1/2-inch shaft. Tektronix Part No. 003-0000-00.
25. Tuning tool. ${ }^{1}$ Handle and insert for $5 / 64$-inch (ID) hex cores. Tektronix Part Nos. 003-0307-00 and 003-0310-00.

SHORT-FORM PROCEDURE AND INDEX
R7704, Serial No. $\qquad$
Calibration Date $\qquad$
Elapsed-Time Reading $\qquad$
Calibrated by $\qquad$
Power Supply and Display Calibration

1. Adjust +75 -Volt Power Supply (R843)

Page 5-7
REQUIREMENT: +75 volts $\pm 0.38$ volt.
PERFORMANCE: + $\qquad$ volts.
2. Adjust -50-Volt Power Supply (R986) Page 5-7

REQUIREMENT: -50 volts $\pm 0.1$ volt.
PERFORMANCE: $\qquad$ volts.
3. Check Power-Supply Voltages and

Page 5-7 Regulation
REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: All correct ___ Incorrect (list exceptions)
4. Adjust High-Voltage Power Supply Page 5-9 (R743)

## WARNING

High- Voltage Supply must be correctly adjusted to minimize X-ray emission from CRT faceplate; see complete procedure.

REQUIREMENT: -2960volts $- \pm 29.6 \mathrm{volts}$.
PERFORMANCE: - $\qquad$ __ volts.
5. Check/Adjust Z-Axis DC Levels (R739, Page 5-9 R 140)

REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$
6. Check/Adjust Focus and Astigmatism Page 5-10 (FOCUS, ASTIG)

REQUIREMENT: Optimum display definition.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ Incorrect
7. Check/Adjust Trace Alignment (TRACE Page 5-10 ROTATION, R795)

REQUIREMENT: Trace aligns with graticule vertically and horizontally within 0.1 division.
PERFORMANCE: Correct __ Incorrect
8. Check/Adjust Geometry (R792)

Page 5-11
REQUIREMENT: Vertical bowing and tilt of markers within 0.1 division.

PERFORMANCE: Within - $\qquad$ division.

## Vertical Deflection System Calibration

9. Check/Adjust Vertical Centering (For Page 5-12 Instruments With Readout Only) (R443, R257, R277)

REQUIREMENT: Readout centered; undeflected traces within 0.8 division of center vertical line.

PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$
9A. Check/Adjust Vertical Centering (For Page 5-12 Instruments Without Readout) (R443, R257, R277)

REQUIREMENT: Undeflected traces within 0.6 division of center vertical line.

PERFORMANCE: Within $\qquad$ division.
10. Check/Adjust Vertical Output Amplifier Page 5-13 Gain (R468)

REQUIREMENT: Standardized to test fixture.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$

## 11. Check/Adjust Right Vertical Amplifier

 Gain (R242)REQUIREMENT: Channels matched within $1 \%$. PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ _.
12. Check Low-Frequency Linearity

Page 5-14
REQUIREMENT: Compression or expansion of twodivision signal, 0.1 division or less.

PERFORMANCE: $\qquad$ - division (worst case).
13. Check/Adjust Vertical High-Frequency Page 5-14 Compensation (R423, R421, R422, C430, R430, C483, C484, L483, L484, C458, R458, C274, R274, C244, R254)

REQUIREMENT: Optimum square leading corner and flat top on displayed pulse with aberrations not to exceed +0.15 or -0.15 division; total peak-to-peak aberrations not to exceed 0.24 division.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ -
14. Check Vertical Amplifier Bandwidth Page 5-15

REQUIREMENT: At least 190 megahertz. PERFORMANCE: $\qquad$ megahertz.
15. Check Vertical Amplifier Channel Page 5-15 Isolation

REQUIREMENT: 100:1 at 150 megahertz.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$
16. Check Vertical Chopped Mode

Page 5-16 Operation

REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure. PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .

## Horizontal Deflection System Calibration

17. Check/Adjust Horizontal Amplifier Page 5-17 Thermal Balance (R571)

REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .
18. Check/Adjust Horizontal Amplifier Centering (R529)

REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ -
19. Check/Adjust Horizontal Amplifier

Page 5-18
Gain and Low-Frequency Linearity (R522)
REQUIREMENT: Gain-Standardized to test fixture; channels matched within $1 \%$.

Linearity-Less than 0.05 division error at each graticule line.
PERFORMANCE: Gain-Correct __ Incorrect

Linearity-Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ -.
20. Check/Adjust High-Frequency Timing Page 5-19 (R568, C568)

REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .
21. Check/Adjust X-Y Delay Compensation Page 5-19 (C55, C75)

REQUIREMENT: Without correction -20 or less at 35 kilohertz.

With correction --20 or less at two megahertz.
PERFORMANCE: Correct- $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .
22. Check Horizontal Bandwidth

Page 5-20
REQUIREMENT: With correction-At least two megahertz.

Without correction-At least six megahertz.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ -
23. Check Vertical Trace Separation Page 5-21 Control Range

REQUIREMENT: $B$ trace can be positioned from +4 to +6 and -4 to -6 divisions from the A trace.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .

## Output Signals Calibration

24. Check/Adjust Calibrator Output Voltage (R649)

REQUIREMENT: 0.4 volt $\pm 0.004$ volt output at 0.4 V Calibrator pin jack.

PERFORMANCE: $\qquad$ volt.
25. Check/Adjust Calibrator Repetition

Page 5-22 Rate (R625)

REQUIREMENT: One kilohertz $\pm 0.25 \%$.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .
26. Check Calibrator Risetime, Falltime, Page 5-23 and Duty Cycle

REQUIREMENT: Risetime and falltime-0.25 microsecond or less.

Duty cycle-50\% $\pm 1 \%$
PERFORMANCE: Risetime and falltimemicrosecond.

Duty cycle-Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .
27. Check Sawtooth Output Signal Page 5-23

REQUIREMENT: 10 volts or greater amplitude.
PERFORMANCE: $\qquad$ volts.
28. Check Gate Output Signal

Page 5-24
REQUIREMENT: 10 volts $\pm 0.1$ volt amplitude.
PERFORMANCE: $\qquad$ volts.
29. Check Vertical Signal Output

Page 5-24
REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .

## Z-Axis Calibration

30. Check External Z-Axis Operation Page 5-25

REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$
(A)
31. Adjust Z-Axis Transient Response Page 5-25 (R719, C732)

REQUIREMENT: Optimum square-wave response.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .
32. Adjust Auto Focus Operation (R769, Page 5-26 C767, R761)

REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .

## Readout System Calibration

33. Check/Adjust Readout System Opera- Page 5-28 tion (R1285, R1219)

REQUIREMENT: See complete procedure.
PERFORMANCE: Correct $\qquad$ ; Incorrect $\qquad$ .

## PERFORMANCE CHECK/ CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

## General

NOTE
All waveforms shown in this procedure were taken with a Tektronix Oscilloscope Camera System and Projected Graticule.
The following procedure is arranged so the R7704 Oscilloscope can be calibrated with the least interaction of adjustments and reconnection of equipment. The control settings and test equipment setup throughout this procedure continue from the preceding step(s) unless noted otherwise.

## NOTE

Titles for external controls of this instrument are capitalized in this procedure (e.g., INTENSITY). Internal adjustments are initial capitalized only (e.g., High Voltage.

The following procedure uses the equipment listed under Test Equipment Required. If other equipment is substituted, control settings or calibration setup may need to be altered to meet the requirements of the equipment used. Detailed operating instructions for the test equipment are not given in this procedure. Refer to the instruction manual for the test equipment if more information is needed.

## NOTE

This instrument should be calibrated and checked at an ambient temperature of $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for best overall accuracy. The performance of this instrument can be checked at any temperature within the $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to +500 C range unless stated otherwise.

Preliminary Procedure for Performance Check Only

1. Connect the R7704 to a power source which meets the voltage and frequency requirements of this instrument.
2. Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings. Allow at least 20 minutes warm-up before proceeding.
3. Begin performance check with step 6.

## Preliminary Procedure for Complete Calibration

1. Remove the top and bottom covers from the R7704.

## NOTE

If the R7704 is on a bench, all adjustments and test points can be reached by setting the instrument on its right side. If mounted in a rack, pull the instrument out to the fully extended position and use the tiltlock feature of the slide-out tracks to reach all points.
2. Connect the auto-transformer to a suitable power source.
3. Connect the R7704 to the auto-transformer output.
4. Set the auto-transformer output voltage to the center of the voltage range selected by the Line Selector switch.
5. Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings. Allow at least 20 minutes warm-up before proceeding.

## Preliminary Control Settings

Set the R7704 controls as follows:
Display Controls

| A INTENSITY | Midrange |
| :--- | :--- |
| BEAM FINDER | Released |
| B INTENSITY | Midrange |
| READOUT | OFF |
| GRAT ILLUM | As desired |
| POWER | On (pulled out) |
| CONTROLILLUM | LOW |

Mode Selectors

| VERTICAL MODE | LEFT |
| :--- | :--- |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| HORIZONTAL MODE | A |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| VERT TRACE | Midrange |
| SEPARATION (B) |  |

NOTES

## POWER SUPPLY AND DISPLAY CALIBRATION

## Equipment Required

1. Auto-transformer
2. Precision DC voltmeter
3. 7A16 plug-in unit
4. 7B71 plug-in unit
5. DC voltmeter (VOM)
6. 067-0587-01 calibration fixture
7. 7B70 plug-in unit
8. Time-mark generator
9. 1 X probe
10. BNC to pin-jack cable
11. 18 -inch 50 -ohm BNC cable
12. 42 -inch 50 -ohm BNC cable
13. Three-inch screwdriver

## Control Settings

Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings.

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

## PERFORMANCE CHECK ONL Y

Steps 1 through 5 are not applicable to a performance check. Set controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings and begin with step 6.
a. Change the following control settings:

| A INTENSITY | Counterclockwise |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B INTENSITY | Counterclockwise |
| CONTROL ILLUM | OFF |
| (side panel) |  |

b. Shut off the POWER switch and remove the power unit from the instrument. Return the POWER switch to on.
c. Connect the precision DC voltmeter between TP +75 and TP GND (see Fig. 5-1A).

## NOTE

Power supply and ripple tolerances given in steps 1 through 4 are typical values provided as guides to correct instrument operation, and are not instrument specifications. Actual values may exceed those listed without loss of measurement accuracy if the instrument meets the specifications given in Section 1 (as tested in this procedure).
d. CHECK-Meter reading; +75 volts +0.38 volt.
e. ADJUST-+75 Volts adjustment R843 (see Fig. 5-

1B) for a meter reading of exactly +75 volts.
f. INTERACTION-Check step 4. Change in setting of R843 may also affect operation of all circuits within the R7704.
2. Adjust-50-Volt Power Supply
a. Connect the precision DC voltmeter between TP -50 and TP GND (see Fig. 5-1A).
b. CHECK-Meter reading; -50 volts $\pm 0.1$ volt.
c. ADJUST-50 Volts adjustment R986 (see Fig. 5-1A) for a meter reading of exactly -50 volts.
d. INTERACTION-Check step 4. Change in setting of R986 may also affect operation of all circuits in the R7704.
3. Check Power-Supply Voltages and Regulation
a. CHECK-Table 5-1 lists the low-voltage power supplies in this instrument. Check each supply with the precision DC voltmeter for output voltage within the given tolerance (connect meter ground lead to TP GND). Power supply test points are shown in Figs. 5-1A and 5-2.
b. Disconnect the precision DC voltmeter.

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Fig. 5-1. (A) Location of low-voltage power supply test points and adjustment (Low-Voltage Regulator board), (B) Location of +75 Volts adjustment (right side of power unit).

TABLE 5-1
Power Supply Tolerance and Ripple

| Power <br> supply | Output voltage <br> tolerance | Maximum <br> ripple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -50 Volt | $\pm 0.1$ volt | 5 millivolts |
| -15 Volt | $\pm 0.3$ volt | 2 millivolts |
| +5 Volt | $\pm 0.15$ volt | 2 millivolts |
| +15 Volt | $\pm 0.3$ volt | 2 millivolts |
| +50 Volt | $\pm 0.6$ volt | 5 millivolts |
| +75 Volt | $\pm 0.38$ volt | 200 millivolts |
| +150 Volt | $\pm 6.0$ volts | 300 millivolts |
| Control Illum <br> $5 \mathrm{~V})$ | $\pm 0.2$ to -0.5 volt | 10 millivolts |

c. Install the 7A16 in the LEFT VERT compartment and the 7B71 in the A HORIZ compartment.
d. Connect the 40 mV Calibrator pin-jack to the input of the 7A16 with the BNC to pin-jack cable.
e. Set the A INTENSITY control to midrange.
f. Set the 7 A 16 for a deflection factor of 10 millivolts/ division with DC input coupling.
g. Set the 7B71 for P-P auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of one millisecond/division.
h. Set the 7A16 gain adjustment for exactly four divisions of vertical deflection.
i. Disconnect the cable.
j. Connect the 1 X probe to the input of the 7A16.
k. CHECK-Ripple of each supply (except Control Illum) while varying the auto-transformer throughout the regulating range selected by the Line Selector switch (90136 volts for 115 V nominal; 180-272 volts for 230 V nominal). Table 5-1 gives the maximum ripple limits.
I. Connect the probe tip to the Control Illum ( +5 V ) test point (see Fig. 5-2).
m. CHECK-10 millivolts or less ripple with the CONTROL ILLUM switch set to OFF, LOW, and HIGH.
n. Set the CONTROL ILLUM switch to LOW,
o. Disconnect the probe and return the autotransformer to the center of the voltage range selected by the Line Selector switch (if line voltage is near the center of the range, the R7704 can be connected directly to the line for the remainder of this procedure).


Fig. 5-2. Location of Control Illum. (+5 V) test point (bottom of instrument).
4. Adjust High-Voltage Power Supply

WARNING
Care should be taken to accurately adjust the High-Voltage Supply, the 50 -Volt Supply, and the +75 -Volt Supply to minimize the X-ray emission from the CR T faceplate.
a. Set the POWER switch to off.
b. Connect the DC voltmeter (VOM) ${ }^{3}$ (set to measure at least 3000 volts) between TP -2960 and chassis ground. TP -2960 is accessible through a hole in the center bulkhead of the instrument with the power unit removed. (If instrument is on its side, voltmeter lead must be held on test point; be sure test leads are well insulated.)
c. Set the POWER switch to on.
d. CHECK-Meter reading; - 2960 volts $\pm 29.6$ volts.
e. ADJUST-High Voltage adjustment R743 (see Fig. 5-3) for a meter reading of -2960 volts.
$3_{\text {If }}$ the precision high-voltage divider is available for use with the precision DC voltmeter, it should be used for this step.
f. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the voltmeter. Replace the power unit; then return the POWER switch to on.
g. INTERACTION-Check steps 5 and 32.

## 5. Check/Adjust Z-Axis DC Levels

a. Remove the 7A16 and install the 067-0587-00 calibration fixture in the LEFT VERT compartment.
b. Set the A INTENSITY control fully counterclockwise.
c. Set the 7B71 for P-P auto triggering at a sweep rate of five seconds/division.
d. Connect the DC voltmeter (VOM) between TP 736 (see [Fig. 5-3] and chassis ground. Note the voltmeter reading.
e. Adjust the A INTENSITY control for a meter reading four volts more positive than the reading in part $d$.
f. ADJUST-CRT Grid Bias adjustment R739 see (Fig. 5-3) so the dot on the CRT screen is just extinguished.
g. Set the $7 B 71$ for a sweep rate of 50 milliseconds/division.


Fig. 5-3. Location of high-voltage test points and adjustments (bottom of instrument).

[^2]h. With the trace de-focused and positioned off screen (set calibration fixture to Vert of Horiz Freq Resp for sufficient range to position display off screen), set the A INTENSITY control fully clockwise.
i. CHECK-Meter reading should be 60 volts more positive than the reading noted in part e.
j. ADJUST-Maximum Intensity adjustment R140 (see Fig. 5-4) for a meter reading 60 volts more positive than the reading noted in part $e$.
k. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of 0.1 second/division.
I. CHECK-Meter reading should be between +28 and +35 volts.
m . Disconnect the voltmeter and reduce the A INTENSITY setting to a normal viewing level.


Fig. 5-4. Location of maximum intensity adjustment (bottom of instrument).

## 6. Check/Adjust Focus and Astigmatism

a. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of one millisecond/division.
b. Set the calibration fixture Test switch to Vert or Horiz Aux In.
c. Connect the 4 V Calibrator pin-jack to the Aux In connector of the calibration fixture with the BNC to pinjack cable.
d. Set the calibration fixture Position control for a centered display, and the Amplitude control for about two divisions of vertical deflection.
e. CHECK-CRT display is well defined.
f. ADJUST-FOCUS adjustment (front panel) and ASTIG adjustment (side panel) to obtain best display definition.

NOTE
The auto-focus circuit is adjusted for correct operation in step 32.
g. Disconnect the cable.

## 7. Check/Adjust Trace Alignment

a. Change the following control settings:

B INTENSITY Midrange
VERTICAL MODE ALT HORIZONTAL MODE CHOP
b. Remove the 7B71 from the A HORIZ compartment and install it in the RIGHT VERT compartment; install the $7 B 70$ in the B HORIZ compartment.
c. Install the calibration fixture in the A HORIZ compartment.
d. Set both time-base units for auto triggering operation.
e. Position the traces to the vertical and horizontal center lines of the graticule. Use the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control to position the horizontal trace, and the calibration fixture Position control to position the vertical trace.
f. CHECK-The vertical trace aligns with the center vertical line within 0.1 division and the horizontal trace aligns with the center horizontal line within 0.1 division.
g. ADJUST-Front-panel TRACE ROTATION adjustment (horizontal alignment) and Y Axis Align adjustment (vertical alignment) R795 (see Fig. 5-3) so the vertical and horizontal traces align with the vertical and horizontal center lines.
h. INTERACTION-Check step 8.

## 8. Check/Adjust Geometry

a. Remove the calibration fixture from the A HORIZ compartment and install it in the LEFT VERT compartment.
b. Change the following control settings:

VERTICAL MODE LEFT
HORIZONTAL MODE B
c. Connect the marker output of the time-mark generator to the Aux In connector of the calibration fixture with an 18 -inch 50 -ohm BNC cable.
d. Connect the trigger output of the time-mark generator to the Ext Trig In connector of the 7B70 with a 42-inch 50 -ohm BNC cable.
e. Set the time-mark generator for one-millisecond markers and one-millisecond triggers.
f. Set the calibration fixture Amplitude Step or Aux control fully clockwise.
g. Set the 7B70 for P-P auto triggering from the external source at a sweep rate of 0.5 millisecond/division.
h. Set the 7B70 variable time/division control to obtain exactly one marker for each major graticule division.
i. Set the time-mark generator for both one- and 0.1millisecond markers.
j. CHECK-Vertical bowing and tilt of the marker display is less than 0.1 division (each 0.1 -millisecond marker represents 0.1 division).
k. ADJUST-Geometry adjustment R792 (see Fig. 5-3) for minimum bowing of time markers. Adjustment may have to be compromised to obtain less than 0.1 division bowing and tilt everywhere within the graticule area.
I. Disconnect all test equipment and remove the plugin units.

## NOTES

## VERTICAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM CALIBRATION

## Equipment Required

1. 067-0587-01 calibration fixture
2. BNC to pin-jack cable
3. 7B71 plug-in unit
4. SG 503 Signal Generator
5. GR to BNC adapter
6. Three-inch screwdriver
7. 7A16 plug-in unit
8. 10 X probe
9. Low-capacitance screwdriver
10. Tuning tool

## Control Settings

Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings.

## NOTE

If this instrument does not contain a Readout System board (Option 1), omit step 9 and proceed with step 9A.

## 9. Check/Adjust Vertical Centering (For Instruments With Readout Only)

a. Set POWER switch to off.
b. Remove the vertical-access plate on the left side of the instrument.
c. Remove 01155 (see Fig. 5-13B) from its socket.
d. Return the POWER switch to on.
e. Install the 7B71 in the A HORIZ compartment.
f. Set the 7B71 for P-P auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of one millisecond/division.
g. Set the READOUT intensity control for a visible display of readout characters at the top and bottom of the display area.
h. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to ALT.
i. CHECK-Displayed readout characters should be equally spaced vertically from the center vertical line with the traces within 0.8 division of the center line.

## NOTE

This tolerance is provided as a guide to correct instrument operation, and is not an instrument specification.
J. ADJUST-Vertical Centering adjustment R443 (see Fig. 5-5) for equal spacing of the displayed readout characters from the graticule center line. Adjust Right Vertical Centering adjustment R257 and Left Vertical Centering adjustment R277 (see Fig. 5-6) to position the alternating traces to the graticule center line.
k. Set the READOUT intensity control to OFF and replace Q1155.

## NOTE

If step 9 was performed, omit step 9A and proceed with step 10.

## 9A. Check/Adjust Vertical Centering (For Instruments Without Readout)

a. Install the 7B71 in the A HORIZ compartment.
b. Set the 7B71 for P-P auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of one millisecond/division.
c. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to ALT.


Fig. 5-5. Location of vertical adjustments (Vertical Output board; vertical-access plate removed).
d. Remove the vertical-access plate on the left side of the instrument.
e. CHECK-The alternating traces should be within 0.6 division of the graticule center line.

NOTE
Tolerances in parts $e$ and $g$ are provided as guides to correct instrument operation and are not instrument specifications.


Fig. 5-6. Location of vertical preamplifier adjustments (Vertical Interface board).
f. ADJUST-Right Vertical Centering adjustment R257 and Left Vertical Centering adjustment R277 (see Fig.5-6) to position the alternating traces to the center horizontal line.
g. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to ADD.
h. CHECK-Trace should be within 0.6 division of the graticule center line.
i. ADJUST-Note the distance the trace is displaced from the center horizontal line. Then, adjust the Vertical Centering adjustment R443 (see Fig. 5-5) to position the trace away from the center horizontal line by twice the distance noted prior to adjustment (e.g., if the trace was 0.1 division below the center horizontal line, adjust R443 to move the trace so it is 0 . division below the center horizontal line)
j. Repeat parts d through i until correct vertical centering is obtained in all vertical modes.

## 10.Check/Adjust Vertical Output Amplifier Gain

a. Install the calibration fixture in the LEFT VERT compartment.
b. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to LEFT.
c. Set the calibration fixture Test switch to Vert or Horiz Gain with the Rep Rate switch set to 250 kHz .

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d. CHECK-Deflection between the second and sixth traces should be six divisions +0.06 division. Note the exact deflection for step 11c.

## NOTE

This tolerance is provided as a guide to correct instrument operation and is not an instrument specification.
e. ADJUST-Vertical Gain adjustment R468 (see Fig. 5-5) for exactly six divisions of deflection between the second and sixth traces.

## 11. Check/Adjust Right Vertical Amplifier

 Gaina. Remove the calibration fixture from the LEFT VERT compartment and install it in the RIGHT VERT compartment.
b. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to RIGHT.
c. CHECK-Deflection between the second and sixth traces should be the same as step 10d $+1 \%$ (six divisions +0.06 division if R468 was adjusted in step 10).
d. ADJUST-Right Vertical Gain adjustment R242 (see Fig. 5-6] for exactly six divisions of deflection between the second and sixth traces.

## 12. Check Low-Frequency Linearity

a. Set the calibration fixture Test switch to Aux In.
b. Connect the 4 V Calibrator pin-jack to the calibration fixture Aux In connector with the BNC to pinjack cable.
c. Set the calibration fixture Amplitude control so the display is exactly two divisions in amplitude; adjust the calibration fixture Position control to keep the display centered on the graticule while setting the amplitude.
d. CHECK-Position the two divisions of deflection vertically and check for not more than 0.1 division of compression or expansion anywhere within the graticule area.
e. Disconnect the cable.

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## 13. Check/Adjust Vertical High-Frequency Compensation

a. Remove the calibration fixture from the RIGHT VERT compartment and install it in the LEFT VERT compartment.
b. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to LEFT.
c. Set the calibration fixture Test switch to +Step Resp, Rep Rate switch to 250 kHz , and adjust the Amplitude control for a six-division display.
d. Set the 7B71 for a calibrated sweep rate of five nanoseconds/division (use 10X magnifier). Set the triggering level control and position control for a stable display, centered on the graticule.
e. CHECK-Temporarily lay the vertical-access plate back in place. Check for optimum square corner and flat top on displayed pulse with aberrations not to exceed +0.15 or -0.15 division with total peak-to-peak aberrations not to exceed 0.24 division.

## NOTE

> Tolerances in parts e and i are provided as guides to correct instrument operation and are not instrument specifications.
f. ADJUST-High-frequency compensation as given in Table 5-2 for optimum square leading corner and flat top with minimum aberrations within limits given in part e. Location of adjustments is shown in Fig. 5-5. Use the low- capacitance screwdriver to adjust the variable capacitors, and the tuning tool to adjust the variable inductors. Make these adjustments with the verticalaccess plate covering as much of the Vertical Output board as possible. Repeat the complete adjustment procedure several times to obtain optimum adjustment; then, replace the vertical-access plate and check the final result.
g. Remove the calibration fixture from the LEFT VERT compartment and install it in the RIGHT VERT compartment.
h. Set the VERTICAL MODE, switch to RIGHT.
i. CHECK-Optimum square leading corner and flat top on the displayed pulse with aberrations not to exceed +0.15 or -0.15 division, with total peak-to-peak aberrations not to exceed 0.24 division.

TABLE 5-2.
High-Frequency Compensation

| Adjustment | Primary area <br> pulse affected | of | Best sweep speed |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| R423 | First <br> microsecond | 0.5 | 1 microsecond/ <br> division |
| R421 | First <br> microsecond | 0.3 | 0.2 microsecond/ <br> division |
| R422 | First <br> microsecond | 0.1 | 50 nanosecond/ <br> division |
| C430, R430 | First <br> nanoseconds | 20 | 50 nanosecond/ <br> division |
| C483, <br> C484,L483, | First <br> nanoseconds | 10 | 20 nanosecond/ <br> division |
| C454, R458 | First <br> nanoseconds | 5 | 20 nanosecond/ <br> division |
| C274, R274 | Leading edge | 20 nanosecond/ <br> division |  |

j. ADJUST-C244 and R254 (see Fig. 5-6) for optimum square leading corner and flat top with minimum aberrations within limits given in part $i$.

## 14. Check Vertical Amplifier Bandwidth

a. Connect the signal generator to the CW In connector of the calibration fixture with the GR-to BNC adapter.
b. Set the Test switch of the calibration fixture to Vert or Horiz Freq Resp.
c. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of 0.2 microsecond/ division.
d. Set the signal generator for eight divisions of deflection at its reference frequency (three megahertz).
e. Set the signal generator to the variable frequency position.
f. Without changing the output amplitude, increase the output frequency of the signal generator until the display is reduced to 5.6 divisions ( -3 dB point).
g. CHECK-Output frequency must be 190 megahertz or higher ( 180 megahertz if checked outside the $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $\quad+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range)

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h. Remove the calibration fixture from the RIGHT VERT compartment and install it in the LEFT VERT compartment (leave signal connected)
i. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to LEFT.
j. Repeat parts d through g.
k. Disconnect all test equipment (leave plug-in units installed).

## 15. Check Vertical Amplifier Channel Isolation

a. Remove the calibration fixture and install a 7A16 plug-in unit in the LEFT VERT compartment.
b. Set the 7A16 for a deflection factor of 0.1 volt/ division.
c. Connect the output of the signal generator to the input of the 7A16 with the GR-to-BNC adapter.
d. Set the signal generator for eight divisions of deflection at 150 megahertz.
e. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to RIGHT.
f. CHECK-CRT display for not more than 0.1 division of 150 megahertz signal (channel isolation at least 100: 1).
g. Remove the 7A16 from the LEFT VERT compartment and install it in the RIGHT VERT compartment (leave signal connected).
h. Set the signal generator for eight divisions of deflection at 150 megahertz.
i. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to LEFT.
j. CHECK-CRT display for not more than 0.1 division of 150 megahertz signal.
k. Disconnect all test equipment (leave plug-in unit installed).

## 16. Check Vertical Chopped Mode Operation

## PERFORMANCE CHECK ONL Y

This step is not applicable to a performance check. Proceed with step 17.
a. Connect the 10X probe to the external trigger input of the 7B71.
b. Connect the probe tip to TP 137 (accessible from bottom; see Fig. 5-7 for location).
c. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to CHOP.
d. Set the 7B71 for P-P auto, external triggering at a sweep rate of 0.2 microsecond/division.
e. CHECK-CRT display for chopped waveform display with duration of the time segment from each channel, including the blanked portion, between two and three divisions, Also, check that the unblanked (visible) portion


Fig. 5-7. Location of test point for chopped mode operation check
(Logic board, viewed from rear of instrument). of the time segment from each channel consists of at least $75 \%$ of the duration of the total channel segment.
f. Disconnect the probe and remove all plug-in units.

## NOTES

## HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM CALIBRATION

## Equipment Required

1. 7B70 plug-in unit
2. 7B71 plug-in unit
3. 7A16 plug-in unit (two)
4. Time-mark generator
5. 067-0587-01 calibration fixture
6. Low-frequency generator
7. Medium-frequency generator
8. 42-inch 50 -ohm BNC cable
9. 50 -ohm BNC termination
10. BNC T connector
11. 18-inch 50 -ohm BNC cable
12. Five-nanosecond GR cable
13. 50 -ohm in-line termination
14. Three-inch screwdriver
15. Low-capacitance screwdriver

## Control Settings

Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings.

## 17. Check/Adjust Horizontal Amplifier ( Thermal Balance

a. Install the 7B70 in the B HORIZ compartment and the 7B71 in the A HORIZ compartment.
b. Install the 7A16 plug-in unit in the LEFT VERT compartment.
c. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to CHOP.
d. Set the 7B70 for P-P auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of five milliseconds/division with the magnifier on.
e. Set the 7B71 for P-P auto, internal triggering at a sweep rate of five microseconds/division.
f. Connect the marker output of the time-mark generator to the input of the 7A16 with the 42 -inch 50ohm BNC cable and a 50 -ohm BNC termination.
g. Set the time-mark generator for five microsecond markers. Set the deflection factor of the 7A16 so the markers are at least two divisions in amplitude.
h. Set the 7B71 for a stable, triggered display; set the 7B70 for free-running operation.
i. Position the start of the sweep produced by the 7B71 to the center vertical line.
j. CHECK-Not more than 0.1 division movement of the displayed markers. If this instrument contains a Readout System, set the READOUT intensity control for visible characters; check that the displayed characters do not move more than 0.1 division.

NOTE
Tolerances in parts $j$ and $p$ are provided as guides to correct instrument operation and are not instrument specifications.
k. ADJUST-Thermal Balance adjustment R571 (see Fig. 5-8 for minimum movement of the displayed markers or readout characters.
I. Set the 7B70 for a sweep rate of five microseconds/division with the magnifier off.
$m$. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of five milliseconds/division with the magnifier on.
n. Set the 7B70 for a stable, triggered display; set the 7B71 for free-running operation.
o. Position the start of the sweep produced by the 7B70 to the center vertical line.

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Fig. 5-8. Location of Horizontal Amplifier adjustments (Horizontal Output board).
p. CHECK-Not more than 0.1 division movement of the displayed markers. If this instrument contains a Readout System, check that the displayed characters do not move more than 0.1 division.
q. ADJUST-If necessary, compromise the setting of R571 for minimum movement of the displayed markers or readout characters in both checks $j$ and $p$. If readjustment is necessary, recheck parts $d$ through $p$.
r. INTERACTION-If R571 is adjusted, check steps 18 and 19.
s. Set the READOUT intensity control to OFF.

## 18. Check/Adjust Horizontal Amplifier Centering

a. Remove the 7B71 from the A HORIZ compartment and install it in the RIGHT VERT compartment.
b. Install the calibration fixture in the A HORIZ compartment.
c. Change the following control settings:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { VERTICAL MODE } & \text { RIGHT } \\
\text { HORIZONTAL MODE } & \text { A }
\end{array}
$$

d. Set the Test switch on the calibration fixture to Triggering Gain.

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e. CHECK-Vertical trace should align with the vertical center line of the graticule within 0.8 division (within 0.6 division if R7704 under calibration does not contain a Readout System board). Check in all positions of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch except B.

NOTE
This tolerance is provided as a guide to correct instrument operation and is not an instrument specification.
f. ADJUST-Horizontal Centering adjustment R529 (see Fig. 5-8) to position the trace to the vertical center line. If necessary, adjust for the best compromise in all positions of the HORIZONTAL MODE switch.
g. INTERACTION-If R529 is adjusted, check steps 17 and 19.

## 19. Check/Adjust Horizontal Amplifier Gain and Low-Frequency Linearity

a. Set the Test switch on the calibration fixture to Vert or Horiz Gain.
b. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to A.
c. CHECK-Deflection between the second and eighth traces is eight divisions +0.08 division. Note the exact deflection for step 19 .

## NOTE

> Tolerances given in parts cand e are provided as guides to correct instrument operation and are not instrument specifications.
d. ADJUST-Horizontal Gain adjustment R522 (see Fig. 5-8 for exactly eight divisions of deflection between the second and eighth traces.
e. CHECK-With gain set exactly, all nine vertical traces align with their respective graticule lines within 0 . division.
f. Remove the 7B70 from the B HORIZ compartment; move the calibration fixture from the A HORIZ compartment to the B HORIZ compartment.
g. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to B.
h. CHECK-Deflection between the second and eighth traces is the same as in part c $+1 \%$ (eight divisions +0.08 division if R522 was adjusted in part d).
i. ADJUST-If necessary, compromise the setting of R522 for optimum gain for both horizontal compartments.
If re-adjustment is necessary, re-check parts b through h.
j. INTERACTION-If R522 is adjusted, check steps 17 and 18.

## 20. Check/Adjust High-Frequency Timing (D)

a. Remove the calibration fixture and install the 7B70 in the B HORIZ compartment.
b. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to LEFT.
c. Set the time-mark generator for one-millisecond markers (connected to 7A16).
d. Set the 7B70 for a sweep rate of one millisecond/division.
e. Set the 7B70 Swp Cal adjustment for one marker each major graticule division.
f. Visually check the setting of variable capacitors C569 and C579 (see Fig. 5-8). These capacitors control linearity at faster sweep rates, and should normally be adjusted out about one-third of their length. If further adjustment appears necessary due to non-linearity in the faster sweeps, adjust both capacitors equally and in the same direction. Then re-check all high-frequency timing.
g. Set the time-mark generator for two-nanosecond markers.
h. Set the 7B70 for a sweep rate of 0.02 microsecond/division with the X10 magnifier on; set the deflection factor of the 7A16 so the markers are about two divisions in amplitude.
i. CHECK-CRT display for one marker each division over the center eight divisions.
j. ADJUST-R568 (see Fig. 5-8) for one marker each division over the center eight divisions.

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k. Set the $7 B 70$ for a sweep rate of 0.05 microsecond/division with the $X 10$ magnifier on.
I. Set the time-mark generator for five-nanosecond markers.
m. CHECK-CRT display for one marker each division over the center eight divisions.
n. ADJUST-C568 (see Fiq. 5-8 for one marker each division over the center eight divisions.
o. Repeat parts g through n until no interaction is noted.
p. Disconnect all test equipment and remove the plug-in units.

## 21. Check/Adjust X-Y Delay Compensation

a. Install 7A16 plug-in units in the LEFT VERT and B HORIZ compartments.
b. Set both 7A16 units for a deflection factor of 10 millivolts/division with DC input coupling.
c. If this instrument contains Option 2 (X-Y Delay Compensation board), set the A and B Delay Disable switches to the Out (down) position.
d. Connect the low-frequency signal generator to the input of either 7A16 plug-in unit with the 42 -inch 50ohm BNC cable, 50 -ohm BNC termination, and BNC T connector. Connect the output of the BNC T connector to the input of the other 7A16 with an 18 -inch 50 -ohm BNC cable.
e. Set the low-frequency generator for eight divisions of vertical and horizontal deflection at an output frequency of 35 kilohertz.
f. CHECK-CRT lissajous display for an opening at the center vertical line of 0.28 division or less (indicates $2^{\circ}$ or less phase shift; see Fig. 5-9B).
g. Remove the 7A16 from the B HORIZ compartment and install it in the A HORIZ compartment (leave signals connected).
h. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to A.
i. Repeat parts e and f .
j. Disconnect the low-frequency generator from the BNC T connector. Connect the medium-frequency generator to the input of the BNC T connector with a fivenanosecond GR cable and the 50 -ohm in-line termination.

