# 515A Portable Calibrator 

## Instruction Manual

## WARRANTY

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The JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC., warrants each instrument it manufactures to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for the period of 1 -year from date of purchase. This warranty extends only to the original purchaser. This warranty shall not apply to fuses, disposable batteries (rechargeable type batteries are warranted for 90-days), or any product or parts which have been subject to misuse, neglect, accident, or abnormal conditions of operations.

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#### Abstract

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2. On receipt of the shipping instructions, forward the instrument, transportation prepaid. Repairs will be made at the Service Facility and the instrument returned, transportation prepaid.

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*For European customers, Air Freight prepaid.
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## Table of Contents

SECTION TITLE PAGE
1 INTRODUCTION AND SPECIFICATIONS ..... 1-1
1-1. INTRODUCTION ..... 1-1
1-6. SPECIFICATIONS ..... 1-2OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS2-1
2-1. INTRODUCTION ..... 2-1
2-3. INSTALLATION. ..... 2-1
2-5 REPACKAGING FOR SHIPMENT ..... 2-1
2-7. INPUT POWER REQUIREMENTS ..... 2-1
2-9. BATTERY OPERATION ..... 2-1
2-16. OPERATING FEATURES. ..... 2-2
2-18. GENERAL OPERATION ..... 2-2
2-22. GUARDED OPERATION ..... 2-3
2-25. APPLICATIONS ..... 2-5
3THEORY OF OPERATION3-1
3-1. INTRODUCTION. ..... 3-1
3-3. OVERALL FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION ..... 3-1
3-17. SIMPLIFIED CIRCUIT ANALYSIS ..... 3-3
3-18. Introduction ..... 3-3
3-20. Power Supply ..... 3-3
3-25. Battery Pack and Battery Charger and Protection ..... 3-3
3-31. AC Generator ..... 3-4
3-42. Output Transformer ..... 3-6
3-44. $\quad 100$ Volt Rectifier and Regulator ..... 3-6
3-46. 100Volt Regulator ..... 3-6
3-49. Linearity Switch ..... 3-6
3-51. 10:1 Divider ..... 3-6
3-53. Microvolt Control and 10,000:1 Divider ..... 3-6
3-55. Decade Resistors ..... 3-6
3-57. Output Switching ..... 3-6
SECTION TITLE ..... PAGE
4 MAINTENANCE ..... 4-1
4-1. INTRODUCTION ..... 4-1
4-3. SERVICE INFORMATION ..... 4-1
4-6. GENERAL MAINTENANCE ..... 4-1
47. Cleaning ..... 4-1
4-9. Fuse Replacement ..... 4-1
4-11. Lamp Replacement ..... 4-5
4-13. MAINTENANCE ACCESS ..... 4.5
4-15. Major Section Access ..... 4-5
4-16. Plug-in Assembly Removal and Installation ..... 4-5
4-17. Battery Removal and Replacement
4-5
4-5
4-19. PERFORMANCE CHECKS
4-5
4-22. Preliminary Operation
4-5
4-23. Line and Load Regulation Checks
4-5
4-25. Frequency Check
4-6
4-26. AC Output Accuracy Check
4-6
4-30. Variable DC Voltage and Linearity Checks
4-8
4-31. 100VDC Check
4-10
4-32. Resistance Check .
4-10
4-33. CALIBRATION PROCEDURES
4-10
4-34. Introduction
4-10
4-37. Regulator Alignment
-10
-10
4-38. $\quad$ Reference Supply Alignment
4-11
4-11
4-39. FET Bias
4-39. FET Bias .....
4-12 .....
4-12
4-40. Zero Set
4-12
4-41. Output Bias
4-12
4-42. Detector Bias
4-12
4-43. Comparator Balance
4-13
4-44. Frequency Adjust
4-13
4-45. Amplitude by Thermal Transfer
4-13
4-47. Variable DC Voltage and Linearity Calibration
4-15
4-48. $\quad 100$ Volts DC Calibrator
4-15
4-49. Resistance Adjustments
4-15
4-50. COMPENSATING COMPONENT SELECTION
4-52. TROUBLESHOOTING
4-16
4-16
4-54. Initial Troubleshooting
4-16
4-16
4-57. $\quad+18 \mathrm{~V}$ and -18 V Regulators
4-57. $\quad+18 \mathrm{~V}$ and -18 V Regulators
4-16
4-16
4-59. AC Generator Checks
4-59. AC Generator Checks ..... 4-17
4-63. +10 Volt Checks ..... 4-17
4-65. Rechargeable Battery Pack ..... 4-17
5LIST OF REPLACEABLE PARTS5-1
5-1. INTRODUCTION ..... 5-2
5-4. HOW TO OBTAIN PARTS ..... 5-2
5-7 USE CODE EFFECTIVITY LIST ..... 5-2

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)



## List of Illustrations

FIGURETITLEPAGE
2-1. Line Power Switch Locations ..... 2-1
2-2. Front Panel Controls and Indicators ..... 2-3
2-3. Guarded Measurement Connections ..... 2-5
3-1. 515A Simplified Block Diagram ..... 3-2
3-2. Reference Amplifier ..... 3-6
4-1. Top View ..... 4-2
42. Bottom View Guard Installed ..... 4-3
43. Bottom View Guard Removed ..... 4-4
4-4. DC Reference Equipment Connections ..... 4-7
45. Thermal Transfer Equipment Connections ..... 4-8
46. 10V DC And Less Testing ..... 4-9
47. 100V DC Testing ..... 4-11
48. Resistance Connections ..... 4-11
5-1. Front Panel View ..... 5-5
5-2. Rear Panel View ..... 5-6
5-3. Top View ..... 5-7
5-4. Bottom View ..... 5-8
5-5. Assembled View ..... 5-9

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Continued)

FIGURE TITLE PAGE
5-6. Main PCB Assembly ..... 5-19
5-7. Battery Pack PCB Assembly ..... 5-21
5-8. DC PCB Assembly ..... 5-23
5-9. Adjustment PCB Assembly ..... 5-24
6-1. Side-by-side Rack Mounting ..... 6-2
6-2. Offset Rack Mounting ..... 6-2
8-1. Main PCB Schematic ..... 8-3
8-2. Battery Pack PCB Schematic ..... 8-5
8-3. DC And Adjustment PCB Schematic ..... 8.7

## List of Tables

TABLE TITLE PAGE
2-1. Front Panel Controls and Indicators ..... 2-4
4-1 Required Test Equipment ..... 4-1
4-2. Load Regulation ..... 4-6
4-3 Output Amplitude Accuracy ..... 4-8
4-4. Linearity Tests ..... 4-9
4-5. Resistance Tolerance ..... 4-10
4-6.
A and B Jumper Selection ..... 4-16
4-7. Operating Voltage Checks ..... 4-16
4-8 AC Generator Checks ..... 4-16
4-9
100V DC Checks ..... 4-17
4-10. 10 Volt DC Checks ..... 4-17
4-11 Battery PCB Checks ..... 4-18
5-1. Final Assembly ..... 5-3
5-2 Main PCB Assembly ..... 5-10
5-3 Battery Pack PCB Assembly ..... 5-21
5-4. DC PCB Assembly ..... 5-22
5-5. Adjustment PCB Assembly ..... 5-24
7 -I List of Abbreviations ..... 7-1
7-2. Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers ..... 7-3
7-3. Fluke Technical Service Centers ..... 7-10
74. Sales Representatives - Domestic . ..... 7-11
7-5. Sales Representatives - International ..... 7-13

## Introduction \& Specifications

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION

1-2. The Fluke Model 515A enables the field checking and/or calibration of the dc voltage, ac voltage and resistance ranges of high-accuracy voltmeters and multimeters. The Model 515A provides standards for dc voltage, ac voltage and resistance which maintain the basic accuracy over the temperature range of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Self-contained batteries permit operation at sites remote from ac power, and also permit operating temperature of the unit to be maintained while in transit. Up to eight hours of battery operation is available from a single charge. The batteries are charged within the calibrator when connected to the ac line. A front-panel meter indicates the state of battery charge when in the battery-operated mode.

1-3. All instrument outputs are provided at a single set of terminals located on the front panel. Generally, connections to the instrument under test may be made one time for a complete series of tests. In addition, terminals are provided to allow guarding and shielding of test leads. Guarded connections reduce the effects of common mode voltages, while shielding reduces the effects of electrical noise. The
front panel also contains all operating controls which are color-coded to simplify output voltage and resistance selection.
14. DC voltage outputs are selectable in the ranges of 0-999 microvolts (continuous), 100 millivolts to 1 volt in 100 -millivolt steps, 1 volt to 10 volts in 1 -volt steps, and 100 volts. AC voltages are selectable 1,10 and 100 V rms at $400 \mathrm{~Hz}, 10 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}$ at 4 kHz , and 10 V rms at 50 kHz . Resistance is selectable at zero, $10,100,1 \mathrm{~K}, 10 \mathrm{~K}, 100 \mathrm{~K}, 1 \mathrm{M}$ and 10 M ohms. All pushbutton selection switches are mechanically interlocked so that only a single function can be selected.

1-5. Power source switching within the calibrator permits the unit to operate on $100 \mathrm{~V}, 115 \mathrm{~V}, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ or 230 V at 50 Hz to 440 Hz . The HI \& LO front panel terminals are of solid copper to reduce the effects of thermal emf. In addition, the voltage outputs are fully protected against short circuit, and the resistance output will provide for the application of up to 200 milliwatts or 100 V (dc or rms), whichever is less.

## Resistance

Range:
Accuracy:
$0 \Omega$ :
$10 \Omega-100 \Omega$ :
$1 \mathrm{k} \Omega-1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ :
$10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ :

Power Rating:
Temperature Coefficient:
$0 \Omega$ :
$10 \Omega-100 \Omega$ :
$1 \mathrm{k} \Omega-1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ :
$10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$

## General

Size:
Weight:
Operating Temperature:
Storage Temperature:
Relative Humidity:
Input Power:

Output Connectors:

Shock:
Vibration:
Altitude:
$10 \Omega$ through $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ in decade steps plus zero setting
(@23 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 1 year; referred to zero ohms setting)
Residual Resistance; $<0.15 \Omega$
$\pm 0.06 \%$
$\pm 0.015 \%$
$\pm 0.075 \%$
0.2 Watt or 100 V (DC or RMS), whichever is less
$\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ); referred to residual resistance
$<+0.4 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$< \pm 10 \mathrm{ppm}$
$< \pm 5 \mathrm{ppm}$
$< \pm 10 \mathrm{ppm}$
$31 / 2^{\prime \prime} H \times 81 / 2^{\prime \prime} W \times 16^{\prime \prime} D$
13 lbs.
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with batteries removed
$<70 \%, 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$100 / 115 / 200 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac}, \pm 10 \%,<10$ Watts, $50-440$ single
phase or internal batteries. Eight hours operation from batteries when fully charged. Charging is automatic during line operation. Front panel meter indicates condition of charge and battery/line operation.

4 binding posts for HI, LO, GUARD and CHASSIS
HI \& LO terminals are solid copper
$15 \mathrm{~g} ., 11 \mathrm{msec}$ half-sine wave
MIL-T-21200L Class 2 or Class 3
0 to 10,000 feet operating 50,000 feet non-operating

## static awarengss

A Message From John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc.


Some semiconductors and custom IC's can be damaged by electrostatic discharge during handling. This notice explains how you can minimize the chances of destroying such devices by:

1. Knowing that there is a problem.
2. Learning the guidelines for handling them.
3. Using the procedures, and packaging and bench techniques that are recommended.

The Static Sensitive (S.S.) devices are identified in the Fluke technical manual parts list with the symbol " ${ }^{(8)}$

The following practices should be followed to minimize damage to S.S. devices.


1. MINIMIZE HANDLING

2. KEEP PARTS IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS UNTIL READY FOR USE.

3. DISCHARGE PERSONAL STATIC BEFORE HANDLING DEVICES. USE A HIGH RESISTANCE GROUNDING WRIST STRAP.

4. HANDLE S.S. DEVICES BY THE BODY

5. USE STATIC SHIELDING CONTAINERS FOR HANDLING AND TRANSPORT

6. DO NOT SLIDE S.S. DEVICES OVER ANY SURFACE

7. AVOID PLASTIC, VINYL AND STYROFOAM® IN WORK AREA

## PORTIONS REPRINTED

 WITH PERMISSION FROM TEKTRONIX, INC. AND GENERAL DYNAMICS, POMONA DIV.
8. WHEN REMOVING PLUG-IN ASSEMBLIES, HANDLE ONLY BY NON-CONDUCTIVE EDGES AND NEVER TOUCH OPEN EDGE CONNECTOR EXCEPT AT STATIC-FREE WORK STATION. PLACING SHORTING STRIPS ON EDGE CONNECTOR HELPS TO PROTECT INSTALLED SS DEVICES.

9. HANDLE S.S. DEVICES ONLY AT A STATIC-FREE WORK STATION
10. ONLY ANTI-STATIC TYPE SOLDERSUCKERS SHOULD BE USED.
11. ONLY GROUNDED TIP SOLDERING IRONS SHOULD BE USED.

A complete line of static shielding bags and accessories is available from Fluke Parts Department, Telephone 800-526-4731 or write to:

JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC.
PARTS DEPT. M/S 86 9028 EVERGREEN WAY EVERETT, WA 98204

## Section 2

## Operating Instructions

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION

2-2. This section contains operating instructions and applications information for the Model 515A. If any problem is encountered in operating the instrument, contact the nearest John Fluke Sales representative or write directly to John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. Please include the instrument serial number when writing.

## 2-3. INSTALLATION

2-4. The 515A is supplied with non-marring feet and tilt-down handle for bench or field use. Rack mounting kits are available for installation of the instrument in a standard 19 -inch rack. Each kit contains necessary hardware and detailed installation instructions.

## 2-5. REPACKAGING FOR SHIPMENT

2-6. This instrument was packed and shipped in a foampacked cardboard carton. If reshipment is required, the original container should be used, if available. Upon request, a new container can be obtained from the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. Please include the instrument model number when requesting a new container.

## 2-7. INPUT POWER REQUIREMENTS

2-8. The 515A operates on $100,115,200$ or 230 volts, 50 to 440 Hz ac power. To convert the instrument from one ac line voltage to another, turn the power off and then place the line power switches in the desired configuration, as shown in Figure 2-1. To gain access to the line power switches, remove the top dust cover and guard. When changing the line power configuration from 100 V or 115 V to 200 V or 230 V ,
change the line fuse, F 1 from $1 / 4$ amplere to $1 / 8$ ampere, and vice versa. Also, change the line power marker on the rear panel to reflect the operating line voltage.


Figure 2-1. LINE POWER SWITCH LOCATIONS

## WARNING

The ground pin on the three-prong power plug connects the instrument case to power ground. Insure that this pin is connected to a high-quality earth ground.

## 2-9. BATTERY OPERATION

2-10. The 515A contains rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries which provide approximately eight hours of continuous operation remote from the ac power line. The batteries are protected from over-discharge, and are recharged whenever the 515 A is operated from the ac power line. Charging time is approximately 18 hours from the fully discharged condition.

## Section 3

Theory of Operation

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION

3-2. The theory of operation for the 515A Portable Calibrator is arranged under two major headings. First is the Overall Functional Description which discusses the overall operation of the instrument in terms of the functional relationship of the major circuits. Second is the Simplified Circuit Analysis which deals with the internal operation of each major circuit in more detail. Block diagrams and simplified circuit diagrams are included in this section, schematic diagrams are included at the rear of the manual in Section 8.

## 3-3. OVERALL FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

3-4. The 515A portable calibrator self-contained power source allows field operations with immediate use at a new location without a warm-up period because the selfcontained batteries power the calibrator during the transportation.

3-5. The 515A portable calibrator is shown in a simplified block diagram in Figure 3-1. The general operation of each major circuit is described in the following paragraphs.

3-6. Power is applied to the power supply (Main PCB) from either an external AC source or from the internal battery source. The AC input is controlled by two line switches so that any one of four possible AC voltages $(110,115,200,230)$ may be selected. Either the rectified AC input or the battery voltage is applied to the plus and minus 18 volt regulators for a controlled supply of $\pm 18$ VDC to all circuits.

3-7. The Battery Charger and Protection circuit (Battery Pack PCB) has an input from the transformer secondary anytime that AC is applied to the instrument. This
input is rectified and applied to the batteries. If the AC input is removed while the power switch is on, the batteries automatically take over operation of the instrument. Fully charged batteries will operate the instrument for approximately eight hours. To prevent damage to the nickelcadmium batteries a protection circuit removes the batteries from the power supply input when they discharge to the point that might result in damage to them. Since the batteries recover when the load is removed, they will reapply voltage to the instrument if the POWER switch is left ON. This results in a cycling action with the BATTERY LEVEL meter alternating between the BAT OK and OFF positions. This cycling is a normal function of the battery system and does not signify a failure.

3-8. The AC Generator (Main PCB) produces an extremely stable 10 V rms , ac. The 10 V ac is output directly at $400 \mathrm{~Hz}, 4 \mathrm{kHz}$ and 50 kHz when selected by the output switching. The 10 V ac is applied to the output transformer for use in generating the 1 V ac or 100 V ac outputs at 400 Hz and the 100 V dc output. $\mathrm{A}+14.14214 \mathrm{~V}$ dc reference voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{REF}}$ ) is used as the reference for the AC Generator and for the -18 volts regulated power supply.

3-9. When either the 1 V ac or the 100 V ac at 400 Hz or the 100 V dc is selected by the switch positions, the 10 V ac 400 Hz from the AC Generator is fed to the output transformer primary (Main PCB). The two AC voltages are taken directly from the transformer secondary and output via the output switching. If the 100 V dc is selected, the 100 transformer output is routed to the 100 volt rectifier and regulator.

3-10. When selected the 100 volt rectifier and regulator (Main PCB) is input the 100 V ac 400 Hz signal from the output transformer where it is rectified, regulated and output. Regulation is based on an input from the 10 V dc regulator.


3-11. The 10 volt regulator (DC PCB) provides a precision, temperature-compensated 10 V dc. Outputs are provided to the 100 volt regulator, the linearity switch and the Microvolt Control when the individual circuit is selected for output.

3-12. The Linearity Switch (DC PCB) accepts the 10V dc from the regulator and divides it into eleven proportional steps for equal readings from zero to ten volts.

3-13. The output from the linearity switch is in turn divided by ten to the the 10:1 Divider Circuit (Main PCB) when the 1 volt dc scale is selected.