## NOTE

If this instrument does not contain Option 2, omit the remainder of this step; perform steps 22a, b, c and then proceed with step 22 i .
k. Set both internal Delay Disable switches to the In (up) position.
I. Set the medium-frequency generator for eight divisions of vertical and horizontal deflection at two megahertz.
m . CHECK-CRT lissajous display for an opening at the center vertical line of 0.28 division or less ( $2^{\circ}$ or less phase shift).
n. ADJUST-A Phase Correction adjustment C55 (see Fig. 5-9A) for minimum opening of the display at the center vertical line.
o. Remove the 7A16 from the A HORIZ compartment and install it in the B HORIZ compartment (leave signals connected).
p. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to B.
q. CHECK-CRT lissajous display for an opening at the center vertical line of 0.28 division or less ( 20 or less phase shift).
r. ADJUST-B Phase Correction adjustment C75 (see Fig. 5-9A) for minimum opening of the display at the center vertical line.

## 22. Check Horizontal Bandwidth

a. Install the 7B70 in the RIGHT VERT compartment.


Fig. 5-9. (A) Location of phasing adjustments ( $X-Y$ Delay Compensation board, (8) Typical display when checking $X-Y$ delay compensation.
b. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to RIGHT.
c. Set the 7B70 for P-P auto triggering at a sweep rate of one millisecond/division (display will free run).
d. Set the medium-frequency generator for 10 divisions of horizontal deflection at its reference frequency ( 50 kilohertz).
e. Without changing the output amplitude, increase the output frequency of the generator to three megahertz.
f. CHECK-CRT display for 7.1 divisions or more horizontal deflection.
g. Remove the 7A16 from the B HORIZ compartment and install it in the A HORIZ compartment (leave signals connected).
h. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to A and repeat parts $d$ through $f$ of this step.
i. If this instrument contains Option 2 (X-Y Delay Compensation board), set the internal A and B Delay Disable switches to the Out (down) position.
j. Set the medium-frequency generator for five divisions of horizontal deflection at its reference frequency ( 50 kilohertz).
k. Without changing the output amplitude, increase the output frequency of the generator to six megahertz.
I. CHECK-CRT display for 4.5 divisions or more horizontal deflection.
m . Remove the 7A16 from the A HORIZ compartment and install it in the B HORIZ compartment.
n. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to B and repeat parts j through 11 o . Disconnect all test equipment and remove the plug-in units.

## 23. Check Vertical Trace Separation Control Range

a. Install a 7A16 in the LEFT VERT compartment, a 7B71 in the A HORIZ compartment, and a 7B70 in the B HORIZ compartment.
b. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to LEFT.
c. Position the trace to the top line of the graticule with the 7A16 position control.
d. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to CHOP.
e. Turn the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control fully counterclockwise.
f. CHECK-Trace produced by 7B70 must be positioned at least four, but not more than six, divisions below the trace produced by the 7B71.
g. Position the trace produced by the 7B71 to the bottom line of the graticule with the 7A16 position control.
h. Turn the VERT TRACE SEPARATION (B) control fully clockwise.
i. CHECK-Trace produced by 7B70 must be positioned at least four, but not more than six, divisions above the trace produced by the 7B71.
j. Remove all plug-in units.

## NOTES

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## OUTPUT SIGNALS CALIBRATION

## Equipment Required

1. Precision DC voltmeter
2. 7A16 plug-in unit (two)
3. 7B71 plug-in unit
4. Time-mark generator
5. 7B70 plug-in unit

## Control Settings

Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings.

## 24. Check/Adjust Calibrator Output (D) Voltages

PERFORMANCE CHECK ONLY
For a Performance Check, check the amplitude of the Calibrator with a calibrated oscilloscope system.
a. Remove Q642 from its socket (see Fig. 5-10).
b. Connect the precision DC voltmeter between the 0.4 V Calibrator pin-jack and chassis ground.
c. CHECK-Meter reading; 0.4 volts +0.004 volt (within 0.008 volt if this measurement is made outside the +150 C to +350 C range).


Fig. 5-10. Location of Calibrator adjustments (Output Signal board).
6. BNC to pin-jack cable
7. 42 -inch 50 -ohm BNC cable
8. 50 -ohm BNC termination
9. Three-inch screwdriver
d. ADJUST-0.4 V adjustment R649 (see Fig. 5-10) for a meter reading of exactly 0.4 volt.
e. Disconnect the voltmeter and replace Q642.

## 25. Check/Adjust Calibrator Repetition Rate

a. Install 7A16 plug-in units in both vertical compartments and the 7B71 plug-in unit in the A HORIZ compartment.
b. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to ALT.
c. Connect the 0.4 V Calibrator pin-jack to the input of the 7A16 in the RIGHT VERT compartment with the BNC to pin-jack cable.
d. Set the 7A16 in the RIGHT VERT compartment for a deflection factor of 0.2 volt/division.
e. Connect the marker output of the time-mark generator to the 7A16 in the LEFT VERT compartment with a 42 -inch 50 -ohm BNC cable and a 50 -ohm BNC termination.
f. Set the time-mark generator for one-millisecond markers.
g. Set the deflection factor of the 7A16 in the LEFT VERT compartment so the markers are at least two divisions in amplitude.
h. Set the 7B71 for a stable display of both waveforms in the normal, internal triggering mode at a sweep rate of one millisecond/division.
i. ADJUST-1 kHz adjustment R625 (see Fig. [5-10] to align the leading edges of the calibrator square wave with the markers over the entire display area (preliminary adjustment).
j. Change the following control settings:

## VERTICAL MODE <br> A TRIGGER SOURCE <br> ADD <br> RIGHT VERT

k. Set the 7 B 71 for a sweep rate of 0.2 millisecond/ division. If necessary, adjust the triggering control for a stable display.
I. ADJUST-1 kHz adjustment for minimum drift of the time markers across the calibrator square wave.
m . Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to VERT MODE.
n. Adjust the 7B71 triggering level so a triggered trace is presented only when the time markers occur during the positive portion of the calibrator square wave.
o. Set the 7B70 for AC low-frequency reject coupling at a sweep rate of 0.2 second/division.
p. CHECK-The amount of time required for a time marker to drift across the positive level of the calibrator square wave to the negative level and back to the positive level must be at least 0.4 second ( 0.2 second if outside the +150 C to +350 C temperature range). This time can be measured directly from the display by observing the number of divisions that the marker moves across the display area before it returns to the positive level. If the above time is not met, repeat parts $h$ through p.

## 26. Check Calibrator Risetime, Falltime, and Duty Cycle

a. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to RIGHT.
b. Set the 7 B 71 for P-P auto, AC-coupled triggering at a sweep rate of one-millisecond/division.
c. Set the 7A16 in the RIGHT VERT compartment for a deflection factor of 50 millivolts/division; then set the variable control for exactly five divisions of vertical deflection.
d. Position the display so it is centered vertically on the graticule.
e. Set the 7B71 for a stable display, triggered on the rising portion of the waveform at a sweep rate of 0.1 microsecond/division. Adjust the triggering level control to show as much of the rising portion as possible.
f. CHECK-Displayed waveform for not more than 2.5 divisions between the $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ points (risetime 0.25 microsecond or less).
g. Set the 7B71 for a stable display triggered on the falling portion of the waveform.
h. CHECK-Displayed waveform for not more than 2.5 divisions between the $90 \%$ and $10 \%$ points (falltime 0.25 microsecond or less).
i. Set the 7A16 for a calibrated deflection factor of 0.1 volt/division with AC input coupling.
j. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of 50 microseconds/division. Set the triggering controls so the display starts at the $50 \%$ point on the rising edge of the waveform.
k. Position the display horizontally so the falling edge of the waveform aligns with the center vertical line. Then, set the magnifier to on. If necessary, reposition the display so the falling edge is positioned to the center vertical line.
I. Set the 7A16 to invert the display. (NOTE the display is triggered on the opposite slope even though the display appears the same)
m. CHECK-50\% point on falling edge of the waveform now displayed is within 0.4 division of the center line (indicated duty cycle of $50 \%+0.1 \%$ ).
n. Disconnect the cables.

## 27. Check Sawtooth Output Signals

a. Connect the + SAWTOOTH connector (on rear panel) to the input of the 7A16 in the RIGHT VERT compartment with the 42 -inch 50 -ohm BNC cable.
b. Set the 7A16 for a deflection factor of two volts/division with DC input coupling.
c. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of two milliseconds/division with the magnifier off.
d. Install the 7B70 plug-in unit in the B HORIZ compartment.
e. Set the 7B70 for a free-running sweep at a sweep rate of 0.5 millisecond/division.
f. Set the SWEEP switch (on top panel) to B.
g. CHECK-CRT display for sawtooth waveform about five divisions in amplitude with a duration of at least 2.5 division.
h. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to B.
i. Set the SWEEP switch to A.
j. Set the 7B70 for P-P auto triggering at a sweep rate of two milliseconds/division and the 7B71 for a freerunning sweep at a sweep rate of 0.5 millisecond/ division.
k. CHECK-CRT display for sawtooth waveform about five divisions in amplitude with duration of at least 2.5 divisions.

## 28. Check Gate Output Signals

a. Move the cable at the rear panel from the + SAWTOOTH connector to the + GATE connector.
b. Set the GATE switch (on top panel) to A.
c. CHECK-CRT display for gate waveform five divisions +0.5 division in amplitude with a duration of at least 2.5 divisions.
d. Set the HORIZONTAL MODE switch to A.
e. Set the GATE switch to B.
f. Set the 7B71 for P-P auto triggering at a sweep rate of two milliseconds/division and the 7B70 for a freerunning sweep at a sweep rate of 0.5 millisecond/ division.
g. CHECK-CRT display for gate waveform five divisions _ 0.5 division in amplitude with a duration of at least 2.5 divisions.
h. Set the GATE switch to DLY'D.
i. Set the 7B71 delay mode to B starts after delay.
j. CHECK-CRT display for delayed gate waveform five divisions in amplitude +0.5 division, with the start- ing point determined by the setting of the 7B71 delay time multiplier.

## 29. Check Vertical Signal Output

a. Move the cable at the rear panel from the + GATE connector to the SIG OUT connector.
b. Connect the 0.4 V Calibrator pin-jack to the input of the 7A16 in the LEFT VERT compartment with the BNC to pin-jack cable.
c. Set both 7A16 plug-in units for a deflection factor of 0.2 volt/division.
d. Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to LEFT.
e. Position the display to the top of the display area.
f. Change the following control settings: VERTICAL MODE ALT B TRIGGER SOURCE
LEFT VERT g. CHECK-CRT display produced by 7A16 in RIGHT VERT compartment is about five divisions in amplitude.
h. Interchange the cables connected to the 7A16 plug-in units so the calibrator signal is connected to the 7A16 in the RIGHT VERT compartment and the SIG OUT connector is connected to the 7A16 in the LEFT VERT compartment.
i. Set the B TRIGGER SOURCE switch to RIGHT VERT.
j. CHECK-CRT display produced by 7A16 in the RIGHT VERT compartment is about five divisions in amplitude.
k. Disconnect all test equipment and remove the plug-in units.

## Z-AXIS CALIBRATION

## Equipment Required

1. 7A16 plug-in unit
2. 7B71 plug-in unit
3. Medium-frequency generator
4. Test-oscilloscope system
5. Five-nanosecond GR cable
6. 50 -ohm in-line termination
7. BNC T connector
8. 42-inch 50 -ohm BNC cable
9. Three-inch screwdriver
10. Low-capacitance screwdriver

## Control Settings

Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings.

## 30. Check External Z-Axis Operation

a. Install the 7A16 in the LEFT VERT compartment and the 7B71 in the A HORIZ compartment.
b. Connect the output of the medium-frequency constant amplitude signal generator to the input of the 7A16 through the five-nanosecond GR cable, 50 -ohm inline termination, and the BNC T connector.
c. Set the 7A16 for a deflection factor of one volt/ division.
d. Set the 7B71 for P-P auto triggering at a sweep rate of 10 microseconds/division.
e. Set the medium-frequency generator for a two division display at its reference frequency ( 50 kilohertz).
f. Remove the cover from the HIGH SENSITIVITY connector on the rear panel.
g. Connect the output of the BNC T connector to the HIGH SENSITIVITY connector with a 42 -inch 50 ohm BNC cable.
h. CHECK-Top portion of displayed waveform blanked out.
i. Remove the cover from the HIGH SPEED connector.
j. Disconnect the cable from the HIGH SENSITIVITY connector and connect it to the HIGH SPEED connector.
k. Set the medium-frequency generator for maximum output amplitude.
I. CHECK-Top portion of displayed waveform blanked out (A INTENSITY control setting may need to be reduced to observe blanking).
m. Disconnect all test equipment and replace the covers on the Z-Axis Input connectors (leave plug-in units installed).

## 31. Adjust Z-Axis Transient Response

PERFORMANCE CHECK ONLY Steps 31 and 32 are not applicable to a performance check. Proceed with step 33.
a. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of one microsecond/division.
b. Connect a 10X probe to the input of the test oscilloscope. Check the probe compensation.
c. Connect the probe tip to TP 736 (see Fig. 5-11); connect the probe ground to chassis ground with a short grounding strap.
d. Set the test oscilloscope for a vertical deflection factor of 0.5 volt/division (five volts/division at probe tip) and a sweep rate of 20 nanoseconds/division (use sweep magnifier if necessary).

## (A)



Fig. 5-11. Location of Z-Axis and auto-focus test points and adjustments (High Voltage/Z-Axis Amplifier board).
e. Adjust the A INTENSITY control for six divisions of vertical deflection on the test oscilloscope. Position the display so the leading edge of the waveform is displayed.
f. CHECK-Test oscilloscope display for risetime of 30 nanoseconds or less with a good square leading corner.
g. ADJUST-R719 and C732 (see Fig. 5-11) for optimum square leading corner while maintaining a risetime of 30 nanoseconds or less (use low-capacitance screwdriver to adjust variable capacitor).

## 32. Adjust Auto-Focus Operation


a. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of 0.05 microsecond/division.
b. Connect the test oscilloscope probe to TP 794 (see Fig. 5-11); connect the probe ground to chassis ground with a short grounding strap.
c. Set the test oscilloscope for a vertical deflection factor of five volts/division (50 volts/division at probe tip) at a sweep rate of 0.5 microsecond/division. Set the triggering controls for a stable display triggered on the negative-going slope.
d. Establish the ground reference level on the test oscilloscope. Then, set the test oscilloscope for DC input coupling.
e. Set the A INTENSITY control fully counterclockwise.
f. CHECK-DC level of trace +140 volts $\pm 7$ volts.

## NOTE

This tolerance is provided as a guide to correct instrument operation and is not an instrument specification.
g. Set the A INTENSITY control fully clockwise.
h. ADJUST-Focus Gain adjustment R769 (see Fig. 5-11) until the baseline of the waveform just begins to lift from the zero-volt level (see Fig. 5-12 for a typical waveform).
i. Turn the A INTENSITY control counterclockwise until the baseline of the waveform raises about 0.5 division from the zero-volt level.
j. ADJUST-Focus compensation adjustment C767 (see Fig. 5-11 for best square corner (see Fig. 5-12) on the negative portion of the displayed waveform (use low capacitance screwdriver). Rotate the A INTENSITY control between midrange and maximum; if necessary, compromise the adjustment of C 767 for best square corner throughout the rotation of the A INTENSITY control.

## NOTE

If a good square corner cannot be obtained with C767, re-position the gimmick-capacitor wire located around R?772. Then re-adjust C767 for best square corner.


Fig. 5-12. Typical test oscilloscope display when adjusting autofocus operation.
k. Disconnect the test oscilloscope.
I. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of one millisecond/ division.
m. Set the A INTENSITY for low trace intensity. If this instrument contains a Readout System, set the READOUT intensity control for visible characters.
n. Set the FOCUS adjustment for the thinnest displayed trace or best defined readout.
o. Set the A INTENSITY control approximately three fourths of fully clockwise.
p. ADJUST-Focus Level adjustment R761 (see Fig. 5-11) for the thinnest displayed trace or best defined read- out.
q. Repeat parts $m$ through $p$ until no interaction is noted.
r. Disconnect all test equipment and remove the plug-in units.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(B)

## READOUT SYSTEM CALIBRATION

## Equipment Required

1. 7A16 plug-in unit
2. 7B71 plug-in unit

## Control Settings

Set the controls as given under Preliminary Control Settings.

## 33. Check/Adjust Readout System Operation (1)

a. Set the POWER switch to off and remove Q1155 (see Fig. 5-13B) from its socket; return the POWER switch to on.
b. Set the R EADOUT intensity control for visible characters (all zeros).
c. CHECK-CRT display for two rows of zeros, 40 zeros to a row with no overlap. Total length of each row of characters should be between 9.5 and 10.5 divisions. Character height should be 0.25 to 0.5 division. There should be one zero or less to the right of the last graticule line, and one zero or less to the left of the first graticule line. The two rows of zeros should be located vertically in the middle of the top and bottom divisions of the graticule (see Fig. 5-13A).

## NOTE

These tolerances are provided as guides to correct instrument operation and are not instrument specifications.
d. ADJUST-Vertical Separation adjustment R1285 (see Fig. 5-13B) to position the two rows of readout characters to the middle of the top and bottom divisions of the graticule.

## NOTE

Vertical centering adjustment must be correct before making this adjustment, see step 9.
e. Set the POWER switch to off and replace Q1155 in its socket; return the power switch to ON.
3. Three-inch screwdriver


Fig. 5-13. (A) Readout display with Q1155 removed, (B) Location of Q1155 and readout adjustments (Readout System board).
f. Install the 7A16 in the LEFT VERT compartment.
g. Set the 7A16 for a deflection factor of 50 millivolts/ division.
h. CHECK-Displayed characters for completeness.
i. ADJUST-Full Character Scan adjustment R1219 (see Fig. 5-13B) for fully scanned characters. The $m$ and the 5 will show the most change.
j. Install the 7B71 in the A HORIZ compartment.
k. Set the 7 B 71 for $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P}$ auto triggering.
I. Set the READOUT MODE switch to FREE RUNREMOTE and the GATE switch to A (switches located on top panel).
m. CHECK-Turn the 7B71 time/division switch throughout its complete range. Check that the readout characters are presented on a free-run basis, independent of the sweep rate.
n. Set the READOUT MODE switch to GATE TRIG'D.
o. Set the 7B71 for a sweep rate of 0.1 second/division.
p. CHECK-Readout characters are blanked out while the sweep is running and are displayed immediately after the end of the sweep; each character encoded by the plug-in units is displayed only once for each sweep.

## NOTE

The remainder of this step applies only to instruments above SN B050000.
q. Return the Readout Mode switch to Free Run-Remote.

NOTE
Two methods of adjustment follow. If digitalplug-in units such as the Tektronix 7D13 or 7D14 are to be used in this instrument, parts $r$ through $z$ must be used to insure correct readout operation. However, with other types of plug-in units, the alternative procedure given in parts aa through ac will provide correct operation in most cases.
r. Set the CALIBRATOR switch to 0.4 V .
s. Connect the calibrator signal to the junction of R1136CR1135-CR1137 (see Fig. 5-13B) with an 18 -inch BNC cable, BNC to alligator clips adapter 013-0076-00
(use red lead), 0.1 pf 25 volt capacitor, and a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega 5 \%$ resistor, in given order. The resistor can either be temporarily soldered in place or a mini-alligator clip can be added to the resistor to clip it in place.
t . Press and hold the Identify button on the 7A16.
u. CHECK-Readout display for correct indication of 'IDENTIFY'. If the readout display either blinks or is incorrect, adjustment is required.
v. ADJUST-R1142 (see Fig. 5-13B) for correct readout indication. Set R 1142 to the center of the adjustment range which provides correct readout indication. Release the Identify button.
w. Disconnect the $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor and re-connect it to the junction of R 1173-R 1174 (see Fig. 5-13B).
x . Press and hold the Identify button on the 7A16.
y. CHECK-Readout display for correct indication of 'IDENTIFY'. If the readout display either blinks or is incorrect, adjustment is required.
z. ADJUST-R 1182 (see Fig. 5-13B) for correct readout indication. Set R1182 to the center of the range of adjustment which provides correct readout indication. Release the Identify button and disconnect the 10 kQ resistor.

## Alternative Procedure

aa. Press and hold the Identify button on the 7A16.
ab. CHECK-Readout display for correct indication of 'IDENTIFY'.
ac. ADJUST-R1142 and R1182 (see Fig. 5-13B) for correct readout indication. Set these adjustments to the center of the range of adjustment that provides correct readout indication. Release the Identify button.

This completes the calibration/checkout procedure for the R7704. Disconnect all test equipment and replace the top and bottom covers. If the instrument has been completely checked and adjusted to the tolerances given in this procedure, it will meet or exceed the specifications given in Section 1.

## SECTION 6 RA CKMOUNTING

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

## Introduction

The R7704 Oscilloscope is designed to be installed in a standard 19 -inch wide rack. It can be mounted in racks with Universal, EIA, RETMA, or Western Electric mounting-hole spacing. The following information provides complete rackmounting instructions for this instrument.

## Instrument Dimensions

A dimensional drawing showing the major dimensions of the R7704 is shown in Fig. 6-7.

## Rack Dimensions

Height. At least seven inches of vertical space is required to mount this instrument in a rack. This allows sufficient clearance for adjacent instruments or panels.

Width. Minimum dimension between the front rails of the rack is $175 / 8$ inches. This allows room on each side of the instrument for the slide-out tracks to operate freely, permitting the instrument to move in and out of the rack. An additional inch of clearance is required on the right of the instrument for proper cooling (see dimensional drawing).

Depth. Total depth necessary to mount this instrument in an enclosed cabinet rack is 24 inches. This allows sufficient room for circulation, power cord and signal connections, and for the necessary mounting hardware.

## NOTE

If this instrument is mounted in a shallow rack where the rear mounting brackets must extend behind the instrument, a maximum of 27 inches clearance be- hind the front rails is required.

The rear mounting brackets supplied allow mounting this instrument in racks which have rear rails spaced between $163 / 8$ and $263 / 4$ inches from the front rail. Do not mount the R7704 in an installation where it is not correctly supported at the rear, as the instrument may be damaged.

## Slide-Out Tracks

The slide-out tracks provided with the R7704 permit it to be extended out of the rack for maintenance and calibration without removing it from the rack. In the fully extended position, the R7704 can be tilted and securely locked in any one of six positions above and below horizontal. This allows access to the bottom and rear of the instrument without removing the instrument from the rack. To operate the R7704 in the extended position, be sure the power cord and any signal cables are long enough for this purpose.

The slide-out tracks consist of two assemblies; one for the left side of the instrument and one for the right side. Fig. 6-1 shows the complete slide-out track assemblies. The stationary section of each assembly attaches to the front and rear rails of the track, and the chassis section is attached to the instrument. The intermediate section slides between the stationary and chassis sections to allow the R7704 to be extended out of the rack. When this instrument is shipped, the stationary and intermediate sections of the tracks are packaged as matched sets, and should not be separated. To identify the left or right assembly, note the position of the automatic latch (see Fig. 6-1). When mounted in the rack, the automatic latch should be at the bottom of both assemblies. The chassis sections of both assemblies are installed on the instrument and preadjusted for correct alignment at the factory.

The hardware needed to mount the slide-out tracks to the rack is shown in Fig. 6-2. Since the hardware supplied is intended to make the tracks compatible with a variety of cabinet racks and installation methods, not all of it will be needed for this installation. Use only the hardware that is required for the mounting method used.

## Mounting Procedure

Use the following procedure to install the R7704 in a rack:

1. Select the proper front-rail mounting holes for the stationary sections using the measurements shown in Fig. 6-3.
2. Mount the front-flanges of the stationary sections to the front rails of the rack with a bar nut and two panhead
(A)


Fig. 6-1. Slide-out track assemblies.


Fig. 6-2. Hardware required to mount the instrument in a cabinet rack.


Fig. 6-3. Locating the mounting holes for the left stationary section. Same dimensions apply to right stationary section.
screws (see Fig. 6-4A) Position the bar nut so the offset middle hole is toward the bottom.

NOTE
If the rails of the rack are tapped, drill out these three holes with a 0 . 196inch drill.
3. Mount the rear of the stationary sections to the rear rails using the method shown in either 6-4B or 6-4C. Be sure the tracks are mounted level.
4. Refer to Fig. 6-5 to insert the instrument into the rack. Do not connect the power cord or install the securing
screws until all adjustments have been made.
5. Follow the procedure given in Fig. 6-6 to adjust the alignment of the stationary sections.

## NOTE

If the slide-out tracks can not be adjusted so the instrument slides in and out of the rack easily using the procedure given in Fig. 6-6, adjust the pivot screw on the chassis section for correct alignment of the chassis section with the bottom of the instrument This adjustment is made before the instrument is shipped and should not need readjustment in normal use.
6. After the tracks operate smoothly, connect the power cord to the power source and connect any necessary
cables to the rear panel connectors.
7. Push the instrument all the way into the rack and secure it to the front-rail of the rack with the securing screws and washers shown in Fig. 6-5 If the top securing hole is not tapped, use a "speed-nut" or similar item to install the top screw.


Fig. 6-4. Details for mounting stationary sections.
(A)

TO INSERT THE INSTRUMENT:

1. Pull out the intermediate section (A) of each slide-out track to its fully extended position.
2. Insert the chassis sections (B) into the intermediate sections and push the instrument in until the stop latches (C) hit the intermediate sections.
3. Press both stop latches (C) and push the instrument in until the stop latches snap into the stoplatch holes (D).
4. Press both stop latches (D) and push the instrument all the way into the rack. The automatic latches will release as the instrument is pushed in.
5. Insert the 4 securing screws (E), with finishing washers and plastic washers, through the slots in the front panel and screw them into the front rails of the rack.

TO REMOVE THE INSTRUMENT:

1. Remove the securing screws and washers ( E ).
2. Pull the instrument outward until the stop latches snap into the stop-latch holes and the automatic latches snap into the automatic latch holes.
3. Disconnect the power cord and remove the interconnecting cables from the rear-panel connectors.
4. Press both stop latches (D) and pull the instrument out of the rack.


Fig. 6-5. Procedure for inserting or removing the instrument after the slideout tracks have been installed.


Fig. 6-6. Slide-out track alignment adjustment.

## Removing or Installing the Instrument

After initial installation and adjustment of the slideout tracks, the R7704 can be removed or installed by following the instructions given in Fig. 6-5. No further adjustments are required under normal conditions.

## Slide-Out Track Lubrication

The special finish on the sliding surfaces of the slideout tracks provides permanent lubrication. However, if the tracks do not slide smoothly even after proper adjustment, a thin coating of paraffin can be rubbed onto the sliding surfaces for additional lubrication.
(A)


NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE REFERENCE DIMENSIONS EXCEPT AS NOTED


Fig. 6-7. Dimensional drawing of R7704.


FRONT PANEL

rear view

Fig. 6-7. (cont)

REPLACEABLE
ELECTRICAL PARTS
PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION
Replacement parts are available from or through your local Tektronix, Inc. Field Office or representative
Changes to Tektronix instruments are sometimes made to accommodate Improved components as they become available, and to give you the benefit of the latest circuit improvements developed in our engineering department It is therefore important, when ordering parts, to include the following information in your order. Part number, instrument type or number, serial number, and modification number if applicable.

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

Change information, if any, is located at the rear of this manual.
SPECIAL NOTES AND SYMBOLS
X000 Part first added at this serial number
00X Part removed after this serial number
ITEM NAME
In the Parts List, an Item Name is separated from the description by a colon (:). Because of space limitations, an Item Name may sometimes appear as incomplete. For further Item Name identification, the U.S Federal Cataloging Handbook H6-1 can be utilized where possible.

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

REV. D JULY 1978

CROSS INDEX-MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000A | LEMO USA | 2015 2ND STREET | BERKLEY, CA 94710 |
| 00213 | NYTRONICS, COMPONENTS GROUP, INC., |  |  |
|  | SUBSIDIARY OF NYTRONICS, INC. | ORANGE STREET | DARLINGTON, SC 29532 |
| 00853 | SANGAMO ELECTRIC CO., S. CAROLINA DIV. | P O BOX 128 | PICKENS, SC 29671 |
| 01002 | GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INDUSTRIAL |  |  |
|  | AND POWER CAPACITOR PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT | JOHN STREET | HUDSON FALLS, NY 12839 |
| 01121 | ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY | 1201 2ND STREET SOUTH | MILWAUKEE, WI 53204 |
| 01282 | PARKER STEARNS AND CO., INC. | 300 SHEFFIELD AVENUE | BROOKLYN, NY 11207 |
| 02114 | FERROXCUBE CORPORATION | PO BOX 359, MARION ROAD | SAUGERTIES, NY 12477 |
| 02660 | BUNKER RAMO CORP., CONNECTOR DIVISION | 2801 S 25TH AVENUE | BROADVIEW, IL 60153 |
| 02735 | RCA CORPORATION, SOLID STATE DIVISION | ROUTE 202 | SOMERVILLE, NY 08876 |
| 04099 | CAPCO, INC. | FORESIGHT INDUSTRIAL PARK, <br> PO BOX 2164 | GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81501 |
| 04222 | AVX CERAMICS, DIVISION OF AVX CORP. | P O BOX 867, 19TH AVE. SOUTH | MURTLE BEACH, SC 29577 |
| 04713 | MOTOROLA, INC., SEMICONDUCTOR PROD. DIV. | 5005 E MCDOWELL RD,PO BOX 20923 | 23 PHOENIX, AZ 85036 |
| 05091 | TRI-ORDINATE CORPORATION | 343 SNYDER AVENUE | BERKELEY HEIGHTS, NJ 07922 |
| 05397 | UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, MATERIALS |  |  |
|  | SYSTEMS DIVISION | 11901 MADISON AVENUE | CLEVELAND, OH 44101 |
| 07263 | FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR, A DIV. OF |  |  |
|  | FAIRCHILD CAMERA AND INSTRUMENT CORP. | 464 ELLIS STREET | MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94042 |
| 07910 | TELEDYNE SEMICONDUCTOR | 12515 CHADRON AVE. | HAWTHORNE, CA 90250 |
| 08806 | GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., MINIATURE |  |  |
|  | LAMP PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT | NELA PARK | CLEVELAND, OH 44112 |
| 11237 | CTS KEENE, INC. | 3230 RIVERSIDE AVE. | PASO ROBLES, CA 93446 |
| 12697 | CLAROSTAT MFG. CO., INC. | LOWER WASHINGTON STREET | DOVER, NH 03820 |
| 12954 | SIEMENS CORPORATION, COMPONENTS GROUP | 8700 E THOMAS RD, P O BOX 1390 | SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85252 |
| 14752 | ELECTRO CUBE INC. | 1710 S. DEL MAR AVE. | SAN GABRIEL, CA 91776 |
| 15454 | RODAN INDUSTRIES, INC. | 2905 BLUE STAR ST. | ANAHEIM, CA 92806 |
| 18583 | CURTIS INSTRUMENTS, INC. | 200 KISCO AVE. | MOUNT KISCO, NY 10549 |
| 32159 | WEST-CAP ARIZONA | 2201 E. ELVIRA ROAD | TUCSON, AZ 85706 |
| 32997 | BOURNS, INC., TRIMPOT PRODUCTS DIV. | 1200 COLUMBIA AVE. | RIVERSIDE, CA 92507 |
| 50157 | N. L. INDUSTRIES, INC., ELECTRONICS |  |  |
|  | DEPT. | P. O. BOX 787 | MUSKEGON, MI 49445 |
| 56289 | SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO. |  | NORTH ADAMS, MA 01247 |
| 71279 | CAMBRIDGE THERMIONIC CORP. | 445 CONCORD AVE. | CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138 |
| 71400 | BUSSMAN MFG., DIVISION OF MCGRAW- |  |  |
|  | EDISON CO. | 2536 W. UNIVERSITY ST. | ST. LOUIS, MO 63107 |
| 71590 | CENTRALAB ELECTRONICS, DIV. OF |  |  |
|  | GLOBE-UNION, INC. | P O BOX 858 | FORT DODGE, IA 50501 |
| 72136 | ELECTRO MOTIVE CORPORATION, SUB OF |  |  |
|  | INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS CORPORATION NO ENTRY FOR 7298 | SOUTH PARK AND JOHN STREETS | WILLIMANTIC, CT 06226 |
| 72982 | ERIE TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, INC. | 644 W. 12TH ST. | ERIE, PA 16512 |
| 73138 | BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS, INC., HELIPOT DIV. | 2500 HARBOR BLVD. | FULLERTON, CA 92634 |
| 73293 | HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO., ELECTRON |  |  |
|  | DYNAMICS DIV. | P. O. BOX 2999 | TORRANCE, CA 90509 |
| 75042 | TR;W ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, IRC FIXED |  |  |
|  | RESISTORS, PHILADELPHIA DIVISION | 401 N. BROAD ST. | PHILADELPHIA, PA 19108 |
| 79727 | C-W INDUSTRIES | 550 DAVISVILLE RD.,P O BOX 96 | WARMINISTER, PA 18974 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. | P O BOX 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 80740 | BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS, INC. | 2500 HARBOR BLVD. | FULLERTON, CA 92634 |
| 81483 | INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER CORP. | 9220 SUNSET BLVD. | LOS ANGELES, CA 90069 |
| 82389 | SWITCHCRAFT, INC. | 5555 N. ELSTON AVE. | CHICAGO, IL 60630 |
| 83003 | VARO, INC. | P O BOX 411, 2203 WALNUT STREET | TGARLAND, TX 75040 |
| 87034 | ILLUMINATED PRODUCTS INC., A SUB OF |  |  |
|  | OAK INDUSTRIES, INC. | 2620 SUSAN ST, PO BOX 11930 | SANTA ANA, CA 92711 |
| 90201 | MALLORY CAPACITOR CO., DIV. OF |  |  |
|  | P. R. MALLORY AND CO., INC. | 3029 E WASHINGTON STREET P O BOX 372 | INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206 |
| 91418 | RADIO MATERIALS COMPANY, DIV. OF P.R. |  |  |
|  | MALLORY AND COMPANY, INC. | 4242 W BRYN MAWR | CHICAGO, IL 60646 |
| 91637 | DALE ELECTRONICS, INC. | P. O. BOX 609 | COLUMBUS, NE 68601 |
| 91836 | KINGS ELECTRONICS CO., INC. | 40 MARBLEDALE ROAD | TUCKAHOE, NY 10707 |
| 93410 | ESSEX INTERNATIONAL, INC., CONTROLS DIV. |  |  |
|  | LEXINGTON PLANT | P. O. BOX 1007 | MANSFIELD, OH 44903 |

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| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont |  | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | 670-0817-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:MAIN INTERFACE | 80009 | 670-0817-00 |
| C1 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E $105 Z$ |
| C2 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF, $+80-20 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 8131 N039 E 105Z |
| C3 | 283-0178-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E 104Z |
| C4 | 283-0178-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:o.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E 104Z |
| C5 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E 105Z |
| C6 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E 105Z |
| CB | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E 105Z |
| C9 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E $105 Z$ |
| C10 | 283-0178-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E 104Z |
| C11 | 283-0178-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E 104Z |
| C12 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E 105Z |
| C13 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E $105 Z$ |
| C18 | 283-0192-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $0.47 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 91418 | MX474Z0304RO |
| C36 | 283-0178-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:o.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E 104Z |
| C38 | 283-0178-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E 104Z |
| C42 | 281-0529-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1.5PF,+/-0.25PF,500V | 72982 | 301-000COK0159C |
| CR35 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR37 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR39 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1 N4152 |
| CR40 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR41 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR44 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR45 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,1SOMA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| J1 | 131-0767-02 | B010100 | B069999 | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:76 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-02 |
| J1 | 131-0767-08 | B070000 |  | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:PLUG-IN CKT BD, 70 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-08 |
| J2 | 131-0767-02 | B010100 | B069999 | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:76 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-02 |
| J2 | 131-0767-08 | B070000 |  | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:PLUG-IN CKT BD, 70 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-08 |
| J3 | 131-0767-00 | B010100 | B069999 | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:76 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-00 |
| J3 | 131-0767-07 | B070000 |  | CONNECTOR,RCPT, :PLUG-IN CKT BD, 70 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-07 |
| J4 | 131-0767-00 | B010100 | B069999 | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:76 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-00 |
| J4 | 131-0767-07 | B070000 |  | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:PLUG-IN CKT BD,70 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-07 |
| Q24 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q28 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| R1 | 321-0260-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.99K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49900F |
| R3 | 321-0260-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.99K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49900F |
| R4 | 321-0231-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.49K OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G24900F |
| R5 | 321-0231-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.49K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G24900F |
| R8 | 321-0260-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.99K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49900F |
| R9 | 321-0260-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.99K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49900F |
| R19 | 315-0202-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2025 |
| R20 | 315-0202-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2025 |
| R21 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3025 |
| R22 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R23 | 315-0562-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.6K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | C85625 |
| R24 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3025 |
| R25 | 315-0513-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5135 |
| R26 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R27 | 315-0562-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.6K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB5625 |
| R28 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3025 |

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| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont |  | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R29 | 315-0513-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5135 |
| R31 | 315-0132-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1325 |
| R32 | 321-0204-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.3K OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G13000F |
| R33 | 315-0510-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB5105 |
| R34 | 315-0510-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB5105 |
| R35 | 315-0132-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.3K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB1325 |
| R36 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB1045 |
| R37 | 315-0152-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.5K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB1525 |
| R38 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1045 |
| R39 | 315-0152-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.5K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1525 |
| R40 | 315-0243-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:24K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB2435 |
| R42 | 315-0511-00 | B010100 | B080939X | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:510 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5115 |
| R43 | 315-0511-00 | B010100 | B080939X | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:510 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5115 |
| R44 | 315-0472-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB4725 |
| R45 | 321-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2K OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G2O00OF |
| R46 | 315-0510-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB5105 |
| R47 | 315-0510-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5105 |
| R48 | 315-0511-00 | B010100 | B080939X | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:510 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5115 |
| R49 | 315-0511-00 | B010100 | B080939X | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:510 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5115 |
| A2 | 670-0848-01 | B010100 | B019999 | CKT BOARD ASSY:LOGIC | 80009 | 670-0848-01 |
| A2 | 670-0848-02 | B020000 | B029999 | CKT BOARD ASSY:LOGIC | 80009 | 670-0848-02 |
| A2 | 670-0848-03 | B030000 | B030000 | CKT BOARD ASSY:LOGIC | 80009 | 670-0848-03 |
| A2 | 670-0848-04 | B040000 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:LOGIC | 80009 | 670-0848-04 |
| C101 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:IUF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 NO39 E 105Z |
| C102 | 290-0134-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:22UF,20\%,15V | 56289 | 150D226X0015B2 |
| C103 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 NO39 E $105 Z$ |
| C104 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DIIIUF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131NO39 E 105Z |
| C115 | 283-0003-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.O1UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| C117 | 283-0668-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,MICA D:184PF,I\%,500V | 00853 | D155F184OFO |
| C119 | 281-0564-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:24PF,5\%,500V | 72982 | 301-000COG0240J |
| C131 | 281-0525-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:47OPF,+/-94PF,500V | 04222 | 7001-1364 |
| C132 | 281-0543-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:270PF,10\%,500V | 72982 | 301055X5P271K |
| C133 | 281-0525-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:470PF,+/-94PF,500V | 04222 | 7001-1364 |
| C137 | 281-0629-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:33PF,5\%,600V | 72982 | 308-000COGO330J |
| C139 | 281-0629-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:33PF,5\%,600V | 72982 | 308-000COG0330J |
| C141 | 283-0177-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:IUF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E 1050 |
| C144 | 283-0000-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| C163 | 283-0116-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:820PF,5\%,5000 | 72982 | 801-547B821J |
| C165 | 281-0603-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:39PF,5\%,500V | 72982 | 308-000COG0390J |
| C166 | 281-0528-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:82PF,+/-8.2PF,500V | 72982 | 301-000U2M0820K |
| C172 | 281-0523-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:100PF,+/-20PF,500V | 72982 | 301-000U2MO101M |
| C176 | 283-0000-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| CR128 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR139 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR145 | 152-0153-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,50MA | 80009 | 152-0153-00 |
| CR146 | 152-0153-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,50MA | 80009 | 152-0153-00 |
| CR147 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150OMA | 07910 | 1N4152 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR156 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR157 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR175 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR176 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR177 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR178 | 152-0141-02 | XB040000 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,15MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR181 | 152-0079-00 | XB020000 B069999 | SEMICOND DEVICE:GERMANIUM,20V | 73293 | HD1841 |
| CR181 | 152-0075-00 | B070000 | SEMICOND DEVICE:GE,25V,40MA | 80009 | 152-0075-00 |
| CR183 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR184 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| L101 | 108-0245-00 |  | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| L102 | 108-0245-00 |  | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| L103 | 108-0245-00 |  | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| L104 | 108-0245-00 |  | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| L115 | 108-0245-00 |  | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| L136 | 108-0245-00 |  | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| L138 | 108-0245-00 |  | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| LR134 | 108-0543-00 |  | COIL,RF:FIXED,1.1UH | 80009 | 108-0543-00 |
| LR151 | 108-0543-00 |  | COIL,RF:FIXED,1.1UH | 80009 | 108-0543-00 |
| LR180 | 108-0543-00 |  | COIL,RF:FIXED,1.1UH | 80009 | 108-0543-00 |
| LR190 | 108-0543-00 |  | COIL,RF:FIXED,1.1UH | 80009 | 108-0543-00 |
| Q146 | 151-0198-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS918 | 80009 | 151-0198-00 |
| Q162 | 151-0198-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS918 | 80009 | 151-0198-00 |
| Q168 | 151-0223-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0223-00 |
| Q182 | 151-0198-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS918 | 80009 | 151-0198-00 |
| Q192 | 151-0188-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q194 | 151-0192-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q196 | 151-0192-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| R104 | 315-0100-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1005 |
| R110 | 315-0510-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5105 |
| R111 | 315-0510-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5105 |
| R112 | 301-0241-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:240 OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB2415 |
| R113 | 315-0510-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5105 |
| R114 | 315-0510-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5105 |
| R115 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R116 | 315-0512-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R117 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4715 |
| R118 | 315-0822-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:8.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8225 |
| Rl19 | 315-0512-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R120 | 315-0512-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R121 | 315-0101-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R122 | 321-0289-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:10K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10001F |
| R123 | 321-0193-00 |  | RES.,FXD, FILM :1K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| R124 | 315-0223-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2235 |
| R125 | 321-0193-00 |  | RES.,FXD, FILM :IK OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| R126 | 315-0223-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2235 |
| R127 | 315-0332-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R128 | 315-0202-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2025 |
| R135 | 315-0752-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.5K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB7525 |
| R136 | 315-0271-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:270 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2715 |
| R137 | 315-0332-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R138 | 315-0271-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:270 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2715 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont |  | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R139 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R140 | 311-0807-00 | B010100 | B069999 | RES. ,VAR, NONWIR :1K OHM, 0.50 W |  |  |
| R140 | 311-1280-00 | B070000 |  | RES.,VAR, NONWIR :1K OHM,10\%,0.50W | 32997 | 3329W-L58-102 |
| R141 | 315-0151-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1515 |
| R142 | 321-0225-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.15K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G21500F |
| R143 | 321-0226-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.21K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G22100F |
| R144 | 321-0210-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.5K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G15000F |
| R145 | 321-0224-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.1K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G21000F |
| R146 | 315-0242-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.4K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2425 |
| R147 | 315-0512-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R148 | 315-0303-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:30K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3035 |
| R149 | 315-0682-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.8K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB6825 |
| R152 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R153 | 315-0512-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R154 | 315-0512-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R155 | 316-0102-00 | XBO30000 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN: IK OHM, $10 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1021 |
| R156 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R160 | 315-0201-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| R161 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R162 | 315-0512-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R163 | 315-0183-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:18K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R164 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES. ,FXD, CMPSN: IK OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R165 | 315-0201-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2015 |
| R166 | 315-0153-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1SK OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1535 |
| R167 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2225 |
| R168 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R169 | 315-0182-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.8K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1825 |
| R170 | 315-0271-00 | B010100 | B039999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:270 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2715 |
| R170 | 315-0511-00 | B040000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:510 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5115 |
| R171 | 321-0205-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.33K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G13300F |
| R172 | 315-0201-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| R173 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6225 |
| R174 | 315-0622-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6225 |
| R175 | 321-0328-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:25.5K OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G25501F |
| R176 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3025 |
| R177 | 315-0363-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:36K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3635 |
| R178 | 315-0392-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.9K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3925 |
| R179 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| R180 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2225 |
| R181 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R182 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES. ,FXD, CMPSN :IK OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R183 | 315-0202-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2025 |
| R191 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R192 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R193 | 315-0302-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3025 |
| R194 | 315-0303-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:30K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3035 |
| R195 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2225 |
| R196 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R197 | 315-0301-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:300 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3015 |
| R198 | 315-0332-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3325 |
| U120 | 155-0011-00 |  |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,CLOCK AND CHOP BLANKING | 80009 | 155-0011-00 |
| U130 | 155-0010-00 |  |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,CHOP DIVIDER/BLANKING | 80009 | 155-0010-00 |
| U150 | 155-0013-00 |  |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,HORIZ CHOP ALTN BINARY | 80009 | 155-0013-00 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/M <br> Eff | Model No. Dscont $\quad$ Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U160 | 155-0009-00 |  | MICROCIRRCUIT,DI:ML,HORIZ LOCKOUT LOGIC | 80009 | 155-0009-00 |
| U170 | 155-0012-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,LI :ML,Z-AXIS AND AMPLIFIER | 80009 | 155-0012-00 |
| U180 | 155-0013-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,HORIZ CHOP ALTN BINARY | 80009 | 155-0013-00 |
| U190 | 155-0013-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,HORIZ CHOP ALTN BINARY | 80009 | 155-0013-00 |
| VR148 | 152-0166-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,6.2V,5\% | 81483 | 69-9035 |
| A3 | 670-0625-00 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:TRIGGER SELECTOR | 80009 | 670-0625-00 |
| C303 ${ }^{1}$ | SELECTED | XB070600 |  |  |  |
| C307 ${ }^{1}$ | SELECTED | XB070600 |  |  |  |
| C309 | 281-0541-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:6.8PF,10\%,500V | 72982 | 301- OCOH0689D |
| C318 | 281-0616-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:6.8PF,+/-O.5PF,200V | 72982 | 374-1COH0689D |
| C319 | 281-0616-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:6.8PF,+/-0.5PF,200V | 72982 | 374-1COH0689D |
| C323 ${ }^{1}$ | SELECTED | XB070600 |  |  |  |
| C325 | 281-0541-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:6.8PF,10\%,500V | 72982 | 301- OCOH0689D |
| C3271 | SELECTED | XB070600 |  |  |  |
| C329 | 281-0541-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:6.8PF,10\%,500V | 72982 | 301-00COH0689D |
| C342 | 283-0000-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| C346 | 283-0000-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0001UF,+100-0, 500V | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| CR342 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR346 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| Q314 | 151-0221-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0221-00 |
| Q316 | 151-0221-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0221-00 |
| Q334 | 151-0259-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0259-00 |
| Q336 | 151-0259-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0259-00 |
| Q344 | 151-0221-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0221-00 |
| Q346 | 151-0221-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0221-00 |
| R301 | 321-1068-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R50D |
| R302 | 321-1068-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, 0.5\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816D50R50D |
| R303 | 321-0741-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R304 | 322-0184-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:806 OHM,1\%,0.25W | 75042 | CEBTO-8060F |
| R305 | 321-0741-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R306 | 321-0218-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.82K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G18200F |
| R307 | 321-0741-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R308 | 322-0184-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:806 OHM, 1\%,0.25W | 75042 | CEBTO-8060F |
| R309 | 321-0741-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, 0.5\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R311 | 317-0330-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33 OHM, 5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB3305 |
| R312 | 317-0330-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33 OHM,S\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB3305 |
| R313 | 323-0155-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:402 OHM,1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTo-4020F |
| R314 | 323-0155-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:402 OHM,1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-4020F |
| R316 | 317-0331-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB3315 |
| R318 | 321-0214-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.65K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G16500F |
| R319 | 321-0214-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.65K OHM, 1\%,0,125W | 91637 | MFF1816G16500F |
| R321 | 321-1068-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50RSOD |
| R322 | 321-1068-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50RSOD |
| R323 | 321-0741-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R324 | 322-0184-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:806 OHM, 1\%,O.25W | 75042 | CEBTO-8060F |
| R325 | 321-0741-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, 0.5\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R326 | 321-0218-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.82K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G18200F |
| R327 | 321-0741-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R328 | 322-0184-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:806 OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CEBT0-8060F |
| R329 | 321-0741-02 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, 0.5\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R331 | 321-0044-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:28 OHM,1S\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G28ROOF |
| R332 | 321-0044-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:28 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G28ROOF |
| R335 | 321-0220-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.91K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G19100F |
| R336 | 321-0143-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:301 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G301ROF |
| R337 | 321-0129-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:215 OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G215ROF |
| R338 | 321-0129-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:215 OHM, 11\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G215ROF |
| R339 | 321-0097-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:100 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G100ROF |
| R341 | 321-0214-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.65K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G16500F |
| R342 | 315-0331-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R343 | 321-0040-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:25.5 OHM, 11\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G25R50F |
| R344 | 315-0561-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:560 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5615 |
| R345 | 321-0040-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:25.5 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G25R50F |
| R346 | 315-0331-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R347 | 321-0214-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.65K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G16500F |
| R349 | 301-0220-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB2205 |
| U304 | 155-0022-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,CHANNEL SWITCH | 80009 | 155-0022-00 |
| U324 | 155-0022-00 |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,CHANNEL SWITCH | 80009 | 155-0022-00 |


| A4 | 670-0811-01 | B010100 | B081359 | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL INTERFACE | 80009 | 670-0811-01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A4 | 670-0811-02 | B081360 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL INTERFACE | 80009 | 670-0811-02 |
| C244 | 281-0122-00 | B010100 | B081359 | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:2.5-9PF,100V | 72982 | 518-000A2.5-9 |
| C244 | 281-0123-00 | B081360 |  | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:5-25PF,100V | 72982 | 518-00A5-25 |
| C246 | 283-0103-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:18OPF,5\%,500V | 56289 | 40C638 |
| C247 | 281-0557-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1.8PF,10\%,500V | 72982 | 301-00COK0189B |
| C249 | 283-0114-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0015UF,5\%,200V | 72982 | 805-509B152J |
| C256 | 283-0103-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:180PF,5\%,500V | 56289 | 40C638 |
| C259 | 283-0114-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0015UF,5\%,200V | 72982 | 805-509B152J |
| C266 | 281-0504-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500V | 72982 | 301-55C0G0100F |
| C268 | 281-0504-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500V | 72982 | 301-55C0G0100F |
| C274 | 281-0122-00 | B010100 | B081359 | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:2.5-9PF,100V | 72982 | 518-00A2.5-9 |
| C274 | 281-0123-00 | B081360 |  | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:5-25PF,10OV | 72982 | 518-00A5-25 |
| C276 | 283-0103-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:180PF,5\%,500V | 56289 | 40C638 |
| C286 | 283-0103-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:180PF,5\%,500V | 56289 | 40C638 |
| C287 | 281-0557-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1.8PF,10\%,500V | 72982 | 301-00COK0189B |
| C296 | 281-0504-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500V | 72982 | 301-55COG0100F |
| CR249 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR259 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,15OMA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR264 | 152-0153-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,50MA | 80009 | 152-0153-00 |
| CR279 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 01N4152 |
| CR289 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR295 | 152-0153-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,50MA | 80009 | 152-0153-00 |
| E264 | 276-0528-00 | XB081360 |  | SHIELDING BEAD,:O.1UH | 02114 | 56-0590-65C/3B |
| E294 | 276-0528-00 | XB081360 |  | SHIELDING BEAD,:0.1UH | 02114 | 56-0590-65C/3B |
| L240 | 108-0557-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:35NH | 80009 | 108-0557-00 |

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| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont |  | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L250 | 108-0557-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:35NH | 80009 | 108-0557-00 |
| L270 | 108-0557-00 |  |  | COIL, RF:35NH | 80009 | 108-0557-00 |
| L280 | 108-0557-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:35NH | 80009 | 108-0557-00 |
| Q244 | 151-0202-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0202-00 |
| Q248 | 151-0269-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM SE3005 | 80009 | 151-0269-00 |
| Q249 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q254 | 151-0202-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0202-00 |
| Q258 | 151-0269-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM SE3005 | 80009 | 151-0269-00 |
| Q264 | 151-0222-00 | B010100 | B081359 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0222-00 |
| Q264 | 151-0448-00 | B081360 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0448-00 |
| Q274 | 151-0202-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0202-00 |
| Q278 | 151-0269-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM SE3005 | 80009 | 151-0269-00 |
| Q279 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q284 | 151-0202-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0202-00 |
| Q288 | 151-0269-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM SE3005 | 80009 | 151-0269-00 |
| Q294 | 151-0222-00 | B010100 | B081359 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0222-00 |
| Q294 | 151-0448-00 | B081360 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0448-00 |
| R240 | 321-0825-03 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.8 OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R80C |
| R241 | 322-0206-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.37K OHM,1\%,O.25W | 75042 | CEBTO-1371F |
| R242 | 311-0643-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:50 OHM,10\%,0.50W | 80740 | 62-52-3 |
| R243 | 321-0068-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G49R90F |
| R244 | 317-0270-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2705 |
| R244 | 315-0270-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2705 |
| R245 | 321-0160-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:453 OHM, 1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G453ROF |
| R246 | 317-0560-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB5605 |
| R246 | 315-0560-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5605 |
| R247 | 317-0181-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB1815 |
| R247 | 315-0181-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1815 |
| R248 | 321-0166-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:523 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G523ROF |
| R249 | 321-0191-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:953 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G953ROF |
| R250 | 321-0825-03 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.8 OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R80C |
| R251 | 322-0206-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.37K OHM,1\%,0.25W | 75042 | CEBTO-1371F |
| R252 | 317-0560-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB5605 |
| R252 | 315-0560-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5605 |
| R253 | 321-0068-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49R90F |
| R254 | 311-0605-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:200 OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 80740 | 62-54-3 |
| R255 | 321-0160-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:453 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G453ROF |
| R256 | 317-0560-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB5605 |
| R256 | 315-0560-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5605 |
| R257 | 311-0643-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:50 OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 80740 | 62-52-3 |
| R258 | 321-0166-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:523 OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G523ROF |
| R259 | 321-0191-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:953 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G953ROF |
| R260 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R261 | 321-0143-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:301 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G301ROF |
| R262 | 321-0123-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:187 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G187ROF |
| R263 | 321-0083-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:71.5 OHM, 1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G71R50F |
| R264 | 321-0091-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:86.6 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G86R60F |
| R265 | 315-0683-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:68K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB6835 |
| R266 | 321-0062-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:43.2 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G43R20F |
| R268 | 317-0181-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB1815 |
| R268 | 315-0181-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10o OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1815 |
| R270 | 321-0825-03 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.8 OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R80C |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R271 | 322-0206-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.37K OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CEBT0-1371F |
| R273 | 321-0068-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49R90F |
| R274 | 311-0605-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:200 OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 80740 | 62-54-3 |
| R275 | 321-0160-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:453 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G453ROF |
| R276 | 317-0560-00 | B010100 B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB5605 |
| R276 | 315-0560-00 | B060000 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5605 |
| R277 | 311-0643-00 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:50 OHM,10\%,0.SW | 80740 | 62-52-3 |
| R278 | 321-0166-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:523 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G523ROF |
| R279 | 321-0191-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:953 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G953ROF |
| R280 | 321-0825-03 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.8 OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R80C |
| R281 | 322-0206-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.37K OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CEBTO-1371F |
| R282 | 317-0130-00 | B010100 B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:13 OHM, 5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB1305 |
| R282 | 315-0130-00 | B060000 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:13 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1305 |
| R283 | 321-0068-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G49R90F |
| R284 | 317-0270-00 | B010100 B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2705 |
| R284 | 315-0270-00 | B060000 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2705 |
| R285 | 321-0160-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:453 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G453ROF |
| R286 | 317-0560-00 | B010100 B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB5605 |
| R286 | 315-0560-00 | B060000 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5605 |
| R287 | 317-0181-00 | B010100 B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB1815 |
| R287 | 315-0181-00 | B060000 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1815 |
| R288 | 321-0166-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:523 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G523ROF |
| R289 | 321-0191-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:953 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G953ROF |
| R290 | 315-0103-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R291 | 321-0143-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:301 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G301ROF |
| R292 | 321-0123-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:187 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G187ROF |
| R293 | 321-0083-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:71.5 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G71R50F |
| R294 | 321-0091-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:86.6 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G86R60F |
| R295 | 323-0128-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:210 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-2100F |
| R296 | 321-0062-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:43.2 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G43R20F |
| A5 | 670-0812-00 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL SWITCHING \& POWER | 80009 | 670-0812-00 |
| C919 | 290-0271-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:9UF,+20-15\%,125V | 56289 | 109D905C2125F2 |
| C939 | 290-0162-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:22UF,20\%,35V | 12954 | D22C35M1 |
| C959 | 290-0162-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:22UF,20\%,35V | 12954 | D22C35M1 |
| C979 | 290-0162-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:22UF,20\%,35V | 12954 | D22C35M1 |
| C999 | 290-0271-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:9UF,+20-15\%,125V | 56289 | 109D905C2125F2 |
| CR200 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR209 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR210 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR224 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR230 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR232 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,15MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR233 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR234 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| Q202 | 151-0188-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q206 | 151-0188-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q212 | 151-0188-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q216 | 151-0188-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q218 | 151-0188-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |

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| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont |  | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q222 | 151-0188-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q224 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q234 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q236 | 151-0188-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q238 | 151-0188-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| R200 | 315-0392-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.9K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3925 |
| R201 | 315-0242-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.4K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2425 |
| R202 | 315-0153-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1535 |
| R203 | 315-0122-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1225 |
| R204 | 315-0111-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:110 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1115 |
| R205 | 323-0226-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.21K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-2211F |
| R206 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R207 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R208 | 315-0471-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB4715 |
| R209 | 315-0183-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:18K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1835 |
| R210 | 323-0228-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.32K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-2321F |
| R211 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R212 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R213 | 315-0111-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:110 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1115 |
| R214 | 315-0122-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1225 |
| R215 | 315-0301-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:300 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3015 |
| R216 | 315-0153-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1535 |
| R217 | 321-0190-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:931 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G931ROF |
| R218 | 321-0168-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:549 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G549ROF |
| R219 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | RES. ,FXD , CMPSN: IK OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R220 | 315-0303-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:30K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3035 |
| R221 | 315-0471-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4715 |
| R222 | 315-0103-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| R223 | 315-0911-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:910 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB9115 |
| R224 | 315-0132-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1325 |
| R225 | 321-0251-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.02K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G40200F |
| R226 | 315-0821-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:820 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8215 |
| R227 | 315-0682-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.8K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6825 |
| R228 | 315-0821-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:820 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8215 |
| R229 | 321-0251-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.02K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G40200F |
| R230 | 321-0221-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.96K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G19600F |
| R232 | 321-0221-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.96K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G19600F |
| R233 | 321-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G20000F |
| R234 | 321-0202-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.24K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G12400F |
| R235 | 321-0260-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.99K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G49900F |
| R236 | 321-0260-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.99K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G49900F |
| R237 | 322-0187-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:866 OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CEBTO-8660F |
| R238 | 321-0129-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:215 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G215ROF |
| R239 | 322-0187-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:866 OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CEBTO-8660F |
| A6 | 670-0809-02 | B010100 | B081359 | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL OUTPUT | 80009 | 670-0809-02 |
| A6 | 670-0809-03 | B081360 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL OUTPUT | 80009 | 670-0809-03 |
| C401 | 281-0572-00 | B010100 | B081359 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:6.8PF,+/-0.5PF,500V | 72982 | 301-00COH0689D |
| C401 ${ }^{1}$ | SELECTED | B081360 |  |  |  |  |
| C408 | 281-0572-00 | B010100 | B081359 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:6.8PF,+/-0.5PF,500V | 72982 | 301-00COH0689D |
| ${ }^{1}$ Added if | if necessary. |  |  |  |  |  |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont |  | Name \& Description | Replaceable Electrical Parts-R7704 <br> Mfr <br> Code Mfr Part Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C4081 | SELECTED | B081360 |  |  |  |  |
| C411 | 283-0001-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.005UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-559E502P |
| C417 | 283-0001-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.005UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-559E502P |
| C426 | 281-0547-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:2.7PF, $10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 301-00COJ0279C |
| C430 | 281-0122-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:2.5-9PF,100V | 72982 | 518-00A2.5-9 |
| C431 | 283-0115-00 | B010100 | B010136 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:47PF,5\%,200V | 72982 | 805-519-OG0470J |
| C431 | 281-0564-00 | B010137 | B081359 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:24PF,5\%,500V | 72982 | 301-00COG0240J |
| C431 | 283-0251-00 | B081360 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: 87 PF,5\%,100V | 72982 | 8121B145COG0870J |
| C435 | 283-0078-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,20\%,500V | 56289 | 2OC114A8 |
| C438 | 283-0078-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,20\%,500V | 56289 | 20C114AB |
| C447 ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C4483 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C449 ${ }^{1}$ | 281-0670-00 | B010100 | B081359 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1.8PF,(NOM VALUE),SEL | 72982 | 374-05COK0189B |
| C449 | 283-0160-00 | B081360 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1.5PF,10\%,50V | 72982 | 8101A058COK159B |
| C450 ${ }^{1}$ | 281-0670-00 | B010100 | B081359 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1.8PF,(NOM VALUE),SEL | 7298 | 374-05COK0189B |
| C450 | 283-0160-00 | B081360 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1.5PF,10\%,50V | 72982 | 8101A058COK159B |
| C451 | 283-0003-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| C458 | 281-0123-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:5-25PF,100V | 72982 | 518-000A5-25 |
| C460 | 283-0078-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.O01UF,20\%,500V | 56289 | 20C114A8 |
| C465 | 283-0078-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.O01UF,20\%,500V | 56289 | 20C114A8 |
| C4704 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C4715 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C472 | 281-0645-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:8.2PF,+/-0.25PF,500V | 72982 | 374-11COH0829C |
| C477 | 283-0003-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| C478 | 283-0003-00 | B010100 | B081359X | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| C479 | 283-0003-00 | B010100 | B081359X | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| C495 | 283-0003-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| C497 | 283-0003-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI: $0.01 \mathrm{UF},+80-20 \%, 150 \mathrm{~V}$ | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| C499 | 283-0003-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| CR431 | 152-0271-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,10PF | 80009 | 152-0271-00 |
| CR432 | 152-0271-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,1OPF | 80009 | 152-0271-00 |
| L401 | 108-0260-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:98NH | 80009 | 108-0260-00 |
| L408 | 108-0260-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:98NH | 80009 | 108-0260-00 |
| L421 | 108-0103-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:2.45UH | 80009 | 108-0103-00 |
| L422 | 108-0095-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:1.4UH | 80009 | 108-0095-00 |
| L423 | 108-0146-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:SUH | 80009 | 108-0146-00 |
| L4476 | 388-0867-00 | B010100 | B029999 | CIRCUIT BOARD:T COIL, 4 TURNS | 80009 | 388-0867-00 |
| L4476 | 388-0867-01 | B030000 |  | CIRCUIT BOARD:T COIL, 4 TURNS | 80009 | 388-0867-01 |
| L4487 | 388-0867-00 | B010100 | B029999 | CIRCUIT BOARD:T COIL, 4 TURNS | 80009 | 388-0867-00 |
| L4487 | 388-0867-01 | B030000 |  | CIRCUIT BOARD:T COIL, 4 TURNS | 80009 | 388-0867-01 |
| L452 | 108-0440-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:8UH,TOROIDAL INDUCTOR | 80009 | 108-0440-00 |
| L4708 | 388-0868-00 | B010100 | B029999 | CIRCUIT BOARD:T COIL, 3 TURNS | 80009 | 388-0867-00 |
| L4708 | 388-0868-01 | 8030000 |  | CIRCUIT BOARD:T COIL, 3 TURNS | 80009 | 388-0867-01 |
| LAL49 | 388-0868-00 | B010100 | B029999 | CIRCUIT BOARD:T COIL, 3 TURNS | 80009 | 388-0867-00 |
| L4719 | 388-0868-01 | B030000 |  | CIRCUIT BOARD:T COIL,3 TURNS | 80009 | 388-0867-01 |
| L480 | 108-0440-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:8UH,TOROIDAL INDUCTOR | 80009 | 108-0440-00 |
| L497 | 108-0440-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:8UH,TOROIDAL INDUCTOR | 80009 | 108-0440-00 |
| L499 | 108-0440-00 |  |  | COIL,RF:8UH,TOROIDAL INDUCTOR | 80009 | 108-0440-00 |
| Q412 | 151-0213-00 | B010100 | B081359 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0213-00 |
| Q412 | 151-0127-00 | B081360 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| Q416 | 151-0213-00 | B010100 | B081359 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0213-00 |
| Q416 | 151-0127-00 | B081360 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Added if necessary. |  |  |  | 6 Furnished as a unit with C447. |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Furnished as a unit with L447. |  |  |  | 7Furnished as a unit with C448. |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Furnished as a unit with L448. |  |  |  | 8Furnished as a unit with C470. |  |  |
| 4 Furnished as a unit with L470. |  |  |  | $9 F$ urnished as a unit with C471. |  |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q434 | 151-0202-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0202-00 |
| Q436 | 151-0202-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0202-00 |
| Q442 | 151-0202-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0202-00 |
| 0444 | 151-0202-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0202-00 |
| Q454 | 151-0222-00 | BO10100 | B081359 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0222-00 |
| Q454 | 151-0127-00 | B081360 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| Q456 | 151-0222-00 | B010100 | B081359 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0222-00 |
| Q456 | 151-0127-00 | B081360 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| Q466 | 151-0193-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SS2110 |
| Q468 | 151-0193-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 04713 | SS2110 |
| Q470 | 151-0213-00 | B010100 | B081359 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0213-00 |
| Q470 | 151-0448-00 | B081360 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0448-00 |
| Q476 | 151-0213-00 | B010100 | B081359 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0213-00 |
| Q476 | 151-0448-00 | B081360 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0448-00 |
| R401 | 321-0067-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:48.7 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G48R70F |
| R402 | 321-0184-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:806 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G806ROF |
| R404 | 323-0229-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.37K OHM,1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-2371F |
| R405 | 317-0101-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,O.125W | 01121 | BB1015 |
| R405 | 315-0101-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R406 | 323-0229-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.37K OHM,1\%,O.50W | 75042 | CECTO-2371F |
| R408 | 321-0067-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:48.7 OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G48R70F |
| R411 | 315-0201-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| R413 | 315-0222-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2225 |
| R415 | 315-0161-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:160 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1615 |
| R417 | 315-0201-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| R418 | 321-0105-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:121 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G121ROF |
| R419 | 321-0105-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:121 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G121ROF |
| R420 | 321-0116-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:158 OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G158ROF |
| R421 | 311-0622-00 | B010100 | B081359 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:100 OHM, 10\%,O.50W | 32997 | 3326H-G48-101 |
| R421 | 311-0605-00 | B081360 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:200 OHM, $10 \%$,0.50W | 80740 | 62-54-3 |
| R422 | 311-0605-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:200 OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 80740 | 62-54-3 |
| R423 | 311-0643-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:50 OHM, 10\%,O.50W | 80740 | 62-52-3 |
| R424 | 321-0116-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:158 OHM, $11 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G158ROF |
| R425 | 317-0101-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB1015 |
| R425 | 315-0101-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R426 | 317-0101-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB1015 |
| R426 | 315-0101-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R427 | 321-0130-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:221 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G221ROF |
| R428 | 321-0105-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:121 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G121ROF |
| R429 | 321-0105-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:121 OHM,11\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G121ROF |
| R430 | 311-0635-00 |  |  | RES., VAR, NONWIR: 1 K OHM,10\%,O.50W | 73138 | 82-32-0 |
| R431 | 317-0820-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:82 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB8205 |
| R431 | 315-0820-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:82 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8205 |
| R432 | 317-0820-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:82 OHM,5\%,O.125W | 01121 | BB8205 |
| R432 | 315-0820-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:82 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB8205 |
| R434 | 315-0512-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R435 | 317-0390-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39 OHM, 5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB3905 |
| R435 | 315-0390-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB3905 |
| R436 | 317-0431-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:430 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB4315 |
| R436 | 315-0431-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:430 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4315 |
| R437 | 317-0431-00 | B0110100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:430 OHM, $5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | BB4315 |
| R437 | 315-0431-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:430 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4315 |
| R438 | 317-0390-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39 OHM, S\%, 0.125W | 01121 | BB3905 |
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| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/M <br> Eff | Model No. Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R438 | 315-0390-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39 OHM,5S\%,.25W | 01121 | CB3905 |
| R439 | 317-0303-00 | B010100 | B010136 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:30K OHM,5\%,O.125W | 01121 | BB3035 |
| R439 | 317-0203-00 | B010137 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2035 |
| R439 | 315-0203-00 | B060000 | B081359 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2035 |
| R439 | 317-0153-00 | B081360 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB1535 |
| R441 | 317-0512-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM,S\%,0.125 | 01121 | BB5125 |
| R441 | 315-0512-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM,S\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R443 | 311-0607-00 |  |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:10K OHM,10\%,0.50W | 73138 | 82P-59-4-103K |
| R444 | 317-0512-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES. , FXD,CMPSN:5.1K OHM,S\%,O. 125 | 01121 | BB5125 |
| R444 | 315-0512-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5s.K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5125 |
| R445 | 315-0221-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R447 | 321-0094-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:93.1 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G93R10F |
| R448 | 321-0094-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:93.1 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G93R10F |
| R449 | 301-0331-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB3315 |
| R451 | 315-0112-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1125 |
| R452 | 323-0125-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:196 OHM, 1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-1960F |
| R454 | 321-0055-00 |  |  | RES. ,FXD,FILM:36.5 OHM,11\%,.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G36R50F |
| R455 | 321-0055-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:36.5 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G36R50F |
| R456 | 321-0055-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:36.5 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G36R50F |
| R457 | 321-0055-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:36.5 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G36R50F |
| R458 | 311-0605-00 | B010100 | B081359 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:200 OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 80740 | 62-54-3 |
| R458 | 311-0634-00 | B081360 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:500 OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 73138 | 82-31-0 |
| R460 | 317-0470-00 | 8010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB4705 |
| R460 | 315-0470-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| R461 | 317-0221-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2215 |
| R461 | 315-0221-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R462 | 317-0221-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2215 |
| R462 | 315-0221-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R463 | 317-0221-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2215 |
| R463 | 315-0221-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R464 | 317-0221-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2215 |
| R464 | 315-0221-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R465 | 317-0470-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB4705 |
| R465 | 315-0470-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| R466 | 315-0181-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1815 |
| R467 | 317-0101-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | 881015 |
| R467 | 315-0101-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R468 | 311-0633-00 | B010100 | B081359 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:SK OHM,10\%,O.50W | 73138 | 82-30-0 |
| R468 | 311-1263-00 | B081360 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR: 1K OHM,10\%,0.50W | 32997 | 3329P-L58-102 |
| R469 | 317-0181-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB1815 |
| R469 | 315-0181-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB1815 |
| R470 | 321-0076-00 |  |  | RES. ,FXD,FILM:60.4 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G60R40F |
| R471 | 321-0076-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:60.4 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G60R40F |
| R473 | 321-0036-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:23.2 OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G23R20F |
| R474 | 321-0036-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:23.2 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G23R20F |
| R475 | 321-0036-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:23.2 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G23R20F |
| R476 | 321-0036-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:23.2 OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G23R20F |
| R477 | 308-0450-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,WW:70 OHM, $1 \%, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | RS2B-B70R00F |
| R478 | 301-0150-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB1505 |
| R479 | 301-0150-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB1505 |
| R480 | 315-0201-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| RT480 | 307-0124-00 |  |  | RES.,THERMAL:5K OHM, 10\% | 50157 | 1 D1618 |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R490 | 321-0016-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:14.3 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G14R30F |
| R491 | 301-0180-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:18 OHM, $5 \%, \mathrm{O} .50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | EB1805 |
| R492 | 321-0016-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:14.3 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G14R30F |
| R494 | 321-0017-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:14.7 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G14R70F |
| R495 | 323-0034-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:22.1 OHM, 1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-22R1F |
| RT433 | 307-0181-00 |  |  | RES.,THERMAL:100K OHM,10\%,4MW/DEG C | 15454 | 1DE104-K-220EC |
| RT472 | 307-0127-00 |  |  | RES.,THERMAL:1K OHM,10\% | 50157 | 2 D 102 |
| RT480 | 307-0124-00 |  |  | RES.,THERMAL:5K OHM,10\% | 50157 | 1 D1618 |
| T466 | 120-0469-00 |  |  | XFMR,TOROID:3 TURNS BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0469-00 |
| VR411 | 152-0166-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,6.2V,5\% | 81483 | 69-9035 |
| VR417 | 152-0166-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,6.2V,5\% | 81483 | 69-9035 |
| VR449 | 152-0166-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,6.2V,5\% | 81483 | 69-9035 |
| VR467 | 152-0195-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W, $5.1 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ | 80009 | 152-0195-00 |
| VR469 | 152-0195-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,5.1V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0195-00 |
| A8 | 670-0808-00 |  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:HORIZONTAL INTERFACE | 80009 | 670-0808-00 |
| C361 | 283-0000-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| C371 | 283-0000-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| Q384 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| Q394 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| R352 | 321-1068-02 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R50D |
| R354 | 321-1068-02 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R50D |
| R356 | 321-1068-02 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R50D |
| R358 | 321-1068-02 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D50R50D |
| R361 | 315-0303-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:30K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3035 |
| R363 | 321-0741-02 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R365 | 321-0741-02 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R367 | 323-0187-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 866 OHM, 1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-8660F |
| R369 | 321-0218-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.82K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G18200F |
| R371 | 315-0303-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:30K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3035 |
| R373 | 321-0741-02 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R375 | 321-0741-02 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:40.9 OHM, $0.5 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816D40R90D |
| R377 | 323-0187-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:866 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-8660F |
| R381 | 317-0200-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2005 |
| R381 | 315-0200-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB2005 |
| R383 | 323-0155-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:402 OHM, 1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECT0-4020F |
| R385 | 315-0101-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%, 0.25 W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R387 | 317-0241-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:240 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2415 |
| R387 | 315-0241-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:240 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2415 |
| R389 | 322-0219-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.87K OHM, $1 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CEBTO-1871F |
| R391 | 317-0200-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2005 |
| R391 | 315-0200-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:20 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2005 |
| R393 | 323-0155-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:402 OHM, $1 \%$, O.50W | 75042 | CECTO-4020F |
| R395 | 321-0199-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.15K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816Gl1500F |
| R397 | 317-0241-00 | B010100 | B059999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:240 OHM,5\%,0.125W | 01121 | BB2415 |
| R397 | 315-0241-00 | B060000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:240 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2415 |
| R399 | 322-0219-00 |  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.87K OHM,1\%,0.25W | 75042 | CEBTO-1871F |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U364 | 155-0022-00 | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:ML,CHANNEL SWITCH | 80009 | 155-0022-00 |
| A9 | 670-0807-00 | CKT BOARD ASSY:HORIZONTAL OUTPUT | 80009 | 670-0807-00 |
| C501 | 283-0010-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.05UF,+100-20\%,50V | 56289 | 273 C 20 |
| C503 | 290-0135-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:15UF,20\%,20V | 56289 | 150D156X0020B2 |
| C505 | 290-0135-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:15UF,20\%,20V | 56289 | 150D156X0020B2 |
| C527 | 283-0000-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| C537 | 283-0000-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,+100-0\%,500V | 72982 | 831-516E102P |
| C544 | 283-0083-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0047UF,20\%,500V | 72982 | 811-565C472J |
| C554 | 283-0041-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0033UF,5\%,500V | 72982 | 841-541B332J |
| C560 | 283-0092-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| C563 | 281-0513-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:27PF,+l-5.4PF,500V | 72982 | 301-00P2G0270M |
| C564 | 283-0080-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.022UF,+80-20\%,25V | 56289 | 19C611 |
| C568 | 281-0091-00 | CAP.,VAR,CER DI:2-8PF | 72982 | 538-011 A2-8 |
| C569 | 281-0064-00 | CAP.,VAR,PLSTC:0.25-1.5PF,600V | 72982 | 530-002 |
| C573 | 281-0513-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:27PF,+/-5.4PF,500V | 72982 | 301-00P2G0270M |
| C579 | 281-0064-00 | CAP.,VAR,PLSTC:0.25-1.5PF,600V | 72982 | 530-002 |
| C580 | 283-0092-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| C583 | 290-0305-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:3UF,20\%,150V | 56289 | 109D305X0150C2 |
| C586 | 290-0327-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:0.56UF,20\%,100V | 56289 | 150D564X0100A2 |
| C590 | 283-0092-00 | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| C593 | 290-0305-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:3UF,20\%,150V | 56289 | 109D305X0150C2 |
| C596 | 290-0327-00 | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:0.56UF,20\%,100V | 56289 | 150D564X0100A2 |
| CR528 | 152-0153-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,50MA | 80009 | 152-0153-00 |
| CR538 | 152-0153-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,50MA | 80009 | 152-0153-00 |
| CR544 | 152-0153-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,50MA | 80009 | 152-0153-00 |
| CR554 | 152-0153-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,15V,50MA | 80009 | 152-0153-00 |
| CR558 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR560 | 152-0333-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,55V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0333-00 |
| CR562 | 152-0141-02 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR570 | 152-0333-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,55V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0333-00 |
| L503 | 108-0245-00 | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| L505 | 108-0245-00 | COIL,RF:3.9UH | 80009 | 108-0245-00 |
| L589 | 276-0543-00 | SHLD BEAD,ELEK:FERRITE | 80009 | 276-0543-00 |
| L599 | 276-0543-00 | SHLD BEAD,ELEK:FERRITE | 80009 | 276-0543-00 |
| Q514 | 151-0190-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q526 | 151-0127-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| Q536 | 151-0127-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| Q544 | 151-0127-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| Q548 | 151-0220-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| Q554 | 151-0301-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 04713 | 2N2907A |
| Q558 | 151-0220-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| Q562 | 151-0190-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q564 | 151-0127-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| Q574 | 151-0127-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0127-00 |
| Q582 | 151-0270-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0270-00 |
| Q584 | 151-0274-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0274-00 |
| Q592 | 151-0270-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0270-00 |
| Q594 | 151-0274-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0274-00 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. Eff Dscont | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R501 | 315-0201-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| R511 | 315-0302-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB3025 |
| R513 | 315-0102-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R515 | 315-0221-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB2215 |
| R521 | 323-0168-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:549 OHM, 1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-5490F |
| R522 | 311-0622-01 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:100 OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 32997 | 3326H-K28-101 |
| R524 | 315-0511-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:510 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5115 |
| R525 | 321-0186-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:845 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G845ROF |
| R526 | 321-0073-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:56.2 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G56R20F |
| R527 | 321-0096-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:97.6 OHM, 1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G97R60F |
| R528 | 321-0178-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:698 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G698ROF |
| R529 | 311-0658-00 | RES.,VAR,WW:500 OHM,1W |  |  |
| R531 | 323-0168-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:549 OHM, 1\%,O.50W | 75042 | CECTO-5490F |
| R532 | 321-0066-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:47.5 OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G47R50F |
| R533 | 321-0071-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:53.6 OHM, 1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G53R60F |
| R536 | 321-0070-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:52.3 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G52R30F |
| R537 | 321-0096-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:97.6 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G97R60F |
| R538 | 321-0178-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:698 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G698ROF |
| R543 | 323-0101-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:110 OHM, $1 \%, \mathrm{O} .50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-1100F |
| R544 | 321-0108-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:130 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G130ROF |
| R546 | 323-0086-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:76.8 OHM,1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-76R80F |
| R547 | 321-0186-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:845 OHM, 1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G845ROF |
| R548 | 321-0244-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:3.4K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G34000F |
| R549 | 315-0152-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.5K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1525 |
| R553 | 323-0133-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:237 OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-2370F |
| R554 | 321-0120-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:174 OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G174ROF |
| R556 | 323-0178-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:698 OHM,1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECT0-6980F |
| R557 | 321-0251-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.02K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G40200F |
| R558 | 321-0193-00 | RES .,FXD ,FILM : 1 K OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G10000F |
| R559 | 315-0681-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:680 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6815 |
| R562 | 321-0190-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:931 OHM, 11\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G931ROF |
| R563 | 322-0126-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:200 OHM, 11\%,0.25W |  |  |
| R564 | 315-0220-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22 OHM, 5\%, O. 25 W | 01121 | CB2205 |
| R565 | 315-0332-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R566 | 321-0230-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.43K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G24300F |
| R567 | 321-0224-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.1K OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G21000F |
| R568 | 311-0633-00 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:5K OHM, $10 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 73138 | 82-30-0 |
| R569 | 323-0316-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:19.1K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECT0-1912F |
| R571 | 311-0622-00 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:100 OHM, $10 \%$,0.50W | 32997 | 3326H-G48-101 |
| R572 | 321-0177-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:681 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G681ROF |
| R573 | 322-0126-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:200 OHM, 1\%,0.25W |  |  |
| R575 | 315-0332-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3325 |
| R576 | 321-0230-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.43K OHM, I\%,0.125W | 91637 | MFF1816G24300F |
| R577 | 321-0224-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.1K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | MFF1816G21000F |
| R579 | 323-0316-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:19.1K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECTO-1912F |
| R581 | 303-0273-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM,5\%,1W | 01121 | GB2735 |
| R582 | 323-0233-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.61K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECT0-2611F |
| R583 | 315-0470-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| R585 | 303-0202-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM,5\%,1W | 01121 | GB2025 |
| R586 | 315-0820-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:82 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8205 |
| R588 | 323-0253-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.22K OHM, 1\%,O.50W | 75042 | CECTO-4221F |
| R589 | 315-0101-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R591 | 303-0273-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27K OHM,5\%,1W | 01121 | GB2735 |