3-14. The Microvolt Control (DC PCB) and the 10,000: 1 Divider (Main PCB) work in conjunction to provide the microvolt output selected by the front panel dial. If the microvolt function is selected, the regulated 10 V dc is applied to the microvolt control circuitry where a portion equal to the dial setting is applied to the $10,000: 1$ Divider, resulting in a zero to 999 microvolt output.

3-15. The Decade Resistors (DC PCB) are precision resistors chosen by use of the Linearity Switch. It allows the operator to select the desired resistance for output to the output switching.

3-16. Output Switching (Main PCB) selects the desired output and places it on the output terminals.

## 3-17. SIMPLIFIED CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

## 3-18. Introduction

3-19. The following paragraphs contain a simplified circuit analysis of the blocks discussed previously on a functional level and illustrated in the Simplified block diagram, Figure 3-1. Each block description contains the name of the circuit board or boards on which it is physically located. Component designators referred to are found on the schematic diagrams located in Section 7.

## 3-20. Power Supply (Main PCB)

3-21. AC line power from A1J6 is applied to A1T1 through the POWER switch S1E and F and the line voltage selector switches S12 and S13. The primary of A1T1 consists of two windings which are interconnected for operation from either a $110,115,200$ or 230 volt ac line. Both primary windings are completely shielded to reduce capacitive coupling between the power line and the floating circuitry in the instrument. The shield is connected to chassis ground and power line ground through the power cord. The secondary of A1T1 consists of two separate windings both of which are shielded to eliminate the
generation of common mode signals that could appear at the OUTPUT terminals. This shield is connected to the guard. The center-tapped secondary winding provides ac power to rectifiers CR2 and CR3, CR4. The other secondary winding supplies ac power to the Battery Pack PCB and the meter, M1. Diodes CR1 \& CR26 rectify the ac voltage present during line operation to provide a fullscale LINE OPR indication on M1. DS1 and DS2 function to limit the maximum current used by the Battery Pack PCB during charging of the batteries.

3-22. The $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ Regulators produce low ripple operating voltages for the instrument. Input voltage to the regulators is derived from CR2 when the instrument is linepowered or from batteries if the line power is not applied and the instrument is turned on. The -18 V Regulator receives its reference from the +14.14214 V Reference Supply in the AC Generator. Reference voltage for the +18 V Regulator is derived from the -18 V Regulator.

3-23. +18 V REGULATOR. The +18 V Regulator consists of Q1 through Q3. Q1 is the series-pass element. Q2 and Q3 control the base current of Q1 to maintain the +18 V dc output. Resistor R3 ensures intital turn-on of Q2 and Q3. The base of Q 3 is referenced to the -18 V Regulator through R10 and receives a sample of the +18 V dc output through R8 and R9. Any change in the +18 V dc output is therefore amplified by Q2 and Q3, which then alters the conduction of Q1 to maintain the regulated output. Variable resistor R 9 allows adjustment of the +18 V dc output.

3-24. -18V REGULATOR. The -18 V Regulator consists of Q4 through Q6. Q4 is the series-pass element. Q5 and Q6 control the base current of Q4 to maintain the -18 V dc output. R12 ensures intital turn-on of Q5 and Q6. The base of Q6 is referenced to the Reference Supply ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{REF}}$ ) through R18, CR5, and CR6 and receives a sample of the -18 V dc output through R17. CR5 and CR6 compensate for the voltage temperature coefficient at the base of Q6. Output voltage from this supply is therefore, dependent upon $V_{\text {REF }}$ and the ratio of R17 to R16.

## 3-25. Battery Pack and Battery Charger and Protection (Battery Pack PCB)

3-26. The A3 Battery Pack PCB consists of the Battery Charger and Protection circuit on the PCB and two batteries, (BT1 and BT2) in the Battery Pack. This circuitry provides operation from the batteries in absence of line power, disconnects the batteries when they are in a low charge-state to prolong battery life and disconnects the batteries from the instrument circuitry and recharges them during line operation.

3-27. BATTERY OPERATION. When line power is removed and the POWER switch is ON, the batteries BT1 and BT2 are connected to the inputs of the $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ Regulators through the Battery Charger and Protection circuit. The positive output of BT1 is applied through S1C to J5 where a divider consisting of R2, CR3 and R4 supplies the base of Q2 with a positive voltage. This voltage turns on Q2 which applies base current to Q1 and also turns it on. Conduction of Q1 applies the positive output BT1 through the series transistor Q3 to the input of the +18 V Regulator. The diode connection of Q3 prevents reverse current flow from the +18 V Regulator to the battery. The negative output of BT2 is applied through S1D to the series transistors Q5. Since a positive voltage is available at the emitter of Q4 through R8, Q4 is turned on in sequence with the conduction of Q1. This condition turns on Q5 and applies the negative output of BT2 through the series transistor Q6 to the input of the +18 V Regulator. The diode connection of Q6 prevents reverse current flow from the -18 V Regulator to the battery.

3-28. Should the batteries discharge to a state where they may be damaged, the series transistors Q1 and Q5 are automatically switched off. This is made possible through the use of zener diode CR3. As the output of BT1 decreases, the voltage at the base of Q2 reaches a point where the transistor can no longer furnish enough base current for Q1 to maintain conduction. Q1 is therefore cut-off and disconnects the output of BT1 from the +18 V Regulator. Sharp cut-off for Q1 is ensured by R6 which provides some of the base current for Q 2 . Once the voltage at the collector of Q1 begins to drop, base current to Q2 is further reduced, this sharply cutting off Q1. Since the conduction of Q4 and Q5 is slaved to the conduction of Q1, as described in the preceding paragraph, the negative output of BT2 is also disconnected from the -18 V Regulator.

3-29. Line Operation. When line power is applied, the batteries are disconnected from the $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ Regulators and are recharged. Battery disconnection is caused by a -22 V battery disconnect voltage produced by CR3, CR4 and C1. This voltage is applied to a divider consisting of R3 and R4 in the Battery Pack PCB. Presence of a negative voltage at the base of Q2 turns it off and causes Q1 to turn off. Since Q 4 and Q 5 are slaved to Q 1 , they are also turned off and both batteries are disconnected from the $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ Regulators. Diodes CR4 and CR5 limit the maximum negative base to emitter voltage at Q2 and Q5 during line operation.

3-30. Charging of the batteries is provided through full-wave rectifier CR1 in the Battery Pack PCB. AC
power for this rectifier is derived from the untal $\eta^{\circ} d$ secondary of T1. A2DS1 and DS2 function as a ballast to limit the maximum charging current. Zeners CR2 and CR6 in the Battery Pack PCB limit the maximum battery voltage during charging.

## 3-31. AC Generator (Main PCB)

$3-32$. The accurate 10 V ac and 14.14214 V dc outputs required are produced by the five circuits that make up the AC Generator. They consist of the oscillator, Peak AC to DC Converter, Sample and hold, Integrator, and the Reference Supply. All five circuits are located on the main PCB and are described individually in the following paragraphs.

3-33. Oscillator: The oscillator produces the constant amplitude 10 V rms, fixed frequency output signal. It is a bridged "T" oscillator formed by input amplifier Q18 through Q24, voltage controlled resistor FET Q26, and output amplifier Q25, Q27, Q28. Output amplitude is precisely maintained at 10 V rms by the integrator output voltage applied to Q26. Output frequency is dependent upon the component values in the bridged " T " feedback network.

3-34. Input amplifier Q18 through Q24 is the heart of the Oscillator. The differential pair of Q19 and Q21 receives two inputs derived from feedback networks connected to the Oscillator output. At 50 kHz the component values of R118, R119, C49, C50 and the setting of R95 determine the center output frequency. The 4 kHz frequency is controlled by the values of R122, R124, C51, C52 and the setting of R123. 400 Hz is controlled by R125, R128, C53, C54 and the setting of R127. The input to the base of Q21 is through the positive feedback network composed of R94 and R95. This feedback signal together with the conduction level of Q26 controls the output amplitude. Conduction of Q26 is dependent upon the voltage control signal applied to its gate. This signal is derived from the Integrator and is of such a level as to maintain the output signal at precisely 10 V mm . Q18 and Q20 combine the collector signals of Q19 and Q20 in the appropriate phase so that the output signal to Q22 base is twice that of what is normally obtained from adifferential input stage. The collector signal at Q23 is the first point at which a 10 V rms signal is available. Emitter follower Q24 drives the following output stage of Q27 and Q28. AC current in Q23 and Q24 is minimized by bootstrapping R88 and the emitter load of Q24 through C35 to the output.

3-35. The output amplifier of Q25 and Q27, Q28 is a complementary output stage. Temperature compensation of the bias current for Q27 and Q28 is provided through Q25 and the divider network of R99 through R101. Variable resistor R100 allows adjustment of this bias current. Output amplifiers Q27 and Q28 produce the output signal of the instrument. Average output current is limited by Q33-34 and Q31-32, respectively. The output signal is specified to 10 mA above which clipping and distortion may result.

3-36. Peak AC to DC Converter: The Peak AC to DC Converter is a wide band amplifier which compares the amplitude of the output signal to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ and produces a dc voltage equal to four times any negative difference. The circuitry consists of input divider R37 through R42, operational amplifier U3, Q8, and differential amplifier Q9 and Q10. Q11 and Q12 are emitter follower stages.

3-37. The input divider R 37 through R 42 is driven at one end by the rms output signal and by VREF at the other through S14. The center of this divider is applied to the input of U3. Except for a small interval of time during the negative most peak of the rms signal, a positive current is flowing into the input of the U3 amplifier; however, since the input resistance of U3 is extremely high and the current is of the proper polarity to forward bias CR9, it is conducted through CR9 and Q11 to -18 V . When the peak of the rms signal is more negative than $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$, the input current reverses direction and CR9 is cut-off. This signal condition is then amplified by U3 and Q8 through Q10, which produces an emitter current in Q12. The resulting current produces a voltage charge on C44 (with 400 Hz selected) that is four times the negative peak difference between the rms output and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$. When 4 kHz is selected C43 is charged. C 42 is charged when 50 kHz is selected. Variable resistor R60 allows adjustment of the bias on CR9. R49 allows zero adjustment of the U3 amplifier input offset voltage.

3-38. Sample and Hold: The Sample and Hold circuit transfers the charge on C44, C43 or C42 to the input of the integrator. This circuit is operational only at 400 Hz \& 4 kHz . It is disabled on output frequencies above 20 kHz because the overall detection is sufficiently fast without sample and hold. The circuitry consists of Schmitt Trigger Q13, Q14, inverter amplifiers Q7 and Q15, Q16, and FET gate Q17.

3-39. Positive excursions of the pulse wave form at the base of Q13 correspond to when CR9 in the Peak AC to DC Converter is cut-off and a negative peak difference signal is being stored on the selected capacitor, C44, C43 or

C42. This positive going pulse is shaped by Schmitt Trigger Q13 and Q14. Normally, Q14 is conducting and Q13 is cut-off. Presence of a positive going input to Q13 turns it on and turns off Q14. The resulting positive pulse at the collector of Q14 subsequently has a duration equal to the conduction interval of Q13. This pulse is coupled through C 29 and turns on inverter Q15, Q16. The conduction of Q15 and the clamping action of Q16 produces a positive pulse through C45 or C46 (depending on frequency) and CR13, which is applied to the gate of Q17. This positive pulse occurs at the trailing edge of the Schmitt Trigger pulse and turns on Q17. Conduction of Q17 then transfers the voltage charge on $\mathrm{C} 44, \mathrm{C} 43$ or C 42 , as selected, to C64, which is at the input of the integrator. The rectifier action of CR13 and C40 produces a zero volt turn on signal at the gate of Q17 in the absence of pulses from the Schmitt Trigger. This is necessary because the Schmitt Trigger of Q13 and Q14 is disabled on output frequencies above 20 kHz by switch position S 11 H . Inverter Q 7 provides a positive pulse to Q17 which compensates for the small error caused by the gate to drain capacitance of Q17.

3-40. Integrator: The Integrator consisting of U4 and associated components produces an amplitude control voltage for the Oscillator that is dependent upon the error signal from Peak AC to DC Converter. U4 is a high gain, non-inverting amplifier whose input is derived from C64. Variable resistor R72 allows offset voltage compensation for U4. The network consisting of CR14 through CR16 and R78 functions as a clamping circuit which limits the maximum output voltage from U4. This circuit improves the recovery time of the Integrator upon initial turn-on.

3-41. Reference Supply: The Reference Supply produces an extremely stable reference voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{REF}}$ ) upon which the accuracy and stability of the AC Generator output is based. It consists of a high gain, high input impedance, differential amplifier U1 and a reference amplifier U2. The temperature coefficient of the base/emitter voltage for U 2 is accurately matched to the temperature coefficient of the zener element through factory selection of R22 and R23. Output voltage of this supply is scaled to +14.14214 V dc through selection of R30 and R31. Variable resistor R27 allows adjustment of VREF. The adjustment range of R27 is compensated through jumper selection of R25 and R29. The resulting stable reference at the collector of U 2 is applied to the non-inverting input of U1. The other input to U1 receives an equivalent voltage from the divider composed of R20 and R21. Any change in $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{REF}}$ is sensed at the base of U 2 which produces an amplified change at the non-inverting input to U1. This change then alters the conduction of U1 such that $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{REF}}$ is maintained at +14.14214 V dc.

## 3-42. Output Transformer (Main PCB)

3-43. The output transformer is only used when the $100 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc}, 1 \mathrm{~V}$ ac 400 Hz or 100 V ac 400 Hz functions have been selected. The switch position picks either 1V ac or 100 V ac at 400 Hz from the tranformer secondary and routes it to the HI and LO outputs for switch position $7(1 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac})$ or $9(100 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac})$ or to the 100 V dc Regulator for switch position $5(100 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc})$.

## 3-44. 100Volt Rectifier and Regulator (Main PCB)

3-45. When the 100 V dc output is selected one hundred volts AC 400 Hz is input from the output transformer. The AC is rectified by CR25 and applied to the emitter of Q29. The base is controlled by the collector current of Q30 whose base current is controlled by U5. Current limiting prevents damage to the equipment when the output is shorted. The +100 V adjustment can be given additional range, if required, by removing jumper $C$, which parallels R142. If the U5 Op Amp is changed and the +100 adjustment does not have sufficient range reverse the status of R142 by removing or installing Jumper C, as required.

## 3-46. 10 Volt Regulator (DC PCB)

3-47. Reference amplifier U2 functions as the primary reference element for the supply. U2 is a silic on NPN transistor connected in series with a zener diode. Both devices are mounted on a common substrate and enclosed in a single envelope, thereby achieving extremely close thermal coupling. The reference voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ (See Figure $3-2$ ) is the sum of the zener voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Z}}$ and the transistor base-to-emitter voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{be}}$. Temperature variations affecting $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Z}}$ are compensated for by corresponding changes in $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{be}}$. The result is a precision, temperature-compensated dc source.


Figure 3-2. REFERENCE AMPLIFIER
3-48. Variations in the 10 Volts are sensed at the base of U 2 , amplified, and applied to amplifier U1. The amp-
lified output of U1 controls the conduction of Q1 to maintain a constant 10 volts. Potentiometer R11 (CAL) is the primary calibration adjustment and is set to provide exactly 10 volts at the regulator output.

## 3-49. Linearity Switch (DC PCB)

3-50. The Linearity Switch circuitry provides a voltage divider to output a linear portion of the regulated 10 V dc. R12, R15, R18 and R21 form a constant output resistance ladder weighted $1 / 4,1 / 3,1 / 2$ and 1 respectively. By connecting various series and parallel combinations to the regulated 10 V dc and common the desired proportional voltage is output on pin 8 with a source resistance of 300 ohms. The switching network insures that the source resistance remains 300 ohms regardless of the switch position or current flow. The fixed and variable resistors paralleling the ladder resistors provide calibration.

## 3-51. 10:1 Divider (Main PCB)

3-52. The output of the Linearity Ladder is input to the 10:1 Divider for outputs from zero to one volt in tenth of volt increments. R145 and R148 are the divider while R143 and R144 are used for calibration.

## 3-53. Microvolt Control (DC PCB) and 10,000:1 Divider (Main PCB)

3-54. The microvolt front panel control varies R32 on the DC PCB for a proportional output from zero to ten volts. The proportional voltage is now divided by ten thousand at R146 and R148 and the result, between 0 and 999 microvolts with a 0.2 microvolt resolution, is output through the output switching. R147 is a calibration adjustment.

## 3-55. Decade Resistors (DC PCB)

3-56. Seven precision resistor provide an output from ten ohms to ten megohms in increments of powers of ten. Only the 10 Megohm output is adjustable. A zero ohm output is available for determining residual resistance in the leads, connectors and test equipment.

## 3-57. Output Switching

3-58. The outputs are selected by the positioning of the function switches. The ten function switches are mechanically ganged so that only one can be depressed at any one time. The schematic is drawn with the 10 V 50 kHz switch depressed. Switch contacts which are closed when the switch is open (not depressed) are drawn slanted to the right.

## Section 4

## Maintenance

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION

42. This section contains service and maintenance information for the Model 515A. The information is arranged under headings of "SERVICE INFORMATION, GENERAL MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE ACCESS, PERFORMANCE CHECKS, CALIBRATION PROCEDURES, COMPENSATING COMPONENT SELECTION, and TROUBLESHOOTING." Equipment required to service this instrument is listed in Table 4-1. If the recommended equipment is not available, substitute equipment having equivalent specification can be used.

## 4-3. SERVICE INFORMATION

44. Each instrument that is manufactured by the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. is warranted for a period of one year upon delivery to the original purchaser. The WARRANTY is located at the front of the manual.
45. Factory authorized calibration and service for each Fluke product is available at various world-wide locations. A complete list of these authorized service centers is located at the rear of the manual. Shipping information is given in Section 2, paragraph 2-5. If requested, an estimate will be provided to the customer before any repair work is begun on instruments that are beyond the warranty period.

## 4-6. GENERAL MAINTENANCE

## 47. Cleaning

4-8. Periodically clean the 515A to remove accumulations of dust, grease or other contaminants using the following procedure:
a. Clean the front panel and exterior surfaces with anhydrous ethyl alcohol or a soft cloth dampened with a mild solution of detergent and water.
b. If cleaning of the interior is necessary use clean, dry air at low pressure ( 20 psi ). If contaminants remain individual pcbs can be cleaned using warm water, however, any items likely to be affected by the water (batteries, meters, etc.) should be removed first. Excess water should be blown free with the clean dry air followed by a thorough drying. Do not use drying temperatures in excess of $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If any solvent is used, such as freon, it should be kept clear of any switches or potentiometers since it removes lubrication and shortens the life span dramatically.

## 4-9. Fuse Replacement

410. Input line power to the instrument is overload protected by a fuse installed on the rear panel. The type and rating of the fuse is also indicated on the rear panel. If replacement is necessary, use only the type fuse specified on the decal for 115 or 230 V ac line power.

Table 4-1; REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

| NOMENCLATURE | RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT |
| :--- | :--- |
| Autotransformer | Variac |
| Multimeter | Fluke 8000A |
| Null Detector | Fluke 845 |
| Voltage Divider | Fluke 720A |
| DC Voltage Standard/Null |  |
| Detector | Fluke 335D |
| or | Fluke 332 or 343A |
| DC Voltage Standard and | and 845 |
| Null Detector Combination | Fluke $540 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A} 54-2$ |
| Thermal Transfer Standard | (Certified to $\pm 0.04 \%$ at |
|  | $50 \mathrm{kHz} \cdot 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |
|  | Fluke 1900 |
| Frequency Counter | Tektronix $543,1 \mathrm{A1}$, |
| Oscilloscope | X10 Probe |
|  | ESI 242 D |
| Resistance Measuring System | $100,1 \mathrm{k}$ and $931 \mathrm{k} \pm 2 \%$ |
| Resistive Loads | (Useable to 100 kHz ) |
|  | Fluke 931 B |
| AC Differential Voltmeter | Fluke 885A |
| DC Differential Voltmeter | Fluke 731B |
| DC Reference Standard |  |



Figure 4-1 TOP VIEW.


Figure 4-2. BOTTOM VIEW, GUARD INSTALLED


Figure 4-3. BOTTOM VIEW, GUARD REMOVED.

## 4-11. Lamp Replacement

4-12. Two ballast lamps designated DS1 and DS2 that are part of the Battery charger are installed on the Main PCB. These lamps are soldered to 3 pins on the main PCB to hold them firmly in place. Access to the lamps is provided after removal of the top dust cover and guard. Replacement requires no special tools. If replacement is necessary, use only GE-757 (FLUKE PART NO. 175265) or equivalent.

## 4 13. MAINTENANCE ACCESS

414. The following procedure is to be used to gain access to the interior sections of the Model 515A.

## 4-15. Major Section Access

a. Turn off and disconnect the Model 515A. Remove the top dust cover and guard. Access is provided to all adjustments and test points shown in Figure 4-1.
b. Remove the bottom dust cover. Access is now provided to assemblies shown in Figure 4-2.

## 4-16. Plug-In Assembly Removal and Installation

a. Locate the assembly to be removed using Figure 4-3.
b. Disconnect any wiring and then remove mounting screws.
c. Remove the plug-in assembly using a gentle rocking motion and an even pulling force.
d. Install the plug-in assembly in its correct position using a gentle rocking motion and steady downward pressure. Ensure that each mating connector is correctly aligned during installation.
e. Reconnect any wiring disconnected in step c. Each wire is labeled with a number which corresponds to a connector on the PCB.

## 4-17. Battery Removal and Replacement

418. The batteries are installed on the inside of the bottom guard as shown in Figure 4-3. If replacement is necessary, the entire Battery Pack, FLUKE PART NO. 284356, should be replaced. Proceed as follows:
a. Disconnect the four wires labeled 1 through 4 from A3 Battery Pack PCB. Refer to Figure 4-3. for location.
b. Remove the screws which secure the Battery Pack to the bottom dust cover and then remove the Battery Pack.
c. Install a new Battery Pack, FLUKE PART NO. 284356, on the bottom dust cover using the mounting screws removed in step b.
d. Connect the four Battery Pack wires to the A3 Battery Pack PCB. Each wire is labeled with a number which corresponds to a connector on the PCB.

## 4-19. PERFORMANCE CHECKS

420. The following checks can be used to verify most electrical specifications on the Model 515A. Each check includes an introduction which states the objectives and lists the required test equipment. Refer to Table 4-1 for the recommended equipment.
421. Should a trouble be discovered, first determine that the instrument does not require calibration. If calibration does not correct the problem, troubleshoot the instrument and repair as necessary.

## 4-22. Preliminary Operation

a. Connect the power cord through an autotransformer to line power. Set the autotransformer output to 115 V ac.
b. Set the POWER switch on the front panel to ON. The meter should indicate LINE OPR.
c. Set switches for $10 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ output.
d. Allow the instrument to operate for at least 30 minutes.

## 4-23. Line and Load Regulation Checks

424. This check provides a means of verifying the line and load regulation performance. Line voltage changes should not cause output variations greater than 10 ppm under full load. No load to full load changes should not cause output variations greater than those given in Table 42. The following test equipment is required to perform these checks.
425. Autotransformer
426. AC Differential Voltmeter
427. $1 \mathrm{k} \pm 5 \% 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$
$931 \mathrm{k} \pm 1 \%^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~W}$
$200 \mathrm{k} \pm 1 \% 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$

Table 4-2. LOAD REGULATION

| APPLIED VOLTAGE <br> AND FREQUENCY | LOAD REGULATION (ppm) |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| 10 V ac 400 Hz | 1 k | 40 |
| 10 V ac 4 kHz | 1 k | 40 |
| 10 V ac 50 kHz | 1 k | 80 |
| 100 V ac 400 Hz | 931 k | 150 |
| 100 V dc | 200 k | 5 |

a. Perform the steps given in paragraph 4-22.
b. Connect the 1 k load to the front panel HI and LO terminals.
c. Connect an ac digital or differential voltmeter to the front panel HI and LO terminals and record its indication.
d. Vary the autotransformer output setting from 102 to 128 V ac, observing that theoutput voltage does not change more than $\pm 100 \mathrm{uV}$.
e. Return the autotransformer setting to 115 V ac and disconnect the 1 k load from the OUTPUT terminals.
f. Record the terminal voltage between HI and LO with the ac digital or differential voltmeter.
g. Insure the 515 A is set to $10 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Reconnect the 1 k load to the HI and LO terminals, observing that the output voltage does not change more than the limit specified in Table 4-2.
h. Repeat steps $f$ and $g$ for 4 kHz and 50 kHz .
i. Set the 515 A to 100 V ac 400 Hz .
j. Record the terminal voltage.
k. Connect the 931 k Resistor to the terminals (This value of 1 oad is for use with an input $\mathrm{Z}=1.1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, i.e., a Fluke 8400 A ). The output voltage should not change more than the limit specified in Table 4-2.

## CAUTION!

100 V ac present on the output terminals at this time.

1. Set the 515 A to 100 V dc.
m. Record the voltage between HI and LO with the dc digitaloor differential voltmeter.
n. Connect the $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor to the terminals. (This value of load is for use with a dc voltmeter with an input $R$ greater than $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ). The output voltage should not change more than limit in Table 4-2.

## CAUTION!

100 V dc present on the output terminals at this time.
o. Disconnect the test equipment from the front panel terminals.

## 4-25. Frequency Check

a. Connect the input of a frequency counter to the front panel OUTPUT terminals. Use the period mode if maximum resolution is desired.
b. Select the 10 V ac 50 kHz function on the portable calibrator.
c. Verify the frequency is between 47.5 kHz and 52.5 kHz (19 to $21 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ period)
d. Select the 10 V ac 4 kHz function on the portable calibrator.
e. Verify the frequency is between 3.96 kHz and 4.04 kHz (247.5 to $252.5 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ period).
f. Select the 10 V ac 400 Hz function on the Portable Calibrator.
g. Verify the frequency is between 396 Hz and 404 Hz ( 2475 to $2525 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ period).

## 4-26. AC Output Accuracy Check

427. The check provides a means of verifying the amplitude accuracies given in Table 4-3. It consists of two different methods; dc reference and thermal transfer. The test equipment required to perform these checks is listed at the beginning of each method.
428. DC REFERENCE: This method is the more limited of the two since the frequency response of the Peak AC to DC Converter is not checked.

## TEST EQUIPMENT:

1. DC Voltage Standard / Null Detector
a. Turn off the Model 515A and remove the top dust cover.
b. Make the equipment connections shown in Figure 4-4.
c. Set the dc voltage standard output to +14.14214 V dc with a null detector sensitivity of 1 V .
d. Turn on the Model 515A and allow it to operate for at least 30 minutes.
e. Increase the null detector sensitivity and record its indication. Maximum offset is +140 uV .
f. Turn off the Model 515A and disconnect the test equipment. Replace the upper dust cover. Within the limitation given above, all ac accuracies will now be within those listed in Table 4-3.


Figure 4-5. THERMAL TRANSFER EOUIPMENT CONNECTIONS
429. THERMAL TRANSFER: This method provides a better check than that in 4-28.

## TEST EQUIPMENT:

1. DC Voltage Standard.
2. Thermal Transfer Standard (Certified to $\pm 0.01 \%$ from 400 Hz to 50 kHz .
a. Make the equipment connections shown in Figure 4-5.
b. Set the dc voltage standard output to 10 V dc.
c. Perform dc to ac transfer at 10 V for 400 Hz , 4 kHz , and 50 kHz , observing that the thermal transfer amplitude accuracies given in Table 43 are achieved.

Table 4-3. OUTPUT AMPLITUDE ACCURACY

| OUTPUT | TOLERANCE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 V ac 400 Hz | $\pm 0.04 \%$ |
| 10 V ac 4 kHz | $\pm 0.04 \%$ |
| 10 V ac 50 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \%$ |

d. Because of current or loading limitations the Portable Calibrator 1 and 100 volt ranges cannot be verified by the thermal transfer method. If a precision verification of the ratio transformer outputs is required, standardize and use a 931B as a transfer standard. The 1 V ac 400 Hz range should read $1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ and the 100 V ac 400 Hz range, $100 \mathrm{~V} \pm 60 \mathrm{mV}$.

NOTE!

The 931B may be standardized against a stable AC source such as the Fluke 5200A. Use a Fluke 540B and a Fluke 335D to standardize the 5200A at 1 volt and 100 volts, 400 Hz .

## 4-30. Variable DC Voltage and Linearity Checks

a. $\quad$ Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-6. Insure the self-cal test for the Voltage Divider and calibration of the DC Transfer Standard against a standard cell is performed the same day, and prior to, the performance test. Zero the Null Detectors prior to starting the test.
b. Set the transfer standard for a 10 volt output.
c. Set the Voltage Standard to 11 volts and vary untill a null is obtained on Null Detector I. Monitor Detector I throughout the test, varying the voltage as required to maintain the null.
d. Select the 10 V dc function on the Portable Calibrator and set the output multiplier switch to the X 1 position. Set the voltage divider to 0.999999X.
e. Verify there is a null $\pm 300 \mu$ volts on Null Detector II.


Figure 4-6. 10 VDC AND LESS TESTING.
f. Set the Output Multiplier switch and Voltage Divider to the figures shown in Table $4-4$ and verify the reading on Null Detector II.
g. $\quad$ Select the 1 V dc function on the Portable Calibrator and set the Output multiplier switch to X1.

Table 4-4. LINEARITY TESTS

| OUTPUT <br> MULTIPLIER <br> SWITCH <br> SETTING | VOLTAGE <br> DIVIDER <br> SETTING | NULL <br> DETECTOR II <br> READING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X.9 | .9000000 | null $\pm 270 \mu$ volts |
| X. 8 | .8000000 | null $\pm 240 \mu$ volts |
| X.7 | .7000000 | null $\pm 210 \mu$ volts |
| X. 6 | .6000000 | null $\pm 180 \mu$ volts |
| X.5 | .5000000 | null $\pm 150 \hat{\mu}$ volts |
| X.4 | .4000000 | null $\pm 120 \mu$ volts |
| X. 3 | .3000000 | null $\pm 90 \mu$ volts |
| X.2 | .2000000 | null $\pm 60 \mu$ volts |
| X.. 1 | .100000 | null $\pm 30 \mu$ volts |

o. Reconnect the Portable Calibrators leads as shown in Figure 4-6.
p. Wait for the thermals from the operators hands to subside and record the reading on Null Detector II.
q. Algebraically add the figures obtained in steps p and r. The result should be $0 \pm 2 \mu$ volts.
r. Set the $\mu$ volt counter to $1000 \mu$ volts and the Voltage Divider to 0001000.
s. Algebraically add the reading on Null Detector II and the reading obtained in step p. The result should be $0 \pm 2 \mu$ volts.
t. Set the $\mu$ volt counter and Voltage Divider at $700 \mu$ volts (.0000700), $500 \mu$ volts (.0000500), $200 \mu$ volts (.0000200) and $100 \mu$ volts or (.0000100) in turn. At each setting the Algebraic sum of the Null Detector II reading and the thermal reading obtained in step p should be $0 \pm 2 \mu$ volts.

## 4-31. 100 Volts DC Check

a. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-7.

## CAUTION!

The Transfer Standard and Null Detector I will be "floating" at +110 volts dc. Operate the Transfer Standard and Null Detector I under battery power if these type of units are available.
b. Select the 100 V dc function on the Portable Calibrator.
c. Select a 10 V dc output from the Transfer Standard.
d. Set the Voltage Standard to 110 V dc initially and then adjust for a null $\pm 5 \mu$ volts on Null Detector I. Adjust the Voltage Standard as required during the test to maintain the null on Null Detector I.
e. Set the Voltage Divider to .999999X.
f. Verify Null Detector II reads a null $\pm 3$ millivolts.

## 4-32. Resistance Check

a. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-8.
b. Select the ohms function on the 515 A and set the Output Multiplier Switch to 0.
c. Determine the residual resistance with the Resistance Measurement System.
d. $\quad$ Verify the resistance values shown in Table 4-5 subtracting the residual resistance obtaired in step c from the value read.

## NOTE!

Through disuse the Output Multiplier Switch contacts may become contaminated and cause out-oftolerance readings on the $10 \Omega$ range. Vigorously exercise the switch to remove these contaminants prior to verifying calibration of the 10 ohm range.

Table 4-5. RESISTANCE TOLERANCE

| 515A SETTING | TOLERANCE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Residual Resistance $<150 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| 10 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Reading minus }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Residual }\end{aligned}=9.994-10.006 \Omega$ |
| 100 | $=99.94-100.06 \Omega$ |
| 1 K | $=.99985 \mathrm{~K}-1.00015 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| 10 V | $=9.9985 \mathrm{~K}-10.0015 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| 100K | $=99.985 \mathrm{~K}-100.015 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| 1000K | $=999.85 \mathrm{~K}-1000.15 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| 10 M | $=9.9925-10.0075 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |

## 433. CALIBRATION PROCEDURES

## 4-34. Introduction

435. The Model 515A Portable Calibrator requires Calibration annually, or whenever repairs have been made which affect the electrical characteristics. Calibration should be performed after a 30 minute operating period and at an ambient temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ}$.
436. All calibration test points and adjustments are shown in Figure 4-1 and 4-2. These calibrations points are accessible after removal of the top and bottom dust covers. and the top guard. Required test equipment is listed in Table 4-1.


Figure 4-7. 100 VDC TESTING


Figure 4-8. RESISTANCE CONNECTIONS

## 4-37. Regulator Alignment

a. Remove the top dust cover and guard. Adjustment and test point location are shown in Figure 4-1.
b. Connect the power cord through an auto-transformer to line power. Set the autotransformer output to 115 V ac or the applicable supply voltage.
c. Turn on the Model 515A and allow it to operate for 30 minutes.
d. Connect the input of the voltmeter to +18 V t.p. and circuit common.
e. $\quad$ Adjust +18 V (R9) for $+18 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ dc at +18 V t.p.
f. Connect the dc voltmeter input to -18 V t.p. observing that the voltage is $-18 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ dc. There is no adjustment for the -18 voltage.
g. Disconnect the dc voltmeter input from -18 V
t. p.

## 4-38. Reference Supply Alignment

a. Make the equipment connections shown in Figure 4-4.
b. $\quad$ Set the Voltage Standard output to +14.14214 V dc with a Null Detector sensitivity of 1V.
c. Increase the null detector sensitivity and adjust.
$V_{R}(\mathrm{R} 27)$ for a $0 \pm 70 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ indication on the null detector.

## NOTE!

If this adjustment cannot be made, refer to paragraph 4-50 for range compensation of R27.
d. Disconnect the test equipment.

## 439. FET Bias

a. Connect the input of the voltmeter to CONT t.p. and circuit common. Select 50 kHz operation.
b. Adjust 50 kHz CONT (R90) for $-2.5 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ dc at CONT t. p.
c. Disconnect the voltmeter input from CONT t.p.

## 440. Zero Set

a. Connect the voltmeter input to CONV. t. p. and circuit common at COM t. p.
b. Adjust CONV (R49) for $0 \pm 100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ at CONV t. p.
c. Connect the dc voltmeter input to INT t.p. and circuit common at COM t. p.
d. Adjust INT. (R72) for $0 \pm 100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ at INT t.p.
e. Disconnect the voltmeter from the instrument.

## 4-41. Output Bias

a. Connect a shorting jumper between CAL t. p. and circuit common.
b. Connect the input for the voltmeter to BIAS t. p. $(+)$ and -18 V t. p. ( - ).
c. Adjust BIAS (R100) for $90-100 \mathrm{mV}$ dc between BIAS t.p. and -18 V t.p.
d. Disconnect the voltmeter and shoring jumper from the instrument.

## 4-42. Detector Bias

a. Select the 10 V ac 50 kHz function in the 515 A .
t. Sei the controls of a de coupled oscilloscope to provide a .01 V vertical sensitivity with an established 0 V reference (Modí: 5i5A circuit common) on the display.
c. Comect the inpet "hrcugh X10 probe to DET, t. p. Connect the probe ground clip to circuit common.
d. Adjust the oscilloscope sweep speed to view at least two complete cycles of the peaked waveform at DET TP.
e. Adjust DET (R60) until the peak of the waveform is at $100 \pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ in respect to circuit common. Use the 50 mV or 100 mV vertical sensitivity.
f. Select the 10 V ac 4 kHz function and observe the amplitude of the peak. Readjust R60 if the signal is not 90 mV or greater.
g. Select the 10 V ac 400 Hz function and observe the amplitude of the peak. Readjust R60 if the signal is not 90 mV or greater.

## NOTE!

If any adjustment is made, check previous steps to insure that all three readings are greater than 90 mv .
h. Disconnect the oscilloscope

## 4-43. Comparator Balance

a. Connect the input of an ac differential voltmeter to the front panel OUTPUT terminals.
b. Record the ac output voltage.
c. Switch S14 to the opposite position (white dot not showing) and record the ac voltmeter indication.
d. Adjust BAL (R37) for a maximum shift of $0 \pm 50$ $\mu \mathrm{V}$ in output voltage of each setting of S14.
e. Set S14 to "white dot position" and disconnect the ac differential voltmeter.