## 7-17

## Replaceable Electrical Parts-R7704



## 7-18



## Serial/Model No.

Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont
B010100 B069999
B070000

| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0273-00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0276-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0276-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0221-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0223-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0221-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0221-00 |
| TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:7.SK OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB7525 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1815 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:12K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1235 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:180 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1815 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:12K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1235 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| RES., FXD, FILM: 1K OHM,i\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECT0-100 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:820 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8215 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:560 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5615 |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:301 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | 301ROF |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:732 OHM, \%\%,0.125W | 91637 | G732ROF |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:2.21K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | 22100F |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:909 OHM,i\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECTO-909 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB3905 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2205 |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:60.4K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | 60401F |
| RES.,FXD,WW:2.7K OHM,1\%,3W | 91637 | NS2B-66-27 |
| RES.,VAR,NONWIR:500 OHM,20\%,0.25W | 01121 | FR501M |
| RES.,VAR,NONWIR:500 OHM,20\%,0.50W | 32997 | 3386F-T04- |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1535 |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:76.8K OHM, i\%,0.125W | 91637 | 76801F |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4725 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:12K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1235 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:56 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5605 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:510 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB5115 |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5135 |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:18.7K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | G18701F |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | G49901F |
| RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3935 |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:1.05K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | G10500F |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:4.32K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 | G43200F |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:898 OHM, $0.25 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 | 898ROC |
| RES., FXD ,CMPSN 1K OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1035 |
| RES. ,FXD, CMPSN :1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| RES.,FXD,FILM:8.25K OHM,0.25\%,0.125W | 91637 | 82500C |

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## Tektronix Serial/Model No. Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont

| R647 | $321-0820-06$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| R648 | $315-0913-00$ |
| R649 | $311-0510-00$ |
| R649 | $311-1228-00$ |
| R651 | $301-0103-00$ |
| R652 | $323-0761-07$ |
| R653 | $321-0815-07$ |
| R654 | $321-0812-07$ |
| R655 | $321-0811-07$ |
| R656 | $321-0813-07$ |
| R659 | $321-0810-07$ |
| R658 | $321-0816-07$ |
| R659 | $321-1068-07$ |
| R660 | $315-0102-00$ |
| R661 | $315-0682-00$ |
| R662 | $31-0103-00$ |
| R663 | $315-0333-00$ |
| R664 | $315-0153-00$ |
| R665 | $315-0510-00$ |
| R666 | $315-0221-00$ |
| R667 | $315-0470-00$ |
| R668 | $315-0102-00$ |
| R669 | $315-0101-00$ |
| R672 | $315-0222-00$ |
| R673 | $315-0241-00$ |
| R674 | $315-0101-00$ |
| R675 | $315-015200$ |
| R676 | $315-0272-00$ |
| R677 | $315-0220-00$ |
| R678 | $321-0260-00$ |
| R679 | $323-0190-00$ |
| R681 | $321-0069-00$ |
| R682 | $30-0106-00$ |
| R683 | $321-0082-00$ |
| R684 | $321-0091-00$ |
| R685 | $321-0020-00$ |
| R686 | $315-0151-00$ |
| R687 | $321-0229-00$ |
| R688 | $321-0244-00$ |
| R692 | $321-0069-00$ |
| R693 | $315-0471-00$ |
| R693 | $315-0240-00$ |
| R694 | $321-0020-00$ |
| R695 | $315-015100$ |
| R696 | $321-0224-00$ |
| R697 | $323-0208-00$ |
| R698 | $307-0106-00$ |
| R699 | $321-0097-00$ |
| S607 | $26000984-00$ |
| S664 | $26000723-00$ |
| S666 | $260-0723-00$ |
| U632 | $156-0012-00$ |
| REV. | JULY 1978 |


| B010100 | B069999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:91K OHM,5\%,0.25W RES.,VAR,NONWIR:10K OHM,20\%,0.25W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B070000 |  | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:10K OHM, $20 \%$, 0.50 W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.05K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.1K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:455 OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:56.3 OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:495 OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM: 55 OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:5K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:50.5 OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.8K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33K OHM, $5 \%, \mathrm{O}, 25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM,S\%,0.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51 OHM,5\%,0.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:220 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.25W |
| XBO30000 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM,S\%,O.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:240 OHM,5\%,0.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.5K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:22 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:4.99K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:931 OHM, \%\%,0.50W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:51.1 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:69.8 OHM, 1\%,0.125W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:86.6 OHM, 1\%,O.125W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:15.8 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150 OHM, $5 \%$, 0.25 W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2.37K OHM, 1\%,0.125W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:3.4K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:51.1 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B010100 } \\ & \text { B080000 } \end{aligned}$ | B079999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:24 OHM,5\%,0.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:15.8 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM 2.1 K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.43K OHM,1\%,0.50W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7 OHM,5\%,0.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:100 OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | SWITCH,SLIDE:DP 3 POSN,0.5A,125VAC-DC |
|  |  | SWITCH,SLIDE:DPDT,0.5A,125VAC |
|  |  | SWITCH,SLIDE:DPDT,0.5A,125VAC |
|  |  | MICROCIRCUIT,DI:SINGLE 2 MHZ J-K FLIP-FLOP |

Mfr
Code
Mfr Part Number

| 91637 MFF1816C42001C |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 01121 | CB9135 |
| 01121 | FR103M |
| 32997 | 3386F-TO4-103 |
| 01121 | EB1035 |
| 91637 MFF1816C41000B |  |
| 91637 MFF1816C455R08B |  |
| 91637 MFF1816C56R30B |  |
| 91637 MFF1816C495ROB |  |
| 91637 MFF1816C55R00B |  |
| 91637 MFF1816C50000B |  |
| 91637 MFF1816C50R50B |  |
| 01121 | CB1025 |
| 01121 | CB6825 |
| 01121 | CB1035 |
| 01121 | CB3335 |
| 01121 | CB1535 |
| 01121 | CB5105 |
| 01121 | CB2215 |
| 01121 | CB4705 |
| 01121 | CB1025 |
| 01121 | CB1015 |
| 01121 | CB2225 |
| 01121 | CB2415 |
| 01121 | CB1015 |
| 01121 | CB1525 |
| 01121 | CB2725 |
| 01121 | CB2205 |
| 91637 MFF1816G49900F |  |
| 75042 | CECTO-9310F |
| 91637 MFF1816G51R10F |  |
| 01121 | CB47G5 |
| 91637 MFF1816G69R80F |  |
| 91637 MFF1816G86R60F |  |
| 91637 MFF1816G15R80F |  |
| 01121 | CB1515 |
| 91637 MFF1816G23700F |  |
| 91637 MFF1816G34000F |  |
| 91637 MFF1816G51R10F |  |
| 01121 | CB4715 |
| 01121 | CB2405 |
| 91637 MFF1816G15R80F |  |
| 01121 | CB1515 |
| 91637 MFF1816G21000F |  |
| 75042 | CECT0-1431F |
| 01121 | CB47G5 |
| 91637 MFF1816G100ROF |  |
| 79727 | G-128-S-0012 |
| 79727 | GF126-0028 |
| 79727 | GF126-0028 |
| 07263 | U5B92329X |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont |  | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | 670-0806-01 | B010100 | B081359 | CKT BOARD ASSY:HIGH VOLTAGE/Z AXIS | R 80009 | 670-0806-01 |
| All | 670-0806-03 | B081360 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:HIGH VOLTAGE/Z AXIS | R 80009 | 670-0806-03 |
| C700 | 283-0092-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| C703 | 281-0504-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:10PF,+/-1PF,500V | 72982 | 301-55COG0100F |
| C704 | 283-0092-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| C706 | 283-0010-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.05UF,+100-20\%,50V | 56289 | 273 C 20 |
| C711 | 290-0305-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:3UF,20\%,150V | 56289 | 109D305X0150C2 |
| C712 | 283-0004-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.02UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558-5V0203Z |
| C713 | 283-0080-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.022UF,+80-20\%,25V | 56289 | 19C611 |
| C716 | 283-0081-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 56289 | 36 C 600 |
| C718 | 281-0572-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:6.8PF,+/-0.5PF,500V | 72982 | 301-00COH0689D |
| C719 | 283-0078-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,20\%,500V | 56289 | 20C114A8 |
| C723 | 283-0078-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,20\%,500V | 56289 | 20C114A8 |
| C726 | 283-0080-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.022UF,+80-20\%,25V | 56289 | $19 \mathrm{C611}$ |
| C727 | 283-0080-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.022UF,+80-20\%,25V | 56289 | $19 \mathrm{C611}$ |
| C729 | 290-0149-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:5UF,+75-10\%,150V | 56289 | 30D505G150DD4 |
| C730 | 283-0110-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.005UF,+80-20\%,150V | 56289 | 19C242B |
| C731 | 281-0537-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.68PF,20\%,600V | 80009 | 281-0537-00 |
| C732 | 281-0064-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,PLSTC:0.25-1.5PF,600V | 72982 | 530-002 |
| C734 | 283-0092-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| C747 | 285-0622-00 | B010100 | B081359 | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.1UF,20\%,100V | 56289 | 410P10401 |
| C747 | 285-1098-00 | B081360 |  | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.22UF,10\%,80V | 56289 | 192P2249R8 |
| C748 | 285-0604-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:O.01UF,20\%,400V | 01002 | 64F22DB103 |
| C755 | 283-0010-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.05UF,+100-20\%,50V | 56289 | 273C20 |
| C759 | 285-0629-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.047UF,20\%,100V | 56289 | 410P47301 |
| C767 | 281-0064-00 |  |  | CAP.,VAR,PLSTC:0.25-1.5PF,600V | 72982 | 530-002 |
| C770 | 281-0593-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:3.9PF,10\%,500V | 72982 | 301-00COJ0399C |
| C774 | 283-0111-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 72982 | 8121-88Z5U104M |
| C776 | 283-0111-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.1UF,20\%,50V | 72982 | 8121-88Z5U104M |
| C778 | 281-0629-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:33PF,5\%,600V | 72982 | 308-00COG0330J |
| C792 | 283-0092-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| C793 | 283-0092-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| C797 | 283-0092-00 |  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.03UF,+80-20\%,200V | 72982 | 845-534E303Z |
| CR708 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR718 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR730 | 152-0333-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,55V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0333-00 |
| CR734 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR735 | 152-0107-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,400MA | 80009 | 152-0107-00 |
| CR759 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR770 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR777 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR794 | 152-0141-02 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR798 | 152-0107-00 |  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,400MA | 80009 | 152-0107-00 |
| Q704 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q706 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q708 | 151-0190-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q712 | 151-0250-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0250-00 |
| Q718 | 151-0220-00 |  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0220-00 |

## Tektronix Serial/Model No. Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont

| Q724 | 151-0220-00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q732 | 151-0214-00 |
| Q734 | 151-0124-00 |
| Q752 | 151-0126-00 |
| Q756 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q758 | 151-0260-00 |
| Q761 | 151-0280-00 |
| Q765 | 151-0280-00 |
| Q774 | 151-0223-00 |
| Q777 | 151-0274-00 |
| Q794 | 151-0274-00 |
| R700 | 315-0101-00 |
| R701 | 315-0471-00 |
| R703 | 315-0470-00 |
| R704 | 315-0181-00 |
| R705 | 321-0261-00 |
| R706 | 315-0331-00 |
| R707 | 315-0823-00 |
| R709 | 315-0104-00 |
| R711 | 315-0104-00 |
| R712 | 315-0335-00 |
| R713 | 323-0139-00 |
| R714 | 315-0121-00 |
| R715 | 321-0060-00 |
| R716 | 315-0470-00 |
| R717 | 321-0219-00 |
| R718 | 315-0161-00 |
| R719 | 311-0422-00 |
| R719 | 311-1223-00 |
| R721 | 303-0121-00 |
| R722 | 315-0131-00 |
| R723 | 315-0750-00 |
| R724 | 303-0471-00 |
| R726 | 315-0470-00 |
| R727 | 323-0145-00 |
| R728 | 321-0320-00 |
| R729 | 323-0360-00 |
| R730 | 322-0385-00 |
| R731 | 315-0102-00 |
| R732 | 323-0307-00 |
| R733 | 303-0332-00 |
| R734 | 303-0153-00 |
| R735 | 315-0200-00 |
| R736 | 301-0750-00 |
| R737 | 315-0223-00 |
| R738 | 315-0154-00 |
| R739 | 311-0883-00 |
| R739 | 311-1271-00 |
| R743 | 311-0510-00 |
| R743 | 311-1228-00 |
| R744 | 321-0383-00 |
| R745 | 323-0505-00 |

REV. D JULY 1978

Name \& Description


## Mfr

Mfr Part Number

| 80009 | 151-0220-00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 80009 | 151-0124-00 |
| 80009 | 151-0126-00 |
| 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| 80009 | 151-0260-00 |
| 80009 | 151-0280-00 |
| 80009 | 151-0280-00 |
| 80009 | 151-0223-00 |
| 80009 | 151-0274-00 |
| 80009 | 151-0274-00 |
| 01121 | CB1015 |
| 01121 | CB4715 |
| 01121 | CB4705 |
| 01121 | CB1815 |
| 91637 MFF1816G51100F |  |
| 01121 | CB3315 |
| 01121 | CB8235 |
| 01121 | CB1045 |
| 01121 | CB1045 |
| 01121 | CB3355 |
| 75042 | CECTO-2740F |
| 01121 | CB1215 |
| 91637 MFF1816G41R20F |  |
| 01121 | CB4705 |
| 91637 MFF1816G18700F |  |
| 01121 | CB1615 |
| 32997 | 3386F-T04-251 |
| 01121 | GB1215 |
| 01121 | CB1315 |
| 01121 | CB7505 |
| 01121 | GB4715 |
| 01121 | CB4705 |
| 91637 MFF1226G316ROF |  |
| 91637 MFF1816G21001F |  |
| 75042 | CECT0O-5492F |
| 75042 | CEBTO-1003F |
| 01121 | CB1025 |
| 75042 | CECTO-1542F |
| 01121 | GB3325 |
| 01121 | GB1535 |
| 01121 | CB2005 |
| 01121 | EB7505 |
| 01121 | CB2235 |
| 01121 | CB1545 |
| 32997 | 3329P-L58-503 |
| 01121 | FR103M |
| 32997 | 3386F-T04-103 |
| 91637 MFF1816G95301F |  |

## Replaceable Electrical Parts-R7704

## Tektronix Serial/Model No.

Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont

| R746 | $321-0437-00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| R747 | $315-0473-00$ |
| R748 | $315-0153-00$ |
| R749 | $315-0471-00$ |
| R751 | $315-0474-00$ |
| R752 | $321-0349-00$ |
| R753 | $315-0102-00$ |
| R755 | $315-0102-00$ |
| R757 | $315-0101-00$ |
| R758 | $315-0104-00$ |
| R759 | $315-0302-00$ |
| R760 | $315-0624-00$ |
| R761 | $311-0698-00$ |
| R765 | $315-0625-00$ |
| R766 | $315-0625-00$ |
| R767 | $315-0392-00$ |
| R768 | $321-0335-00$ |
| R769 | $311-1035-00$ |
| R770 | $315-0472-00$ |
| R772 | $307-0272-00$ |
| R773 | $321-0359-00$ |
| R774 | $315-0821-00$ |
| R775 | $315-0332-00$ |
| R776 | $315-0101-00$ |
| R777 | $301-0562-00$ |
| R778 | $305-0123-00$ |
| R791 | $315-0333-00$ |
| R792 | $311-0465-00$ |
| R792 | $311-1235-00$ |
| R794 | $315-0154-00$ |
| R795 | $311-0463-00$ |
| R795 | $311-1227-00$ |
| R796 | $321-0194-00$ |
| R797 | $323-0285-00$ |
| R798 | $301-0101-00$ |
| VR749 | $152-0282-00$ |
| A12 | $670-0813-01$ |
| A12 | $670-0813-03$ |
| A12 | $670-0813-02$ |
| DS805 | $119-0181-00$ |
| DS806 | $119-0181-00$ |
| DS812 | $150-0053-00$ |
| C803 | $285-0587-00$ |
| C810 | $290-0414-00$ |
| C811 | $290-0414-00$ |
| RFV | $1512-0396-00$ |
| $285-0623-00$ |  |
| $285-0633-00$ |  |
| C819 | 1978 |

REV. C JULY 1978

Name \& Description
RES.,FXD,FILM:348K OHM,1\%,0.125W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,FILM:42.2K OHM,1\%,0.125W
RES. ,FXD, CMPSN :1K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN :1K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:620K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,VAR,NONWIR:1M OHM,0.5W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.2M OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.2M OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.9K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,FILM:30.1K OHM,1\%,0.125W
RES.,VAR,NONWIR:50K OHM,10\%,0.50W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,FILM:
RES.,FXD,FILM:53.6K OHM,1\%,0.125W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:820 OHM,5\%,O.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.3K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:5.6K OHM,5\%,0.50W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:12K OHM,5\%,2W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:33K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,VAR,NONWIR:100K OHM,20\%,0.25W
RES.,VAR,NONWIR:100K OHM,20\%,0.50W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150K OHM,5\%,0.25W
RES.,VAR,NONWIR:SK OHM,20\%,0.25W
RES.,VAR,NONWIR:5K OHM,20\%,0.50W
RES.,FXD,FILM:1.02K OHM,1\%,0.125W
RES.,FXD,FILM:9.09K OHM,1\%,0.50W
RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.50W
SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,30V,5\%
CKT BOARD ASSY:LINE INPUT
CKT BOARD ASSY:LINE INPUT
CKT BOARD ASSY:LINE INPUT
SURGE VOLTAGE P:230VAC,+/-15\%
SURGE VOLTAGE P:230VAC,+/-15\%
LAMP,GLOW:55-90V MAX, 1.5MA
CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.1UF,20\%,600V
CAP. ,FXD,ELCTLT:8UF,+50-10\%,200V
CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:8UF,+50-10\%,200V
CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.47UF,20\%,100V
CAP.,FXD,PLSTC:0.22UF,20\%,100V
SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,3A

Mfr
Code Mfr Part Number

| 91637 MFF1816G34802F |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 01121 | CB4735 |
| 01121 | CB1535 |
| 01121 | CB4715 |
| 01121 | CB4745 |
| 91637 MFF1816G42201F |  |
| 01121 | CB1025 |
| 01121 | CB1025 |
| 01121 | CB1015 |
| 01121 | CB1045 |
| 01121 | CB3025 |
| 01121 | CB6245 |
| 01121 | CB6255 |
| 01121 | CB6255 |
| 01121 | CB3925 |
| 91637 MFF1816G30101F |  |
| 80740 | 62-62-3 |
| 01121 | CB4725 |
| 80009 | 307-0272-00 |
| 91637 MFF1816G53601F |  |
| 01121 | CB8215 |
| 01121 | CB3325 |
| 01121 | CB1015 |
| 01121 | EB5625 |
| 01121 | HB1235 |
| 01121 | CB3335 |
| 01121 | FR104M |
| 32997 | 3386F-T04-104 |
| 01121 | CB1545 |
| 01121 | FR502M |
| 32997 | 3386F-T04-502 |
| 91637 MFF1816G10200F |  |
| 75042 | CECTO-9091F |
| 01121 | EB1015 |
| 04713 | 1N972B |
| 80009 | 670-0813-01 |
| 80009 | 670-0813-03 |
| 80009 | 670-0813-02 |
| 80009 | 119-0181-00 |
| 80009 | 119-0181-00 |
| 04099 | MR104-6-20 |
| 90201 TT8ROT200C1C3P |  |
| 90201 TT8ROT2OOCIC3P |  |
| 56289 | 410P47401 |
| 56289 | 410P22491 |

## Tektronix Serial/Model No.

Ckt No. Part No.
L810 $\quad 108-0585-00$
L811 108-0585-00
R803 301-0510-00
RB04 304-0105-00
R805 301-0433-00
RB06 301-0433-00
RB07 315-0201-00
R808 315-0470-00
RB12 302-0395-00
RB13 304-0154-00
R813 303-0164-00
RB18 302-0154-00
RT810 307-0157-00
RT811 307-0157-00
T805 120-0636-00
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { A13 } & 670-0814-00 \\ \text { A13 } 670-0814-01\end{array}$
C820 283-0044-00
C821 283-0006-00
C822 283-0044-00
C824 283-0002-00
C825 290-0284-00
C835 290-0284-00
CR823 152-0061-00
CR824 152-0061-00
CR825 152-0413-00
CR826 152-0413-00
CR828 152-0400-00
CR830 152-0401-00
CR831 152-0107-00
CR835 152-0413-00
CR836 152-0413-00
CR838 152-0400-00
L826 108-0574-00
L836 108-0574-00
Q825 151-0266-00
Q835 151-0266-00
R820 315-0331-00
R821 315-0100-00
R823 302-0154-00
R824 321-0365-00
R825 308-0574-00
R826 308-0555-00
R835 308-0574-00
R836 308-0555-00
REV. C JULY 1978
Eff Dscont

| B010100 | B039999X | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1M OHM,10\%,IW <br> RES.,FXD,CMPSN:43K OHM,5\%,O.5DW <br> RES.,FXD,CMPSN:43K OHM,5\%,O.50W <br> RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM,5\%,O.25W <br> RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,O.25W <br> RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.9M OHM,10\%,O.50W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B010100 } \\ & \text { B040000 } \end{aligned}$ | B039999 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150K OHM,10\%,1W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:160K OHM,5\%,1W RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150K OHM,10\%,O.50W |
| B010100 | B029999X | RES.,THERMAL:5 OHM, 10\%,DISC |
| B010100 | B029999X | RES.,THERMAL: 5 OHM, 10\%,DISC <br> XFMR,PWR,STPDN:PRI 2.625 V, SEC $1 \mathrm{~V}, 0.005 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| B010100 B060000 | B059999 | CKT BOARD ASSY:INVERTER |
|  |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:INVERTER |
|  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,3000V |
|  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.02UF,+80-20\%,O 500V |
|  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,3000V |
|  |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%,5000V |
|  |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:4.7UP,10\%,35V |
|  |  | CAP. ,FXD,ELCTLT:4.7UF,10\%,35V |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,175V,100MA |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,175V,10OMA |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,750MA |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,750MA |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,1A |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,3-LAYER,TRIGGE |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,40OV,400MA |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,750MA |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,40OV,750MA |
|  |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,40O0V,1A |
|  |  | COIL,RF:30UH |
|  |  | COIL,RF:30UH |
|  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN |
|  |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM,5\%,0.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10 OHM,5\%,O.25W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150K OHM,10\%,0.50W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:61.9K OHM, $1 \%, 0.125 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,WW:10 OHM,5\%,2W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,WW:5 OHM,5\%,3W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,WW:10 OHM,5\%,2W |
|  |  | RES.,FXD,WW:5 OHM,5\%,3W |

Mfr Part Number
108-0585-00
108-0585-00 EB5105 GB1051 EB4335 EB4335 CB2015 CB4705 EB3951 GB1541 GB1645 EB1541 5DARO-K-270SIL 5DARO-K-270SIL 120-0636-00 670-0814-00 670-0814-01
3903BW02Y5S102M
0841545Z5V00203Z
3903BW002Y5S102M
811-546E103Z
150D475X9035B2
150D475X9035B2
152-0061-00
152-0061-00
152-0413-00
152-0413-00 152-0400-00
1N5761
152-0107-00
152-0413-00
152-0413-00
152-0400-00
108-0574-00
108-0574-00

| 01121 | CB1005 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 01121 | EB1541 |