4-44. Frequency Adjust
a. Connect the input of a frequency counter to the front panel OUTPUT terminals (Use period mode for maximum resolution.
b. Connect the input of the voltmeter to CONT t. p. $(+)$ and circuit common.
c. Select the 10 V ac 50 kHz function on the 515 A .
d. Adjust 50 kHz (R95) for a frequency reading between 48.75 kHz and 51.25 kHz (19.5 to 20.5 $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ period).
e. Verify that CONT t. p. reads -2.5 to 0.2 V dc. Adjust 50 kHz CONT (R90) if required and verify frequency is still within tolerance.
f. Select the 10 V ac 4 kHz function.
g. Adjust 4 kHz (R123) for a frequency reading between 3.98 kHz and 4.02 kHz ( 248.75 to 251.25 $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ period).
h. Adjust 4 kHz control (R125) for $-2.5 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ dc at CONT t. p. Verify the frequency is still within tolerance.
i. Select the 10 V ac 400 Hz function.
j. Adjust 400 Hz (R127) for a frequency reading between 398 Hz and 402 Hz ( 2487.5 to 2512.5 $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ period).
k. Adjust 400 Hz CONT (R129) for $-2.5 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ dc at TP CONT. Verify the frequency is still within tolerance.

## 4-45. Amplitude by Thermal Transfer

446. The Model 515A is now calibrated to meet amplitude accuracy specifications related to a dc reference accurate to $\pm 15 \mathrm{ppm}$. If an amplitude accuracy related to a thermal transfer is required, perform the following procedure:
a. Make the equipment connections shown in Figure 45.

NOTE

Transfer accuracy of the thermal transfer
standard must be certified to at least $\pm 0.01 \%$ from 400 Hz to 50 kHz .
b. Set the dc Voltage Standard output to the 10 V dc, and 515 A to $10 \mathrm{~V}-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
c. Perform dc to ac transfer, observing the ac amplitude error.
d. Adjust BAL (R37) for a 10 V rms output from the Model 515A.
e. $\quad$ Set 515 A to 50 kHz and perform d.c. to a.c. transfer.
f. Adjust C74 (inside shield box, center of main PCB on top side) for 10 V rms output.
g. $\quad$ Set 515 A to 4 kHz and perform d.c. to a.c. transfer.
h. See that output is now $10 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms} \pm .01 \%$ of that at 400 Hz .

4-47. Variable DC Voltage and Linearity Calibration.
a. $\quad$ Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-6. Insure the self-cal test for the voltage divider and calibration of the DC Transfer Standard against a standard cell is performed the same day, and prior to the calibration procedure. Zero the Null Detectors. Insure the bottom dust cover is removed and the bottom guard installed on the Portable Calibrator. If the guard is not installed, air currents and hand capacity will effect the readings.

## NOTE

The adjustments used in paragraph 4-47, unless specified otherwise, are through an access hole in the bottom guard, which must be installed. Low thermal leads should be used.
b. Set the Transfer Standard for a 11 volt output.
c. Set the Voltage Standard to 10 volts and vary until a null is obtained on Null Detector I. Monitor Null Detector I throughout the test, varying the voltage Standard as required to maintain the null.
d. Select the 10 V dc function on the Portable Calibrator and set the output Multiplier switch to the X1 position. Set the voltage divider to 0.999999 X.
e. Adjust +10 V (R11) for a null $\pm 10 \mu$ volts on Null Detector II.

## NOTE

The following linearity adjustments are highly interactive. If during adjustment the four controls cannot be brought into tolerance by the end of the fourth pass, recheck the 10 -volt calibration and set the reading closer to a null.
f. Set the output multiplier switch to X. 4 and the voltage divider to .4000000 .
g. Adjust 4 V (R14) for a null $\pm 12 \mu$ volts on Null Detector II.
h. Set the output multiplier switch to X. 3 and the voltage divider to .300000 .
i. $\quad$ Adjust 3 V (R17) for a null $\pm 9 \mu$ volts on Null Detector II.
j. Set the Output Multiplier Multiplier Switch to X. 2 and the voltage divider to .2000000 .
k. Adjust 2 V (R20) for a null $\pm 6 \mu$ volts on Null Detector II.

1. Set the Output Multiplier Switch to X. 1 and the voltage Divider to .1000000 .
m. Adjust 1V (R23) for a null $\pm 3 \mu$ volts on Null Detector II.
n. Repeat steps $f$ through $m$ until all eight steps can be performed to the listed tolerances without making any adjustments.
o. Set the Output Multiplier Switch to X.5, X.6, X.7, X. 8 and X. 9 in turn, verifying that Null Detector II reads a null $\pm 150 \mu$ volts, $\pm 180 \mu$ volts, $\pm 210 \mu$ volts $\pm 240 \mu$ volts or $\pm 270 \mu$ volts respectively. There are no adjustments for these readings, they are dependent upon the settings performed in the previous steps.
p. $\quad$ Select the 1V dc Function on the Portable Calibrator and set the output multiplier switch to X 1 .
q. $\quad$ Set the voltage divider to .1000000 .
r. Adjust 1V dc (R144) on the top left front of the main pcb for a null $\pm 1 \mu$ volt on Null Detector II.
s. $\quad$ Select the $\mu$ volts function on the Portable Calibrator and set the $\mu$ volt counter to $000 \mu$ volts.

## NOTE

The $\mu$ volt dial reads 000 for both zero and 1000 $\mu \nu o l t s$. For a zero reading insure the dial is turned fully counter-clockwise against the stop. For a reading of $1000 \mu$ volts, the dial is turned clockwise past 999 until the dial reads 000.
t. Set the voltage divider to .0000000 .
u. Disconnect the Portable Calibrators HI input lead and connect it to the LO terminal.
v. Wait for thermals from the operators hands to subside and record the reading on Null Detector II. (Must be $<1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$.)
w. Reconnect the Portable Calibrators leads as shown in Figure 46.
x. Wait for the thermals from the operators hands to subside and record the reading on Null Detector II.
y. Algebraically add the figures obtained in steps $v$ and x. The result should be $0 \pm 1 \mu$ volts.
z. If the Algebraic sum does not equal a null $\pm 1 \mu$ volt mechanically adjust the potentiometer dial until it reads a null $\pm 1 \mu$ volt at the zero dial position.

## NOTE

The pot can be mechanically served by loosening the set screws on the coupler that connect the shaft and the front panel counter, repositioning the pot, and retightening the set screws.
aa. Set the $\mu$ volt counter to $1000 \mu$ volts and the Voltage Divider to 0001000 .
ab. Algebraically add the reading on Null Detector II and the reading obtained in Step $x$. The result should be $0 \pm 2 \mu$ volts. If not, adjust $\mu \mathrm{V}$ (R147) on the top left front of the Main pcb until the algebraic sum equals $0 \pm 2 \mu$ volts.
ac. $\quad$ Set the $\mu$ volt counter and Voltage Divider at 700 $\mu$ volts (.0000700), $500 \mu$ volts (.0000500), 200 $\mu$ volts (.0000200) and $100 \mu$ volts (.0000100) in turn. At each setting the Algebraic sum of the Null Detector II reading and the thermal reading obtained in step x should be $0 \pm 2 \mu$ volts.

## NOTE!

There are no adjustments for the $\mu$ volt linearity dial. If the readings are not in tolerance, the Portable Calibrator requires repair.

## 4-48. 100 Volts DC Calibration

a. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-7.

## CAUTION:

The Transfer Standard and Null Detector I will be "floating" at +110 volts dc. Operate the transfer Standard and Null Detector I under battery power if these type of units are available.
b. Select the 100 V dc function on the Portable Calibrator.
c. $\quad$ Select a 10 V dc output from the Transfer Standard.
d. Set the voltage Standard to 110 V dc initially and then adjust for a null $\pm 5 \mu$ volts on Null Detector 1 . Adjust the Voltage Standard as required during the test to maintin the null on Null Detector I.
e. Set the voltage divider to .999999 X .
f. Adjust 100 V (R141) on the top left front of the main pcb for a null $\pm 50 \mu$ volts on Null Detector II.

## 4-49. Resistance Adjustments

a. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-8.
b. Select the ohms function on the 515A and set the Output Multiplier Switch to 0.
c. Obtain the residual resistance with the Resistance Measurement System.

## NOTE!

Through disuse, the Output Multiplier Switch contacts may become contaminated and cause out of tolerance readings at the $10 \Omega$ step. Vigorously exercise the switch to remove these contaminants prior to verifying calibration of 10 ohms.
d. Verify the resistance values shown in table 45, subtracting the residual resistance obtained in step c from the value read. There is no adjustment for settings 0 through 1 megohm. The 10 megohm value may be adjusted by varying $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (R30 on the adjustment PCB) through the access slot in the bottom guard.

## NOTE!

If a Resistance Measurement System is not available, the resistance can be measured by a comparison method. Check the reading of some known resistance with a precision DVM, such as a Fluke 8400, and then check the resistance of the Portable Calibrator.

## 4-50. COMPENSATING COMPONENT SELECTION

451. Replacement of U2(Main PCB) and associated matched components in the Reference Supply will require selection of jumpers A and B. These jumpers compensate the adjustment range of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ (R27). Select of jumpers is done as follows:
a. Turn off the Model 515A and set $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ (R27) fully counterclockwise.
b. Locate jumpers $A$ and $B$ using Figure 4-1 and reconnect any cut jumpers.
c. Turn on the Model 515A and make the equipment connections shown in Figure 4-4.
d. $\quad$ Set the Voltage Standard output to $+14.14214 V$ dc with a null sensitivity of 1 V .
e. Increase the null detector sensitivity and record the offset voltage.
f. $\quad$ Cut jumpers A and B per Table 4-6.
g. Adjust $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ (R27) for a $0 \pm 70 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ indication on the null detector.

Table 4-6. A \& B JUMPER SELECTION

| OFFSET VOLTAGE $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ t.p. | CLIP JUMPER |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 to 0.00571 | None |
| 0.00572 to 0.01141 | A |
| 0.00142 to 0.01712 | B |
| 0.01713 to 0.02182 | $\mathrm{~A} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |

## NOTE!

The Model 515A should be recalibrated using the procedures given in paragraph 4-33 through 4-49.

## 4-52. TROUBLESHOOTING

453. The following information is provided to assist in locating troubles in the Model 515A. It is recommended that the theory of operation in Section 3 be completely understood before attempting any troubleshooting.

## 4-54. Initial Troubleshooting

455. Troubleshooting begins by first performing a thorough inspection for improperly seated plug-in assemblies, loose wires, physically damaged parts, or other obvious problems. The next step is to insure that the instrument is being operated correctly, but fails to meet specifications. Performance checks especially designed for this purpose are given in paragraphs 4-19 through 4-32.
456. Once it is determined that a malfunction exists, all operating voltages should be checked as shown in Table 4-7 and Figure 41. During these checks, the instrument must be operated from nominal line power. The Rechargeable Battery Pack can be checked using the information in paragraph 4-66.

Table 4-7. OPERATING VOLTAGE CHECKS

| TEST POINT | voltage (VDC) | CIRCUITRY CHECKED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +18 UN t.p. | $\begin{gathered} +23 V+4 V, \\ -2 V \end{gathered}$ | AC INPUT (T1, CR2) |
| -18UN t.p. | $\begin{gathered} -23 V+4 V \\ -2 V \end{gathered}$ | AC INPUT (T1, CR2) |
| -18 t.p. | $-18 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | -18V REGULATOR <br> (Refer to Para. 4-57) |
| +18 t. p. | +18 $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | +18V REGULATOR <br> (Refer to Para. 4-57) |
| $V_{R} \mathrm{t.p}$ | +14.14214V | REFERENCE SUPPLY |

## 4-57. +18 V and -18 V Regulators

458. The regulated power supplies are interconnected to each other and to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$, the +14.14214 V Reference Supply. A fault in one supply can cause all three to produce incorrect outputs at the same time. The -18 V Regulator is referenced to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ by R18 through CR5 \& CR6. The +18 V Regulator is referenced to the -18 V by R 10 . But the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ circuit is powered by the +18 V Regulator. To facilitate locating a fault, interrupt this interconnection: If the $+18 \mathrm{~V},-18 \mathrm{~V}$, and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ are all low (the most common trouble) connect an external dc voltage of +14.0 V between CR5 and CR6 to COM. Diode CR6 will be back-biased, thus the -18 V Regu-

Table 4-8. AC GENERATOR CHECKS

| CHECK POINT | NORMAL INDICATION | FAULT ANALYSIS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OSC t.p. | 10 V RMS | If abnormal check CONT t.p. |
| CONT t.p. | $-2.5 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc}$ | A. If OSC TP is high or low and TPV is $\pm 0.6 \mathrm{~V}$, trouble is in the oscillator. |
|  |  | B. Check INT t.p. If CONT t.p. is at some other voltage. |
| INT t.p | $0 \pm 100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | A. If CONT t.p. is not +0.6 V and INT t.p. is +10 mV or more, trouble is in the INTEGRATOR. |
|  |  | B. If CONT t.p. is more positive then -5 V and INT t.p. is -10 mV or more, trouble is in the INTEGRATOR. |
|  |  | C. If CONT t.p. is not +0.6 V and INT t.p. is 0 V or negative, trouble is in the peak AC to DC CONVERTER or SAMPLE AND HOLD. |
|  |  | D. If CONT t.p. is more positive then -5 V and INT t.p. is $O V$ or positive, trouble is in the Peak AC to DC CONVERTER or SAMPLE AND HOLD. |
|  |  | E. If the waveform and peak voltage at SAMPLE t.p. is not as shown, the trouble is in the Peak AC to DC CONVERTER |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~Hz}-250 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 4 \mathrm{kHz}-200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 50 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{mV} \end{aligned}$ |

lator $+\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ interconnection is opened. Alternately, the end of R10 going to -18 volts can be opened and connected to an external -18 V dc power supply.

## 4-59. AC Generator Checks

460. The voltage checks given in Table 4-8 and Figure $4-1$ can be used to isolate a trouble to a major circuit. General troubleshooting of the major circuit should then reveal the exact source of trouble. Circuit voltages are given on the schematic diagram. Select the 10 V ac 400 Hz function on the 515A

## 4-61. +100 DV Voltage

462. The voltage checks given in Table 4-9 and Figure $4-1$ can be used to isolate troubles to a section of the +100 VDC circuit. Select the 100 Volt DC function on the 515A.

Table 4-9. 100 V DC CHECKS

| CHECK POINT (On Main PCB) | NORMAL INDICATION | FAULT ANALYSIS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +100UN t.p | 120 to 130 V dc (no load) | A. If +100 UN t.p. is low, check the bridge rectifier and input. |
|  | 105-115V <br> (with $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load) | B. If normal, check +100 V t.p. |
| +100 V t.p. | 100 V dc | A. If $+100 \mathrm{~V} d \mathrm{~d}$ is high or low, check the +10 V at pin 10, J11. |
|  |  | B. If normal check Q29, Q30, U5, and the status of jumper $C$. <br> NOTE! |
|  |  | If inexplicable readings occur during the DC voltage tests, confirm that J1 (DC PCB) J11 (Main PCB) is properly aligned on the connectors. |
|  |  | C. If normal check output switching network. |

## 4-63. +10 Volts Checks

464. The voltage checks given in Table 4-10 and Figure $4-3$ can be used to isolate troubles in the $+10 .+1$ and $\mu$ volts circuits. If the output is not correct when any of these three voltages are selected, perform the steps in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10. 10 VOLT DC CHECKS

| CHECK <br> POINT <br> (On DC PCB) | NORMAL INDICATION | FAULT ANALYSIS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +10V t.p. | $+10 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc}$ | A. If +10 V t.p. is high or low proceed to +V t.p. <br> B. If +10 V t.p and both the +10 and +1 volt outputs faulty check the linearity circuits. <br> C. If +10 V t.p. and the +1 volt output are normal, while the +10 volt output is fault, check the output switching. <br> D. If +10 t.p. and the +10 volt output is normal while the +1 volt output is faulty, check the 10:1 Divider and output switching. |
| +V t.p. | 0.4 V to 2 V less than the regulated +18 V . <br> Dependent upon setting of linearity ladder. Voltage drop is smallest at end of ladder and increases to maximum at the center of the ladder | A. If $+V t . p$.is equal to the regulated +18 volts, no current is being drawn by the regulator and it is faulty. <br> B. If voltage is more than 2 V below the regulated +18 V at +V t.p. check the supply path and check for excessive current being drawn by the the +10 V Regulator, (Q1, V1, etc.) |

## 4-65. Rechargeable Battery Pack

4-66. Operating voltages for the battery pack circuitry can be checked using the following procedure:
a. Connect the power cord through an autotransformer to line power. Set the autotransformer output to 0 V . Battery meter must read in the green.
b. Make the voltage checks on the A3 Battery Pack PCB as shown in Table 4-11.

Table 4-11. BATTERY PCB CHECKS

| TEST POINT <br> (On Battery PCB) | NORMAL INDICATION <br> (VCD) |
| :---: | :---: |
| TP 4 | +19.2 to +25 |
| TP 5 | -19.2 to -25 |
| TP 1 | $+0.1 \mathrm{~V} \pm .02 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| TP3 | 0.2 to 0.4 V less than |
| TP2 | $+0.65 \pm .05 \mathrm{~V}$ |

NOTE: Use output LO as circuit common.
c. Connect the dc voltmeter to A3TP 1 and slowly increase the autotransformer output. The voltage at TP1 should increase from +0.1 V dc to approximately +25 V dc at a line voltage between 30 and 90 V ac.
d. Set the autotransformer output to 115 V ac.
e. Connect the dc voltmeter input to A3TP2 and slowly decrease the autotransformer output. The voltage at TP2 should increase from -25 V dc to +0.6 V dc at a line voltage between 90 and 30 V ac.
f. Turn off the Model 515A and disconnect the power cord.
g. Disconnect wire \#1 from P1 on the A3 Battery Pack PCB.
h. Connect the output of a dc power supply set to +24 V dc to P1 on the A3 Battery Pack PCB. Connect the power supply common to the LO terminal on the front panel.
i. Turn on the Model 515A and slowly decrease the power supply output until the meter on the front panel swings abruptly to the left.
j. Record the power supply output voltage. The Model 515A should turn-off at a power supply output between 18.5 and 19.5 V dc.
k. Increase the power supply output until the meter on the front panel abruptly swings to the right. The Model 515A should turn on at a power supply output that is 1.2 V above the value recorded in step j .

1. Turn off the Model 515A and disconnect the power supply. Reconnect wire \#1 to P1 on the A3 Battery Pack PCB.

## Section 5 Lists of Replaceable Parts

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

REFERENCE
DESIGNATOR $\quad$ ASSEMBLY NAME/NUMBER $\quad$ PART NO. $\quad$ PAGE

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION

5-2. This section contains an illustrated parts breakdown of the instrument. Components are listed alphanumerically hy assembly. Electrical components are listed by item number. Each listed part is shown in an accompanying illustration.

5-3. Parts lists include the following information:
a. Reference Designation or Item Number.
b. Description of each part.
c. Fluke Stock Number.
d. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (See (Appendix A for Code-to-Name list.)
e. Manufacturer's Part Number or Type.
f. Total Quantity per assembly of component.
g. Recommended Quantity: This entry indicates the recommending number of spare parts necessary to support one to five instruments for a period of two years. This list presumes an availability of common electronic parts at the maintenance site. For maintenance for one year or more at an isolated site, it is recommended that at least one in each assembly in the instrument be stocked. In the case of optional sub-assemblies, plug-ins, etc., that are not always part of the instrument, or are deviations from the basic instrument model, the REC QTY column lists the recommended quantity of the item in that particular assembly.
h. Use Code is provided to identify certain parts that have been added, deleted or modified during production of the instrument. Each part for which a use code has been assigned may be identified with a particular instrument serial number by consulting the Use Code Effectivity, paragraph 5-7.

## 5-4. HOW TO OBTAIN PARTS

5-5. Components may be ordered directly from the manufacturer by using the manufacturer's part number, or from the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. factory or authorized representative by using the FLUKE STOCK NUMBER. In the event the part you order has been replaced by a new or improved part, the replacement will be accompanied by an explanatory note and installation instructions, if necessary.

5-6. To ensure prompt and efficient handling of your order, include the following information:
a. Quantity.
b. FLUKE Stock Number.
c. Description.
d. Reference Designation or Item Number.
e. Printed Circuit Board Part Number.
f. Instrument Model and Serial Number.

## 5-7. USE CODE EFFECTIVITY LIST

USE
CODE
SERIAL NUMBER EFFECTIVITY

Table 5-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { ITEM } \\ \text { NO. } \end{array}$ | DESCRIPTION | $\begin{gathered} \text { FLUKE } \\ \text { STOCK } \\ \text { NO. } \end{gathered}$ | MFG <br> FED <br> SPLY <br> CDE | $\begin{gathered} \text { MFG } \\ \text { PARTNO. } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { TYPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOT } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REC } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USE } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FINAL ASSEMBLY | 515A | 89536 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Front Panel View (Figure 5-1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Bezel Frame | 363093 | 89536 | 363093 | 1 |  |  |
| 2 | Binding Post, copper, red | 380147 | 32767 | 825-65 | 1 |  |  |
| 3 | Binding Post, copper, black | 380154 | 32767 | 825-45 | 1 |  |  |
| 4 | Binding Post, brass, blue | 275578 | 32767 | 825-55 | 1 |  |  |
| 5 | Binding Post, brass, white | 275586 | 32767 | 825-25 | 1 |  |  |
| 6 | Bracket | 383133 | 89536 | 383133 | 1 |  |  |
| 7 | Bushing, Snap | 160499 | 96881 | 422 FF | 1 |  |  |
| 8 | Decal Set | 381038 | 89536 | 381038 | 1 |  |  |
| 9 | Dial, Digital | 383141 | 89536 | 383141 | 1 |  |  |
| 10 | Front Panel | 383034 | 89536 | 383034 | 1 |  |  |
| 11 | Knob Assembly | 341396 | 89536 | 341396 | 1 |  |  |
| 12 | Meter, D'Arsonval | 266494 | 82538 | TS10 | 1 |  |  |
| 13 | Nameplate, S/N | 393975 | 89536 | 393975 | 1 |  |  |
| 14 | Shorting link | 190728 | 24655 | 0938-9751 | 1 |  |  |
| 15 | Shaft, Extension | 381046 | 89536 | 381046 | 1 |  |  |
|  | Rear Panel View (Figure 5-2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F1 | Fuse, fast acting, $1 / 4 \mathrm{amp}$ | 109314 | 71400 | AGC | 1 |  |  |
| XF1 | Fuse, Holder | 407775 | 75915 | 341-001 AL | 1 |  |  |
| A1J5 | Connector, AC, Power | 284166 | 82389 | EAC301 | 1 |  |  |
| A1T1 | Xfmr, power | 383208 | 89536 | 383208 | 1 |  |  |
| 16 | Bezel, frame | 363093 | 89536 | 363093 | 1 |  |  |
| 17 | Foot, rear panel | 391367 | 89536 | 391367 | 2 |  |  |
| 18 | Rear Panel | 383042 | 89536 | 383042 | 1 |  |  |
|  | Top View (Figure 5-3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A2 | Main PCB Assembly (See Figure 5-6) | 378786 | 89536 | 378786 | 1 |  |  |
| 1/75 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5-3 |

Table 5-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY, continued

| REF DESIG OR ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | FLUKE STOCK NO. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { MFG } \\ \text { FED } \\ \text { SPLY } \\ \text { CDE } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MFG } \\ \text { PART NO. } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { TYPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { TOT } \\ \text { OTY } \end{array}\right\|$ | REC OTY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USE } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | Cable Assembly | 384255 | 89536 | 384255 | 1 |  |  |
| 20 | Couple, Switch Extension | 269670 | 89536 | 269670 | 3 |  |  |
| 21 | Guard, left side | 383083 | 89536 | 383083 | 1 |  |  |
| 22 | Guard, right side | 383091 | 89536 | 383091 | 1 |  |  |
| 23 | Side, chassis | 383059 | 89536 | 383059 | 2 |  |  |
| 24 | Tube, switch extension | 381053 | 89536 | 381053 | 1 |  |  |
| 25 | Tube, switch extension | 381061 | 89536 | 381061 | 1 |  |  |
| 26 | Tube, switch extension | 381079 | 89536 | 381079 | 1 |  |  |
| 27 | Wire Assembly | 384354 | 89536 | 384354 | 1 |  |  |
|  | Bottom View (Figure 5-4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A3 | Battery Pack PCB Assembly (See Fig. 5-7) | 307876 | 89536 | 307876 | 1 |  |  |
| A4 | DC PCB Assembly (See Fig. 5-8) | 378794 | 89536 | 378794 | 1 |  |  |
| T2 | Xfmr, output | 383190 | 89536 | 383190 | 1 |  |  |
| 28 | Dial Assembly | 383174 | 89536 | 383174 | 1 |  |  |
|  | Assembled View (Figure 5-5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Cover, bottom | 383075 | 89536 | 383075 | 1 |  |  |
| 30 | Cover, top | 383067 | 89536 | 383067 | 1 |  |  |
| 31 | Decal, bottom cover | 381319 | 89536 | 381319 | 1 |  |  |
| 32 | Decal, knob, spun finish | 285221 | 89536 | 285221 | 2 |  |  |
| 33 | Decal, side trim | 363010 | 89536 | 363010 | 2 |  |  |
| 34 | Foot, bail, stand | 292870 | 89536 | 292870 | 4 |  |  |
| 35 | Grip, handle | 284836 | 89536 | 284836 | 2 |  |  |
| 36 | Guard, Bottom | 383117 | 89536 | 383117 | 1 |  |  |
| 37 | Guard, Top | 383109 | 89536 | 383109 | 1 |  |  |
| 38 | Handle | 310045 | 89536 | 310045 | 1 |  |  |
| 39 | Insert, Non-skid Foot | 104260 | 89536 | 104260 | 4 |  |  |
| 40 | Knob, femal half, black | 309054 | 89536 | 309054 | 2 |  |  |

Table 5-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY, continued

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { ITEM } \\ \text { NO. } \end{array}$ | DESCRIPTION | FLUKE STOCK NO. | MFG FED SPLY CDE | MFG PART NO. OR TYPE | TOT OTY | REC OTY | USE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 BT1, BT2 | Knob, male half, black <br> Battery Pack Assembly <br> Not illustrated - attached to inside of item 37 <br> Battery Pck (not illustrated) <br> Cordset (not illustrated) | $\begin{aligned} & 309047 \\ & 307900 \\ & 284356 \\ & 363481 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89536 \\ 89536 \\ 03508 \\ 70903 \end{gathered}$ | 309047 <br> 307900 <br> PPS 1082 <br> PH390 |  |  |  |
| (2) <br> (3) ${ }^{3}$ <br> (4) |  | Bos |  |  |  | (15) |  |

NOTE: Components not marked with an Item Number are common hardware.

Figure 5-1. FRONT PANEL VIEW


NOTE: Components not marked with an Item Number are common hardware.


Figure 5-3. TOP VIEW


Figure 5-4. BOTTOM VIEW


NOTE: Components not marked with an Item
Number are common hardware.

Table 5-2. MAN PCB ASSEMBLY

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { ITEM } \\ \text { NO. } \end{array}$ | DESCRIPTION | $\begin{gathered} \text { FLUKE } \\ \text { STOCK } \\ \text { NO. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { MFG } \\ \text { FED } \\ \text { SPLY } \\ \text { CDE } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MFG } \\ \text { PART NO. } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { TYPE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOT } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REC } \\ & \text { OTY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USE } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY <br> Figure 5-6 | 378786 | 89536 | 378786 | REF |  |  |
| C1 | Cap, elect, $2 \mathrm{uF}+75 /-10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 105197 | 56289 | $\begin{gathered} 30 \mathrm{D} 205 \mathrm{G} 050 \\ \text { BA4 } \end{gathered}$ | 1 |  |  |
| C2,C3 | Cap, elect, $220 \mathrm{uF}+100 /-10 \%, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | 178616 | 73445 | ET221X040A01 | 2 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 4, \mathrm{C} 5, \\ & \mathrm{C} 9, \mathrm{C} 28, \\ & \mathrm{C} 32 \end{aligned}$ | Cap, Ta, $2.2 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | 161927 | 56289 | 196D225X0020 | 5 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{C} 8, \\ & \mathrm{C} 10, \\ & \mathrm{C} 12, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 13, \\ & \text { C14, } \\ & \text { C17, } \\ & \text { C20, } \\ & \text { C23 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, fxd cer, 0.05 uF $+80 /-20 \%, 25 / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 148924 | 32897 | 5855Y5U503Z | 9 |  |  |
| C7,C35 | Cap, Ta, $4.7 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | 161943 | 56289 | 196D475X0020 | 2 |  |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { C11, } \\ & \text { C18, } \\ & \text { C30 } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Cap, fxd mica, $33 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 160317 | 72136 | DM15E330J | 3 |  |  |
| C15, $\mathrm{C} 21 .$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 21, \\ & \mathrm{C} 22, \\ & \mathrm{C} 24, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C25, } \\ & \text { C26, } \\ & \text { C34, } \\ & \text { C36, } \\ & \text { C64 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, fxd, cer, $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 149153 | 56289 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} 023 \mathrm{~B} 101 \mathrm{~F} 103 \\ \mathrm{M} \end{gathered}$ | 9 |  |  |
| C16 | Cap, fxd mica, $4 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$ | 190397 | 72136 | DM15C040K | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 27, \\ & \mathrm{C} 59 \end{aligned}$ | Cap, fxd mica, $47 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 148536 | 72136 | DM15E470J | 2 |  |  |
| C29 | Cap, fxd, cer, $180 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%$, 1 KV | 105890 | 71590 | BB60181KS3N | 1 |  |  |
| C31 | Cap, fxd, cer, $20 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 106369 | 32897 | $\begin{gathered} 831-000 \mathrm{~T} 2 \mathrm{HO} 0 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | 1 |  |  |
| C33 | Cap, fxd, mica, $22 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 148551 | 71236 | DM15C220J | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C37, } \\ & \text { C38 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, mylar, $0.22 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 194803 | 73445 | C280AE/A220K | 2 |  |  |

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY, continued

| REF DESIG OR ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | FLUKE STOCK NO. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { MFG } \\ \text { FED } \\ \text { SPLY } \\ \text { CDE } \end{array}$ | MFG PART NO. OR TYPE | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { TOT } \\ \text { QTY } \end{array}\right\|$ | REC OTY | USE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C40, | Cap, Ta, $3.3 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 182808 | 56289 | 150D330X9015 | 2 |  |  |
| C41 | Cap, fxd, cer, $3.3 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 106377 | 32897 | $861-000 \mathrm{~T} 2 \mathrm{H} 0-$ 3 R 3 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C42, } \\ & \text { C61 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, fxd, cer, $0.025 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 168435 | 56289 | C023B101H253 MU | 2 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C43, } \\ & \text { C44 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, fxd, cer, $0.05 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 149161 | 56289 | 55C23A1 | 2 |  |  |
| C45 | Cap, fxd, mica, $270 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 148452 | 14655 | CD15FD271J03 | 1 |  |  |
| C46 | Cap, fxd, mica, $3000 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 161786 | 71236 | DM19F302J | 1 |  |  |
| C47 | Cap, Ta, $0.33 \mathrm{uF} \pm 5 \%, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | 271338 | 56289 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 150 \mathrm{D} 033 \mathrm{X} 5020 \\ \text { A2 } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 49 \\ & \mathrm{C} 50 \end{aligned}$ | Cap, fxd, mica, $270 \mathrm{pF}, \pm 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 179010 | 14655 | CD15F271J2 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C51, } \\ & \text { C52 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, fxd, mica, $3300 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 148320 | 14655 | C019FB32J | 2 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C53, } \\ & \text { C54 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, fxd, met polycarbonate, $0.033 \mathrm{uF} \pm 5 \%$, 100 V | 310474 | 01281 | X463UW33351 | 2 |  |  |
| C55 | Cap, fxd, met polycarbonate, $5 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 313254 | 84411 | X463UW5059.50 | 1 |  |  |
| C57 | Cap, fxd, plstc, $1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 200V | 106450 | 84411 | TYPE X6635 | 1 |  |  |
| C58 | Cap, fxd, mica, $5 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 148577 | 72136 | DM15C050K | 1 |  |  |
| C60 | Cap, fxd, mica, $2 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 175208 | 72136 | DM15E020J | 1 |  |  |
| C62 | Cap, fxd, mica, $56 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 148528 | 14655 | DC15F560J | 1 |  |  |
| C63 | Cap, plstc, $0.0047 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 106054 | 56289 | 192 P 47202 | 1 |  |  |
| C66 | Cap, fxd mylar, $0.15 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | 222620 | 14655 | DMF 1P15 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C67, } \\ & \text { C68 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, Ta, $330 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 6 \mathrm{~V}$ | 193011 | 56289 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 150D337X9006 } \\ \text { S2 } \end{array}\right\|$ | 2 |  |  |
| C70 | Cap, plstc, $2.2 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 10 \mathrm{CV}$ | 306522 | 73445 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} 280 \mathrm{MCH} / \mathrm{A} 2 \\ \mathrm{M} 2 \end{gathered}$ | 1 |  |  |
| C71 | Cap, fxd, met polycarbonate, $0.033 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$ 100 V | 288894 | 84411 | X463UW. 03391 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C72, } \\ & \text { C73 } \end{aligned}$ | Cap, elect, $10 \mathrm{uF}+50 /-10 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 170266 | 25403 | ET100X025A2 | 2 |  |  |

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY, continued


Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY, continued

| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { ITEM } \\ \text { NO. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | DESCRIPTION | FLUKE STOCK NO. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { MFG } \\ \text { FED } \\ \text { SPLY } \\ \text { CDE } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MFG } \\ \text { PART NO. } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { TYPE } \end{gathered}$ | TOT QTY | REC QTY | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { USE } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Q3,Q19 } \\ & \text { Q21 } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Xstr, Si, NPN | 218081 | 04713 | MPS6520 | 3 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q5,Q7 } \\ & \text { thru } \\ & \text { Q10, } \\ & \text { Q27, } \\ & \text { Q32 } \end{aligned}$ | Xstr, Si, PNP | 195974 | 04713 | 2N3906 | 7 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Q6,Q11 } \\ \text { Q18, } \\ \text { Q20 } \end{array}$ | Xstr, Si, PNP | 229898 | 04713 | MPS6522 | 4 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q17, } \\ & \text { Q26 } \end{aligned}$ | Xstr, Si, N-channel FET | 261388 | 04713 | SPF179 | 2 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Q22, } \\ \text { Q23 } \end{array}$ | Xstr, Si, PNP | 225599 | 12040 | 2N4250 | 2 |  |  |
| Q29 | Xstr, Si, PNP | 266619 | 07263 | 2N4888 | 1 |  |  |
| Q30 | Xstr, Si, NPN | 370684 | 04713 | MPS-A42 | 1 |  |  |
| Q31 | Xstr, Si, NPN | 150359 | 95303 | 2N3053 | 1 |  |  |
| R1,R4, R13, R101 | Res, fxd, comp, $6.8 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 148098 | 01121 | CB6825 | 4 |  |  |
| R2 | Res, met film, $6.98 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 261685 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R3,R7, <br> R16, <br> R68 | Res, fxd, comp, $1.8 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 175042 | 01121 | CB1825 | 4 |  |  |
| R5, <br> R14, <br> R19 | Res, fxd, comp, $270 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 160804 | 01121 | CB2715 | 3 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R6, } \\ & \text { R15 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, fxd, comp, $180 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 193441 | 01121 | CB1845 | 2 |  |  |
| R8 | Res, met film, $54.9 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 271353 | 91637 | MFF1-85492 | 1 |  |  |
| R9, R95, R123, R127 | Res, var, $10 \mathrm{~K} \pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 309674 | 11236 | 360T 103A | 4 |  |  |
| R10 | Res, met film $63.4 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 235382 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| /75 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5-13 |

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY, continued

| $\begin{gathered} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { ITEM } \\ \text { NO. } \end{gathered}$ | DESCRIPTION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FLUKE } \\ & \text { STOCK } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MFG } \\ & \text { FED } \\ & \text { SPLY } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MFG } \\ & \text { PART NO. } \\ & \text { OR } \\ & \text { TYPE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOT } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REC } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USE } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R11, R75, R76, R84, R88 | Res, fxd, comp, $22 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 148130 | 01121 | CB2235 | 5 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 12, \\ & \mathrm{R} 97 \end{aligned}$ | Res, fxd, comp, 5.6K $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 148080 | 01121 | CB5625 | 2 |  |  |
| R17 | Res, met film, $57.6 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 289116 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R18 | Res, met film, $45.3 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 234971 | 91637 | MFF1-845R32F | 1 |  |  |
| R20 | Res, met film, $51.1 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 309757 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R21 | Res, met film, $49.9 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 293456 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R22, R23, R30, R31 and U2 | Ref Amp Assy | 397869 | 89536 | 397869 | 1 |  |  |
| R24 | Res, met film, $2.49 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 309732 | 91637 | MFF 1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R25 | Res, met film, $1.05 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 293530 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R26 | Res, met film, $107 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 309716 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R27 | Res, var, $100 \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 275735 | 11236 | 360T101A | 1 |  |  |
| R28 | Res, met film, $200 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 309724 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R29 | Res, met film, $10 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 268789 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R37 | Res, var, $20 \pm 20 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 275727 | 11236 | 360T200B | 1 |  |  |
| R38 | Res, met film, $40.2 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 245373 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R39 | Res, met film, $100 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 168195 | 91637 | MFF 1-81000F | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R40, } \\ & \text { R41 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, network, 14K, 14K | 293506 | 18612 | 310865 | 1 |  |  |
| R42 | Res, met film, $33.2 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 199950 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R43, <br> R54, <br> R57, <br> R64 | Res, fxd comp, 100K $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 148189 | 01121 | CB1045 | 4 |  |  |