91637 MFF1816G61901F
91637 RS2B162K10ROOJ
00213 1200S-5ROOOJ
91637 RS2B162K10ROOJ
00213 1200S-5ROOOJ

## Tektronix Serial/Model No.

Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont Name \& Description

| T820 | 120-0640-00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| T825 |  |
| T839 | 120-0641-00 |
| A14 | 670-0815-00 |
| C840 | 290-0284-00 |
| C852 | 283-0067-00 |
| C855 | 283-0028-00 |
| C856 | 283-0028-00 |
| C858 | 283-0178-00 |
| C860 | 283-0067-00 |
| C864 | 283-0067-00 |
| C867 | 290-0246-00 |
| C872 | 290-0194-00 |
| C873 | 283-0178-00 |
| C874 | 290-0194-00 |
| C877 | 290-0194-00 |
| C878 | 283-0178-00 |
| C879 | 290-0194-00 |
| C880 | 283-0178-00 |
| C881 | 290-0194-00 |
| C882 | 290-0194-00 |
| C883 | 283-0177-00 |
| C884 | 290-0425-00 |
| C885 | 290-0296-00 |
| C886 | 283-0177-00 |
| C887 | 290-0425-00 |
| C888 | 290-0296-00 |
| C890 | 290-0425-00 |
| C891 | 283-0177-00 |
| C892 | 290-0296-00 |
| C893 | 290-0194-00 |
| C894 | 283-0178-00 |
| C895 | 290-0194-00 |
| C898 | 290-0138-00 |
| C899 | 283-0177-00 |
| CR840 | 152-0333-00 |
| CR841 | 152-0333-00 |
| CRB57 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR858 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR859 | 152-0141-02 |
| CR860 | 152-0333-00 |
| CR872 | 152-0414-00 |
| CR873 | 152-0414-00 |
| CR877 | 152-0414-00 |
| CR878 | 152-0414-00 |
| CR880 | 152-0414-00 |
| CR881 | 152-0414-00 |
| CR883 | 152-0397-00 |
| REV. D JULY 1978 |  |


| Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XFMR,TOROID:18 TURNS,BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0640-00 |
| XFMR,TOROID:TOROID AND DRIVER | 80009 | 120-0641-00 |
| CKT BOARD ASSY:RECTIFIER | 80009 | 670-0815-00 |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:4.7UF,10\%,35V | 56289 | 150D475X9035B2 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,10\%,200V | 72982 | 835-515B102K |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0022UF,20\%,50V | 56289 | 19 C 606 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0022UF,20\%,50V | 56289 | 19 C 606 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E 104Z |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,10\%,200V | 72982 | 835-515B102K |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,10\%,200V | 72982 | 835-515B102K |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:3.3UF,10\%,15V | 56289 | 35X9015CD2 |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:10UF,+50-10\%,100V | 56289 | 30D106F100DC4 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | N145 E 104Z |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:10UF,+50-10\%,100V | 56289 | 30D106F100DC4 |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:10UF,+50-10\%,100V | 56289 | 30D106F100DC4 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N 145 E 104Z |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:10UF,+50-10\%,100V | 56289 | 30D106F100DC4 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E 104Z |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:10UF,+50-10\%,100V | 56289 | 30D106F100DC4 |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:10UF,+50-10\%,100V | 56289 | 30D106F100DC4 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131N039 E 105Z |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:100UF,20\%,20V | 90201 | THF107MO20P1G |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:100UF,20\%,20V | 56289 | 150D107X0020S2 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131N039 E 105Z |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:100UF,20\%,20V | 90201 | THF107MO20P1G |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:100UF,20\%,20V | 56289 | 150D107X0020S2 |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:100UF,20\%,20V | 90201 | 07MO20P1G |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E $105 Z$ |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:100UF,20\%,20V | 56289 | 150D107X0020S2 |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:10UF,+50-10\%,100V | 56289 | 30D106F100DC4 |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N 145 E 104Z |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:10UF,+50-10\%,100V | 56289 | 30D106F100DC4 |
| CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:330UF,20\%,6V | 05397 | 337M006AS |
| CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131N039 E 105Z |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,55V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0333-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,55V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0333-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,55V,200MA | 80009 | 152-0333-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,200V,0.75A | 80009 | 152-0414-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,200V,0.75A | 80009 | 152-0414-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,200V,0.75A | 80009 | 152-0414-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,200V,0.75A | 80009 | 152-0414-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,20OV,O.75A | 80009 | 152-0414-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:.SILICON,200V,0.75A | 80009 | 152-0414-00 |
| SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,50V,12A | 80009 | 152-0397-00 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR884 | 152-0397-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,50V,12A | 80009 | 152-0397-00 |
| CR886 | 152-0412-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,50V,3A | 80009 | 152-0412-00 |
| CR887 | 152-0412-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,50V,3A | 80009 | 152-0412-00 |
| CR890 | 152-0412-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,50V,3A | 80009 | 152-0412-00 |
| CR891 | 152-0412-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,50V,3A | 80009 | 152-0412-00 |
| CR893 | 152-0414-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,200V,0.75A | 80009 | 152-0414-00 |
| CR894 | 152-0414-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,200V,0.75A | 80009 | 152-0414-00 |
| L872 | 108-0422-00 |  | COIL,RF:80UH | 80009 | 108-0422-00 |
| L877 | 108-0422-00 |  | COIL,RF:80UH | 80009 | 108-0422-00 |
| L881 | 108-0422-00 |  | COIL,RF:80UH | 80009 | 108-0422-00 |
| L884 | 108-0337-00 |  | COIL,RF:25UH | 80009 | 108-0337-00 |
| L887 | 108-0337-00 |  | COIL,RF:25UH | 80009 | 108-0337-00 |
| L890 | 108-0337-00 |  | COIL,RF:25UH | 80009 | 108-0337-00 |
| L893 | 108-0422-00 |  | COIL,RF:80UH | 80009 | 108-0422-00 |
| L897 | 108-0556-00 |  | COIL,RF:12UH | 80009 | 108-0556-00 |
| L898 | 108-0554-00 |  | COIL,RF:5UH | 80009 | 108-0554-00 |
| Q843 | 151-0188-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q846 | 151-0188-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q853 | 151-0190-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q855 | 151-0190-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q856 | 151-0190-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q860 | 151-0260-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0260-00 |
| Q863 | 151-0192-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q864 | 151-0190-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q868 | 151-0190-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q876 | 151-0505-00 |  | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,SCR | 80009 | 151-0505-00 |
| R840 | 315-0100-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1005 |
| R842 | 321-0213-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.62K OHM, 11\%,0.125W | 91637 | 816G16200F |
| R843 | 311-0863-00 | B010100 B069999 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:500 OHM,0.5W |  |  |
| R843 | 311-1279-00 | B070000 | RES.,VAR,NONWIR:500 OHM, 10\%,0.50W | 32997 | 3329W-L58-501 |
| R844 | 321-0222-00 |  | RES.,FXD,FILM:2K OHM, 1\%,0.125W | 91637 | 816G20000F |
| R845 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R846 | 315-0470-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| R848 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES., FXD, CMPSN :1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R851 | 315-0202-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2025 |
| R852 | 315-0104-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1045 |
| R853 | 315-0472-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4725 |
| R854 | 315-0242-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.4K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2425 |
| R855 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R856 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN :1K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R858 | 315-0150-00 | B010100 B010109 | RES. ,FXD,CMPSN:15 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1505 |
| R858 | 315-0120-00 | B010110 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:12 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1205 |
| RB60 | 315-0473-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM, 5 \%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4735 |
| R861 | 315-0104-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1045 |
| R863 | 315-0272-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2725 |
| R864 | 315-0471-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM, 5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4715 |
| R866 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1 K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| R867 | 315-0104-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1045 |
| R868 | 315-0472-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4725 |
| R876 | 315-0102-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN: 1K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB1025 |
| T874 | 120-0638-00 |  | XFMR,TOROID:15 TURNS,BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0638-00 |
| T879 | 120-0638-00 |  | XFMR,TOROID:15 TURNS,BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0638-00 |


| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Eff | Dscont Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |
| T882 | 120-0638-00 |  | XFMR,TOROID: 15 TURNS,BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0638-00 |
| T885 | 120-0639-00 |  | XFMR,TOROID: 8 TURN,BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0639-00 |
| T888 | 120-0639-00 |  | XFMR,TOROID: 8 TURN,BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0639-00 |
| T892 | 120-0639-00 |  | XFMR,TOROID: 8 TURN,BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0639-00 |
| T895 | 120-0638-00 |  | XFMR,TOROID: 15 TURNS,BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0638-00 |
| T899 | 120-0637-00 |  | XFMR,TOROID: 5 TURNS BIFILAR | 80009 | 120-0637-00 |
| VRB48 | 152-0212-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,O.5W,9V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0212-00 |
| VR876 | 152-0289-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,180V,5\% | 04713 | 1N991B |
| A15 | 670-0816-00 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:LOW VOLTAGE REGULATOR | 80009 | 670-0816-00 |
| C903 | 283-0178-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E $104 Z$ |
| C905 | 281-0546-00 |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:330PF,10\%,500V | 04222 | 7001-1380 |
| C907 | 283-0083-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0047UF,20\%,500V | 72982 | 811-565C472J |
| C910 | 283-0177-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 NO39 E 105Z |
| C911 | 283-0190-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.47UF,5\%,50V | 72982 |  |
|  | 8141N077X7RO | 474J |  |  |  |
| C921 | 283-0177-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 NO 39 E 105 Z |
| C925 | 283-0003-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.01UF,+80-20\%,150V | 72982 | 855-558Z5U-103Z |
| C933 | 283-0114-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.0015UF,5\%,200V | 72982 | 805-509B152J |
| C935 | 283-0081-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 56289 | 36C600 |
| C941 | 283-0177-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 NO39 E 105Z |
| C945 | 283-0081-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 56289 | 36C600 |
| C950 | 283-0177-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E 105Z |
| C961 | 283-0177-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E 105 Z |
| C968 | 283-0041-00 |  | CAP.,FXD, CER DI:0.0033UF,5\%,500V | 72982 | 841-541B332J |
| C981 | 283-0178-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:O.1UF,+80-20\%,100V | 72982 | 8131 N145 E $104 Z$ |
| C982 | 290-0187-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,ELCTLT:4.7UF,20\%,35V | 56289 | 150D475X0035B2 |
| C990 | 283-0065-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:0.001UF,5\%,100F,100V | 72982 | 805-518- |
| Z5DO102J |  |  |  |  |  |
| C992 | 283-0177-00 |  | CAP.,FXD,CER DI:1UF,+80-20\%,25V | 72982 | 8131 N039 E $105 Z$ |
| CR905 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR906 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR909 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,175V,10OMA | 80009 | 152-0061-00 |
| CR914 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR922 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR923 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR924 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR935 | 152-0061-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,175V,10OMA | 80009 | 152-0061-00 |
| CR938 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR941 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,750MA | 80009 | 152-0066-00 |
| CR942 | 152-0066-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,400V,750MA | 80009 | 152-0066-00 |
| CR948 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR949 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR961 | 152-0418-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:RECT,SI,300V,3MA | 80009 | 152-0418-00 |
| CR964 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR965 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR972 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR984 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR991 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |
| CR994 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1N4152 |

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Tektronix Serial/Model No.

| Ckt No. | Part No. Eff | Dscont Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F901 | 159-0028-00 | FUSE,CARTRIDGE:3AG, $0.25 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{FAST}$-BLOW | 71400 | AGC $1 / 4$ |
| F902 | 159-0028-00 | FUSE,CARTRIDGE:3AG, $0.25 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{FAST}$-BLOW | 71400 | AGC 1/4 |
| F921 | 159-0021-00 | FUSE,CARTRIDGE:3AG,2A,2500V,FAST-BLOW | 71400 | AGC 2 |
| F957 | 159-0022-00 | FUSE,CARTRIDGE:3AG, 1 A, 250V,FAST-BLOW | 71400 | AGC 1 |
| M941 | 149-0030-00 B010100 | B069999X METER,T TOTAL:CIRCUIT BOARD MOUNT,DC | 18583 | 120-LC |
| Q906A,B | 151-0232-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,DUAL | 80009 | 151-0232-00 |
| Q910 | 151-0192-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q912 | 151-0190-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q914 | 151-0250-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0250-00 |
| Q922A,B | 151-0232-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,DUAL | 80009 | 151-0232-00 |
| Q928 | 151-0190-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q930 | 151-0188-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON, PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q936 | 151-0192-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q944 | 151-0216-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0216-00 |
| Q946 | 151-0216-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0216-00 |
| Q948 | 151-0188-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q952 | 151-0260-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0260-00 |
| Q954 | 151-0188-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| Q964A,B | 151-0232-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,DUAL | 80009 | 151-0232-00 |
| Q966 | 151-0190-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q970 | 151-0192-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q984A,B | 151-0232-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,DUAL | 80009 | 151-0232-00 |
| Q988 | 151-0190-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN | 80009 | 151-0190-00 |
| Q992 | 151-0192-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,NPN,SEL FROM MPS6521 | 80009 | 151-0192-00 |
| Q994 | 151-0188-00 | TRANSISTOR:SILICON,PNP | 80009 | 151-0188-00 |
| R904 | 315-0434-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:430K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4345 |
| R905 | 315-0823-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:82K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB8235 |
| R906 | 315-0274-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:270K OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB2745 |
| R907 | 323-0289-07 | RES.,FXD,FILM:1OK OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECT9-1002B |
| R908 | 323-0289-07 | RES.,FXD,FILM:1OK OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 75042 | CECT9-1002B |
| R909 | 301-0103-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:10K OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB1035 |
| R911 | 307-0108-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:6.8 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 80009 | 307-0108-00 |
| R912 | 321-0356-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 |  |
|  | MFF1816G49901F |  |  |  |
| R913 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 321-0155-00 } \\ & \text { MFF1816G402ROF } \end{aligned}$ | RES.,FXD,FILM:402 OHM,i\%,0.125W | 91637 |  |
| R914 | 315-0513-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:51K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB5135 |
| R91S | 308-0292-00 | RES.,FXD,WW:2.2K OHM,5\%,3W |  |  |
| R916 | 315-0121-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:120 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB1215 |
| R917 | 307-0093-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.2 OHM, 5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB12G5 |
| R918 | 307-0103-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.7 OHM, $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | 01121 | CB27G5 |
| R922 | 315-0274-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:270K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2745 |
| R923 | 315-0204-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2045 |
| R925 | 323-0758-07 | RES.,FXD,FILM:3K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |  |
| R926 | 323-0289-07 | RES.,FXD,FILM:IOK OHM,O.1\%,O.50W | 75042 | CECT9-1002B |
| R928 | 321-0306-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:15K OHM, i\%,0.125W | 91637 |  |
|  | MFF1816G15001F |  |  |  |
| R929 | 315-0201-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2015 |
| R930 | 315-0621-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:620 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB6215 |
| R931 | 301-0102-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1K OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB1025 |
| R932 | 315-0474-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4745 |
| R933 | 315-0222-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB2225 |
| R934 | 321-0150-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:357 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 |  |
|  | MFF1816G357ROF |  |  |  |
| R935 | 301-0621-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:620 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB6215 |
| R936 | 315-0153-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1535 |

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| Ckt No. | Part No. Eff | Dscont Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R937 | 306-0180-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:18 OHM,10\%,2W | 01121 | HB1801 |
| R938 | 315-0151-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1515 |
| R939 | 308-0560-00 | RES.,FXD,WW:0.12 OHM,5\%,5W |  |  |
| R941 | 301-0395-00 B010100 | B069999X RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3.9M OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB3955 |
| R943 | 315-0222-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:2.2K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2225 |
| R944 | 315-0473-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4735 |
| R945 | 315-0390-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:39 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3905 |
| R946 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 321-0193-07 } \\ & \text { MFF1816C10000B } \end{aligned}$ | RES.,FXD,FILM:1K OHM,0.1\%,0.125W | 91637 |  |
| R947 | 323-0289-07 | RES.,FXD,FILM:1OK OHM,0.1\%,0.50W | 75042 | CECT9-1002B |
| R948 | 315-0471-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4715 |
| R949 | 315-0471-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4715 |
| R950 | 315-0101-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:100 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1015 |
| R951 | 306-0180-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:18 OHM,10\%,2W | 01121 | HB1801 |
| R952 | 315-0151-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1515 |
| R953 | 315-0472-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:4.7K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4725 |
| R954 | 315-0331-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:330 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3315 |
| R955 | 308-0560-00 | RES.,FXD,WW:0.12 OHM,5\%,5W |  |  |
| R962 | 323-0758-07 | RES.,FXD,FILM:3K OHM, $0.1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |  |
| R963 | 323-0763-07 | RES.,FXD,FILM:7K OHM,0.1\%,0.50W |  |  |
| R964 | 315-0434-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:430K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4345 |
| R965 | 315-0164-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:160K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1645 |
| R966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 321-0306-00 } \\ & \text { MFF1816G15001F } \end{aligned}$ | RES.,FXD,FILM:15K OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 |  |
| R967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 321-0150-00 } \\ & \text { MFF1816G357ROF } \end{aligned}$ | RES.,FXD,FILM:357 OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 |  |
| R968 | 315-0162-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.6K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1625 |
| R969 | 301-0621-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:620 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB6215 |
| R971 | 315-0153-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1535 |
| R972 | 306-0180-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:18 OHM,10\%,2W | 01121 | HB1801 |
| R973 | 315-0151-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:150 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1515 |
| R974 | 308-0560-00 | RES.,FXD,WW:0.12 OHM,5\%,5W |  |  |
| R982 | 323-0264-00 | RES.,FXD,FILM:5.49K OHM, $1 \%, 0.50 \mathrm{~W}$ | 91637 |  |
|  | MFF1226G54900F |  |  |  |
| R983 | 315-0474-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:470K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4745 |
| R984 | 315-0204-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:200K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2045 |
| R985 | 323-0771-09 | RES.,FXD,FILM:1.375K OHM,1\%,0.50W |  |  |
| R986 | 311-0515-00 | RES.,VAR,WW:250 OHM,1W |  |  |
| R987 | 323-0772-09 | RES.,FXD,FILM:6.71K OHM,1\%,0.50W |  |  |
| R988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 321-0356-00 } \\ & \text { MFF1816G49901F } \end{aligned}$ | RES.,FXD,FILM:49.9K OHM,1\%,0.125W | 91637 |  |
| R989 | $\begin{aligned} & 321-0150-00 \\ & \text { MFF1816G357ROF } \end{aligned}$ | RES.,FXD,FILM:357 OHM,1\%,O.125W | 91637 |  |
| R990 | 315-0302-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:3K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB3025 |
| R991 | 301-0103-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1OK OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB1035 |
| R992 | 315-0470-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:47 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB4705 |
| R995 | 301-0621-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:620 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB6215 |
| R996 | 315-0121-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:120 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1215 |
| R997 | 307-0093-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.2 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB12G5 |
| R998 | 307-0093-00 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:1.2 OHM,5\%,0.50W | 01121 | EB12G5 |
| VR981 | 152-0294-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,IW,36V,5\% | 04713 | 1N3033B |
| VR910 | 152-0168-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,12V,5\% | 04713 | 1N963B |
| VR927 | 152-0280-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,6.2V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0280-00 |
| VR930 | 152-0195-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,5.1V,5\% | 80009 | 152-0195-00 |
| VR982 | 152-0411-00 | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.25W,9V,5\% | 04713 | 1N937 |

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Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont Name \& Description Code Mfr Part Number

| A17 | 670-0821-00 | B010100 | B029999 CKT BOARD ASSY:B TRIGGER SOURCE SWITCH | 80009 | 670-0821-00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A17 | 670-0821-01 | B030000 | CKT BOARD ASSY:B TRIGGER SOURCE SWITCH | 80009 | 670-0821-01 |
| DS1001 | 150-0057-01 | B010100 | B029999 LAMP,INCAND:5V,0.115A,WIRE LD,SEL | 87034 | 17AS15 |
| DS1001 | 150-0048-01 | B030000 | LAMP,INCAND: 5V,0.06A,SEL | 08806 | 683AS15 |
| S10011 | 670-0821-00 | B010100 | B029999 PUSH BUTTON:B TRIG SOURCE | 80009 | 670-0821-00 |
| S10011 | 670-0821-01 | B030000 | PUSH BUTTON:B TRIG SOURCE | 80009 | 670-0821-01 |
| A18 | 670-0792-00 | B010100 | B029999 CKT BOARD ASSY:A TRIGGER SOURCE SWITCH | 80009 | 670-0792-00 |
| A18 | 670-0792-01 | B030000 | CKT BOARD ASSY:A TRIGGER SOURCE SWITCH | 80009 | 670-0792-01 |
| DS1011 | 150-0057-01 | B010100 | B029999 LAMP,INCAND:5V,0.115A,WIRE LD,SEL | 87034 | 17AS15 |
| DS1011 | 150-0048-01 | B030000 | LAMP,INCAND:5V,0.06A,SEL | 08806 | 683AS15 |
| S10111 | 670-0792-00 | B010100 B | B 029999 PUSH BUTTON:A TRIG SOURCE | 80009 | 670-0792-00 |
| S10111 | 670-0792-01 | B030000 | PUSH BUTTON:A TRIG SOURCE | 80009 | 670-0792-01 |
| A19 | 670-0991-00 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL MODE SWITCH | 80009 | 670-0991-00 |
| DS1021 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND: 5V,0.115A,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| DS1023 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND:5V,0.115A,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| DS1025 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND:5V,O.11SA,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| DS1027 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND:5V,O.115A,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| DS1029 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND:5V,O. I1SA,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| CR1021 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1 N4152 |
| CR1022 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,15OMA | 07910 | 1 N4152 |
| CR1023 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150OMA | 07910 | 1 N4152 |
| CR1027 | 152-0141-02 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:SILICON,30V,150MA | 07910 | 1 N4152 |
| R1023 | 315-0153-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:15K OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1535 |
| S10211 | 670-0991-00 |  | PUSH BUTTON:VERTICAL MODE | 80009 | 670-0991-00 |
| A20 | 670-1330-00 |  | CKT BOARD ASSY:HORIZONTAL MODE SWITCH | 80009 | 670-1330-00 |
| DS1031 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND:5V, O.115A,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| DS1032 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND:5V,0.115A,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| DS1033 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND:5V,0.115A,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| DS1034 | 150-0057-02 |  | LAMP,INCAND:SV,0.11SA,WIRE LD,SEL | 80009 | 150-0057-02 |
| R1025 | 316-0270-00 |  | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:27 OHM,100\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB2701 |
| R1031 | 315-0160-00 | XB020165 | 5 RES.,FXD,CMPSN:16 OHM,5\%,0.25W | 01121 | CB1605 |
| R1033 | 315-0160-00 | XB020165 | RES.,FXD,CMPSN:16 OHM,5\%,O.25W | 01121 | CB1605 |
| S10311 | 670-1330-00 |  | PUSH BUTTON:HORIZONTAL MODE | 80009 | 670-1330-00 |

${ }^{1}$ See Mechanical Parts List for replacement parts.

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|  |  |  |  | Replaceable Electrical Parts-R7704 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  | Mfr |  |  |
| Ckt No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont |  | Name \& Description | Code | Mfr Part Number

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Tektronix Serial/Model No. Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont


# Replaceable Electrical Parts-R7704 

Mfr
Ckt No Part No Eff Dscont
Code Mfr Part Number


Tektronix Serial/Model No.
Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont
Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont Name \& Description Code Mfr Part Number


CHASSIS PARTS

| B801 | $119-0147-01$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| DS780 | $150-0030-00$ |

FAN,VENTILATING:115V,14W, 3200RPM
LAMP,GLOW:NEON,T-2,60 TO 90 VOLTS
08806
A2B-T

Tektronix Serial/Model No.

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

${ }^{1}$ Furnished as a unit with HV Power Supply subassembly (119-0268-00).
${ }^{2}$ Furnished as a unit with Line Filter (119-0228-00).
${ }^{3}$ Furnished as a unit with LV Power Supply subassembly (119-0229-00).
Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont Name \& Description Code Mfr Part Number


Tektronix Serial/Model No.
Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont Name \& Description

Mfr
Code Mfr Part Number


Tektronix Serial/Model No.
Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont Name \& Description

Mfr
Code Mfr Part Number

| S1041 | 260-1195-00 |  | SWITCH,SLIDE:DP3T,0.5A,125VAC | 82389 | XW-3029 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T198 | 276-0525-00 |  | CORE,FERRITE:0.196 ID X 0.437"OD | 01121 | T037C351A |
| T701 | 276-0549-00 | B010100 | B059999 CORE,EM:TOROID,FERRITE,0.437 OD X 0.21 ID |  |  |
| T701 | 276-0525-00 | B060000 | CORE,FERRITE:0.196 ID X 0.437"0D 01121 T037C351A |  |  |
| T702 | 276-0549-00 | B010100 | B059999 CORE,EM:TOROID,FERRITE,0.437 OD X 0.21 ID |  |  |
| T702 | 276-0525-00 | B060000 | CORE,FERRITE:0.196 ID X 0.437"OD 01121 T037C351A |  |  |
| T762 | 276-0591-00 |  | CORE,EM:TOROID FERRITE,1.0 OD X 0.5 ID |  |  |
| T764 T800 | 120-0634-01 |  | XFMR,PWR,STU:HV 80009 120-0634-01 |  |  |
| T801 T870 | 120-0690-00 |  | XFMR,PWR,STPDN:FAN | 80009 | 120-0690-00 |
| V799 | 154-0609-00 | B010100 | B019999 ELECTRON TUBE:CRT,P31,INT SCALE | 80009 | 154-0609-00 |
| V799 | 154-0609-05 | B020000 | ELECTRON TUBE:CRT,P31,INT SCALE | 80009 | 154-0609-05 |
| VR786 | 152-0247-00 |  | SEMICOND DEVICE:ZENER,0.4W,150V,5\% | 04713 | 1N989B |

${ }^{1}$ Furnished as a unit with Line Filter (119-0228-00).
${ }^{2}$ Furnished as a unit with LV Power Supply subassembly (119-0229-00).

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Tektronix Serial/Model No.
Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont
Description

|  |  |  | Resistors (cont) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R730 | 322-0385-00 |  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | Prec | 1X |
| R731 | 315-0102-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R732 | 323-0307-00 |  | $15.4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W | Prec | 1X |
| R733 | 303-0332-00 |  | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 W |  | 5\% |
| R734 | 303-0153-00 |  | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 W |  | 5\% |
| R735 | 315-0200-00 |  | $20 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R736 | 301-0750-00 |  | $75 \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  | 5\% |
| R737 | 315-0223-00 |  | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R738 | 315-0154-00 |  | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R739 | 311-0883-00 | B010100 B069999 | $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R739 | 311-1271-00 | B070000 | $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R743 | 311-0510-00 | B010100 B069999 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R743 | 311-1228-00 | B070000 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R744 | 321-0383-00 |  | 95.3 1k | 1/8 W | Prec | 1X |
| R745 | 323-0505-00 |  | $1.78 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1/2 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R746 | 321-0437-00 |  | $348 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1 Z |
| R747 | 315-0473-00 |  | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R748 | 315-0153-00 |  | $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R749 | 315-0471-00 |  | 470k $\Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R751 | 315-0474-00 |  | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R752 | 321-0349-00 |  | $42.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1X |
| R753 | 315-0102-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R755 | 315-0102-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R757 | 315-0101-00 |  | 100 n | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R758 | 315-0104-00 |  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R759 | 315-0302-00 |  | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5X |
| R760 | 315-0624-00 |  | $620 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R761 | 311-0698-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{MQ}, \mathrm{Var}$ |  |  |  |
| R765 | 315-0625-00 |  | 6.2 MN | 1/4 W |  | 5X |
| R766 | 315-0625-00 |  | 6.2 MJ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R767 | 315-0392-00 |  | $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5X |
| R768 | 321-0335-00 |  | $30.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1X |
| R769 | 311-1035-00 |  | $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mathrm{Var}$ |  |  |  |
| R770 | 315-0472-00 |  | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R772 | *307-0272-00 |  | $130 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Film |  |  |
| R773 | 321-0359-00 |  | $53.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R774 | 315-0821-00 |  | $820 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |

## All HIGH VOLTAGE/Z AXIS AMPLIFIER Circuit Board Assembly (cont)

Tektronix Serial/Model No.
Ckt No. Part No. Eff
Dscont
Description

|  | Resistors (cont) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R775 | 315-0332-00 |  | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R776 | 315-0101-00 |  | $100 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R777 | 301-0562-00 |  | $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  | 5X |
| R778 | 305-0123-00 |  | $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 12 W |  | 5X |
| R791 | 315-0333-00 |  | $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R792 | 311-0465-00 | B010100 B069999 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mathrm{Var}$ |  |  |  |
| R792 | 311-1235-00 | B070000 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mathrm{Var}$ |  |  |  |
| R794 | 315-0154-00 |  | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  |  |
| R795 | 311-0463-00 | B010100 B069999 | $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R795 | 311-1227-00 | B07000 | $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R796 | 321-0194-00 |  | $1.02 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1 Z |
| R797 | 323-0285-00 |  | $9.09 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R798 | 301-0101-00 |  | 100 n | 1/2 W |  | 5X |



Capacitors
Tolerance $\pm 20 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| C803 | $285-0587-00$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | PTM | 600 V |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C810 | $290-0414-00$ | $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 200 V | $+50 \%-10 \%$ |
| C811 | $290-0414-00$ |  | $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 200 V |
| C812 | $285-0623-00$ | B010100 B039999 | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | PTM | 100 V |
| C812 | $285-0633-00$ | B04000 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | PTM | 100 V |

(C)

A12 HIGH VOLTAGE/Z AXIS AMPLIFIER Circuit Board Assembly (cont)


Resistors are fixed, composition, $\pm 10 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.


A13 INVERTER Circuit Board Assembly (cont)

|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ckt No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Description |

Capacitors
Tolerance $\pm 20 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| C820 | $283-0044-00$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Cer | 3000 V |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C821 | $283-0006-00$ | $0.02 \mu \mathrm{f}$ Cer | 500 V |  |
| C822 | $283-0044-00$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Cer | 3000 V |  |
| C824 | $283-0002-00$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Cer | 500 V |  |
| C825 | $290-0284-00$ | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 35 V |
| C835 | $290-0284-00$ | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 35 V |


| CR823 | *152-0061-00 | Silicon | Tek Spec |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR824 | *152-0061-00 | Silicon | Tek S |  |
| CR825 | 152-0413-00 | Silicon | Fast recovery, 400 V maximum |  |
| CR826 | 152-0413-00 | Silicon | Fast recovery, 400 V maximum |  |
| CR828 | 152-0400-00 | Silicon | Fast recovery, 400 V maximum |  |
| CR830 | 152-0401-00 | Silicon | Voltage trigger ( $32+3 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |  |
| CR831 | *152-0107-00 | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 647 |  |
| CR835 | 152-0413-00 | Silicon | Fast recovery, 400 V maximum |  |
| CR836 | 152-0413-00 | Silicon | Fast recovery, 400 V maximum |  |
| CR838 | 152-0400-00 | Silicon | Fast recovery, 400 V maximum |  |
|  |  | Inductors |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { L826 } \\ & \text { L836 } \end{aligned}$ | *108-0574-00 | $30 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |
|  | *108-0574-00 | $30 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Transistors |  |  |
| Q825 | 151-0266-00 | Silicon | NPN | TO-3 2N3902 |
| Q835 | 151-0266-00 | Silicon | NPN | TO-3 2N3902 |
|  |  | Resistors |  |  |

Resistors are fixed, composition, $\pm 10 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| R820 | $315-0331-00$ | $330 \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R821 | $315-0100-00$ | $10 \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $5 \%$ |

## (C)



## A14 RECTIFIER Circuit Board Assembly

*670-0815-00 Complete Board


A14 RECTIFIER Circuit Board Assembly (cont)

| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Ser <br> Eff | No. Dscont | Description |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capacitors (cont) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C881 | 290-0194-00 |  | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 100 V |  |
| C882 | 290-0194-00 |  | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 100 V |  |
| C883 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%- |
| 20\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C884 | 290-0425-00 |  | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 20 V |  |
| C885 | 290-0296-00 |  | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 20 V |  |
| C886 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%- |
| 20\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C887 | 290-0425-00 |  | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 20 V |  |
| C888 | 290-0296-00 |  | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 20 V |  |
| C890 | 290-0425-00 |  | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 20 V |  |
| C891 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%- |
| 20\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C892 | 290-0296-00 |  | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 20 V |  |
| C893 | 290-0194-00 |  | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 100 V |  |
| C894 | 283-0178-00 |  | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 100 V | +80\%- |
| 20\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C895 | 290-0194-00 |  | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 100 V |  |
| C898 | 290-0138-00 |  | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Elect. | 6 V |  |
| C899 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%- |

Semiconductor Device, Diodes

| $152-0333-00$ | Silicon |
| ---: | ---: |
| $152-0333-00$ | Silicon |
| *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| $152-0333-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0414-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0414-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0414-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0414-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0414-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0414-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0397-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0397-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0412-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0412-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0412-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0412-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0414-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0414-00$ | Silicon |
| $152-0212-00$ |  |
| $152-0289-00$ | Zener |

High speed and conductance
High speed and conductance
Replaceable by 1N4152
Replaceable by IN4152
Replaceable by IN4152
High speed and conductance
Fast recovery, 200 V maximum
Fast recovery, 200 V maximum
Fast recovery, 200 V maximum
Fast recovery, 200 V maximum
Fast recovery, 200 V maximum
Fast recovery, 200 V maximum
Fast recovery, 50 V maximum
Fast recovery, 50 V maximum
Fast recovery, 50 V maximum
Fast recovery, 50 V maximum
Fast recovery, 50 V maximum
Fast recovery, 50 V maximum
Fast recovery, 200 V maximum
Fast recovery, 200 V maximum
1N936, $500 \mathrm{~mW}, 9 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$
IN991B, $400 \mathrm{~mW}, 180 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$

## (C)

|  | Tektronix |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ckt No. | Part No. |


| L872 | ${ }^{*} 108-0422-00$ | $80 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L877 | ${ }^{*} 108-0422-00$ | $80 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| L881 | ${ }^{*} 108-0422-00$ | $80 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| L884 | ${ }^{*} 108-0337-00$ | $25 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| L887 | ${ }^{*} 108-0337-00$ | $25 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| L890 | ${ }^{*} 108-0337-00$ | $25 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| L893 | ${ }^{*} 108-0422-00$ | $80 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| L897 | ${ }^{*} 108-0556-00$ | $12 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| L898 | *108-0554-00 | $5 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |

Transistors
151-0188-00
151-0188-00 151-0190-00 151-0190-00 151-0190-00 151-0260-00 *151-0192-00 151-0190-00 151-0190-00 151-0505-00 Serial/Model No.
Eff Dscont
Inductors
$80 \mu \mathrm{H}$
$80 \mu \mathrm{H}$
$80 \mu \mathrm{H}$
$25 \mu \mathrm{H}$
$25 \mu \mathrm{H}$
$25 \mu \mathrm{H}$
$80 \mu \mathrm{H}$
$12 \mu \mathrm{H}$
$5 \mu \mathrm{H}$

A14 RECTIFIER Circuit Board Assembly (cont)
Description

| Silicon | PNP | TO-92 2N3906 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Silicon | PNP | TO-92 2N3906 |
| Silicon | NPN | TO-92 2N3904 |
| Silicon | NPN | TO-92 2N3904 |
| Silicon | NPN | TO-92 2N3904 |
| Silicon | NPN | TO-39 2N5189 |
| Silicon | NPN | TO-92 Replaceable by MPS 6521 |
| Silicon | NPN | TO-92 2N3904 |
| Silicon | NPN | TO-92 2N3904 |
| Silicon |  | Controlled rectifier |

Resistors
Resistors are fixed, composition, +10 Z unless otherwise indicated.

| R840 | $315-0100-00$ |  | $10 \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R842 | $321-0213-00$ | $1.62 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | $5 \%$ |
| R843 | $311-0863-00$ | B 010100 B 069999 | $500 \Omega, \mathrm{Var}$ |  |  |
| R843 | $311-1279-00$ | B 070000 | $500 \Omega \mathrm{Var}$ |  |  |
| R844 | $321-0222-00$ |  | $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec |
| R845 | $315-0102-00$ |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $1 \%$ |
| R846 | $315-0470-00$ | $47 \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $5 \%$ |  |
| R848 | $315-0102-00$ |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $5 \%$ |
| R851 | $315-0202-00$ | $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $5 \%$ |  |
| R852 | $315-0104-00$ |  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $5 \%$ |
| R853 | $315-0472-00$ | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $5 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5 C |  |


| Ckt No. |  A14 RECTIFIER Circuit Board Assembly (cont) <br> Tektronix Serial/Model No. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Part No. | Eff |  | Dscont | Description |  |
|  |  |  |  | Resistors |  |  |
| R854 | 315-0242-00 |  |  | $2.4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R855 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R856 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R858 | 315-0150-00 | B010100 | B010109 | $15 \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R858 | 315-0120-00 |  | B010100 | $12 \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R860 | 315-0473-00 |  |  | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R861 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R863 | 315-0272-00 |  |  | $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R864 | 315-0471-00 |  |  | $470 \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5X |
| R866 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R867 | 315-0104-00 |  |  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R868 | 315-0472-00 |  |  | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5X |
| R876 | 315-0102-00 |  |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| Transformers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T874 | *120-0638-00 |  |  | Toroid, |  |  |
| T879 | *120-0638-00 |  |  | Toroid, |  |  |
| T882 | *120-0638-00 |  |  | Toroid, |  |  |
| T885 | *120-0639-00 |  |  | Toroid, |  |  |
| T888 | *120-0639-00 |  |  | Torois, 8 |  |  |
| T892 | *120-0639-00 |  |  | Toroid, |  |  |
| T895 | *120-0638-00 |  |  | Toroid, |  |  |
| T899 | *120-0637-00 |  |  | Toroid, |  |  |
| A15 LOW VOLTAGE REGULATOR Circuit Board Assembly |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *670-0816-00 | Complete | Board |  |  |  |

## Capacitors

Tolerance $+20 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| C903 | $283-0178-00$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 100 V | $+80 \%-20 \mathrm{X}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C905 | $281-0546-00$ | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V | $10 \%$ |
| C907 | $283-0083-00$ | $0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V | $5 \%$ |
| C910 | $283-0177-00$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 25 V | $+80 \%-20 \%$ |
| C911 | $283-0190-00$ | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 50 V | $5 \%$ |

## (E)

| Ckt No. | A15 LOW VOLTAGE REGULATOR Circuit Board Assembly (cont) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Desc | tion |  |
|  | Capacitors(cont) |  |  |  |  |  |
| C921 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{p} \mu$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%-20\% |
| C925 | 283-0003-00 |  | $0.01 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{\mu}$ | Cer | 150 V |  |
| C933 | 283-0114-00 |  | $0.0015 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{\mu}$ | Cer | 200 V |  |
| C935 | 283-0081-00 |  | $0.1 \mathrm{p} \mu$ | Cer | 25 V | +80Z-20X |
| C941 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{p} \mu$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%-20\% |
| C945 | 283-0081-00 |  | $0.1 \mathrm{u} \mu$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%-20\% |
| C950 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{p} \mu$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%-20\% |
| C961 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{p} \mu$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%-20\% |
| C968 | 283-0041-00 |  | $0.003 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{\mu}$ | Cer | 500 V | 5\% |
| C981 | 283-0178-00 |  | $0.1 \mathrm{p} \mu$ | Cer | 100 V | +80\%-20\% |
| C982 | 290-0187-00 |  | $4.7 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{\mu}$ | Elect |  | 35 V |
| C990 | 283-0065-00 |  | $0.001 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{\mu}$ | Cer |  | 100 V 5\% |
| C992 | 283-0177-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{p} \mu$ | Cer | 25 V | +80\%-20\% |


| CR905 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR906 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR909 | *152-0061-00 | Silicon |
| CR914 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR922 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR923 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR924 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR935 | *152-0061-00 | Silicon |
| CR938 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR941 | 152-0066-00 | Silicon |
| CR942 | 152-0066-00 | Silicon |
| CR948 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR949 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR961 | 152-0418-00 | Silicon |
| CR964 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR965 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR972 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR981 | 152-0118-00 | Silicon |
| CR984 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR991 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| CR994 | *152-0185-00 | Silicon |
| VR910 | 152-0168-00 | Zener, |
| VR927 | 152-0280-00 | Zener, |
| VR930 | 152-0195-00 | Zener |
| VR982 | 152-0411-00 | Zener |

Replaceable by 1N4152
Replaceable by IN4152
Tek Spec
Replaceable by 1N4512
Replaceable by 1N4152
Replaceable by IN4152
Replaceable by IN4152
Tek Spec
Replaceable by IN4152
1N3194
IN3194
Replaceable by 1N4152
Replaceable by IN4152
300 V, 3 A
Replaceable by IN4152
Replaceable by IN4152
Replaceable by IN4152
300 C, 3 A
Replaceable by IN4152
Replaceable by 1N4152
Replaceable by IN4152 1N963A $400 \mathrm{~mW}, 12 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$
1N753A $400 \mathrm{~mW}, 6.2 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$
IN751A $400 \mathrm{~mW}, 5.1 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$
IN937, $250 \mathrm{~mW}, 9 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$