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY, continued

| REF DESIG OR ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | FLUKE STOCK NO. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { MFG } \\ \text { FED } \\ \text { SPLY } \\ \text { CDE } \end{array}$ | MFG <br> PART NO. OR TYPE | \|TOT | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { REC } \\ \text { QTY } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { USE } \\ \mathrm{CDE} \end{array}\right\|$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R44, } \\ & \text { R45, } \\ & \text { R93, } \\ & \text { R152, } \\ & \text { R156 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, fxd, comp, $1 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 148023 | 01121 | CB1025 | 5 |  |  |
| R46 | Res, met film, $13.7 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 236752 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R47, } \\ & \text { R74 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, met film, $453 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 267393 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 2 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 48, \\ & \mathrm{R} 73 \end{aligned}$ | Res, met film, $1 \mathrm{M} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 268797 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 2 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R49, } \\ & \text { R72 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, var, $1 \mathrm{M} \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 276691 | 11236 | 360T105A | 2 |  |  |
| R52 | Res, fxd, comp, $2.4 \mathrm{M} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 221945 | 01121 | CB2455 | 1 |  |  |
| R53 | Res, fxd, comp, $470 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 188441 | 01121 | CB4745 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R55, } \\ & \text { R58, } \\ & \text { R70, } \\ & \text { R111, } \\ & \text { R112 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, fxd, comp, 47K $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 148163 | 01121 | CB4735 | 5 |  |  |
| R56 | Res, fxd, comp, $360 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 234690 | 01121 | CB3645 | 1 |  |  |
| R59 | Res, fxd, comp, $12 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 159731 | 01121 | CB1235 | 1 |  |  |
| R60 | Res, var, $1000 \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 275750 | 11236 | 360T 102A | 1 |  |  |
| R61 | Res, fxd, comp, $27 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 148148 | 01121 | CB2735 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R62, } \\ & \text { R85, } \\ & \text { R99 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, fxd, comp, $8.2 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 160796 | 01121 | CB8225 | 3 |  |  |
| R63 | Res, fxd, comp, $100 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 147926 | 01121 | CB1015 | 1 |  |  |
| R65, <br> R67, <br> R78, <br> R87, <br> R91, <br> R92, <br> R149, <br> R150 | Res, fxd, comp, 10K $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 148106 | 01121 | CB1035 | 8 |  |  |
| R66 | Res, fxd, comp, $91 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 221887 | 01121 | CB9105 | 1 |  |  |
| R69 | Res, fxd, comp, $820 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 220541 | 01121 | CB8245 | 1 |  |  |

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY, continued

| $\begin{gathered} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { ITEM } \\ \text { NO. } \end{gathered}$ | DESCRIPTION | FLUKE STOCK NO. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { MFG } \\ \text { FED } \\ \text { SPLY } \\ \text { CDE } \end{array}$ | MFG <br> PART NO. OR TYPE | \|lot | REC OTY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USE } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R71 | Res, fxd, comp, $6.2 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 221911 | 01121 | CB6225 | 1 |  |  |
| R77 | Res, fxd, comp, $2.2 \mathrm{M} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 198390 | 01121 | CB2255 | 1 |  |  |
| R79 | Res, fxd, comp, $36 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 221929 | 01121 | CB3635 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R80, } \\ & \text { R81 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, met film, $1 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 168229 | 91637 | MFF1-81991F | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R82, } \\ & \text { R83 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, met film, $1.47 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 293654 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 2 |  |  |
| R86 | Res, fxd, comp, $510 \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 218032 | 01121 | CB5115 | 1 |  |  |
| R89 | Res, met film, $4.53 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 260331 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R90 | Res, var, 1K | 393728 | 89536 | 393728 | 1 |  |  |
| R94, R118, R122, R196 | Res, met film, $41.2 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 289538 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 4 |  |  |
| R98 | Res, fxd, comp, $4.7 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 148072 | 01121 | CB4725 | 1 |  |  |
| R100 | Res, var, $2 \mathrm{~K} \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 309666 | 11236 | 360T202A | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R102, } \\ & \text { R104 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, fxd, comp, $5.6 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 208033 | 01121 | CB56G5 | 2 |  |  |
| R103 | Res, fxd, deposited, carbon, $0.50 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 381954 | 80031 | CR251-45P.5TS | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R105, } \\ & \text { R106 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, met film, $30.1 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 296665 | 91637 | MFF1-830R1J | 2 |  |  |
| R110 | Res, fxd, comp, $56 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 170738 | 01121 | CB5635 | 1 |  |  |
| R114 | Res, fxd, comp, $2.7 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 246744 | 01121 | CB2705 | 1 |  |  |
| R115 | Res, fxd, comp, $1 \mathrm{M} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 182204 | 01121 | CB1055 | 1 |  |  |
| R116 | Res, fxd, comp, $390 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 193383 | 01121 | CB3945 | 1 |  |  |
| R117 | Res, fxd, comp, $2.2 \mathrm{M} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 198390 | 01121 | CB2255 | 1 |  |  |
| R119 | Res, met film, $2.55 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 325498 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R120 | Res, fxd, comp, $51 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 193334 | 01121 | CB5135 | 1 |  |  |
| R121 | Res, fxd, comp, $620 \pm 5 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 221903 | 01121 | CB6215 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R124, } \\ & \text { R128 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, met film, $2.43 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 312637 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 2 |  |  |

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY, continued

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { ITEM } \\ \text { NO. } \end{array}$ | DESCRIPTION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FLUKE } \\ & \text { STOCK } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MFG } \\ \text { FED } \\ \text { SPLY } \\ \text { CDE } \end{gathered}$ | ```MFG PART NO. OR TYPE``` | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOT } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { REC } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USE } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R125, } \\ & \text { R129 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, var, $500 \pm 10 \%$, 12\% W | 325613 | 11236 | 360T500A | 2 |  |  |
| R130 | Res, fxd, comp, $10 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 147868 | 011.21 | CB1005 | 1 |  |  |
| R131 | Res, fxd, comp, $4.3 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 193375 | 01121 | CB4325 | 1 |  |  |
| R132 | Res, fxd, comp, $30 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 193417 | 01121 | CB3035 | 1 |  |  |
| R133 | Res, fxd, comp, $68 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 148171 | 01121 | CB6835 | 1 |  |  |
| R134 | Res, fxd, comp, $560 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 220533 | 01121 | CB5645 | 1 |  |  |
| R135 | Res, fxd , comp, $22 \mathrm{M} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 221986 | 01121 | CB2265 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R136, } \\ & \text { R137 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, met film, $49.9 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 268821 | 91637 | MFF 1-849R92F | 2 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R138, } \\ & \text { R139 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, divider set | 384677 | 89536 | 384677 | 1 |  |  |
| R140 | Res, met film, $71.5 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 291435 | 91637 | MFF1-871R5 | 1 |  |  |
| R141 | Res, var, $100 \pm 10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 381913 | 32997 | 3299W1-101 | 1 |  |  |
| R142 | Res, met film, $57.6 \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 305946 | 91637 | MFF 1-857R6 | 1 |  |  |
| R143 | Res, met film, $681 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 381517 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R144, } \\ & \text { R147 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, var, $200 \mathrm{~K} \pm 10 \%, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | 381921 | 32997 | 3299W1-204 | 2 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R145, } \\ & \text { R148 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, driver, set | 384685 | 89536 | 384685 | 1 |  |  |
| R146 | Res, met film, $3.24 \mathrm{M} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 394478 | 91637 | MFF1-2 | 1 |  |  |
| R151 | Res, fxd, comp, $75 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 246736 | 01121 | CB7505 | 1 |  |  |
| R153 | Res, met film, $200 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 261701 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R154, } \\ & \text { R155 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, fxd, comp, $7.5 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 193326 | 01121 | CB7525 | 2 |  |  |
| R157 | Res, comp, $11 \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 221861 | 01121 | CB1105 | 1 |  |  |
| S1 | Switch, power (Rear portion) | 381129 | 89536 | 381129 | 1 |  |  |
| S1 <br> thru <br> S11 | Switch Assy. pushbutton (Front Module) | 381095 | 89536 | 381095 | 1 |  |  |
| S10 | Switch, pushbutton (Rear portion) | 381103 | 89536 | 381103 | 1 |  |  |

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY, Continued.



Table 5-3. BATTERY PACK PCB ASSEMBLY


Figure 5-7. BATTERY PACK PCB ASSEMBLY

Table 5-4. DC PCB ASSEMBLY

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { ITEM } \\ \text { NO. } \end{array}$ | DESCRIPTION | FLUKE STOCK NO. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MFG } \\ & \text { FED } \\ & \text { SPLY } \\ & \text { CDE } \end{aligned}$ | MFG <br> PART NO. OR TYPE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOT } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { REC } \\ & \text { QTY } \end{aligned}\right.$ | USE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DC PCB ASSEMBLY | 378794 | 89536 | 378794 | REF |  |  |
|  | Figure 5-8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A5 | ADJ, PCB Assembly (See Table 5-5) | 384651 | 89536 | 384651 | 1 |  |  |
| C1, C3 | Cap, Ta, $1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 161919 | 56289 | 196D105X0035 | 2 |  |  |
| C2 | Cap, fxd, mica, $100 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 148494 | 71263 | DM15F101J | 1 |  |  |
| C4 | Cap, plstc, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 250V | 161992 | 73445 | C280AE/A100K | 1 |  |  |
| CR1 | Diode, FET, current reg | 348482 | 17856 | E505 | 1 |  |  |
| CR2 | Diode, zener, 5.6 V | 277236 | 07910 | 1N752A | 1 |  |  |
| Q1 | Xstr, Si, NPN | 218396 | 04713 | 2N3904 | 1 |  |  |
| R1 | Res, fxd, comp, $100 \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 147926 | 01121 | CB1015 | 1 |  |  |
| R2 | Res, ww, card, $4.22 \mathrm{~K} \pm 0.5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 311761 | 89536 | 311761 | 1 |  |  |
| R3 | Res, ww, card, $10 \mathrm{~K} \pm 0.5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 195776 | 89536 | 195776 | 1 |  |  |
| R4 | Res, ww, card, $1.27 \mathrm{~K} \pm 0.1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 341628 | 89536 | 341628 | 1 |  |  |
| R5 <br> thru <br> R10 | $1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R12, } \\ & \text { R15, } \\ & \text { R18, } \\ & \text { R21 } \end{aligned}$ | Res, set, linearity ladder | 384669 | 89536 | 384669 | 1 |  |  |
| R13 | Res, met film, $182 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 241091 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R16 | Res, met film, $215 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 289470 | 91637 | MFF1-8 |  |  |  |
| R19 | Res, met film, $365 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 289520 | 91637 | MFF1-8 | 1 |  |  |
| R22 | Res, fxd, met film, $715 \mathrm{~K} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 236836 | 91637 | MFF1-87153F | 1 |  |  |
| R24 | Res, ww, card, $10 \pm 0.01 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 384370 | 89536 | 384370 | 1 |  |  |
| R25 | Res, ww, Herm, $100 \pm 0.01 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 384552 | 89536 | 384552 | 1 |  |  |
| R26 | Res, ww, Herm, $1 \mathrm{~K} \pm 0.01 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 384560 | 89536 | 384560 | 1 |  |  |
| R27 | Res, ww, Herm $10 \mathrm{~K} \pm 0.01 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 384578 | 89536 | 384578 | 1 |  |  |
| R28 | Res, ww, Herm, $100 \mathrm{~K} \pm 0.01 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 384586 | 89536 | 384586 | 1 |  |  |
| R29 | Res, ww, Herm, $1 \mathrm{M} \pm 0.01 \%$, 1 W | 384594 | 89536 | 384594 | 1 |  |  |
| R31 | Res, met film, $9.980 \mathrm{M} \pm 0.1 \%$ | 380972 | 01281 | AR90 | 1 |  |  |

Table 5-4. DC PCB ASSEMBLY, continued


Figure 5-8. DC PCB ASSEMBLY

Table 5-5. ADJUSTMENT PCB ASSEMBLY


Figure 5-9. ADJUSTMENT PCB ASSEMBLY

## Section 6

## Option \& Accessory Information

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION

6-2. This section of the manual contains information pertaining to the options and accessories available for the 515A Portable Calibrator. Each of the options and accessories are described under separate major headings containing the Model or Option number. The option descriptions contain applicable operating and maintenance instructions and field installation procedures.

## 6-3. ACCESSORIES

## 6-4. Front Panel Dust Cover (M03-203-700)

6-5. The front panel dust cover is a molded plastic snapon accessory which fits over the front panel of the 515A. The dust cover provides protection fro the front panel controls and is useful when storing or transporting the Portable Calibrator.

## 6-6. $\quad$ Side-by-Side Rack Mount (M00-200-618)

6-7. Use the following procedure to install two 515A Portable Calibrators side-by-side in a standard 19-inch equipment rack. For an illustration of the mounting procedure, refer to Figure 6-1.
a. Remove the decals from the handle connectors and remove the handles from the instruments.
b. 1 Remove the metal decal trim from the side of the instruments.
c. Remove the bottom cover and guard from the instruments.
d. Connect the two instruments together and attach the rack ears as shown in Figure 6-1.
e. Replace the bottom cover and guard.

## 6-8. Offset Rack Mounting (MOO-200-619)

6-9. Use the following procedure to install one 515A Portable Calibrator in the offset configuration. For an illustration of the mounting procedure, refer to Figure 6-2.
a. Remove the decals from the handle connectors and remove the handle from the instrument.
b. Remove the metal decal trim from the side of the instrument.
c. Assemble the offset connector.
d. Attach the two rack ear connectors to the instrument positioning the offset connector either right or left, as desired.

## 6-10. OPTIONS

6-11. There are no options available for the 515A Portable Calibrator.


Figure 6-1. SIDE-BY-SIDE RACK MOUNTING


Figure 6-2. OFFSET RACK MOUNTING

## Section 7 General Information

$7-1$. This section of the manual contains generalized user information as well as supplemental information to the List of Replaceable Parts contained in Section 5.

| A or amp | ampere | hf | high frequency | $(+)$ or pos | positive |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ac | alternating current | Hz | hertz | pot | potentiometer |
| af | audio frequency | IC | integrated circuit | p-p | peak-to-peak |
| a/d | analog-to-digital | if | intermediate frequency | ppm | parts per million |
| assy | assembly | in | inch(es) | PROM | programmablle read-only |
| AWG | american wire gauge | intl | internal |  | memory |
| B | bel | 1/0 | input/output | psi | pound-force per square inch |
| bcd | binary coded decimal | k | kilo ( $10^{3}$ ) | RAM | random-access memory |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Celsius | kHz | kilohertz | rf | radio frequency |
| cap | capacitor | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | kilohm(s) | rms | root mean square |
| ccw | counterclockwise | kV | kilovolt(s) | ROM | read-only memory |
| cer | ceramic | If | low frequency | s or sec | second (time) |
| cermet | ceramic to metal(seal) | LED | light-emitting diode | scope | oscilloscope |
| ckt | circuit | LSB | least significant bit | SH | shield |
| cm | centimeter | LSD | least significant digit | Si | silicon |
| cmrr | common mode rejection ratio | M | mega (10 ${ }^{6}$ ) | serno | serial number |
| comp | composition | m | milli ( $10^{-3}$ ) | sr | shift register |
| cont | continue | mA | milliampere(s) | Ta | tantalum |
| crt | cathode-ray tube | max | maximum | tb | terminal board |
| cw | clockwise | mf | metal film | tc | temperature coefficient or |
| d/a | digital-to-analog | MHz | megahertz |  | temperature compensating |
| dac | digital-to-analog converter | min | minimum | tcxo | temperature compensated |
| dB | decibel | mm | millimeter |  | crystal oscillator |
| dc | direct current | ms | millisecond | tp | test point |
| dmm | digital multimeter | MSB | most significant bit | u or $\mu$ | micro ( $10^{-6}$ ) |
| dvm | digital voltmeter, | MSD | most significant digit | uhf | ultra high frequency |
| elect | electrolytic | MTBF | mean time between failures | us or $\mu \mathrm{s}$ | microsecond(s) (10-6) |
| ext | external | MTTR | mean time to repair | uut | unit under test |
| F | farad | mV | millivolt(s) | v | volt |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Fahrenheit | mv | multivibrator | v | voltage |
| FET | Field-effect transistor | $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ | megohm(s) | var | variable |
| $f$ | flip-flop |  | nano ( $10^{-9}$ ) | vco | voltage controlled oscillator |
| freq | frequency | na | not applicable | vhf | very high frequency |
| FSN | federal stock number | NC | normally closed | vif | very low frequency |
| $g$ | gram | (-) or neg | negative | w | watt(s) |
| G | giga ( $10^{9}$ ) | NO | normally open | ww | wire wound |
| gd | guard | ns | nanosecond | xfmr | transformer |
| Ge | germanium | opnl ampl | operational amplifier | xstr | transistor |
| GHz | gigahertz | p | pico ( $10^{-12}$ ) | xtal | crystal |
| gmv | guaranteed minimum value | para | paragraph | xtlo | crystal oscillator |
| gnd | ground | pcb | printed circuit board | $\Omega$ | ohm(s) |
| H | henry | pF | picofarad | $\mu$ | micro ( $10^{-6}$ ) |
| hd | heavy duty | pn | part number |  |  |