(B)

| A15 LOW VOLTAGE REGULATOR Circuit Board Assembly (cont) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ckt No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Description |  |  |
|  | Resistors (cont) |  |  |  |  |  |
| R909 | 301-0103-00 |  | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  | 5X |
| R911 | 307-0108-00 |  | 6.8 n | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R912 | 321-0356-00 |  | $49.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R913 | 321-0155-00 |  | $402 \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R914 | 315-0513-00 |  | $51 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R915 | 308-0292-00 |  | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 3 W WW |  | 5\% |
| R916 | 315-0121-00 |  | $120 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R917 | 307-0093-00 |  | $1.2 \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  | 5X |
| R918 | 307-0103-00 |  | $2.7 \Omega$ | 1/L W |  | 5\% |
| R922 | 315-0274-00 |  | $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R923 | 315-0204-00 |  | $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R925 | 323-0758-07 |  | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W | Prec | 1/10\% |
| R926 | 323-0289-07 |  | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W | Prec | 1/10\% |
| R928 | 321-0306-00 |  | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1X |
| R929 | 315-0201-00 |  | $200 \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R930 | 315-0621-00 |  | $620 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R931 | 301-0102-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  | 5\% |
| R932 | 315-0474-00 |  | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R933 | 315-0222-00 |  | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5X |
| R934 | 321-0150-00 |  | $357 \Omega$ | 1/8 W Prec |  | 1\% |
| R935 | 301-0621-00 |  | $620 \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  | 5\% |
| R936 | 315-0153-00 |  | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R937 | 306-0180-00 |  | $18 \Omega$ | 2 W |  |  |
| R938 | 315-0151-00 |  | $150 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R939 | *308-0560-00 |  | $0.12 \Omega$ | 5 W WW |  | 5X |
| R941 | 301-0395-00 | B010100 B069999X | $3.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  | 5X |
| R943 | 315-0222-00 |  | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R944 | 315-0473-00 |  | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R945 | 315-0390-00 |  | $39 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R946 | 321-0193-07 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1/10\% |
| R947 | 323-0289-07 |  | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W | Prec | 1/10\%IOX |
| R948 | 315-0471-00 |  | 470 n | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5X |
| R949 | 315-0471-00 |  | 470 Q | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R950 | 315-0101-00 |  | 100 Q | 1/4 W |  | 5X |
| R951 | 306-0180-00 |  | 18 Q | 2 W |  |  |
| R952 | 315-0151-00 |  | $150 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R953 | 315-0472-00 |  | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R954 | 315-0331-00 |  | $330 \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R955 | *308-0560-00 |  | $0.12 \Omega$ | 5 W | WW | 5\% |
| R962 | 323-0758-07 |  | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W | Prec | 1/10\%IOX |


| A15 LOW VOLTAGE REGULATOR Circuit Board Assembly (cont)TektronixSerial/Model No. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ckt No. | Part No. | Eff Dscont | Description |  |
| Resistors (cont) |  |  |  |  |
| R963 | 323-0763-07 | $7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W Prec | 1/10\% |
| R964 | 315-0434-00 | $430 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 5 Z |
| R965 | 315-0164-00 | $160 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R966 | 321-0306-00 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W Prec | 1\% |
| R967 | 321-0150-00 | 357 ת | 1/8 W Prec | 1X |
| R968 | 315-0162-00 | $1.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R969 | 301-0621-00 | $620 \Omega$ | 1/2 W | 5X |
| R971 | 315-0153-00 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 5\% |
| R972 | 306-0180-00 | $18 \Omega$ | 2 W |  |
| R973 | 315-0151-00 | $150 \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5X |
| R974 | *308-0560-00 | $0.12 \Omega$ | 5 W WW | 5\% |
| R982 | 323-0264-00 | $5.49 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W Prec | 1\% |
| R983 | 315-0474-00 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | $5 Z$ |
| R984 | 315-0204-00 | $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5X |
| R985 | 323-0771-09 | $1.375 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W Prec | 1\% |
| R986 | 311-0515-00 | $250 \Omega$, Var |  |  |
| R987 | 323-0772-09 | $6.71 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W Prec | 1\% |
| R988 | 321-0356-00 | $49.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W Prec | 1\% |
| R989 | 321-0150-00 | 357 n | 1/8 W Prec | 1\% |
| R990 | 315-0302-00 | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5X |
| R991 | 301-0103-00 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/2 W | 5\% |
| R992 | 315-0470-00 | $47 \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5\% |
| R995 | 301-0621-00 | $620 \Omega$ | 1/2 W | 5Z |
| R996 | 315-0121-00 | $120 \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5X |
| R997 | 307-0093-00 | $1.2 \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  |
| R998 | 307-0093-00 | $1.2 \Omega$ | 1/2 W |  |

(A)

A17 B TRIGGER SOURCE SWITCH Circuit Board Assembly

| Ckt No. | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Part No. |  | Dscont | Description |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { *670-0821-00 } \\ & \text { *670-0821-01 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B010100 } \\ & \text { B030000 } \end{aligned}$ | B029999 Complete Board | Complete Board |  |
|  | Bulb |  |  |  |  |
| DS1001 | *150-0057-01 |  | BO10100 B029999 | Incandescent, 7153AS15, selected Incandescent, \#683, selected |  |
| DS1001 | *150-0048-01 |  | B030000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wired or Unwired |  |  |
| S10010 | *670-0821-00 |  | BO10100 B029999 | Pushbutton | B TRIG SOURCE |
| S10011 | *670-0821-01 |  | B030000 | Pushbutton | B TRIG SOURCE |

A18 A TRIGGER SOURCE SWITCH Circuit Board Assembly
*670-0792-00
*670-0792-01

| DS1011 $\quad$ 150-0057-01 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| DS1011 | *150-0048-01 |

Wired or Unwired

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S1011 }{ }^{1} \\ & \text { S1011 } \end{aligned}$ | *670-0792-00 | BO10100 B029999 | Pushbutton | A TRIG SOURCE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | *670-0792-01 | B030000 | Pushbutton | A TRIC SOURCE |
|  | A19 VERTICAL MODE SWITCH Circuit Board Assembly |  |  |  |
|  | *670-0991-00 |  | Complete Bo |  |
|  | Bulbs |  |  |  |
| DS1021 | *150-0057-02 |  | Incandescen | ssembly |
| DS1023 | *150-0057-02 |  | Incandescent | assembly |
| DS1025 | *150-0057-02 |  | Incandescent | assembly |
| DS1027 | *150-0057-02 |  | Incandescent | assembly |
| DS1029 | *150-0057-02 |  | Incandescent | assembly |


|  |  | A19 VERTICAL MODE SWITCH Circuit Board Assembly (cont) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |  |  |
| Ckt No. | Part No. | Eff | Dscont | Description |

Semiconductor Device, Diodes

| CR1021 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N4152 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CD1022 | ${ }^{* 152-0185-00}$ | Replaceable by $1 N 4152$ |  |
| CR1023 | ${ }^{* 152-0185-00}$ | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N4152 |
| CR1027 | ${ }^{* 152-0185-00 ~}$ | Silicon | Replaceable by $1 N 4152$ |

Resistor
Resistors are fixed, composition, $+10 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| R1023 $315-0153-00$ | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Switch
Wired or Unwired

| S1021 $1_{1} \quad$ *670-0991-00 Pushbutton VERTICAL MODE |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | A20 HORIZONTAL MODE SWITCH Circuit Board Assembly |
|  | *670-1330-00 Complete Board |

Bulbs

| DS1031 | ${ }^{*}$ 150-0057-02 | Incandescent, assembly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DS1032 | ${ }^{*} 150-0057-02$ | Incandescent, assembly |
| DS1033 | ${ }^{*} 150-0057-02$ | Incandescent, assembly |
| DS1034 | ${ }^{*} 150-0057-02$ | Incandescent, assembly |

## Resistors

Resistors are fixed, composition, $+10 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| R1025 | 316-0270-00 |  | $27 \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1031 | 315-0160-00 | XB020165 | $16 \Omega$ | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 5\% |
| R1033 | 315-0160-00 | XB020165 | $16 \Omega$ | 1/4 W | 5X |
| Switch |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wired or Unwired |  |  |  |  |  |
| S10311 ${ }^{1}$ | *670-1330-00 | Pushbutton |  | HORIZ | MODE |

REV. MAY 1974

## (B)

A21 READOUT SYSTEM Circuit Board Assembly

| Ckt No. | Tektronix <br> Part No. | Serial/Model <br> Eff | Do. | Descont |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Tolerance $\pm 20 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| C1141 | $283-0032-00$ | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V | $5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| C1166 | $283-0004-00 \times B 040000$ | $0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 150 V |  |
| C1180 | $283-0032-00$ | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V | $5 \%$ |
| C1186 | $283-0004-00 \times B 040000$ | $0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 150 V |  |
| C1190 | $283-0000-00$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C1214 | $285-0698-00$ | $0.0082 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | PTM | 100 V | 5 X |
| C1222 | $283-0103-00$ | $180 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V | $5 \%$ |
| C1227 | $283-0103-00$ | $180 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V | 5 X |
| C1230 | $283-0000-00$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V |  |
| C1237 | $283-0000-00$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V |  |
| C1267 | $283-0000-00$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 500 V |  |
| C1268 | $283-0177-00$ | $1 \mu$ | Cer | 25 V | $+80 \%-20 \%$ |
| C1291 | $283-0177-00$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 25 V | $+80 \%-20 \%$ |
| C1294 | $283-0177-00$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 25 V | $+80 \%-20 \%$ |
| C1297 | $283-0177-00$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Cer | 25 V | $+80 \%-20 Z$ |

Semiconductor Device, Diodes

| CR1112 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| CR1113 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| CR1117 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| CR1118 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| CR1122 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| CR1123 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| CR1127 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| CR1128 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| CR1132 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |
| CR1133 | ${ }^{*} 152-0185-00$ |

Silicon
Silicon
Silicon

Silicon

Silicon

Silicon
Silicon
XB030000
Silicon
SB030000
Silicon
Silicon

Replaceable by IN 4152
Replaceable by 1 N 4152
Replaceable by 1N4152
Replaceable by $\operatorname{IN} 4152$
Replaceable by IN4152
Replaceable by 1 N4152
Replaceable 'y IN4152
Replaceable by 1 N 4152
Replaceable by IN4152
Replaceable by IN4152

| Tektronix | Serial/Model No. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ckt. No. | Part No. $\quad$ Eff Disc Description |

Semiconductor Device, Diodes (cont)

| CR1135 | *152-0185-00 | XB030000 | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 4152 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR1137 | *152-0185-00 | XB030000 | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 4152 |
| CR1141 | *152-0185-00 | B010100 B039999X | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 4152 |
| CR1142 | *152-0185-00 | XBO10110 B039999X | Silicon | Replaceable by IN4152 |
| CR1155 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 4152 |
| CR1206 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by 1N4152 |
| CR1207 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by $\operatorname{N} 4152$ |
| CR1208 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 4152 |
| CR1213 | *152-0185-00 | XB030000 | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N4152 |
| CR1216 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by IN4152 |
| CR1217 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by $\operatorname{N4152}$ |
| CR1222 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 4152 |
| CR1223 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by 1N4152 |
| CR1224 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by IN4152 |
| CR1227 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 4152 |
| CR1231 | *152-0185-00 |  | Silicon | Replaceable by 1 N 4152 |
| VR1260 | *152-0405-00 |  | Zener | Tek Spec, 1 W, 15 V , 5\% |
| VR1261 | *152-0405-00 |  | Zener | Tek Spec, $1 \mathrm{~W}, 15 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |
| VR1262 | *152-0405-00 |  | Zener | Tek Spec, $1 \mathrm{~W}, 15 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |
|  | *108-0331-00 Inductor 0.75 pH |  |  |  |
| L1270 |  |  |  |  |


| Q1143 | $151-0232-00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Q1150 | $151-0190-00$ |
| Q1152 | $151-0190-00$ |
| Q1155 | $151-0188-00$ |
| Q1163 | $151-0190-00$ |
|  |  |
| Q1185 | $* 151-0192-00$ |
| Q1223 | $151-0188-00$ |
| Q1226 | $151-0190-00$ |
| Q1274 | $151-0188-00$ |
| Q1278 | $151-0188-00$ |
| Q1284 | $151-0188-00$ |
| Q1228 | $151-0188-00$ |

(A)

A21 READOUT SYSTEM Circuit Board Assembly (cont)
Tektronix Serial/Model No.
Ckt No. Part No. Eff Dscont Description

Resistors
Resistors are fixed, composition, $\pm 10 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| R1111 | 317-0102-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1112 | 317-0751-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1113 | 317-0751-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1116 | 317-0102-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1117 | 317-0751-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1118 | 317-0751-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1121 | 317-0102-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1122 | 317-0751-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5X |
| R1123 | 317-0751-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1126 | 317-0102-00 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1127 | 317-0751-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1128 | 317-0751-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1131 | 317-0513-00 |  | $51 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1132 | 317-0133-00 |  | $13 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1133 | 317-0133-00 |  | $13 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5X |
| R1134 | 317-0753-00 |  | $75 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1135 | 321-0310-00 | B010100 B029999 | $165 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1135 | 321-0308-00 | B030000 | $15.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1136 | 317-0513-00 |  | $51 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1137 | 321-0321-00 | B010100- B029999 | $21.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1137 | 321-0319-00 | B030000 20. | $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 12 |
| R1138 | 321-0335-00 |  | $30.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1140 | 317-0752-00 |  | $7.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1141 | 321-0261-00 | B010100 B049999 | $5.11 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1141 | 321-0258-00 | B040000 | $4.75 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1142 | 311-0634-00 | XB050000 B059999 | $500 \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R1142 | 311-1279-00 | B060000 | $500 \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R1143 | 317-0133-00 |  | $13 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1144 | 317-0154-00 | BO10100 B039999 | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1144 | 317-0124-00 | B050000 | $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1146 | 321-0181-00 |  | $750 \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1147 | 321-0297-00 | B010100 B039999 | $12.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1147 | 321-0299-00 | B040000 | $12.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1148 | 321-0212-00 | BO10100 B010109 | $1.58 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1148 | 317-0102-00 | BO10110 B039999 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1148 | 321-0212-00 | B040000 | $1.58 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |

A21 READOUT SYSTEM Circuit Board Assembly (cont)

| Ckt. No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model Eff | No. Disc |  | Description |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Resistors | (cont) |  |  |  |
| R1152 | 317-0152-00 |  |  | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1155 | 317-0222-00 |  |  | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1156 | 321-0268-00 |  |  | $6.04 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R1163 | 317-0243-00 | B010100 | B010109 | $24 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1163 | 321-0329-00 | B010110 | B029999 | 26.1 k $\Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R1163 | 317-0243-00 | B030000 |  | $24 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R1171 | 317-0154-00 |  |  | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R1172 | 321-0335-00 |  |  | $30.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R1173 | 321-0344-00 |  |  | $37.4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R1174 | 321-0335-00 |  |  | $30.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1175 | 317-0513-00 |  |  | $51 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1176 | 317-0154-00 |  |  | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1177 | 321-0335-00 |  |  | $30.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R1178 | 321-0335-00 |  |  | $30.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1180 | 321-0262-00 | B010100 | B029999 | $5.23 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R1180 | 321-0264-00 | B030000 | B049999 | $5.49 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1Z |
| R1180 | 321-0261-00 | B050000 |  | $5.11 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1181 | 321-0371-00 | B010100 | B010109 | $71.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1181 | 321-0367-00 | B010110 | B039999 | $64.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1X |
| R1181 | 321-0372-00 | B040000 | B059999 | $73.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1X |
| R1181 | 321-0371-00 | B060000 |  | $71.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1182 | 311-0634-00 | XB050000 | B059999 | $500 \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R1182 | 311-1279-00 | B060000 |  | $500 \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R1183 | 321-0401-00 | B010100 | B039999 | $147 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1183 | 321-0407-00 | B040000 | B059999 | $169 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1183 | 321-0403-00 | B060000 |  | $154 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R1185 | 317-0103-00 |  |  | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1190 | 317-0303-00 |  |  | $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R1191 | 317-0203-00 |  |  | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1193 | 317-0203-00 |  |  | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1195 | 317-0203-00 |  |  | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1197 | 317-0203-00 |  |  | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1205 | 317-0432-00 |  |  | $4.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1206 | 317-0683-00 |  |  | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R1210 | 317-0104-00 |  |  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 5\% |
| R1214 | 317-0393-00 |  |  | $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |

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A21 READOUT SYSTEM Circuit Board Assembly (cont)

| Ckt. No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model Eff | No. Disc |  | Description |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1215 | 317-0332-00 | BO10100 | B029999 | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5X |
| R1215 | 317-0302-00 | B030000 |  | $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1216 | 315-0152-00 |  |  | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5X |
| R1218 | 317-0183-00 |  |  | $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5X |
| R1219 | 311-0634-00 | B010100 | B029999 | $500 \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R1219 | 311-0635-00 | B030000 |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, Var |  |  |  |
| R1220 | 317-0103-00 |  |  | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5X |
| R1221 | 317-0752-00 |  |  | $7.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1223 | 315-0242-00 |  |  | $2.4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5X |
| R1226 | 317-0152-00 |  |  | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1227 | 317-0512-00 |  |  | $5.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1230 | 318-0512-00 |  |  | $5.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1231 | 317-0332-00 | XB040000 |  | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5X |
| R1235 | 317-0512-00 |  |  | $5.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1237 | 317-0222-00 |  |  | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1255 | 321-0176-00 |  |  | $665 \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1 ' |
| R1256 | 321-0153-00 |  |  | $383 \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1257 | 321-0250-00 |  |  | $3.92 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1258 | 317-0223-00 |  |  | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | $5 Z$ |
| R1260 | 317-0102-00 |  |  | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1264 | 317-0272-00 |  |  | $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1265 | 317-0512-00 |  |  | $5.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1266 | 317-0822-00 | BO10100 | B010109 | $8.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1266 | 317-0103-00 | B010110 | B029999 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5X |
| R1266 | 317-0912-00 | B030000 |  | $9.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 w |  | 5\% |
| R1268 | 321-0296-00 |  |  | $11.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1269 | 317-0823-00 |  |  | $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W |  | 5\% |
| R1270 | 321-0222-00 |  |  | $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1271 | 321-0216-00 |  |  | $1.74 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1272 | 321-0245-00 |  |  | $3.48 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1X |
| R1274 | 321-0209-00 |  |  | $1.47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1276 | 321-0241-00 |  |  | $3.16 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1Z |
| R1277 | 321-0255-00 |  |  | $4.42 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| R1278 | 315-0152-00 |  |  | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/4 W |  | 5\% |
| R1280 | 321-0273-00 |  |  | $6.81 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |

A21 READOUT SYSTEM Circuit Board Assembly (cont)-
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Ckt. No. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Tektronix } \\
\text { Part No. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Serial/Model } \\
\text { Eff }\end{array}
$$ \& \begin{array}{l}No. <br>

Disc\end{array} \& \& Description\end{array}\right]\)|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | Resistors (cont) |


| U1130 | *155-0015-00 | B010100 | B059999 | Monolithic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U1130 | *155-0015-01 | B060000 |  | Monolithic |
| U1166 | *155-0014-00 | BO10100 | B059999 | Monolithic |
| U1166 | *155-0014-01 | B060000 |  | Monolithic |
| U1170 | *155-0015-00 | BO10100 | B059999 | Monolithic |
| U1170 | *155-0015-01 | B060000 |  | Monolithic |
| U1186 | *155-0014-00 | BO10100 | B059999 | Monolithic |
| U1186 | *155-0014-01 | B060000 |  | Monolithic |
| Ul190 | *155-0018-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1210 | *155-0021-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1226 | *155-0017-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1227 | 156-0043-00 |  |  | Quad 2-input NOR Gate, Replaceable by T.I. SN7402N |
| U1230 | 156-0012-00 |  |  | Clocked J-K flip-flop, Replaceable by Fairchild uL923 |
| U1231 | 156-0012-00 |  |  | Clocked J-K flip-flop, Replaceable by Fairchild pL923 |
| U1232 | 156-0012-00 |  |  | Clocked J-K flip-flop. Replaceable by Fairchild pL923 |
| U1236 | 156-0011-00 |  |  | Dual 2-input Gate, Replaceable by Fairchild pL914 |
| U1251 | *155-0023-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1252 | *155-0024-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1253 | *155-0025-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1254 | *155-0026-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1255 | *155-0027-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1260 | *155-0019-00 |  |  | Monolithic |
| U1270 | *155-0020-00 |  |  | Monolithic |

(A)

## A22 GRATICULE LIGHT Circuit Board Assembly

| Ckt. No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model Eff | No. Disc | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | *670-0702-00 |  |  | Complete Board |
|  |  | Bulbs |  |  |
| DS957 | 150-0029-00 |  |  | Incandescent GE349 |
| DS958 | 150-0029-00 |  |  | Incandescent GE349 |
| DS959 | 150-0029-00 |  |  | Incandescent GE349 |

Option 1-without READOUT Circuit Board Assembly (*670-0635-08) Option 2-with X-Y DELAY COMP Circuit Board Assembly (*670-0839-00)

A23 X-Y DELAY COMP Circuit Board Assembly
*670-0839-00
Complete Board
Capacitors
Tolerance $+20 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| C53 | $283-0633-00$ | 77 pF | Mica | 100 V | $1 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C55 | $281-0125-00$ | $90-400 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{Var}$ | Mica |  |  |
| C56 | $283-0671-00$ | 164 pF | Mica | 500 V | $1 \%$ |
| C58 | $283-0670-00$ | 375 pF | Cer | 500 V | $1 \%$ |
| C66 | $283-0671-00$ | 164 pF | Mica | 500 V | $1 \%$ |
| C68 | $283-0670-00$ | 375 pF | Cer | 500 V | $1 \%$ |
| C73 | $283-0633-00$ | 77 pF | Mica | 100 V | $1 \%$ |
| C75 | $281-0125-00$ | $90-400 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{Var}$ | Mica |  |  |
| C76 | $283-0671-00$ | 164 pF | Mica | 500 V | $1 \%$ |
| C78 | $283-0670-00$ | 375 pF | Cer | 500 V | $1 \%$ |
| C86 | $283-0671-00$ | 164 pF | Mica | 500 V | $1 \%$ |
| C88 | $283-0670-00$ | 375 pF | Cer | 500 V | $1 \%$ |

Semiconductor Device, Diodes

Silicon
Silicon

Replaceable by 1N4152
Replaceable by IN4152

## A23 X-Y DELAY COMP Circuit Board Assembly (cont)

|  | Tektronix | Serial/Model <br> Ckt. No. | No. <br> Part No. | Eff |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Resistors are fixed, composition, $+10 \%$ unless otherwise indicated.

| R51 | 321-0068-00 | $49.9 \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R61 | 321-0068-00 | $49.9 \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R71 | 321-0068-00 | $49.9 \Omega$ | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Prec | 1\% |
| R81 | 321-0068-00 | $49.9 \Omega$ | 1/8 W | Prec | 1X |
|  | Switches |  |  |  |  |
| Wired or Unwired |  |  |  |  |  |
| S50 | 260-0723-00 | Slide |  | DELA |  |
| S70 | 260-0723-00 | Slide |  | DELA |  |

(A)

## PART NUMBER - NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER CROSS REFERENCE INDEX



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## PART NUMBER - NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER CROSS REFERENCE INDEX



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## PART NUMBER - NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

| PART NUMBER | FSCM | NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER | PART NUMBER | F FSCM | NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 281-0629-00 | ' 80009 | 5910-00-436-4428 | 290-0194-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-061-3191 |
| 281-0670-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-185-4273 | 290-0246-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-725-7858 |
| 283-0000-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-688-8702 | 290-0296-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-820-0209 |
| 283-0001-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-794-3281 | 290-0305-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-436-6173 |
| 283-0002-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-721-2030 | 290-0425-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-500-9676 |
| 283-0003-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-801-1005 | 301-0220-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-246-0676 |
| 283-0004-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-577-1346 | 305-0123-00 | 80009 | '5905-00-434-5251 |
| 283-0006-00 | 80009 |  | 307-0093-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-475-8191 |
|  |  | 5910-00-713-4314 | 307-0124-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-359-9589 |
| 283-0010-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-879-5921 | 307-0181-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-551-9251 |
| 283-0032-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-113-2375 | 308-0647-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-234-0577 |
| 283-0041-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-903-5457 | 311-0091-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-814-3978 |
| 283-0044-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-882-7003 | 311-0254-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-968-0112 |
| 283-0065-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-465-4042 | 311-0310-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-841-7218 |
| 283-0067-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-912-9342 | 311-0422-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-900-1187 |
| 283-0077-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-916-8010 | 311-0463-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-064-9441 |
| 283-0078-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-938-4696 | 311-0467-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-472-7323 |
| 283-0080-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-931-7067 | 311-0515-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-463-2771 |
| 283-0081-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-782-7614 | 311-0605-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-481-8441 |
| 283-0082-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-916-8014 | 311-0607-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-481-8442 |
| 283-0083-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-901-9555 | 311-0622-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-879-7782 |
| 283-0092-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-848-6590 | 311-0633-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-231-3204 |
| 283-0103-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-485-4854 | 311-0634-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-497-0820 |
| 283-0110-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-453-0532 | 311-0635-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-497-4330 |
| 283-0111-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-436-7154 | 311-0643-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-432-6464 |
| 283-0114-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-071-7369 | 311-0658-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-483-3832 |
| 283-0116-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-465-7896 | 311-0698-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-337-6537 |
| 283-0177-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-451-3206 | 311-0863-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-243-1432 |
| 283-0178-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-451-5671 | 311-0883-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-483-3829 |
| 283-0204-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-488-9888 | 311-1035-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-325-9219 |
| 283-0670-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-551-9377 | 311-1223-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-496-1369 |
| 285-0698-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-433-7788 | 311-1224-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-487-8294 |
| 290-0149-00 | 80009 | 5910-00-932-7104 | 311-1227-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-487-8290 |

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## PART NUMBER -- NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER CROSS REFERENCE INDEX

| PART NUMBER | FSCM | NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER | PART NUMBER | FSCM | NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 311-1228-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-430-6273 | 315-0302-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-464-1958 |
| 311-1235-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-048-6797 | 315-0332-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-496-9488 |
| 311-1279-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-434-5433 | 315-0333-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-496-9490 |
| 311-1280-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-553-8796 | 315-0390-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9884 |
| 315-0100-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-434-5438 | 315-0392-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9924 |
| 315-0101-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-102-5294 | 315-0431-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3863 |
| 315-0102-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-434-5439 | 315-0470-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0891 |
| 315-0103-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-434-5442 | 315-0471-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9952 |
| 315-0104-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-434-5443 | 315-0473-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0164 |
| 315-0112-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3781 | 315-0510-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0272 |
| 315-0120-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3801 | 315-0511-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0282 |
| 315-0121-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3804 | 315-0512-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0283 |
| 315-0122-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3825 | 315-0561-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0288 |
| 315-0123-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3826 | 315-0562-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0423 |
| 315-0131-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3827 | 315-0681-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-577-9492 |
| 315-0151-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-577-9598 | 315-0683-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-496-9491 |
| 315-0161-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3704 | 315-0752-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0921 |
| 315-0162-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3705 | 315-0820-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0934 |
| 315-0181-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3707 | 315-0821-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0936 |
| 315-0200-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3709 | 315-0911-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0888 |
| 315-0201-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3714 | 316-0470-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-794-3697 |
| 315-0202-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3739 | 317-0560-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-900-1107 |
| 315-0204-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3762 | 321-0055-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-1313 |
| 315-0205-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-445-3764 | 321-0068-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-1696 |
| 315-0222-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9299 | 321-0094-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-105-9728 |
| 315-0223-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9680 | 321-0097-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-893-1290 |
| 315-0240-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-442-9356 | 321-0129-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-974-6076 |
| 315-0242-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9764 | 321-0150-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-105-7713 |
| 315-0271-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9804 | 321-0155-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-441-7814 |
| 315-0272-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9832 | 321-0160-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-105-7714 |
| 315-0273-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9839 | 321-0178-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-105-7715 |
| 315-0274-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-436-9864 | 321-0184-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-405-7962 |
| 315-0301-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-437-0875 | 321-0186-00 | 80009 | 5905-00-405-7969 |

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## PART NUMBER - NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER CROSS REFERENCE INDEX



## SECTION 8

DIAGRAMS AND CIRCUIT BOARD ILLUSTRATIONS

## Symbols and Reference Designators

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

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

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

The following special symbols are used on the diagrams:


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

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

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

## (A)

## VOLTAGE AND WAVEFORM TEST CONDITIONS

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 | DC to 30 MHz |
| Deflection factor (with probe) | 50 millivolts to 50 volts/division |
| Input impedance | 10 megohm, 13 picofarads |
| Probe ground | R7704 chassis ground |
| Trigger source | External from +GATE connector to indicate true time relationship between signals |
| Recommended type (as used for waveforms on diagrams) | Tektronix 7504 with 7A16 and 7B50 plug-in units |
| Voltmeter |  |
| Type | Non-loading digital multimeter |
| Input impedance | 0 to 1.5 volts; >1 kM |
|  | 15 to 1000 volts; $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Range | 0 to 1000 volts |
| Reference voltage | R7704 chassis ground |
| Recommended type (as used for voltages on diagrams) | Fairchild Model 7050 |
| R7704 Conditions |  |
| Line voltage | 115 volts |
| Signal applied | No signal applied for voltage measurements. Apply 4 volts of 1 kHz calibrator signal from test scope to + INPUT of 7A22 for waveforms only. |
| Connectors | No connections for voltage measurements. For waveforms 4 V Calibrator signal is applied to external trigger input of test scope. Also see Signal applied above. |
| Trace position | Centered |
| Control settings | As follows except as noted otherwise on individual diagrams. |

R7704

| A INTENSITY | Counterclockwise |
| :--- | :--- |
| B INTENSITY | Counterclockwise |
| BEAM FINDER | Released |
| READOUT | OFF |
| CONTROL ILLUM | OFF |
| GRAT ILLUM | Counterclockwise |
| VERTICAL MODE | LEFT |
| A TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| HORIZONTAL MODE | A |
| VERT TRACE | Midrange |
| VERT TRACE | Midrange |
| SEPARATION (B) |  |
| B TRIGGER SOURCE | VERT MODE |
| SWEEP | A |
| GATE | A |
| READOUT MODE | REMOTE-FREE RUN |


| Left Vertical Plug-In (7A22) |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| Position | Centered |
| Volts/Div | 1 V |
| Variable | Cal |
| Offset | Centered |
| HF -3 dB Point | 1 MHz |
| LF -3 dB Point | DC |
| +Input | Gnd |
| -Input | Gnd |

Right Vertical Plug-In (7A16)

| Position | Centered |
| :---: | :---: |
| Polarity | + UP |
| Input Coupling | Gnd |
| BW | Full |
| Volts/Div |  |
| Variable | Cal |
| A Horiz Plug-In (7871) |  |
| Level/Slope | Midrange, positive slope |
| Position | Centered |
| B Delay Mode | Independent |
| Delay Time Mult | 0.0 |
| Triggering |  |
| Mode | NORM |
| Coupling | AC |
| Source | Int |
| Magnifier | X1 |
| Time/Div | 1 ms |
| Variable | Cal |
| Variable | Cal |
| Horiz Pugln | 7B70) |
| Level/Slope | Midrange, positive slope |
| Position | Centered |
| Display Mode | Time Base |
| Variable | Centered |
| Triggering |  |
| Mode | NORM |
| Coupling | AC |
| Source | Int |
| Magnifier | X1 |
| Time/Div | 1 ms |
| Variable | Cal |
| The following control settings and connections were changed to obtain waveform photographs. |  |
| Left Vet (7A22) |  |
| + Input | DC |
| Position | Vertically center display |
| Apply 4 volts of 1 kHz calibrator to the + Input |  |
| A Horiz (7B71) |  |
| Triggering Mode | P-P Auto |
| B Horiz (7B70) |  |
| Triggering Mode | P-P Auto |

All voltages given on the diagrams are in volts. Waveforms shown are actual waveform photographs taken with a Tektronix Oscilloscope Camera System and Projected Graticule. Readouts are simulated in larger-than-normal type. Voltages and waveforms on the diagrams (shown in blue) are not absolute and may vary between instruments because of differing component tolerances, internal calibration or front-panel control settings.

NOTE
The spring tension of the pin sockets insures a good connection between the circuit board and the pin. The spring tenslon can be destroyed by using the pin sockets as a connection point for spring-loaded probe tips, alligator clips, etc.

The following is a list of applicable references that are available to the operator and maintenance personnel of TEKTRONIX R7704 oscilloscope.

DA Pam 310-4
DA Pam 310-7
SB 38-100
SC 5180-91-CL-R07
SC 5180-91-CL-R13
TB 43-0118
TM 38-750
TM 750-244-2

Index of Technical Publications: Technical Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Supply Manuals (Types 7, 8, and 9), Supply Bulletins, and Lubrication Orders.
US Army Index of Modification Work Orders.
Preservation, Packaging, Packing and Marking Materials, Supplies and Equipment Used by the Army.
Tool Kit, Electronic Equipment TK-105/G.
Tool Kit, Electronic Equipment TK-101/G.
Field Instructions for Painting and Preserving Electronics Command Equipment Including Camouflage Pattern Painting of Electrical Equipment Shelters.
The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).
Procedures for Destruction of Electronics Materiel to Prevent Enemy Use (Electronic Command).

## APPENDIX D

## Section I. INTRODUCTION

## D-1. General

This appendix provides a summary of the maintenance operations for R7704. It authorizes categories of maintenance for specific maintenance functions on repairable items and components and the tools and equipment required to perform each function. This appendix may be used as an aid in planning maintenance operations.

## D-2. Maintenance Function

Maintenance functions will be limited to and defined as follows: a. Inspect To determine the serviceability of an item by comparing its physical, mechanical, and/or electrical characteristics with established standards through examination.
b. Test To verify serviceability and to detect incipient failure by measuring the mechanical or electrical characteristics of an item and comparing those characteristics with prescribed standards.
c. Service. Operations required periodically to keep an item in proper operating condition, i.e., to clean (decontaminate), to preserve, to drain, to paint, or to replenish fuel, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, or compressed air supplies.
d. Adjust. To maintain, within prescribed limits, by bringing into proper or exact position, or by setting the operating characteristics to the specified parameters.
e. Align. To adjust specified variable elements of an item to bring about optimum or desired performance.
f. Calibrate. To determine and cause corrections to be made or to be adjusted on instruments or test measuring and diagnostic equipments used in precision measurement. Consists of comparisons of two instruments, one of which is a certified standard of known accuracy, to detect and adjust any discrepancy in the accuracy of the instrument being compared.
g. Install. The act of emplacing, seating, or fixing into position an item, part, module (component or assembly) in a manner to allow the proper functioning of the equipment or system.
h. Replace. The act of substituting a serviceable like type part, subassembly, or module (component or assembly) for an unserviceable counterpart.
i. Repair. The application of maintenance services C(inspect, test, service, adjust, align, calibrate, replace) or other maintenance actions (welding, grinding, riveting, straightening, facing, remachining, or resurfacing) to restore serviceability to an item by correcting specific damage, fault, malfunction, or failure in a part, subassembly, module (component or assembly), end item, or system.
j. Overhaul. That maintenance effort (service/action) necessary to restore an item to a completely serviceable/operational condition as
prescribed by maintenance standards (i.e., DMWR) in appropriate technical publications. Overhaul is normally the highest degree of maintenance performed by the Army. Overhaul does not normally return an item to like new condition.
k. Rebuild. Consists of those services/actions necessary for the restoration of unserviceable equipment to a like new condition in accordance with original manufacturing standards. Rebuild is the highest degree of materiel maintenance applied to Army equipment. The rebuild operation includes the act of returning to zero those age measurements (hours, miles, etc.) considered in classifying Army equipments/components.

## D-3. Column Entries

a. Column 1, Group Number. Column 1 lists group numbers, the purpose of which is to identify components, assemblies, subassemblies, and modules with the next 'higher assembly.
b. Column 2, Component/Assembly. Column 2 contains the noun names of components, assemblies, subassemblies, and modules for which maintenance is authorized.
c. Column 3, Maintenance Functions. Column 3 lists the functions to be performed on the item listed in column 2. When items are listed without maintenance functions, it is solely for purpose of having the group numbers in the MAC and RPSTL coincide.
d. Column 4, Maintenance Category. Column 4 specifies, by the listing of a "work time" figure in the appropriate subcolumn(s), the lowest level of maintenance authorized to perform the function listed in column 3.
This figure represents the active time required to perform that maintenance function at the indicated category of maintenance. If the number or complexity of the tasks within the listed maintenance function vary at different maintenance categories, appropriate "work time" figures will be shown for each category. The number of taskhours specified by the "work time" figure represents the average time required to restore an item (assembly, subassembly, component, module, end item or system) to a serviceable condition under typical field operating conditions. This time includes preparation time, troubleshooting time, and quality assurance/quality control time in addition to the time required to perform the specific tasks identified for the maintenance functions authorized in the maintenance allocation chart. Subcolumns of column 4 are as follows:

C - Operator/Crew
O- Organizational

F - Direct Support
H - General Support
D - Depot
e. Column 5, Tools and Equipment. Column 5 specifies by code, those common tool sets (not individual tools) and special tools, test, and support equipment required to perform the designated function.
f. Column 6, Remarks. Column 6 contains an alphabetic code which leads to the remark in section IV, Remarks, which is pertinent to the item opposite the particular code.