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers

| D9816 | 02533 | 04713 | 06665 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Westermann Wilhelm Augusta-Anlage | Leigh Instruments Ltd. | Motorola Inc. | Precision Monolithics |
| Mannheim-Nackarau Germany | Frequency Control Div. Don Mills, Ontario, Canada | Semiconductor Group Phoenix, Arizona | Sub of Bourns Inc. <br> Santa Clara, Califormia |
| 00199 ( 0 |  |  |  |
| Marcon Electronics Corp | 02606 | 05236 | 06666 |
| Kearny, New Jersey | Fenwal Labs <br> Division of Travenal Labs | Jonathan Mfg. Co. Fullerton, Califomia | General Devices Co. Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana |
| 00213 | Morton Grove, Illinois |  |  |
| Nytronics Comp. Group Inc. |  | 05245 | 06739 |
| Darrlingon, South Carolina |  | Corcom Inc. | Electron Corp. |
|  | 0266 | Libertyville, Illinois | Littleton, Colorado |
| 00327 | Bunker Ramo-Eltra Corp. |  |  |
| Welwyn International Inc. | Amphenol NA Div. | 05276 | 06743 |
| Westlake, Ohio | Broadview, Illinois | ITT Pomona Electronics Div. | Gould Inc. Foil Div. |
| 00656 | 02735 | Pomona, California | Eastlake, Ohio |
| Aerovox Corp. | RCA-Solid State Div. |  |  |
| New Bedford, Massachusetts | Somerville, New Jersey |  | 06751 |
|  |  | 05277 | Components Inc. |
| 00686 | 02799 | Westinghouse Elec. Corp. | Semcor Div. |
| Film Capacitors Inc. | Arco Electronics Inc. | Semiconductor Div. | Phoenix, Arizona |
| Passaic, New Jersey | Chatsworth, California | Youngwood, Pennsylvania |  |
| 00779 | 03508 | 05397 | 06776 |
| AMP, Inc. | General Electric Co. | Union Carbide Corp. | Robinson Nugent Inc. |
| Harrisburg, Pennsylvania | Semiconductor Products\& Batteries Aubum, New York | Materials Systems Div. Cleveland. Ohio | New Albany, Indiana |
| 01121 |  |  | 06915 |
| Allen Bradley Co. | 03797 | 05571 | Richco Plastic Co. |
| Milwaukee, Wisconsin | Genisco Technology Corp. Eltronics Div. | Sprague Electric Co. <br> (Now 56289) | Chicago, Illinois |
| 01281 | Rancho Dominquez, Calif. |  | 06961 |
| TRW Electronics \& Defense Sector |  | 05574 | Vernitron Corp. |
| Lawndale, California | 03877 | Viking Connectors Inc | Piezo Electric Div. |
|  | Gilbert Engineering Co.Inc | Sub of Criton Corp. | Bedford, Ohio |
| 01295 | Incon Sub of Transitron | Chatsworth, Calif. |  |
| Texas Instruments Inc. | Electronic Corp. |  | 06980 |
| Semiconductor Group | Glendale, Arizona | 05820 | Varian Associates Inc. |
| Dallas,Texas |  | EG \& G Wakefield Engineering | Eimac Div. |
|  | 03888 | Wakefield, Massachusetts | San Carlos, California |
| 01537 | KDI Electronics Inc. |  |  |
| Motorola Communications \& | Pyrofilm Div. | 05972 | 07047 |
| Electronics Inc. | Whippany, New Jersey | Loctite Corp. | Ross Milton Co., The |
| Franklin Park, Illinois |  | Newington, Connecticut | Southampton, Penna. |
|  | 03911 |  |  |
| 01686 | Clairex Corp. | 06001 | 07138 |
| RCL Electronics/Shallcross Inc. | Clairex Electronics Div. | General Electric Co. | Westinghouse Electric Corp. |
| Electro Components Div. | Mount Vemon, New York | Electric Capacitor Product Section | Industrial \& Government |
| Manchester, New Hampshire |  | Columbia, S. Carolina | Tube Div. |
|  | 03980 |  | Horseheads, New York |
| 01884 | Muighead Inc. | 06141 |  |
| Sprague Electric Co. (Now 56289) | Mountainside, New Jersey | Fairchild Weston Systems Inc. Data Systems Div. | 07233 <br> Benchmark Technology Inc. |
| (Now 56289) | 04009 | Sarasota, Florida | City of Industry, Calif. |
| 01961 | Cooper Industries, Inc. |  |  |
| Varian Associates Inc. | Arrow Hart Div. | 06192 | 07239 |
| Pulse Engineering Div. | Hartord, Connecticut | La Deau Mfg. Co. | Biddle Instruments |
| Convoy, Connecticut |  | Glendale, California | Blue Bell, Penna. |
|  | 04217 |  |  |
| 02111 | Essex International Inc. | 06229 | 07256 |
| Spectrol Electronics Corp. | Wire \& Cable Div. | Electrovert Inc. | Silicon Transistor Corp. |
| City of Industry, California | Anaheim, California | Elmsford, New York | Sub of BBF Inc. Chelmsford, Massachusetts |
| 02114 | 04221 | 06383 |  |
| Amperex Electronic Corp. | Midland-Ross Corp. | Panduit Corp. | 07261 |
| Ferrox Cube Div. | Midtex Div. | Tinley Park, Illinois | Avnet Corp. |
| Saugerties, New York | N. Mankato, Minnesota |  | Culver City, Califomia |
|  |  | 06473 |  |
| 02131 | 04222 | Bunker Ramo Corp. | 07263 |
| General Instrument Corp.Government | AVX Corp. | Amphenol NA Div. | Fairchild Camera \& Instrument |
| Systems Div. | AVX Ceramics Div. | SAMS Operation | Semiconductor Div. |
| Westwood, Massachusetts | Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina | Chatsworth, Califomia | Mountain View, Califomia |
| 02395 | 04423 | 06555 | 07344 |
| Sonar Radio Corp. | Telonic Berkley Inc. | Beede Electrical Instrument | Bircher Co. Inc., The |
| Hollywood, Florida | Laguna Beach, Califomia | Penacook, New Hampshire | Rochester, New York |

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

| 07557 | 09423 | 11711 | 12954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Campion Co. Inc. | Scientific Components Inc. | General Instrument Corp. | Microsemi Corp. |
| Philadelphia, Penna. | Santa Barbara, Califomia | Rectifier Div. | Components Group |
|  |  | Hicksville, New York | Scottsdale, Arizona |
| 07597 | 09579 |  |  |
| Burndy Corp. | CTS of Canada, Ltd | 11726 | 12969 |
| Rochester, New York | Streetsville, Ontario | Qualidyne Corp. | Unitrode Corp. <br> Lexington, Massachusetts |
|  | 09922 | Santa Clara, Califomia |  |
| 07716 | Burndy Corp. | 12014 | 13050 |
| TRW Inc. (Can use 11502) | Norwalk, Connecticut | Chicago Rivet \& Machine Co. | Potter Co. |
| IRC Fixed Resistors/ |  | Naperville, Illinois | Wesson, Mississippi |
| Burlington, Iowa | 09969 Dale Electronics Inc. | $12040$ | $13103$ |
| 07792 | Dale Electronics Inc. Yankton, South Dakota | National Semiconductor Corp. Danbury, Connecticut | Thermalloy Co., Inc. Dallas, Texas |
| Lerma Engineering Corp. |  |  |  |
| Northampton, Massachusetts | 09975 | 12060 | 13327 |
|  | Burroughs Corp. | Diodes Inc. | Solitron Devices Inc. |
| 07810 | Electronics Components | Northridge, Califomia | Tappan, New York |
| Bock Corp. | Detroit, Michigan |  |  |
| Madison, Wisconsin | 10059 | 12136 | 13511 <br> Bunker-Ramo Corp. |
| 07933 | Barker Engineering Corp. | PrC Industries Inc. | Amphenol Cadre Div. |
| Raytheon Co. | Kenilworth, New Jersey | Camden, New Jersey | Los Gatos, California |
| Semiconductor Div. |  |  |  |
| Mountain View, Calif. | 10389 | 12300 | 13606 |
|  | Illinois Tool Works Inc. | AMF Canada Ltd. | Sprague Electric Co. |
|  | Licon Div. | Potter-Brumfield | (Use 56289) |
| 08235 Tristor Comer | Chicago, Illinois | Guelph, Ontario, Canada |  |
| Industro Transistor Corp. |  |  | 13689 |
| Long Island City, New York |  | 12323 | SPS Technologies Inc. |
|  | CTS of Asheville | Practical Automation Inc. | Hatfield, Pennsylvania |
| Spectra-Strip | Skyland, N. Carolina | Sheiton, Connecticut | 13919 |
| An Eltra Co. |  | 12327 | Burr-Brown Research Corp. |
| Garden Grove, Calif. |  | Freeway Corp. | Tucson, Arizona |
|  | 11236 | Cleveland, Ohio |  |
| 08530 | CTS Corp. |  | 14099 |
| Brooklyn, New York | Beme Div. | 12443 | Semtech Corp. |
|  | Berne, Indiana | Budd Co.,The | Newbury Park, Califomia |
| 08718 | 11237 | Plastics Products Div. | 14140 |
| ITT Cannon Electric | CTS Corp of Califomia | Phoenixville, Pennsylvania | McGray-Edison Co. |
| Phoenix Div. | Paso Robles Div. | 12581 | Commercial Development Div. |
| Phoenix, Arizona | Paso Robles, Califomia | Hitachi Metals Inemational Ltd. | Manchester, New Hampshire |
| 08806 | 11295 |  | 14193 |
| General Electric Co. | ECM Motor Co. | Big Rapids, Missour | Cal-R-Inc. |
| Minature Lamp Products | Schaumburg, Illinois |  | Santa Monica, California |
| Cleveland, Ohio |  | 12615 |  |
|  | 11358 | US Terminals Inc. | American Components Inc. |
| Nylomatic | Columbia Broadcasting System | Cincinnati, Ohio | an Insilco Co. RPC Div. |
| Fallsington, Penna. | CBS Electronic Div. | 12617 | Conshohocken, Pennsylvania |
|  | Newburyport, Massachusetts | Hamlin Inc. |  |
| 08988 |  | Lake Mills, Wisconsin | 14298 |
| Skottie Electronics Inc. | 11403 |  | ACIC Inc. |
| Archbald, Pennsylvania | Vacuum Can Co.Best Coffee Maker Div. | 12697 | Sub of Insilco Corp. |
|  | Chicago, Illinois | Clarostat Mfg. Co. Inc. | Research Triangle Park, NC |
| Airco Inc. |  | Dover, New Hampshire | 14329 |
| Airco Electronics | 11502 | 12749 | Wells Electronics Inc. |
| Bradford, Penna. | TRW Inc. <br> TRW Resistive Products Div. | James Electronic Inc. | South Bend, Indiana |
| 09023 | Boone, North Carolina | Chicago, llinois | 14482 |
| Cornell-Dublier Electronics |  | 12856 | Watkins-Johnson Co. |
| Fuquay-Varina, N. Carolina | 11503 | MicroMetals Inc. | Palo Alto, Califomia |
| $09214$ <br> General Electric Co. Semiconductor Products Dept. Aubum, New York | Keystone Columbia Inc. | Anaheim, Califomia |  |
|  | Freemont, Indiana |  | Microsemi Corp. |
|  |  | Metex Corp. | Santa Ana, Califomia |
|  |  | Edison, New Jersey | 14655 |
| 09353 | Teledyne Relays Teledyne | 12895 | Comell-Dublier Electronics |
| C and K Components Inc. | Industries Inc. | Cleveland Electric Motor Co. | Div. of Federal Pacific |
| Newton, Massachusetts | Hawthome, California | Cleveland, Ohio | Electric Co. Govt Cont Dept. <br> Newark, New Jersey |

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

| 14704 | 16733 | 18927 | 23936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crydom Controls | Cablewave Systems Inc. | GTE Products Corp. | William J. Purdy Co. |
| (Division of Int Rectifier) | North Haven, Connecticut | Precision Material Products | Pamotor Div. |
| El Segundo, Califomia |  | Business Parts Div. | Burlingame, California |
|  | 16742 | Titusville, Pennsylvania |  |
| 14752 | Paramount Plastics |  | 24347 |
| Electro Cube Inc. | Fabricators Inc. | 19315 | Penn Engineering Co. |
| San Gabriel, Califomia | Downey, Califomia | Bendix Corp., The Navigation \& Control Group | S. El Monte, Califomia |
| 14936 | 16758 | Terboro, New Jersey | 24355 |
| General Instrument Corp. | General Motors Corp. |  | Analog Devices Inc. |
| Discrete Semi Conductor Div. | Delco Electronics Div. | 19451 | Norwood, Massachusetts |
| Hicksville, New York | Kokomo, Indiana | Perine Machinery \& Supply Co.. Kent, Washington | 24444 |
|  | 17069 |  | General Semiconductor |
| 14949 | Circuit Structures Lab | 19613 | Industries, Inc. |
| Trompeter Electronics | Burbank, Califomia | Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co. | Tempe, Arizona |
| Chatsworth, California |  | Textool Products Dept. |  |
|  | 17117 | Electronic Product Div. | 24655 |
| 15412 | Electronic Molding Corp. | Irving, Texas | Genrad Inc. |
| Amtron | Woonsocket, Rhode Island |  | Concord, Massachusetts |
| Midlothian, Illinois |  | 19647 |  |
|  | 17338 | Caddock Electronics Inc. | 24759Lenox-Fugle Electronics Inc. |
| 15542 | High Pressure Eng. Co. Inc. | Riverside, California | South Plainfield, New Jersey |
| Scientific Components Corp. | Oklahoma City, Oklahoma |  |  |
| Mini-Circuits Laboratory Div. |  | 19701 | 24796 |
| Brooklyn, New York | 17545 | Mepco/Centralab Inc. | AMF Inc. |
|  | Atlantic Semiconductors Inc. | A N. American Philips Co. | Potter \& Brumfield Div. |
| 15636 | Asbury Park, New Jersey | Mineral Wells, Texas | San Juan Capistrano, Calif. |
| Elec-Trol Inc. |  |  |  |
| Saugus, Califomia | 17745 | 20584 | 24931 |
|  | Angstrohm Precision, Inc. | Enochs Mfg. Inc. | Specialty Connector Co. |
| 15782 | Hagerstown, Maryland | Indianapolis, Indiana | Greenwood, Indiana |
| Bausch \& Lomb Inc. |  |  |  |
| Graphics \& Control Div. | 17856 | 20891 | 25088 |
| Austin, Texas | Siliconix Inc. <br> Santa Clara, Califomia | Cosar Corp. <br> Dallas, Texas | Siemen Corp. <br> Isilen, New Jersey |
| 15801 | 18178 | 21317 | 25099 |
| Fenwal Eletronics Inc. | E G \& Gvactee Inc. | Electronics Applications Co. | Cascade Gasket |
| Div. of Kidde Inc. | St. Louis, Missouri | El Monte, Califomia | Kent, Washington |
| Framingham, Massachusetts |  |  |  |
|  | 18324 | 21604 | 25403 |
| 15818 | Signetics Corp. | Buckeye Stamping Co. | Amperex Electronic Corp. |
| Teledyne Inc. Co. <br> Teledyne Semiconductor Div. | Sacramento, Califomia | Columbus, Ohio | Semiconductor \& Micro-Circuit Div. Slatersville, Rhode Island |
| Mountain View, Califomia | 18520 | 21845 |  |
|  | Sharp Electronics Corp. | Solitron Devices Inc. | 25706 |
| 15849 | Paramus, New Jersey | Semiconductor Group | Daburn Electronic \& Cable Corp. |
| Useco Inc. |  | Rivera Beach, Florida | Norwood, New Jersey |
| (Now 88245) | 18542 |  |  |
|  | Wabash Inc. | 22526 | 26629 |
|  | Wabash Relay \& Electronics Div. | DuPont, EI DeNemours \& Co. Inc. | Frequency Sources Inc. |
| International Business | Wabash, Indiana | DuPont Connector Systems | Sources Div. |
| Machines Corp. |  | Advanced Products Div. | Chelmsford, Massachusetts |
| Essex Junction, Vermont | 18565 | New Cumberland, Pennsylvania |  |
|  | Chomerics Inc. |  |  |
| 16245 | Wobum, Massachusetts | 22767 | 26806 |
| Conap Inc. |  | ITT Semiconductors | American Zettler Inc. |
| Olean, New York | 18612 | Palo Alto, California | Irvine, California |
|  | Vishay Intertechnology Inc. |  |  |
| $16258$ <br> Space-Lok Inc. <br> Burbank, Califomia | Vishay Resistor Products Group | $22784$ |  |
|  | Malvem, Pennsylvania | Palmer Inc. Cleveland, Ohio | National Semiconductor Corp. Santa Clara, Califomia |
|  | 18632 |  |  |
|  | Norton-Chemplast | 23050 | 27167 |
| Codi Corp. <br> Linden, New Jersey | Santa Monica, Califomia | Product Comp. Corp. | Corning Glass Works Corning |
|  |  | Mount Vemon, New York | Electronics <br> Wilmington, North Carolina |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16469 \\ & \text { MCL Inc. } \\ & \text { LaGrange, Illinois } \end{aligned}$ | 18677 | 23732 |  |
|  | Scanbe Mfg. Co. | Tracor Applied Sciences Inc. | 27264 |
|  | Div. of Zero Corp. El Monte, California | Rockville, Maryland | Molex Inc. Lisle, Illinois |
| $16473$ <br> Cambridge Scientific Industries Div. of Chemed Corp. Cambridge, Maryland | 18736 <br> Voltronics Corp. <br> East Hanover, New Jersey | 23880 <br> Stanford Applied Engineering <br> Santa Clara, California | 27440 <br> Industrial Screw Products Los Angeles, California |

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

| 27745 | 30800 | 33297 | 49956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Associated Spring Barnes Group Inc. | General Instrument Corp. | NEC Electronics USA Inc. | Raytheon Company |
| Syracuse, New York | Capacitor Div. | Electronic Arrays Inc. Div. | Executive Offices |
|  | Hicksville, New York | Mountain View, Califomia | Lexington, Massachusetts |
| 27956 |  |  |  |
| Relcom (Now 14482) |  | 33919 | 50088 |
|  | 31019 | Nortek Inc. | Thomson Components-Mostek Corp. |
| 28198 | Solid State Scientific Inc. | Cranston, Rhode Island | Carrollton, Texas |
| Positronic Industries | Willow Grove, Pennsylvania |  |  |
| Springfield, Missouri |  | 34333 | 50120 |
|  | 31091 | Silicon General Inc. | Eagle-Picher Industries Inc. |
| 28213 | Alpha Industries Inc. | Garden Grove, Califomia | Electronics Div. |
| Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co. | Microelectronics Div. |  | Colorado Springs, Colorado |
| Consumer Products Div. | Hatfield, Pennsylvania |  |  |
| 3M Center |  | 34225 | 50157 |
| Saint Paul, Minnesota | 31323 | Advanced Micro Devices | Midwest Components Inc. |
|  | Metro Supply Company | Sunnyvale, Califormia | Muskegon, Mississippi |
| 28425 | Sacramento, Califomia |  |  |
| Serv-O-Link |  | 34359 |  |
| Euless, Texas | 31448 | Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co. | 50541 |
|  | Army Safeguard Logistics Command | Commercial Office Supply Div. | Hypertronics Corp. |
| 28478 |  |  |  |
| Deltrol Corporation | 31746 | 34371 | 50579 |
| Deltrol Controls Div. | Cannon Electric | Harris Corp. | Litronix Inc. |
| Milwaukee, Wisconsin | Woodbury, Tennessee | Harris Semicondr:ctor Products Group | Cupertino, Califormia |
| 28480 | 31827 | Melbourne, Florida | 51167 |
| Hewlett Packard Co. | Budwig |  | Aries Electronics Inc. |
| Corporate HQ | Ramona, California | 34649 | Frenchtown, New Jersey |
| Palo Alto, California |  | Intel Corp. |  |
|  | 31918 | Santa Clara, Califomia |  |
| 28484 | ITT-Schadow |  | 51372 |
| Emerson Electric Co. Gearmaster Div. McHenry, Illinois | Eden Prairie, Minnesota | 34802 | Verbatim Corp. |
|  |  | Electromotive Inc. | Sunnyvale, California |
|  |  | Kenilworth, New Jersey |  |
|  | 32293 |  | 51406 |
| 28520 | Intersil | 34848 | Murata Erie, No. America Inc. |
| Heyco Molded Products Kenilworth, New Jersey | Cupertino, California | Hartwell Special Products | (Also see 72982) |
|  |  | Placentia, California | Marietta, Georgia |
|  | 32539 |  |  |
| 29083 | Mura Corp. | 35009 | 51499 |
| Monsanto Co. <br> Santa Clara, Califomia | Westbury, Long Island, N.Y. | Renfrew Electric Co. Ltd. | Amtron Corp. |
|  |  | IRC Div. | Boston, Massachusets |
|  | 32559 | Toronto, Ontario, Canada |  |
| 29604 | Bivar |  | 51605 |
| Stackpole Components Co. Raleigh, North Carolina | Santa Ana, Califomia | 36665 | CODI Semiconductor Inc. |
|  |  | Mitel Corp. | Kenilworth, New Jersey |
|  | 32767 | Kanata, Ontario, Canada |  |
|  | Griffith Plastics Corp. |  | 51642 |
| 29907 | Burlingame, Califomia | 37942 | Centre Engineering Inc. |
| Omega Engineering Inc. |  | Mallory Capacitor Corp. | State College, Pennsylvania |
| Stamford, Connnecticut | 32879 | Sub of Emhart Industries |  |
|  | Advanced Mechanical Components | Indianapolis, Indiana | 51791 |
| 30035 | Northridge, California |  | Statek Corp. |
| Jolo Industries Inc. |  | 39003 | Orange, Califomia |
| Garden Grove, Califormia | 32897 | Maxim Industries |  |
|  | Murata Erie North America Inc. | Middleboro, Massachusetts |  |
| 30146 | Carlisle Operations |  | 51984 |
| Symbex Corp. | Carlisle, Pennsylvania | 40402 | NEC America Inc. |
| Painesville, Ohio |  | Roderstein Electronics Inc. | Falls Church, Virginia |
|  | 32997 | Statesville, North Carolina |  |
| 30148 | Bourns Inc. |  | 52063 |
| AB Enterprise Inc. | Trimpot Div. | 42498 | Exar Integrated Systems |
| Ahoskie, North Carolina | Riverside, California | National Radio <br> Melrose, Massachusetts | Sunnyvale, California |
| 30161 | 33096 |  | 52072 |
| Aavid Engineering Inc. | Colorado Crystal Corp. | 43543 | Circuit Assembly Corp. |
| Laconia, New Hampshire | Loveland, Ce'orado | Nytronics Inc.(Now 53342) | Irvine, Califomia |
| 30315 | 33173 | 44655 | 52152 |
| Itron Corp. | General Electric Co. | Ohmite Mfg. Co. | Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. |
| San Diego, Califomia | Owensboro, Kentucky | Skokie, Illinois | Saint Paul, Minnesota |
| 30323 | 33246 | 49671 | 52333 |
| Illinois Tool Works Inc. | Epoxy Technology Inc. | RCA Corp. | API Electronics |
| Chicago, Illinois | Billerica, Massachusetts | New York, New York | Haugpauge, Long Island,New York |

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

| 52361 | 54590 | 58104 | 64155 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Communication Systems | RCA Corp. | Simoo | Linear Technology |
| Piscataway, New Jersey | Electronic Components Div. Cherry Hill, New Jersey | Atlanta, Georgia | Milpitas, Califormia |
| 52525 |  | 58474 | 64834 |
| Space-Lok Inc. | 55026 | Superior Electric Co. | West M G Co. |
| Lerco Div. | American Gage \& Machine Co. | Bristol, Connecticut | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Burbank, California | Simpson Electric Co. Div. Elgin, Illinois | 59124 | 65092 |
| 52531 |  | KOA-Speer Electronics Inc. | Sangamo Weston Inc. |
| Hitachi Magnetics | 55112 | Bradford, Pennsylvania | Weston Instruments Div. |
| Edmore, Missouri | Plessey Capacitors Inc. (Now 60935) |  | Newark, New Jersey |
|  |  | 59640 | 65940 |
| 52745 | 55261 | Supertex Inc. | Rohm Corp \& Whatney |
| Timco | LSI Computer Systems Inc. | Sunnyvale, Califormia | Irvine, Califormia |
| Los Angeles, Califormia | Melville, New York |  |  |
|  |  | 59660 | 65964 |
| 52763 | 55285 | Tusonix Inc. | Evox Inc. |
| Stetner-Electronics Inc. | Bercquist Co. | Tucson, Arizona | Bannockburm, Illinois |
| Chattanooga, Tennessee | Minneapolis, Minnesota | 59730 | 66150 |
| 52769 | 55576 | Thomas and Betts Corp. | Entron Inc. |
| Sprague-Goodman Electronics Inc. | Synertek | Iowa City, Iowa | Winslow Teltronics Div. |
| Garden City Park, New York | Santa Clara, Califomia | 59831 | Glendale, New York |
|  | 55680 | Semtronics Corp. | 66608 |
| 52771 | Michicon/America/Corp. | Watchung, New Jersey | Bering Industries |
| Moniterm Corp. | Schaumburg, Illinois |  | Fremont, Califomia |
| Amatrom Div. |  | 60395 |  |
| Santa Clara, California | 56282 | Xicor Inc. | 70290 |
|  | Utek Systems Inc. | Milpitas, Califormia | Almetal Universal Joint Co. |
| 52840 | Olathe, Kansas |  | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Western Digital Corp. |  | 60399 |  |
| Costa Mesa, California |  | Torin Engineered Blowers | 70485 |
|  | 56289 | Div. of Clevepak Corp. | Atlantic India Rubber Works Inc. |
| 53021 | Sprague Electric Co. | Torrington, Connecticut | Chicago, Illinois |
| Sangamo Weston Inc.(See 06141) | North Adams, Massachusetts |  | 70563 |
|  | 56365 | 60705 | Amperite Company |
| 53217 | Square D Co. | Cera-Mite Corp. | Union City, New Jersey |
| Technical Wire Products Inc. | Corporate Offices | (formerly Sprague) |  |
| 53342 | 56375 | 60935 | Belden Corp. |
| Opt Industries Inc. | DAL Industries Inc. | Westlake Capacitor Inc. | Geneva, Illinois |
| Phillipsburg, New Jersey | Wescorp Div. | Tantalum Div. |  |
|  | Mountain View, Califomia | Greencastle, Indiana | 71002 |
| 53944 |  |  | Bimbach Co. Inc. |
| Glow-Lite | 56481 | 61804 | Farmingdale, New York |
| Pauls Valley, Oklahoma | Shugart Associates | M/A Com Inc. |  |
|  | Sub of Xerox Corp. Sunnyvale, California | Burlington, Massachusetts | 71034 <br> Bliley Electric Co. |
| 54294 |  | 61857 | Erie, Pennsylvania |
| Shallcross Inc. | 56708 | SAN-O Industrial Corp. |  |
| Smithfield, North Carolina | Zilog Inc. <br> Campbell, California | Bohemia, Long Island, NY | 71183 <br> Westinghouse Electric Corp. |
| 54453 |  | 61935 | Bryant Div. |
| Sullins Electronic Corp. | 56856 | Schurter Inc. | Bridgeport, Connecticut |
| San Marcos, Califomia | Vamistor Corp. of Tennessee Sevierville, Tennessee | Petaluma, Califomia | 71400 |
| 54473 |  | 62351 | Bussman Manufacturing |
| Matsushita Electric Corp. | 56880 | Apple Rubber | Div. McGraw-Edison Co. |
| (Panasonic) | Magnetics Inc. | Lancaster, New York | St. Louis, Missouri |
| Secaucus, New Jersey | Baltimore, Maryland | 62793 | 71450 |
| 54583 | 57026 | Lear Siegler Inc. | CTS Corp. |
| TDK | Endicott Coil Co. Inc. | Energy Products Div. | Elkhart, Indiana |
| Garden City, New York | Binghamton, New York | Santa Ana, California |  |
|  | 57053 | 63743 |  |
| Piher Intermational Corp. | Gates Energy Products | Ward Leonard Electric Co.Inc. | Fountain Valley, Califomia |
| Arington Heights, Illinois | Denver, Ohio | Mount Vemon, New York |  |
|  |  |  | 71482 |
| 54937 | 58014 | 64154 | General Instrument Corp. |
| DeYoung Mfg. <br> Bellevue, Washington | Hitachi Magnalock Corp. (Now 12581) | Lamb Industries Portland, Oregon | Clare Div. Chicago, Illinois |

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

| 71590 | 73445 | 75378 | 79727 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mepco/Centralab | Amperex Electronic Corp. | CTS Knights Inc. | C-W Industries |
| A North American Philips Co. | Hicksville, New York | Sandwich, Illinois | Southampton, Pennsylvania |
| Fort Dodge, Iowa 73559 |  |  |  |
|  | 73559 | 75382 | 79963 |
| 71707 | Carlingswitch Inc. | Kulka Electric Corp. | Zierick Mfg. Corp. |
| Coto Corp. | Harford, Connecticut | (Now 83330) | Mount Kisco, New York |
| Providence, Rhode Island |  | Mount Vemon, New York |  |
|  | 73586 |  | 80009 |
| 71744 | Circle F Industries |  | Tektronix |
| General Instrument Corp. | Trenton, New Jersey | 75915 | Beaverton, Oregon |
| Lamp Div/Worldwide |  | Tracor Littlefuse |  |
| Chicago, Illinois | 73734 | Des Plaines, Illinois | 80031 |
|  | Federal Screw Products Inc. |  | Mepco/Electra Inc. |
| 71785 | Chicago, Illinois | 76854 | Morristown, New Jersey |
| TRW Inc. |  | Oak Switch Systems Inc. |  |
| Cinch Connector Div. | 73743 | Crystal Lake, Illinois | 80032 |
| Elk Grove Village, Illinois | Fischer Special Mfg. Co. Cold Spring, Kentucky | 77122 | Ford Aerospace \& Communications Corp. Westem Development |
| 71984 |  | TRW Assemblies \& Fasteners Group | Laboratories Div. |
| Dow Corning Corp. | 73893 | Fastener Div. | Palo Alto, California |
| Midland, Michigan | Microdot | Moutainside, New Jersey |  |
|  | Mt. Clemens, Mississippi |  | 80145 |
| 72005 |  | 77342 | LFE Corp. |
| AMAX Specialty Metals Corp. | 73899 | AMF Inc. | Process Control Div. |
| Newark, New Jersey | JFD Electronic Components | Potter \& Brumfield Div. | Clinton, Ohio |
|  | Div. of Murata Erie | Princeton, Indiana |  |
| 72136 | Oceanside, New York |  | 80183 |
| Electro Motive Mfg. Corp. |  | 77542 | Sprague Products |
| Florence, South Carolina | 73905 | Ray-O-Vac Corp | (Now 56289) |
|  | FL Industries Inc. | Madison, Wisconsin |  |
| 72228 | San Jose, Califomia |  | 80294 |
| AMCA Intemational Corp. |  | 77638 | Boums Instruments Inc. |
| Continental Screw Div. |  | General Instrument Corp. | Riverside, California |
| New Bedford, Massachusetts | 73949 | Rectifier Div. |  |
|  | Guardian Electric Mfg. Co. | Brooklyn, New York | 80583 |
| 72259 | Chicago, Illinois |  | Hammerlund Mfg. Co. Inc. |
| Nytronics Inc. |  |  | Paramus, New Jersey |
| New York, New York | $74199$ | $77900$ |  |
|  | Quam Nichols Co. | Shakeproof Lock Washer Co. | 80640 |
| 72619 | Chicago, Illinois | (Now 78189) | Computer Products Inc. |
| Amperex Electronic Corp. |  |  | Stevens-Amold Div. |
| Dialight Div. | 74217 | 77969 | South Boston, Mass. |
| Brooklyn, New York | Radio Switch Co. | Rubbercraft Corp. of CA Ltd. |  |
|  | Marlboro, New Jersey | Torrance, Califomia | 81073 |
|  |  |  | Grayhill Inc. |
| 72653 | 74306 | 78189 | La Grange, Illinois |
| G C Electronics Co. | Piezo Crystal Co. | Illinois Tool Works Inc. |  |
| Div. of Hydrometals Inc. | Div. of PPA Industries Inc. | Shakeproof Div. | 81312 |
| Rockford, Illinois | Carlisle, Pennsylvania | Elgin, Illinois | Litton Systems Inc. Winchester Electronics Div. |
| 72794 |  | 78277 | Watertown, Connecticut |
| Dzus Fastner Co. Inc. | 74542 | Sigma Instruments Inc. |  |
| West Islip, New York | Hoyt Elect.Instr. Works Inc. Penacook, New Hampshire | South Braintree, Mass. | $81439$ <br> Therm-O-Disc Inc. |
| 72928 |  | 78290 | Mansfield, Ohio |
| Gulton Industries Inc. | 74840 | Struthers Dunn Inc. |  |
| Gudeman Div. | Illinois Capacitor Inc. | Pitman, New Jersey | 81483 |
| Chicago, Illinois | Lincolnwood, Illinois |  | International Rectifier Corp. Los Angeles, Califomia |
| 72982 | 74970 | 78553 |  |
| Murata Erie N. America Inc. | Johnson EF Co. | Eaton Corp. | 81590 |
| Erie, Pennsylvania | Waseca, Minnesota | Engineered Fastener Div. Cleveland, Ohio | Korry Electronics Inc. Seattle, Washington |
| 73138 | 75042 |  |  |
| Beckman Industrial corp. | TRW Inc. | 78592 | 81741 |
| Helipot Div. | IRC Fixed Resistors | Stoeger Industries | Chicago Lock Co. |
| Fullerton, California | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | South Hackensack, New Jersey | Chicago, Illinois |
| 73168 | 75297 |  | 82227 |
| Fenwal Inc. | Litton Systems | 79136 | Airpax Corp. |
| Ashland, Massachusetts | Kester Solder Div. Chicago, Illinois | Waldes Kohinoor Inc. <br> Long Island City, New York | Cheshire Div. <br> Cheshire, Connecticut |
| 73293 |  |  |  |
| Hughes Aircraft Co. | 75376 | 79497 | 82240 |
| Electron Dynamics Div. | Kuzz-Kasch Inc. | Western Rubber Co. | Simmons Fastner Corp. |
| Torrance, Califomia | Dayton, Ohio | Goshen, Indiana | Albany, New York |

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)


Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

| 95573 | 97540 | 98278 | 99378 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Campion Laboratories Inc. | Whitehall Electronics Corp. | Malco A Microdot Co. | ATLEE of Delaware Inc. |
| Detroit, Michigan | Master Mobile Mounts Div. Fort Meyers, Florida | South Pasadena, California | N. Andover, Massachusetts |
| 95712 |  | 98291 | 99392 |
| Bendix Corp. | 97913 | Sealectro Corp. | Mepco/Electra Inc. |
| Electrical Comp. Div. | Industrial Electronic | BICC Electronics | Roxboro Div. |
| Franklin, Indiana | Hardware Corp. <br> New York, New York | Trumbill, Connecticut | Roxboro, North Carolina |
| 95987 |  | 98372 | 99515 |
| Weckesser Co. Inc. | 97945 | Royal Industries Inc.(Now 62793) | Electron Products Inc. |
| (Now 85480) | Pennwalt Corp. SS White Industrial Products | 98388 | Div. of American Capacitors Duarte, California |
| 96733 | Piscataway, New Jersey | Lear Siegler Inc. |  |
| SFE Technologies |  | Accurate Products Div. | 99779 |
| San Fernando, California | $\begin{aligned} & 97966 \\ & \text { CBS } \end{aligned}$ | San Deigo, Califomia | Bunker Ramo- Eltra Corp. Barnes Div. |
| 96853 | Electronic Div. | 99120 | Lansdown, Pennsylvania |
| Gulton Industries Inc. Measurement \& Controls Div. | Danvers, Massachusets | Plastic Capacitors Inc. Chicago, Illinois | 99800 |
| Manchester, New Hampshire | 98094 |  | American Precision Industries |
|  | Machlett Laboratories Inc. | 99217 | Delevan Div. |
| 96881 | Santa Barbara. California | Bell Industries Inc. | East Aurora, New York |
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## Schematic Diagrams

| FIGURE NO. | NAME | DWG. NO. | PAGE |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $8-1$ | Main PCB Schematic (A2) | $515 \mathrm{~A}-1001$ | $8-3$ |
| $8-2$ | Battery Pack PCB Schematic (A3) | $510 \mathrm{~A}-1003$ | $8-4$ |
| $8-3$ | DC (A4) and Adjustments (A5) | $515 \mathrm{~A}-1002 \&$ | $8-5$ |
|  | PCB Schematic | $515 \mathrm{~A}-1003$ |  |




1. ALL RESISTANCES IN OHMS \& ALL CADACITANCES IN MICROFARADS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. PCB VOLTAGES MEASURED DURING BATTERY OPERATION.
3. LAST CR, CRG LAST R, R10 LAST Q, QG
4. POWER SUPPLY COMMON


4 SELECTED P/N 346270
5 PCB FUSE. REPLACE WITH \#34 AWG WIRE.
6. ALL RESISTANCES IN OHMS \& ALL

CADACITANCES IN MICROFAR
7. A4: LAST C, C4