## D-4. Tool and Test Equipment Requirements (Sect. (III)

a. Tool or Test Equipment Reference Code. The numbers in this column coincide with the numbers used in the tools and equipment column of the MAC. The numbers indicate the applicable tool or test equipment for the maintenance functions.
(Next printed page Is D-3)
b. Maintenance Category. The codes in this column indicate the maintenance category allocated the tool or test equipment.
c. Nomenclature. This column lists the noun name and nomenclature of the tools and test equipment required to perform the maintenance functions.
d. National/NA TO Stock Number. This column lists the National/NATO stock number of the specific tool or test equipment.
e. Tool Number. This column lists the manufacturer's part number of the tool followed by the Federal Supply Code for manufacturers (5-digit) in parentheses.

## D-5. Remarks (Sect. IV)

a. Reference Code. This code refers to the appropriate item in section III, column 6.
b. Remarks. This column provides the required explanatory information necessary to clarify items appearing in section II.

## (Next printed page is D-3)

## D-2

## SECTION II MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART <br> FOR <br> OSCILLOSCOPE, TEKTRONIX MODEL R7704



## SECTION III TOOL AND TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

FOR
OSCILLOSCOPE, TEKTRONIX MODEL R7704

| TOOL OR TES EQUIPMENT REF CODE | MAINTENANCE CATEGORY | NOMENCLATURE | NATIONAL/NATO STOCK NUMBER | TOOL <br> NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{H}$ | MULTIMETER AN/USM-223 | 6625-00-999-7465 |  |
| 2 | H | OSCILLOSCOPE (DC-75 MHZ) OS-261/U | 6625-00-127-0079 |  |
| 3 | H | PROBE P6053 (X100) | 6625-01-014-0391 |  |
| 4 | H | PROBE P6021 (CURRENT) | 6625-01-022-8319 |  |
| 5 | H | ISOLATION TRANSFORMER (500 VA) |  |  |
| 6 | H | VARIAC (GRW 10MT 3W) | 6120-00-054-7794 |  |
| 7 | H | DCVM (HP3490A-K24) | 6625-01-006-3228 |  |
| 8 | H | TIME MARK GEN (TM 501) | 6625-00-534-2638 |  |
| 9 | H | GENERATOR (GR 1310-A) | 6625-00-213-5812 |  |
| 10 | H | GENERATOR (TEK SG503) | 6625-00-520-5143 |  |
| 11 | H | (TEK 7A26) AM-6785/U | 6625-00-361-5318 |  |
| 12 | H | TEK 7B92A (TIME BASE) | 6625-01-027-0265 |  |
| 13 | H | TRANSISTOR TESTER (TEK 577) | 6625-00-202-3475 |  |
| 14 | O, H | TOOL KIT, TK-105 | 5180-00-610-8177 |  |

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## SECTION IV. REMARKS

| REFERENCE <br> CODE |  |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | REMARKS |
| A | OPERATIONAL TEST ONLY. |
| B | REPAIR AS PART OF NHA. |
| C | REPAIR BY REPLACING BULBS. |
| D REPAIR BY REPLACING FUSES. |  |

## FIGURE AND INDEX NUMBERS

Items in this section are referenced by figure and index numbers to the illustrations which appear either on the back of the diagrams or on pullout pages immediately following the diagrams of the instruction manual.

## INDENTATION SYSTEM

This mechanical parts list is indented to indicated item relationships. Following is an example of the indentation system used in the Description column.

> Assembly and/or Component
> Detail Part of Assembly and/or Component mounting hardware for Detail Part Parts of Detail Part mounting hardware for Parts of Detail Part mounting hardware for Assembly and/or Component

Mounting hardware always appears 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.

## Mounting hardware must be purchased separately, unless otherwise specified.

## 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 or model 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.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

For an explanation of the abbreviations and symbols used in this section, please refer to the page immediately preceding the Electrical Parts List in this instruction manual.

## INDEX OF <br> MECHANICAL PARTS LIST \& ILLUSTRATIONS

| Title | Page Nos. of Parts List |
| :---: | :---: |
| Figure 1 Front. | 9-1 thru 9-4 |
| Figure 2 Plug-In Housing \& Delay Line | 9-5 thru 911 |
| Figure 3 Horiz \& Vert Chassis | 9-12 thru 9-15 |
| Figure 4 LV Power Supply. | 9-16 thru 9-21 |
| Figure 5 Cabinet \& Rear. | 9-22 thru 9-23 |
| Figure 6 Standard Accessories | mbined with illustration) |
| Figure 7 Instrument Options. | ombined with illustration) |
| Figure 8 Repackaging ....... | combined with illustration) |

## REPLACEABLE MECHANICAL PARTS

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

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

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

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

## SPECIAL NOTES AND SYMBOLS

X000 Part first added at this serial number
00X Part removed after this serial number

## FIGURE AND INDEX NUMBERS

Items in this section are referenced by figure and index numbers to the illustrations.

## INDENTATION SYSTEM

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

12345
Name
\&
Description
Assembly and/or Component
Attaching parts for Assembly and/or Component

-     -         - *- - -

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

Parts of Detail Part
Attaching parts for Parts of Detail Part
Attaching Parts always appear in the same indentation as the item it mounts, while the detail parts are indented to the right Indented items are part of, and included with, the next higher indentation The separation symbol -- - *- - indicates the end of attaching parts.

## Attaching parts must be purchased separately, unless otherwise specified.

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

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

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CROSS INDEX-MFR. CODE NUMBER TO MANUFACTURER

| Mfr. Code | Manufacturer | Address | City, State, Zip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OOOOA | LEMO USA | 2015 2ND STREET | BERKLEY, CA 94710 |
| 00779 | AMP, INC. | P O BOX 3608 | HARRISBURG, PA 17105 |
| 01295 | GROUP |  |  |
|  |  | P O BOX 5012, 13500 N CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY | DALLAS, TX 75222 |
| 02660 | BUNKER RAMO CORP., CONNECTOR DIVISION | 2801 S 25TH AVENUE | BROADVIEW, IL 60153 |
| 02735 | RCA CORPORATION, SOLID STATE DIVISION | ROUTE 202 | SOMERVILLE, NY 08876 |
| 05091 | TRI-ORDINATE CORPORATION | 343 SNYDER AVENUE | BERKELEY HEIGHTS, NJ |
| 07922 |  |  |  |
| 06540 | AMATOM ELECTRONIC HARDWARE, DIV. OF |  |  |
|  | MITE CORP. | 446 B1AKE ST. | NEW HAVEN, CT 06515 |
| 07700 | TECHNICAL WIRE AND PRODUCTS, INC. | 129 DERMODY ST. | CRANFORD, NJ 07016 |
| 12327 | FREEWAY CORPORATION | 9301 ALLEN DRIVE | CLEVELAND, OH 44125 |
| 13103 | THERMALLOY COMPANY, INC. | 2021 W VALLEY VIEW LANE |  |
|  |  | P O BOX 34829 | DALLAS, TEXAS 75234 |
| 22526 | BERG ELECTRONICS, INC. | YOUK EXPRESSWAY | NEW CUMBERLAND, PA |
| 17070 |  |  |  |
| 28520 | HEYMAN MFG. CO. | 147 N. MICHIGAN AVE. | KENILWORTH, NJ 07033 |
| 70485 | ATLANTIC INDIA RUBBER WORKS, INC. | 571 W. POLK ST. | CHICAGO, IL 60607 |
| 71279 | CAMBRIDGE THERMIONIC CORP. | 445 CONCORD AVE. | CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138 |
| 71400 | BUSSMAN MFG., DIVISION OF MCGRAW- |  |  |
|  | EDISON CO. | 2536 W. UNIVERSITY ST. | ST. LOUIS, MO 63107 |
| 71785 | TRW, CINCH CONNECTORS | 1501 MORSE AVENUE | ELK GROVE VILLAGE, IL |
| 60007 ( |  |  |  |
| 73743 | FISCHER SPECIAL MFG. CO. | 446 MORGAN ST. | CINCINNATI, OH 45206 |
| 74445 | HOLO-KROME CO. | 31 BROOK ST. WEST | HARTFORD, CT 06110 |
| 74921 | ITEN FIBRE CO., THE | 4001 BENEFIT AVE., P O BOX 9 | ASHTABULA, OH 44004 |
| 75915 | LITTELFUSE, INC. | 800 E. NORTHWEST HWY | DES PLAINES, IL 60016 |
| 77250 | PHEOLL MANUFACTURING CO., DIVISION |  |  |
|  | OF ALLIED PRODUCTS CORP. | 5700 W. ROOSEVELT RD. | CHICAGO, IL 60650 |
| 77820 | BENDIX CORP., THE, ELECTRICAL |  |  |
|  | COMPONENTS DIVISION | SHERMAN AVE. | SIDNEY, NY 13838 |
| 77969 | RUBBERCRAFT CORP. OF CALIF., LTD. | 1800 W. 220TH ST. | TORRANCE, CA 90507 |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS, INC. |  |  |
|  | SHAKEPROOF DIVISION | ST. CHARLES ROAD | ELGIN, IL 60120 |
| 79727 | C-W Industries | 550 DAVISVILLE RD.,P O BOX 96 | WARMINISTER, PA 18974 |
| 80009 | TEKTRONIX, INC. | P O BOX 500 | BEAVERTON, OR 97077 |
| 80033 | PRESTOLE EVERLOCK, INC. | P. O. BOX 278,1345 MIAMI ST. | TOLEDO, OH 43605 |
| 80112 | G. C. ELECTRONICS COMPANY, A DIVISION |  |  |
|  | OF HYDROMETALS, INC. | 3225 EXPOSITION PLACE | LOS ANGELES, CA 90018 |
| 82389 | SWITCHCRAFT, INC. | 5555 N. ELSTON AVE. | CHICAGO, IL 60630 |
| 82647 | TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC., CONTROL PRODUCTS DIV. | 34 FOREST ST. | ATTLEBORO, MA 02703 |
| 83385 | CENTRAL SCREW CO. | 2530 CRESCENT DR. | BROADVIEW, IL 60153 |
| 86928 | SEASTROM MFG. COMPANY, INC. | 701 SONORA AVENUE | GLENDALE, CA 91201 |
| 88245 | LITTON SYSTEMS, INC., USECO DIV. | 13536 SATICOY ST. | VAN NUYS, CA 91409 |
| 91836 | KINGS ELECTRONICS CO., INC. | 40 MARBLEDALE ROAD | TUCKAHOE, NY 10707 |
| 93907 | CAMCAR SCREW AND MFG. CO. | 600 18TH AVE. | ROCKFORD, IL 61101 |
| 95987 | WECKESSER CO., INC. | 4444 WEST IRVING PARK RD. | CHICAGO, IL 60641 |
| 97913 | INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONIC HARDWARE CORP. | 109 PRINCE STREET | NEW YORK, NY 10012 |
| 98159 | RUBBER TECK, INC. | 19115 HAMILTON AVE., P O BOX 389 | GARDENA, CA 90247 |
| 98291 | SEALECTRO CORP. | 225 HOYT | MAMARONECK, NY 10544 |
| 98376 | ZERO MFG. COMPANY, ZERO-WEST DIV. | 777 FRONT STREET | BURBANK, CA 91503 |
| 98978 | INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC RESEARCH CORP. | 135 W. MAGNOLIA BLVD. | BURBANK, CA 91502 |

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Fig. \&

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Qty 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-1 | 426-0514-00 |  | 1 FRAME,MASK:PLASTIC | 80009 | 426-0514-00 |
| -2 | 378-0625-00 |  | FILTER,LT,CRT:BLUE,5.15 X $4.4 \times 0.03$ | 80009 | 378-0625-00 |
| -3 | 331-0258-00 | B010100 B059999 | MASK,CRT SCALE: | 80009 | 331-0258-00 |
| 331-0258 |  | B060000 | 1 MASK,CRT SCALE: | 80009 | 331-0258-03 |
| -4 | 204-0380-00 |  | 1 BODY,TERMINAL: | 80009 | 204-0380-00 |
| 131-0765 |  |  | 3 TERM,FEEDTHRU:0.584 L X 0.625 OD,W/CONT | 80009 | 131-0765-00 |
| -5 | 200-0939-01 |  | 1 RTNR,CRT SCALE:5.55 $\times 5.068 \times 0.475, A L$ (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 200-0939-01 |
| -6 | 212-0023-00 | B010100 B194214 <br> B194215 | SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 X 0.375 INCH ,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
|  | 212-0008-00 |  | SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 $0.500 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{PNH}$ STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -7 | 337-1159-00 |  | WINDOW, OBS:4.78 $\times 3.93 \times 0.07$ "PLSTC | 80009 | 337-1159-00 |
| -8 | 670-0702-00 |  | 1 CKT BOARD ASSY:GRATICULE LAMPS(SEE A22 EPL) | 80009 | 670-0702-00 |
| -9 | 378-0614-00 |  | 1 REFLECTOR,LIGHT:MOLDED PLASTIC (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 378-0614-00 |
| -10 | 211-0062-00 |  | 2 SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 X 0.312 INCH,RDH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -11 | 344-0179-00 |  | 2 CLIP,REFL RTNG:PLASTIC | 80009 | 344-0179-00 |
| -12 | 331-0245-00 |  | 1 MASK,CRT SCALE: | 80009 | 331-0245-00 |
| -13 | 386-1884-01 |  | 1 SUPPORT,CRT: | 80009 | 386-1884-01 |
| -14 | 386-1517-00 |  | 4 SUPPORT,CRT: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 386-1517-00 |
| -15 | 212-0040-00 |  | 2 SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 X 0.375100 DEG,FLH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -16 | 407-0868-00 |  | 1 BRACKET,CRT: | 80009 | 407-0868-00 |
| -17 | 212-0001-00 |  | 1 SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 X $0.250 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{PNH}$ STL | 77250 | OBD |
|  | 212-0002-00 |  | 1 SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 $\times 0.250$ ",FLH, 100 DEG | 83385 | OBD |
| -18 | 210-0457-00 |  | 2 NUT,PLAIN,EXT W:6-32 X $0.312 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{STL}$ | 83385 | OBD |
| -19 | 211-0538-00 |  | 2 SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 00.312 "100 DEG,FLH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -20 | 367-0138-00 |  | 2 HANDLE,BOW:U SHAPED (ATTACHING PARTS) | 06540 | 14053-A-1032-1B |
| -21 | 212-0509-00 |  | SCREW,MACHINE:10-32 X 0.625INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -22 | 212-0559-00 |  | SCREW,MACHINE:10-32 $\times$ 0.375.FLH, 100DEG,STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -23 | 366-1122-00 |  | 1 KNOB :GRAY | 80009 | 366-1122-00 |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  | 1 SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125 INCH,HEX SOC STL | 74445 | OBD |
| -24 | 366-1120-00 |  | 1 KNOB:GRAYY,0.600 INCH HIGH | 80009 | 366-1120-00 |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  | 2 SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125 INCH,HEX SOC STL | 74445 | OBD |
| -25 | 366-0497-00 |  | 1 KNOB:GRAY | 80009 | 366-0497-00 |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  | 1 SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125 INCH,HEX SOC STL | 74445 | OBD |
| -26 | 366-1189-00 |  | 1 KNOB:GRAY | 80009 | 366-1189-00 |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  | SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125 INCH,HEX SOC STL | 74445 | OBD |
| -27 | 366-1189-00 |  | 1 KNOB:GRAY | 80009 | 366-1189-00 |
|  | 213-0153-00 |  | SETSCREW:5-40 X 0.125 INCH,HEX SOC STL | 74445 | OBD |
| -28 | 358-0301-02 |  | BUSHING,SLEEVE:GRAY PLASTIC | 80009 | 358-0301-02 |
| -30 | 358-0378-00 |  | 1 BUSHING,SLEEVE:PRESS MOUNT | 80009 | 358-0378-00 |
|  | 384-1044-00 |  | 1 KNOB:11.45 LONG X 0.125 OD SST | 80009 | 384-1044-00 |
|  | 129-0053-00 |  | 1 POST,BDG,ELEC:UNINSULATED | 80009 | 129-0053-00 |
| -31 | 200-0103-00 |  | 1 NUT,PLAIN,KNURL: $0.25-28 \times 0.375 "$ OD,BRASS | 80009 | 200-0103-00 |
| -32 | 355-0507-00 |  | 1 STUD,SHOULDERED:BINDING POST | 80009 | 355-0507-00 |
| -33 | 210-0455-00 |  | 1 NUT,PLAIN,HEX : $0.25-28 \times 0.375$ INCH,BRASS | 73743 | 3089-402 |
| -34 | 210-0046-00 |  | WASHER,LOCK:INTL, 0.26 ID X 0.40 OD OSTL | 78189 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
| -35 | 333-1374-00 | B010100 B236159 | PANEL,FRONT: | 80009 | 333-1374-00 |
|  | 333-1374-01 | (ATTACHING PARTS) <br> SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 X 0.188 INCH,PNH STL |  | 80009 | 333-1374-01 |
| -36 | 211-0022-00 |  |  | 83385 | OBD |
| -37 | 378-0635-01 | 1 | LENS,LIGHT:WHITE,MARKED A,PLASTIC | 80009 | 378-0635-01 |
| -38 | 378-0635-02 | 1 | LENS,LIGHT:WHITE,MARKED B,PLASTIC | 80009 | 378-0635-02 |
| -39 | 384-1050-00 | 1 | KNOB:7.093 LONG $\times$ 0.125 OD STEEL | 80009 | 384-1050-00 |
| -40 | 352-0157-00 | 2 | LAMPHOLDER:WHITE PLASTIC | 80009 | 352-0157-00 |
| -41 | 331-0262-00 | 2 | DIFFUSER,LIGHT:INDICATOR LIGHTS | 80009 | 331-0262-00 |
| -42 | 200-0935-00 | 2 | BASE,LAMPHOLDER:0.29 OD X 0.19 CASE | 80009 | 200-0935-00 |

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| Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont |  | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-43 | 136-0387-00 |  | 3 | JACK,TIP:GRAY | 71279 | 450-4352-01-0318 |
| -44 | 136-0387-01 |  | 1 | JACK,TIP:BLACK | 71279 | 450-4252-01-0310 |
| -45 | 131-0771-00 |  | 1 | CONNECTOR,RCPT:4 CONT,QUICK DISCONNECT <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 0000A | ROA-304NYL |
| -46 | 220-0551-00 |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX. :9 MM X 0.437 INCH | 73743 | OBD |
| -47 | 210-0012-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK:INTL, 0.375 ID X 0.50 OD STL | 78189 | 1220-02-00-0541C |
| -48 | ----- ----- |  | 1 | RESISTOR,VAR: (SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -49 | 210-0590-00 |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX.:0.375 X 0.438 INCH,STL | 73743 | $2 \times 28269-402$ |
| -50 | 210-0012-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK:INTL,0.375 ID X 0.50" OD STL | 78189 | 1220-02-00-0541C |
| -51 | ---------- |  | 2 | RESISTOR,VAR:(SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -52 | 358-0409-00 |  | 1 | BSHG,MACH.THD:0.25-32 X 0.159 ID X 0.24 | 80009 | 358-0409-00 |
| -53 | 210-0046-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK:INTL, 0.26 ID X 0.40" OD,STL | 78189 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
| -54 | 210-0471-00 |  | 1 | NUT,SLEEVE:HEX.,0.312 X 0.594 INCH LONG - - *- - | 80009 | 210-0471-00 |
| -55 | 200-0608-00 |  | 1 | COVER,VAR RES. :PLASTIC | 80009 | 200-0608-00 |
| -56 | --- ----- |  | 2 | RESISTOR,VAR: (SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -57 | 210-0583-00 |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX. :0.25-32 X 0.312 INCH,BRS - - *- - | 73743 | 2X20224-402 |
| -58 | ---------- |  | 1 | RESISTOR,VAR: (SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -59 | 210-0583-00 |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX. :0.25-32 X 0.312 INCH,BRS | 73743 | 2X20224-402 |
| -60 | 210-0046-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK:INTL,0.26 ID X 0.40" OD,STL - - - *- - | 78189 | 1214-05-00-0541C |
| -61 | 134-0119-00 |  | 1 | PLUG,PLASTIC:0.17 OD X 0.144 INCH LONG | 80009 | 134-0119-00 |
| -62 | 348-0031-00 |  | 1 | GROMMET,PLASTIC:0.156 INCH DIA | 80009 | 348-0031-00 |
| -63 | 386-1894-00 |  | 1 | SPRT,ELEC SHLD: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 386-1894-00 |
| -64 | 211-0038-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.312"100 DEG,FLH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -65 | 210-0586-00 |  | 4 | NUT,PLAIN,EXT W:4-40 X 0.25 INCH,STL | 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -66 | 348-0204-00 |  | 2 | SHLD GSKT,ELEK:FINGER TYPE,10.65 INCH LONG | 80009 | 348-0204-00 |
| -67 | 386-1893-00 |  | 1 | SUPT ELEC SHLD: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 386-1893-00 |
| -68 | 211-0038-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.312"100 DEG,FLH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -69 | 210-0586-00 |  | 4 | NUT,PLAIN,EXT W:4-40 X $0.25 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{STL}$ | 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -70 | 351-0202-00 |  | 4 | GUIDE,SLIDE:UPPER <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 351-0202-00 |
| -71 | 211-0105-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.188"100 DEG,FLH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -72 | 200-0984-00 |  | 1 | BEZEL:PLASTIC,5 BUTTON SWITCH | 80009 | 200-0984-00 |
| -73 | -------- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERT MODE SW(SEE A19 EPL) |  |  |
|  | 352-0174-00 |  | 5 | . LAMPHOLDER: (1) WIRE LEAD INCANDESCENT | 80009 | 352-0174-00 |
| -74 | 131-0787-00 |  | 17 | . CONTACT,ELEC:0.64 INCH LONG | 22526 | 47359 |
| -75 | 366-1109-01 |  | 1 | . PUSH BUTTON:LEFT | 80009 | 366-1109-01 |
|  | 366-1109-02 |  | 1 | . PUSH BUTTON:ALT | 80009 | 366-1109-02 |
|  | 366-1109-03 |  | 1 | . PUSH BUTTON:ADD | 80009 | 366-1109-03 |
|  | 366-1109-04 |  | 1 | . PUSH BUTTON:CHOP | 80009 | 366-1109-04 |
|  | 366-1109-05 |  | 1 | . PUSH BUTTON:RIGHT | 80009 | 366-1109-05 |
| -76 | 337-1157-00 |  | 1 | . SHIELD,ELEC:SHIELDING GASKET 5 BUT SW | 80009 | 337-1157-00 |
| -77 | 380-0147-00 |  | 1 | HOUSING,PB: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 380-0147-00 |
| -78 | 211-0125-00 |  | 3 | . SCREW,MACHINE:1-72 X 0.25 INCH,PNH STL 83385 <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | OBD |  |
| -79 | 210-0599-00 |  | 2 | NUT,SLEEVE:4-40 X 0.391 INCH LONG 80009 210-0599 |  |  |
| -80 | ----- ----- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:A TRIG SOURCE SW(SEE A18 EPL) |  |  |
| -81 | 131-0592-00 |  | 5 | CONTACT,ELEC:0.885 INCH LONG 22526 | 47353 |  |

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Fig. \&


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Fig. \&

| Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Qty | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-34 | ----- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:OUTPUT SIGNAL(SEE A10 EPL) |  |  |
| -35 | 136-0220-00 |  | 19 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:3 PIN,SQUARE | 71785 | 133-23-11-034 |
| -36 | 136-0263-03 | B010100 B080944 | 33 | SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 00779 | 86250-2 |
|  | 136-0263-04 | B080945 | 33 | SOCRET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 22526 | 48059 |
| -37 | 136-0237-00 |  | 1 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:8 CONTACT,ROUND | 71785 | 133-98-12-062 |
| -38 | 214-0579-00 |  | 14 | TERM.,TEST PT:0.40 INCH LONG | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| -39 | 260-0723-00 |  | 2 | SWITCH,SLIDE:DPDT,0.5A,125VAC | 79727 | GF126-0028 |
| -40 | 260-0984-00 |  | 1 S | SWITCH,SLIDE:DP 3 POSN,0.5A,125VAC-DC | 79727 | G-128-S-0012 |
| -41 | 211-0115-00 |  | 3 | SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 X 0.50 INCH,OVH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -42 | 361-0238-00 |  | 3 | SPACER,SLEEVE:0.25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG | 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -43 | ----- ----- |  | 2 | CKT BOARD ASSY:READOUT SYSTEM(SEE A21 EPL) |  |  |
| -44 | 136-0220-00 |  | 11 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:3 PIN,SQUARE | 71785 | 133-23-11-034 |
| -45 | 136-0235-00 |  | 1 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:6 CONTACT,ROUND | 71785 | 133-96-12-062 |
| -46 | 136-0237-00 |  | 4 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:S CONTACT,ROUND | 71785 | 133-98-12-062 |
| -47 | 136-0269-02 |  | 1 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:14 CONTACT,LOW CLEARANCE | 01295 | C95140 |
| -48 | 136-0260-02 |  | 14 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:16 CONTACT,LOW CLEARANCE | 82647 | C9316-18 |
| -49 | 136-0263-03 | B010100 B080944 | 46 | SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 00779 | 86250-2 |
|  | 136-0263-04 | B080945 | 46 | SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 22526 | 48059 |
| -50 | 214-0579-00 |  | 18 | TERM.,TEST PT:0.40 INCH LONG | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| -51 | 211-0155-00 |  | 2 | SCREW,EXT,RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH,SST | 80009 | 211-0155-00 |
| -52 | 361-0238-00 |  |  | SPACER,SLEEVE:0.25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG | 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -53 | 343-0013-00 |  | 1 | CLAMP,LOOP:0.375 INCH DIA <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 95987 | 3-8-6B |
| -54 | 211-0510-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.375 INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -55 | 210-0863-00 |  | 1 V | WSHR,LOOP CLAMP:FOR 0.50" WIDE CLAMP,STL | 95987 | C191 |
| -56 | 210-0457-00 |  | 1 N | NUT,PLAIN,EXT W:6-32 X 0.312 INCH,STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -57 | 343-0013-00 |  | 1 | CLAMP,LOOP:0.375 INCH DIA <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 95987 | 3-8-6B |
| -58 | 212-0004-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:8-32 X 0.312 INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -59 | 210-0863-00 |  | 1 | WSHR,LOOP CLAMP:FOR 0.50" WIDE CLAMP,STL - - *- - | 95987 | C191 |
| -60 | 131-0761-00 |  | 4 | TERMINAL STUD:SCREW MTG,FLAT TAB (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | 71279 | 572-4897-01-0516 |
| -61 | 211-0504-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.25 INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -62 | 131-0761-00 |  | 2 | TERMINAL STUD:SCREW MTG,FLAT TAB (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | 71279 | 572-4897-01-0516 |
| -63 | 211-0504-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.25 INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -64 | 210-0202-00 |  | 1 | TERMINAL,LUG:SE \#6 | 78189 | 2104-06-00-2520N |
| -65 | ---------- |  | 1 B | RESISTOR,VAR:(SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -66 | 210-0583-00 |  | 1 N | NUT,PLAIN,HEX.:0.25-32 X $0.312 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{BRS}$ | $73743$ | $2 \times 20224-402$ |
| -67 | 210-0046-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK:INTL,0.26 ID X 0.40" OD,STL | 78189 | $1214-05-00-0541 \mathrm{C}$ |
| -68 | 386-1901-00 |  | 1 | SUPPORT,SHAFT: <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 386-1901-00 |
| -69 | 211-0008-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.25 INCH,PNH STL 83385 | OBD |  |
| -70 | ---------- |  | 1 | TRANSFORMER: (SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -71 | 210-0457-00 |  | 4 N | NUT,PLAIN,EXT W:6-32 X 0.312 INCH,STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -72 | 210-0803-00 |  | 4 | WASHER,FLAT:0.15 ID X 0.375 INCH OD,STL | 12327 | OBD |
| -73 | 210-0935-00 |  | 8 | WASHER,NONMETAL:FIBER,0.14 IDX 0.375"OD | 74921 | OBD |
| -74 | 407-0867-00 |  | 1 | BRACKET,XFMR: | 80009 | 407-0867-00 |
| -75 | 361-0364-00 |  | 2 | SPACER,PLATE:0.05 X $2.5 \times 0.35$ INCH | 80009 | 361-0364-00 |
| -76 | 376-0050-00 |  | 1 | CPLG,SHAFT,FLEX:FOR 0.081/0.125 INCH SHAFTS | 80009 | 376-0050-00 |
|  | 213-0022-00 |  | 4 | SETSCREW:4-40 X 0.188 INCH,HEX SOC STL | 74445 | OBD |
| -77 | 210-0202-00 |  | 2 | TERMINAL,LUG:SE \#6 <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 78189 | 2104-06-00-2520N |
| -78 | 211-0507-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.312 INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -79 | 210-0457-00 |  | 1 N | NUT,PLAIN,EXT W:6-32 X 0.312 INCH,STL | 83385 | OBD |

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Fig. \&

| Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No <br> Eff Dscont |  | 12345 Name \& Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-80 | 131-0682-02 |  | 79 | TERM,FEEDTHRU:0.82 L X 0.025 SQ EA END | 80009 | 131-0682-02 |
| -81 | 441-0975-00 |  | 1 | CHASSIS,SCOPE:PLUG-IN HOUSING,TOP <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 441-0975-00 |
| -82 | 211-0507-00 |  |  | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 $\times 0.312$ INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -83 | 210-0457-00 |  | 5 | NUT,PLAIN,EXT W:6-32 X 0.312 INCH,STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -84 | 426-0713-00 |  | 1 | FRAME,PL-IN HSG:REAR <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 426-0713-00 |
| -85 | 211-0538-00 |  | 4 | SCREW,MACHINE:6-32 X 0.312"100 DEG,FLH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -86 | 210-0457-00 |  | 4 | NUT,PLAIN,EXT W:6-32 X 0.312 INCH,STL - - *- - | 83385 | OBD |
| -87 | 131-1018-00 |  | 4 | CONTACT,ELEC:PLUG-IN GROUND <br> (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | 80009 | 131-1018-00 |
| -88 | 213-0138-00 |  | 1 | SCR,TPG,THD FOR:4-40 $\times 0.188$ INCH,PNH STL -- - *- - | 83385 | OBD |
| -89 | 131-0930-00 | B010100 B050269 | 6 | CONTACT,ELEC:PLUG-IN GROUND | 80009 | 131-0930-00 |
|  | 131-0930-00 | B050270 | 3 | CONTACT,ELEC:PLUG-IN GROUND | 80009 | 131-0930-00 |
|  | 131-0799-00 | B050270 | 3 | CONTACT,ELEC:PLUG-IN GROUND (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | 80009 | 131-0799-00 |
| -90 | 211-0001-00 |  | 1 | SCREW,MACHINE:2-56 X 0.25 INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -91 | 210-0001-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,LOCK:INTL, 0.092 ID X 0.18"OD,STL | 78189 | $1202-00-00-0541 \mathrm{C}$ |
| -92 | 210-0405-00 |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX. :2-56 X 0.188 INCH,BRS | 73743 | $2 \times 12157-402$ |
| -93 | ---------- |  | 2 | DIODE:(SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) |  |  |
| -94 | 220-0410-00 |  | 1 | NUT,EXTENDED WA:10-32 X 0.375 INCH,STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -95 | 210-0949-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,FLAT:0.141 ID X 0.50 INCH OD,BRS | 12327 | OBD |
| -96 | 210-0909-00 |  | 1 | WASHER,NONMETAL:0.196 ID X 0.625" OD,MICA | 71400 | OBD |
| -97 | 210-0813-00 |  | 1 | WSHR,SHOULDERED:\# 10 FIBER | 74921 | OBD |
| -98 | 210-0224-00 |  | 1 | TERMINAL,LUG:0.20 ID X 0.344 OD,SE,BRS | 86928 | A373-148-1 |
| -99 | ---------- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERT SW AND PWR(SEE A5 EPL) |  |  |
| -100 | 136-0220-00 |  | 10 | . SOCKET,PLUG-IN:3 PIN,SQUARE | 71785 | 133-23-11-034 |
| -101 | 136-0263-03 | B010100 B080944 | 18 | .SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 00779 | 86250-2 |
|  | 136-0263-04 | B080945 | 18 | .SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 22526 | 48059 |
| -102 | 214-0579-00 |  | 5 | .TERM.,TEST PT:0.40 INCH LONG | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| -103 | 211-0155-00 |  | 3 | .SCREW,EXT,RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH,SST | 80009 | 211-0155-00 |
| -104 | 361-0238-00 |  | 3 | .SPACER,SLEEVE:0.25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG | 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -105 | --------- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:HORIZ INTCON(SEE A7 EPL) |  |  |
| -106 | 136-0263-03 | B010100 B080944 | 8 | . SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 00779 | 86250-2 |
|  | 136-0263-04 | B080945 | 8 | . SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 22526 | 48059 |
| -107 | 211-0155-00 |  | 2 | . SCREW,EXT,RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH,SST | 80009 | 211-0155-00 |
| -108 | 361-0238-00 |  | 2 | . SPACER,SLEEVE:0.25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG | 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -109 | ----- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:LOGIC(SEE A2 EPL) |  |  |
| -110 | 136-0220-00 |  | 7 | . SOCKET,PLUG-IN:3 PIN,SQUARE | 71785 | 133-23-11-034 |
| -111 | 136-0241-00 |  | 4 | . SOCKET,PLUG-IN:10 CONTACT,ROUND | 71785 | 133-99-12-064 |
| -112 | 136-0260-01 |  | 3 | . SOCKET,PLUG-IN:16 CONTACT,RECT SHAPE | 71785 | 133-51-02-075 |
| -113 | 136-0263-03 | B010100 B080944 | 44 | .SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 00779 | 86250-2 |
|  | 136-0263-04 | B080945 | 44 | .SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 22526 | 48059 |
| -114 | 211-0155-00 |  | 3 | .SCREW,EXT,RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH,SST | 80009 | 211-0155-00 |
| -115 | 361-0238-00 |  | 3 | .SPACER,SLEEVE:0.25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG | 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -116 | ----- ------- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:MAIN INTERFACE(SEE A1 EPL) |  |  |
| -117 | 388-1381-00 | B010100 B059999X | 1 | . CKT BOARD ASSY:IPC OUTER | 80009 | 388-1381-00 |
| -118 | 388-1380-00 | B010100 B059999X | 1 | . CKT BOARD ASSY:IPC INNER | 80009 | 388-1380-00 |
| -119 | 388-1401-01 |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL INTERCONNECT <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 388-1401-01 |
| -120 | 211-0065-00 |  | 2 | . SCREW,MACHINE:4-40 X 0.188 INCH,PNH STL | 77250 | OBD |
|  | 131-0767-00 | BO10100 B069999 | 2 | . CONNECTOR,RCPT, :76 CONTACT | 80009 | $131-0767-00$ |
|  | 131-0767-07 | B070000 | 2 | . CONNECTOR,RCPT,:PLUG-IN CKT BD,70 CONTACT - - - *- - | 80009 | 131-0767-07 |
| -121 | 200-0950-00 |  | 2 | . . COVER,ELEC CONN:PLASTIC | 80009 | 200-0950-00 - |
| -122 | 204-0365-00 |  | 1 | . . BODY,CONNECTOR:PLUG-IN CIRCUIT CARD | 80009 | 204-0365-00 |
| -123 | 131-0726-00 |  | 2 | . CONTACT,ELEC:STRAIGHT | 80009 | 131-0726-00 |

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Fig. \&

| Index <br> No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Qty 12345 Name \& Description |  | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-124 | 131-0727-00 |  | 2 | . CONTACT,ELEC:OFFSET <br> (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | 80009 | 131-0727-00 |
| -125 | 213-0232-00 |  | 2 | . SCR,TPG,THD FOR:2-32 $\times 0.312 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{PNH}$ STL | 83385 | OBD |
|  | 131-0767-02 | B010100 B069999 | 2 | CONNECTOR,RCPT,:76 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-02 |
|  | 131-0767-08 | B070000 | 2 | . CONNECTOR,RCPT,:PLUG-IN CKT BD, 70 CONTACT | 80009 | 131-0767-08 |
| -126 | 200-0950-00 |  | 2 | COVER,ELEC CONN:PLASTIC | 80009 | 200-0950-00 |
| -127 | 204-0365-00 |  | 1 | BODY,CONNECTOR:PLUG-IN CIRCUIT CARD | 80009 | 204-0365-00 |
| -128 | 131-0726-00 |  | 2 | .CONTACT,ELEC:STRAIGHT | 80009 | 131-0726-00 |
| -129 | 131-0727-00 |  | 2 | . . CONTACT,ELEC:OFFSET | 80009 | 131-0727-00 |
| -130 | 131-0899-00 |  | 4 | CONTACT,ELEC:0.048 X 0.006 INCH THK (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | 80009 | 131-0899-00 |
| -131 | 213-0232-00 |  | 2 | . SCR,TPG,THD FOR:2-32 X $0.312 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{PNH}$ STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -132 | 136-0220-00 |  | 2 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:3 PIN,SQUARE | 71785 | 133-23-11-034 |
|  | 131-0595-00 |  | 9 | .CONTACT,ELEC:1.37 INCH LONG | 22526 | 47355 |
| -133 | 131-0608-00 |  | 66 | .TERMINAL, PIN:0.365 L X 0.25 PH,BRZ,GOLD PL | 22526 | 47357 |
|  | 131-0590-00 |  | 45 | .CONTACT,ELEC:0.71 INCH LONG | 22526 | 47351 |
|  | 131-0592-00 |  | 56 | . CONTACT,ELEC: 0.885 INCH LONG | 22526 | 47353 |
|  | 131-0665-00 |  | 19 | .TERMINAL,PIN:0.88 L X 0.025 SQUARE | 22526 | 47358 |
|  | 131-0787-00 |  | 24 | .CONTACT,ELEC:0.64 INCH LONG | 22526 | 47359 |
| -134 | 351-0155-00 |  | 68 | . INSULATOR,STDF :CONNECTOR,DELRIN | 80009 | 351-0155-00 |
| -135 | 351-0185-00 |  | 4 | GUIDE-POST,LOCK:0.65 INCH LONG | 80009 | 351-0185-00 |
| -136 | 351-0227-00 |  | 3 | GUIDE-POST,LOCK:0.84 INCH LONG | 80009 | 351-0227-00 |
| -137 | 351-0213-00 |  | 2 | .GUIDE-POST,LOCK:0.285 INCH LONG | 80009 | 351-0213-00 |
| -138 | 351-0188-00 |  | 4 | . GUIDE-POST,LOCK:0.65 INCH LONG | 80009 | 351-0188-00 |
| -139 | 351-0186-00 |  | 3 | . GUIDE-POST,LOCK:0.84 INCH LONG | 80009 | 351-0186-00 |
| -140 | 352-0213-00 |  | 4 | HOLDER,CABLE:FOR $0.16 \times 0.08$ "CABLE,PLASTIC | 80009 | 352-0213-00 |
| -141 | 386-1557-00 |  | 5 | .SPACER,CKT CARD:PLASTIC | 80009 | 386-1557-00 |
| -142 | 352-0212-00 |  | 8 | . HOLDER,COAX CA:GROUNDING,CKT BD MT (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 352-0212-00 |
| -143 | 213-0034-00 |  | 12 | SCR,TPG,THD CTG:4-40 X 0.188 INCH,PNH STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -144 | 131-0804-00 |  | 2 | LINK,TERM.CONNE :J-SHAPE <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 131-0804-00 |
| -145 | 220-0561-00 |  | 1 | NUT, PLAIN,HEX. : $10-32 \times 0.25 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{BRS}$ | 80009 | 220-0561-00 |
| -146 | 131-0805-00 |  | 1 | LINK,TERM.CONNE:J-SHAPE, $0.90 \times 0.82 \times 0.312^{\prime \prime}$ <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 131-0805-00 |
| -147 | 220-0561-00 |  | 1 | NUT,PLAIN,HEX. :10-32 X 0.25 INCH,BRS | 80009 | 220-0561-00 |
| -148 | 337-1240-00 |  | 1 | SHIELD,ELEC:VERTICAL INTERFACE | 80009 | 337-1240-00 |
| -149 | --------- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:VERTICAL INTERFACE(SEE A4 EPL) |  |  |
| -150 | 131-0589-00 |  | 2 | .CONTACT,ELEC:0.46 INCH LONG | 22526 | 47350 |
| -151 | 136-0263-03 | BO10100 B080944 | 16 | .SOCKET, PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 00779 | 86250-2 |
|  | 136-0263-04 | B080945 | 16 | .SOCKET, PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 22526 | 48059 |
| -152 | 136-0350-00 |  | 12 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:3 PIN,LOW PROFILE | 80009 | 136-0350-00 |
| -153 | 211-0155-00 |  | 2 | .SCREW,EXT,RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH,SST | 80009 | 211-0155-00 |
| -154 | 361-0238-00 |  | 2 | .SPACER,SLEEVE:0.25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG | 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -155 | 670-0625-00 |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:TRIGGER SELECTOR (SEE A3 EPL) | 80009 | 670-0625-00 |
|  | 388-1156-00 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| -156 | 136-0220-00 |  | 6 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:3 PIN,SQUARE | 71785 | 133-23-11-034 |
| -157 | 136-0260-02 |  | 2 | .SOCKET,PLUG-IN:16 CONTACT,LOW CLEARANCE | 82647 | C9316-18 |
| -158 | 136-0263-03 |  | 19 | .SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 00779 | 86250-2 |
| -159 | 214-0579-00 |  | 13 | .TERM.,TEST PT:0.40 INCH LONG | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |
| -160 | 211-0155-00 |  | 2 | .SCREW,EXT,RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH,SST | 80009 | 211-0155-00 |
| -161 | 361-0238-00 |  | 2 | . SPACER,SLEEVE:O0.25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG | 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -162 | ----- ----- |  | 1 | CKT BOARD ASSY:HORIZ INTERFACE(SEE A8 EPL) |  |  |
| -163 | 136-0220-00 |  | 2 | . SOCKET,PLUG-IN:3 PIN,SQUARE | 71785 | 133-23-11-034 |
| -164 | 136-0260-02 |  | 1 | SOCKET,PLUG-IN:16 CONTACT,LOW CLEARANCE | 82647 | C9316-18 |
| -165 | 136-0263-03 | B010100 B080944 | 1 | SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 00779 | 86250-2 |
|  | 136-0263-04 | B080945 |  | SOCKET,PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 22526 | 48059 |
| -166 | 214-0579-00 |  | 4 | TERM.,TEST PT:0.40 INCH LONG | 80009 | 214-0579-00 |

Fig. \&

| Index No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. <br> Eff Dscont | Qty 12345 Name \& Description |  | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-167 | 211-0155-00 |  | 2. | SCREW,EXT,RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH,SST | 80009 | 211-0155-00 |
| -168 | 361-0238-00 |  | 2. | SPACER, SLEEVE:0. 25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG | 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -169 | 179-1604-00 |  | 1 | WIRING HARNESS:MAIN INTERFACE | 80009 | 179-1604-00 |
| -170 | 131-0512-02 |  |  | .CONTACT,ELEC: 0.315 INCH LONG | 00779 | 61491-1 |
|  | 131-0740-01 |  |  | CONNECTOR,TERM:FOR 18-20 AWG WIRE | 00779 | 61942-1 |
|  | 131-0755-01 |  | 31. | .CONTACT,ELEC:FOR 28-32 AWG WIRE | 00779 | 61515-1 |
| -171 | 131-0819-00 |  | 7 | . CONNECTOR,TERM:FOR 20-24 AWG WIRE | 80009 | 131-0819-00 |
| -172 | 131-0707-00 |  | 43 | CONNECTOR,TERM. : 0.48 " L,22-26AWG WIRE | 22526 | 75691-005 |
|  | 131-0708-00 |  |  | CONTACT,ELEC:0.48"L, 28-32 AWG WIRE | 22526 | 47437 |
| -173 | 131-0621-00 |  | 90 | .CONTACT,ELEC:0.577"L,22-26 AWG WIRE | 22526 | 75694-006 |
| -174 | 131-0818-00 |  | 3 | . CONNECTOR,RCPT,:BNC,FEMALE | 91836 | KC19-153BNC |
| -175 | 352-0161-04 |  | 1. | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:3 WIRE YELLOW | 80009 | 352-0161-04 |
|  | 352-0161-01 |  | 1 | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:3 WIRE BROWN | 80009 | 352-0161-01 |
| -176 | 352-0162-05 |  | 1. | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:4 WIRE GREEN | 80009 | 352-0162-05 |
| -177 | 352-0163-00 |  | 1 | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:5 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0163-00 |
|  | 352-0163-02 |  | 1. | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:5 WIRE RED | 80009 | 352-0163-02 |
|  | 352-0163-09 |  | 1. | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:5 WIRE WHITE | 80009 | 352-0163-09 |
| -178 | 352-0164-06 |  | 1. | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:6 WIRE BLUE | 80009 | 352-0164-06 |
| -179 | 352-0166-00 |  | 1 | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:8 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0166-00 |
|  | 352-0166-03 |  |  | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:8 WIRE ORANGE | 80009 | 352-0166-03 |
| -180 | 352-0167-07 |  | 1 | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:9 WIRE VIOLET | 80009 | 352-0167-07 |
| -181 | 352-0198-00 |  |  | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:2 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0198-00 |
| -182 | 352-0201-00 |  | 5 | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:5 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0201-00 |
| -183 | 352-0204-00 |  | 7. | .CONN BODY,PL,EL:8 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0204-00 |
| -184 | 352-0206-00 |  | 3 | . CONN BODY,PL,EL:10 WIRE BLACK | 80009 | 352-0206-00 |
|  | 195-0081-00 |  | 1 | LEAD SET,CRT: | 80009 | 195-0081-00 |
|  | 131-0512-02 |  | 2. | . CONTACT,ELEC:0.315 INCH LONG | 00779 | 61491-1 |
|  | 131-0865-00 |  | 6. | . CONTACT,ELEC:0.450 INCH L | 80009 | 131-0865-00 |
| -185 | 351-0287-00 |  | 4 | GUIDE,PL-IN UNI :FRONT,BLACK DELRIN (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | 80009 | 351-0287-00 |
| -186 | 213-0088-00 |  | 2 | SCR,TPG,THD CTG:4-24 $00.25 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{PNH}$ STL | 83385 | OBD |
| -187 | 351-0288-00 |  |  | GUIDE,PL-IN UNI:REAR,BLACK DELRIN (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | 80009 | 351-0288-00 |
|  | 213-0088-00 |  |  | SCR,TPG,THD CTG:4-24 $00.25 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{PNH}$ STL |  |  |

REV. C JULY 1978

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY DOD 314


FIG. \&
INDEX TEKTRONIX SERIAL/MODEL NO. MFR.
NO. PART NO. EFF DSCONT QTY 12345 NAME \& DESCRIPTION CODE MFR PART NUMBER

01

00

| -47 | $211-0507-00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| -48 | $210-0949-00$ |
| -49 | $214-0291-00$ |


| -50 | $211-0008-00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| -51 | $210-0201-00$ |
| -52 | $210-0586-00$ |
| -53 | $407-0864-00$ |
| -54 | $211-0507-00$ |
| -55 | ---------- |
| -56 | $136-0220-00$ |
| -57 | $136-0183-00$ |
| -58 | $214-0668-00$ |
| -59 | $214-0579-00$ |
| -60 | $136-0263-03$ |

B010100 B080944

B080945

00
$-63 \quad 441-0974-00$
-64 211-0504-00
-65 348-0056-00
-66
$-67 \quad 210-0583-00$
402
-68 210-0046-00
00-0541C - -
69 441-0972-00
-70 211-0507-00
-71 200-1169-00
-72 211-0504-00
621-0453-00
-73 200-0988-00
-74 211-0530-00
-75 211-0529-00
-76 441-0879-00
-77 124-0164-00
$-78 \quad 124-0176-00$
$-79 \quad 124-0175-00$
$-80 \quad 124-0163-00$
$-81 \quad 131-0403-00$
00
$-82 \quad 136-0428-00$
$-83 \quad 131-0512-02$
-84 343-0235-00
-85 367-0117-00
-86 337-1198-00
-87 200-0917-01
$-88 \quad 136-0304-02$
-89 346-0032-00
-90 210-0966-00
(ATTACHING PARTS)
4 SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.312 INCH, PNH STL
4 WASHER, FLAT:O. 141 ID X 0.50 INCH OD, BRS
1 CONTACT, SPRING:1.188 $\times 0.375 \times 0.25 \mathrm{INCH}$
(ATTACHING PARTS)
1 SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
1 TERMINAL, LUG:SE \#4 86928 OBD
1 NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:4-40 X0.25 INCH, STL 78189 211-041800-00
1 BRACKET, CRT :80009 407-0864-00 (ATTACHING PARTS)
4 SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X0.312 INCH, PNH STL
1 CKT BOARD ASSY:HV/Z AXIS AMPL(SEE All EPL)
7 • SOCKET PLUG-IN:3 PIN SQUARE

- 133-23-11-034
-SOCKET, PLUG-IN:3 PIN, ROUND 80009 136-0183-00
$\begin{array}{rlll}1 & \text { •HEAT SINK, ELEC:FOR TO-5 13103 } & 2211 \mathrm{~B} & \\ 11 & \text {-TERM, TEST PT:0.40 INCH LONG } & 80009 & 214-0579-00\end{array}$
20 •SOCKET, PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH 00779 86250-2
SQUARE PIN
20 •SOCKET, PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH 22526 -SQUARE PIN
4 •SCREW, EXT, RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH, SST 80009
$4 \cdot$-SPACER, SLEEVE:0.25 OD X 0.34 INCH LONG
1 CHASSIS, SCOPE:Z AXIS 80009 441-0974-00
(ATTACHING PARTS)
6 SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL
2 GROMMET, PLASTIC:0.375 INCH DIA 80009
1 RESISTOR, VAR:(SEE EPL)
(ATTACHING PARTS)
1 NUT, PLAIN, HEX. :0.25-32 X0.312 INCH, BRS
1 WASHER, LOCK:INTL, 0.26 ID X $0.40^{\prime \prime}$ OD, STL
1 CHASSIS, SCOPE:HIGH VOLTAGE 80009 (ATTACHING PARTS)
3 SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 $\times 0.312$ INCH, PNH STL
1 COVER, HV: 80009 200-1169-00
(ATTACHING PARTS)
3 SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL
1 POWER SUPPLY:ASSEMBLY 80009
1 COVER, HV SUPPLY:PLASTIC 80009 (ATTACHING PARTS)
$2 \cdot$ •SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 1.75 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
$1 \cdot$ •SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X1.25 INCHES, PNHSTL 83385 OBD
$1 \cdot$ •CHASSIS, HV BOX: $80009 \quad 441-0879-00-1$ 124-0164-00
5 ••STERMINAL BOARD:4 NOTCH, CERAMIC, 80009 STUD MTD
2 •TERMINAL BOARD:4 NOTCH, CER, 80009 124-0176-00 SW/O MTG STUD
1 •TERMINAL BOARD:2 NOTCH, CER, 80009 124-0175-00 SW/O MTG, STUD
1 ••TERMINAL BOARD:3 NOTCH CERAMIC, 80009 124-0163-00 SSTUD MTG
1 ••TERM, FEEDTHRU:BIFURCATED, TEFLON 80009 131-0403-
SPRESS FIT
1 ••SKT, PL-IN ELEK:ELECTRN TUBE, 1180009 SCONT, W/LEADS
$2 \cdot \bullet$ CONTACT, ELEC:0.315 INCH LONG 00779
-•SCLAMP, SOCKET: 80009 343-0235-00
-•SPULL, SOCKET: 80009 367-0117-00
1 ••SHLD, ELEC CONN:CRT SOCKET 80009 337-1198-00
1 ••SCOV, ELECTRON TU:2.052 OD X0.291" 80009 200-0917-01


## THK, PLSTC

1 ••SOCKET, PLUG-IN:CRT, 14 PIN SOCKET, 80009 136-0304-02

## SW/PINS

4 •STRAP, RETAINING:0.075 DIA X 4.0 L, MLD RBR 98159 2859-75-4
8 •S WASHER, NONMETAL:0.312 ID X0.875" 80009 210-0966-00

FIG. \&
INDEX TEKTRONIX SERIAL/MODEL NO. MFR.
NO. PART NO. EFF DSCONT QTY 12345 NAME \& DESCRIPTION CODE

## MFR PART NUMBER

| 3-91 | 210-1093-00 | 2 | - WASHER, FLAT:0.188 ID X 0.312 OD X 83385 <br> -S0. 156 THK | OBD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -92 | 119-0268-00 | 1 | - MULTIPLIER, HV:5X, 21KVDC 80009 | 119-0268-00 |
| -93 | 380-0166-00 | 1 | SHSG, HV PWR SPLY: 80009 380-0166-00 (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |
| -94 | 211-0008-00 | 3 | SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 | OBD |
| -95 | 211-0507-00 | 3 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.312 INCH, PNH STL 83385 | OBD |
| -96 | 352-0217-00 | 1 | HLDR, ANODE CONN:U/W 0.5, HORIZ MT, 80009 BLACK PP | 352-0217-00 |
|  |  | (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
| -97 | 210-0586-00 | 2 | NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, STL 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -98 | 213-0088-00 | 1 | SCR, TPG, THD CTG:4-24 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 | OBD |
| -99 | --- -- | 2 | TRANSISTOR:(SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) |  |
| -100 | 213-0146-00 | 2 | SCR, TPG, THD FOR:6-20 X 0.313 INCH, PNH STL 83385 | OBD |
| -101 | 386-0978-00 | 2 | INSULATOR, PLATE:0.002 INCH MICA, FOR TO-3 80009 | 386-0978-00 |
| -102 | 136-0280-00 | 2 | SOCKET, PLUG-IN:FOR TO-3 FOR TO-3 97913 (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH) | LST 2202-2 |
| -103 | 211-0101-00 | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X0.25" 100 DEG, 83385 FLH STL | OBD |
| -104 | 210-0586-00 | 2 | NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, STL 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -105 | 210-0201-00 | 1 | TERMINAL, LUG:SE \#4 86928 OBD (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |
| -106 | 211-0008-00 | 1 | SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 | OBD |
| -107 | 210-0586-00 | 1 | NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, STL 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -108 | 131-0309-00 | 4 | TERMINAL, STUD:0.415 INCH LONG 88245 | 421572-02-9 |
|  | 358-0241-00 | 4 | INSULATOR, BSHG:0.05 ID X 0.125" OD, W/FLGE 88245 | 421565 |
| -109 | 210-0201-00 | 1 | TERMINAL, LUG:SE \#4 86928  <br> (ATTACHING PARTS)  |  |
| -110 | 210-0586-00 | 1 | NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, STL 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -111 | 348-0055-00 | 2 | GROMMET, PLASTIC:0.25 INCH DIA 80009 | 348-0055-00 |

FIG. \&

| TEKTRONIX | SERIAL/MODEL NO. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART NO. | EFF | DSCONT |

QTY 12345 NAME \& DESCRIPTION $\quad$ MFR.

MFR PART NUMBER

```
200-0981-01
352-0102-00
    213-0088-00
    204-0373-01
204-0374-01
386-1561-00
    211-0038-00
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    211-0008-00
    210-0586-00
    161-0046-00
    358-0161-00
    131-0775-00
    211-0503-00
    210-0202-00
    119-0228-00
    380-0171-00
    131-0761-00
    211-0504-00
    210-0006-00
    131-0761-00
    211-0504-00
    210-0202-00
    346-0068-00
    211-0166-00
    211-0166-00 B030000
    211-0131-00 B030000
    213-0088-00
    --------
-28 386-1902-00
    200-1007-00
31 212-0518-00
    210-0228-00
    386-1649-00
    211-0016-00
    129-0230-00
    252-0571-00
    407-0651-00
-38 211-0619-00
    211-0553-00
```

B010100 B029999
B030000
B030000

```
-29
```

1 COV, LINE V SEL:PLATED W/HARDWARE 80009 200-0981-01
2 •FUSEHOLDER:0.262"ID TUBE FOR CRTG FUSE80009 352-0102-00 (ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH)
-SCR, TPG, THD CTG:4-24 X0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { BODY ASSY, LINE: } & 80009 & 204-0373-01 \\ \text { BODY, FUSEHOLDER: } & 80009 & 204-0374-01\end{array}$
PLATE, RING: 80009 386-1561-00
(ATTACHING PARTS)
3 SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X0.312"100 DEG, 83385 OBD FLHSTL
THERMO CUTOUT: (SEE EPL)
(ATTACHING PARTS)
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X } 0.25 \text { INCH, PNH STL } 83385 & \text { OBD } \\ \text { NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:4-40 X0.25 INCH, STL } & 78189 & 211-041800-00 \\ \text { CABLE ASSY, PWR, :MALE CONN, COILED } & 80009 & 161-0046-00\end{array}$
CABLE ASSY, PWR, :MALE CONN, COILED 80009 161-0046-00
BSHG, STRAIN RLF:FOR 0.50 INCH HOLE, 28520 SR5P4
PLASTIC
CONTACT, ELEC:HEX, 0.25 INCH W/6-32 1 END 88245 1601-A
(ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH)
SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.188 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
TERMINAL, LUG:SE \#6 78189 2104-06-00-2520N
FILTER, LOW PASS:AC LINE 80009 119-0228-00
-HSG, LINE FILTER: 80009 380-0171-00
-TERMINAL STUD:SCREW MTG, FLAT TAB 71279 572-4897-01-0516
(ATTACHING PARTS FOR EACH)
-SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
-WASHER, LOCK:INTL, 0.146 IDX 0.288 OD, STL 78189 1206-00-00-0541C
-TERMINAL STUD:SCREW MTG, FLAT TAB 71279 572-4897-01-0516
(ATTACHING PARTS)
-SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
-TERMINAL, LUG:SE \#6 78189 2104-06-00-2520N
-BAND, RETAINING:1.78 X 0.25 X 0.12580009
(ATTACHING PARTS)
-SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 1.750, PNH, STL, 83385 OBD
CD PL
-SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 1.750, PNH, STL, 83385 OBD
CD PL

- SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 1.875 INCH, PNH 83385 OBD
-CAPACITOR: (SEE EPL)
(ATTACHING PARTS)
-SCR, TPG, THD CTG:4-24 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
-CAPACITOR:(SEE EPL)
PANEL, REAR: 80009 386-1902-00
SHIELD, CAP:4.537 X 2.25, PLASTIC 80009 200-1007-00
CAPACITOR:(SEE EPL)
SCREW, MACHINE:10-32 X 0.312 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
TERMINAL, LUG:0.176 ID X0.312"OD, SE 78189
PLATE, BACKING: $\quad 80009$ 386-1649-00
(ATTACHING PARTS)
SCREW, MACHINE:4-40 X 0.625 INCH, PNH STL 83385 OBD
SPACER, POST:1.375L, W/4-40THD EA END, 80009 129-0230-00
BRAS
FT RUB.SPL SHAPED:CHANNEL, 2.0FT LONG 779691353
BRACKET, CAP.: 80009 407-0651-00
(ATTACHING PARTS)
SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 1.5 INCH, FLH STL 83385 OBD
SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 1.5 INCH, PNH STL83385 OBD

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FIG. \&

| INDEX | TEKTRONIX | SERIAL/MODEL NO. |  |  | MFR. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NO. | PART NO. | EFF | DSCONT | QTY 12345 | NAME \& DESCRIPTION | CODE | MFR PART NUMBER |


| 4-40 | 337-1386-00 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -41 | 211-0008-00 |  |  |
| -42 | 129-0292-00 |  |  |
| -43 | 210-0201-00 |  |  |
| -44 | 210-0586-00 |  |  |
| -45 |  |  |  |
| -46 | 211-0537-00 |  |  |
| -47 | 131-0739-00 |  |  |
| -48 | 210-0935-00 |  |  |
| -49 | 386-0978-00 |  |  |
| -50 | 210-0457-00 |  |  |
| -51 | --------- |  |  |
| -52 | 211-0537-00 |  |  |
| -53 | 131-0739-00 |  |  |
| -54 | 210-0935-00 |  |  |
| -55 | 386-0143-00 |  |  |
| -56 | 210-0457-00 |  |  |
| -57 | 441-0977-00 |  |  |
| -58 | 212-0004-00 |  |  |
| -59 | 129-0291-00 |  |  |
| -60 | 343-0213-00 |  |  |
| -61 | 131-0737-00 |  |  |
| -62 | 131-0682-00 |  |  |
| -63 | 210-0202-00 |  |  |
| -64 | 211-0504-00 |  |  |
| -65 |  |  |  |
| -66 | 131-0608-00 |  |  |
|  | 31-0827-00 |  |  |
|  | 131-0589-00 |  |  |
| -67 | 213-0055-00 |  |  |
| -68 | 352-0076-00 |  |  |
| -69 | 210-0873-00 |  |  |
| -70 | --------- |  |  |
| -71 | 136-0183-00 |  |  |
| -72 | 136-0220-00 |  |  |
| -73 | 136-0235-00 |  |  |
| -74 | 136-0263-03 | B010100 | B080944 |
|  | 136-0263-04 | B080945 |  |
| -75 | 214-0579-00 |  |  |
| -76 | 136-0254-01 |  |  |
| -77 | 136-0338-01 |  |  |
| -78 | ----------------- | B010100 | B069999X |
| -79 | 166-0292-00 | B010100 | B069999X |
| -80 | 136-0286-00 |  |  |
| -81 | 344-0154-00 |  |  |



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| FIG. \& INDEX NO. | TEKTRONIX PART NO. | SERIAL/MODEL NO. EFF DSCONT | QTY | 12345 NAME \& DESCRIPTION | MFR. <br> CODE | MFR PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. | 136-0263-04 | B080945 | 2 | -SOCKET, PIN TERM:FOR 0.025 INCH SQUARE PIN | 22526 | 48059 |
| -124 | 343-0043-00 |  | 1 | -CLAMP, LOOP:\#20, NEON BULBS | 80009 | 343-0043-00 |
| -125 | 211-0155-00 |  | 2 | - SCREW, EXT, RLV B:4-40 X 0.375 INCH, SST | 80009 | 211-0155-00 |
| -126 | 361-0238-00 |  | 2 |  | G 80009 | 361-0238-00 |
| -127 | 214-1525-00 |  | 1 | HEAT SINK, DIODE:0. 188 DIA HOLE (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 214-1525-00 |
| -128 | 210-0586-00 |  | 3 | NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:4-40 X 0.25 INCH, STL 78 | 78189 | 211-041800-00 |
| -129 | 441-0893-00 |  | 1 | (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80009 | 441-0893-00 |
| -130 | 211-0504-00 |  | 2 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 SPACER, CKT CARD:0.215 BD HT, PLASTIC 80009 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OBD } \\ & 386-1556-00 \end{aligned}$ |
| -131 | 386-1556-00 |  | 4 |  |  |  |
| -132 | 210-0202-00 |  | 1 | TERMINAL, LUG:SE \#6 78189 (ATTACHING PARTS) | 2104-06-00-2520 |  |
| -133 | 211-0504-00 |  | 1 | SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 |  | OBD |
| -134 | 210-0457-00 |  | 1 | NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:6-32 X $0.312 \mathrm{INCH}, \mathrm{STL} \quad 8$ POWERSUPPLY: 80009 | 83385 | OBD |
| -135 | 119-0229-00 |  | 1 |  | 119-0229-00 |  |
| -136 | -------- |  | 1 | POWER SUPPLY: <br> 80009 <br> -CAPACITOR:(SEE EPL) <br> (ATTACHING PARTS) |  |  |
|  | 344-0118-00 | XB081288 | 1 | (ATTACHING PARTS) | 80033 | E50008-044 |
| -137 | 211-0504-00 | B010100 B081287 | 2 |  |  | OBD |
|  | 211-0511-00 | B081288 | 1 | -SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 -SCREW, MACHINE:6-32 X0.50 INCH, PNH STL 83385 |  | OBD |
|  | 210-0457-00 | XB081288 | 1 | $\cdot$ •NUT, PLAIN, EXT W:6-32X 0.312 INCH, STL 83 (ATTACHING PARTS) | $83385$ | OBD |
| -138 | 213-0144-00 |  | 8 | SCREW, TPG, TF:8-18 X 0.5 INCH, TRH, STL 8 | 83385 | OBD |
| -139 | 179-1605-00 |  | 1 | WIRING HARNESS :POWER 80009 | 179-1605-00 |  |
| -140 | 131-0512-02 |  | 49 | -CONTACT, ELEC:0.315 INCH LONG 0 | 00779 | 61491-1 |
|  | 131-0740-01 |  | 10 | -CONNECTOR, TERM:FOR 18-20 AWG WIRE0 | 00779 | 61942-1 |
|  | 131-0755-01 |  | 1 | -CONTACT, ELEC:FOR 28-32 AWG WIRE 07 | 00779 | 61615-1 |
| -141 | 131-0819-00 |  | 25 | -CONNECTOR, TERM:FOR2-24AWG WIRE 80 | 80009 | 131-0819-00 |
|  | 31-0707-00 |  | 21 | -CONNECTOR, TERM. $0.48{ }^{\text {c L }}$, 22-26AWG WIRE 22526 |  | 75691-005 |
|  | 131-0708-00 |  | 1 | -CONTACT, ELEC:0.48"L, 28-32 AWG WIRE 2 | 22526 | 47437 |
| -142 | 352-0169-01 |  | 1 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:2 WIRE BROWN 80 | 80009 | 352-0169-0 |
| -143 | 352-0161-05 |  | 1 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:3 WIRE GREEN 800 | 80009 | 352-0161-05 |
|  | 352-0161-00 |  | 1 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:3 WIRE BLACK 800 | 80009 | 352-0161-00 |
|  | 352-0161-09 |  | 1 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:3WIRE WHITE 800 | 80009 | 352-0161-09 |
| -144 | 352-0162-03 |  | 1 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:4 WIRE ORANGE 800 | 80009 | 352-0162-03 |
|  | 352-0162-07 |  | 1 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:4 WIRE VIOLET 800 | 80009 | 352-0162-07 |
| -145 | 352-0164-06 |  | 1 |  | 80009 | 352-0164-06 |
|  | 179-1606-00 |  | 1 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:6 WIRE BLUE | WIRING HARNESS :POWER 80009 179-1606-00 |  |
|  | 131-0707-00 |  | 5 | -CONNECTOR, TERM. 0.44 L L, 22-26AWG WIRE22526 |  | 75691-005 |
|  | 352-0169-04 |  | 1 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:2 WIRE YELLOW <br> -CONN BODY, PL, EL:5 WIRE RED | 80009 | 352-0169-04 |
| -146 | 352-0163-02 |  | 1 |  | 80009 | 352-0163-02 |
|  | 131-0512-02 |  | 6 | -CONN BODY, PL, EL:5 WIRE RED <br> CONTACT, ELEC:0.315 INCH LONG | 00779 | 61491-1 |
| -147 | 131-0738-00 |  | 1 | CONNECTOR, TERM:FOR 18-20 AWG WIRE 00779 |  | 61616-2 |
|  | 179-1469-00 |  | 1 | WIRING HARNESS:AC POWER | $80009$ | 179-1469-00 |
| -148 | 343-0150-00 |  | 1 | (ATTACHING PARTS)SCREW, MACHINE:6-32X 0.25 INCH, PNH STL 83385 |  |  |
| -149 | 211-0504-00 |  | 1 |  |  | OBD |
| -150 |  |  |  | DIODE:(SEE EPL) |  |  |
| -151 | 220-0410-00 |  | 1 | NUT, EXTENDED WA:10-32 X 0.375 INCH, STL | 83385 | OBD <br> A373-148-1 |
| -152 | 210-0224-00 |  |  | TERMINAL, LUG:0.20 ID X 0.344 OD, SE, BRS 86928 |  |  |
| -153 | 210-0909-00 |  | 1 | WASHER, NONMETAL:0.196 ID X0.625" 71400 OD, MICA |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A373-148-1 } \\ & \text { OBD } \end{aligned}$ |
| -154 | 210-0813-00 |  |  | WSHR, SHOULDERED:\# 10 FIBER 74921 |  | OBD |

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FIG. \&

| TEKTRONIX | SERIAL/MODEL NO. |
| :---: | :--- |
| PART NO. | EFF $\quad$ DSCONT |

QTY 12345 NAME \& DESCRIPTION $\quad$ MFR.

MFR PART NUMBER


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FIG. \&
INDEX

| TEKTRONIX | SERIAL/MODEL NO. |
| :---: | :--- |
| PART NO. | EFF |

QTY 12345 NAME \& DESCRIPTION MFR.
MFR PART NUMBER


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FIGURE 4 LV POWER SUPPLY (cont)


FIGURE 4 LV POWER SUPPLY (cont)


FIGURE 5
FIGURE 5 CABINET \& REAR

| Ckt No. | Tektronix Part No. | Serial/Model No. |  | $\mathbf{Q}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5-1 | 200-1168-00 |  |  | 1 COVER, |  | amplifier |
|  | ------- |  |  | - | mounting | are: (not included w/cover) |
| -2 211-0504-00 |  |  |  | 9 | SCREW, | 0.25 inch, PHS |
| -3 | 211-0504-00 |  |  | 1 | TRACK, sid | t, chassis |
|  | -.-.-.-- |  |  | - | mounting | are: (not included w/track) |
| -4 | 212-0004-00 | B010100 B050270 B050270 | B050269 | 12 | SCREW, | 0.312 inch, PHS |
|  | 212-0004-00 |  |  | 6 | SCREW, | 0.312 inch, PHS |
|  | 212-0070-00 |  |  | 6 | SCREW, | 0.312 inch, $100^{\circ} \mathrm{csk}$, FHS |
| -5 | 210-0458-00 |  |  | 12 | NUT, kep | $\times 0.344$ inch |
| -6 | 260-1195-00 |  |  | 1 | SWITCH, |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | mounting | are: (not included w/switch) |
| -7 | 211-0008-00 |  |  | 2 | SCREW, | 0.25 inch, PHS |
| -8 | 210-0406-00 |  |  | 2 | NUT, hex | 0.188 inch |
| -9 | 390-0180-00 |  |  | 1 | CABINET | left |
|  |  |  |  | - | mounting | ware: (not included w/cabinet side) |
| -10 | $212-0040-00$ |  |  | 3 | SCREW, | . 375 inch, $100^{\circ} \mathrm{csk}$, FHS |
| -11 | 210-0458-00 |  |  | 3 | NUT, keps | $\times 0.344$ inch |
| -12 | 200-1179-00 |  |  | 1 | COVER, |  |
|  | -- -- - |  |  | - | mounting | are: (not included w/cover) |
| $\begin{aligned} & -13 \\ & -14 \end{aligned}$ | 211-0504-00 |  |  | 12 | SCREW, | 0.25 inch, PHS |
|  | 200-1180-00 |  |  | 1 | COVER, |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | mounting | are: (not included w/cover) |
| $\begin{aligned} & -15 \\ & -16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 12 | SCREW, | . 25 inch, PHS |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 211-0504-00 \\ & 390-0178-00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1 | CABINET | right |
|  | -.-------- |  |  | - | mounting | are: (not included w/cabinet side) |
| -17 | 212-0045-00 |  |  | 2 | SCREW, | 0.50 inch, THS |
| -18 | 210-0458-00 |  |  | 2 | NUT, kep | $\times 0.344$ inch |
|  | 212-0040-00 |  |  | 2 | SCREW, | . 375 inch, $100^{\circ} \mathrm{csk}$, FHS |
| $\begin{aligned} & -19 \\ & -20 \end{aligned}$ | 386-1889-00 |  |  | 1 | PANEL, rear |  |
|  | 136-0089-00 |  |  | 1 | SOCKET, | chassis mount |
|  | --.---- |  |  | - | mounting | are: (not included w/socket) |
| -21 | 211-0008-00 |  |  | 4 | SCREW, | 0.25 inch, PHS |
| -22 | 131-0761-00 |  |  | 1 | TERMINAL |  |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  | - | mounting | are: (not included w/terminal post) |
| -23 |  |  |  | 1 | SCREW, | 0.25 inch, PHS |
| -24 | $211-0504-00$$210-0204-00$ |  |  | 1 | LUG, sold |  |





Fig. 8-1. P/O A1-Partial Main Interface circuit board.;



See Fig. 8-1 for location of components not identified here.

Fig. 8-2. P/O A1-Partial Main Interface circuit board.



CR 178 added on rear SN B040000.



Fig. 8-4. A3-Trigger Selector circuit board.



Fig. 8-5. A4-Vertical Interface circuit board.


Fig. 8-6. P/O A5-Partial Vertical Switching and Power circuit board.



Fig. 8-7. A6-Vertical Output circuit board.



Fig. 8-8. A7-Horizontal Interconnect circuit board.



Fig. 8-10. A23-x-y Delay Compensation circuit board (optional).





Fig. 8-12. A10-Output Signal circuit board.


Fig. 8-13. A11-High Voltage/Z Axis Amplifier circuit board.








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




Fig 8-14. A12-Line Input circuit board



Fig. 8-16. A14-Rectifier circuit board.



Fig 8-17. A15-Low-Voltage Rectifier circuit board.

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=
$$

## 5

Fig 8-19. A16-Power Connect circuit board.


Fig 8-20. A22-Graticule Light circuit board.



Fig. 8-21. A17-B Trigger Source Switch circuit board.


Fig. 8-22. A18-A Trigger Source Switch circuit board.


Fig. 8-23. A19-Vertical Mode Switch circuit board.


Fig. 8-24. A20-Horizontal Mode Switch circuit board.



Figure 8-25. P/O A21-Partial Readout System circuit board.



Fig. 8-26. P/O A21-Partial Readout System circuit board.




Fig. 8-27. P/O A21 - partial Readout system circuit board.







R7704 OSCILLOSCOPE


## OPTION 1

OPTION 3
(ब)

OPTION 2




PIN: 046174-000


[^0]:    (A)

[^1]:    (A)

[^2]:    (B)

